Stock Code：4148

全宇生技控股有限公司

All Cosmos Bio-Tech Holding Corporation

ANNUAL REPORT 2024

Company website: https://www.allcosmos.com

Taiwan Stock Exchange Website: http://mops.twse.com.tw

Published on April 30, 2025

1.0 Name and Title of The Spokesman and Deputy Spokesman, Telephone and Email Address

Spokesman：Janice Cheow Telephone：(02)2712-0685

Title：Chief Financial Officer Email address：acbtspeaker@allcosmos.com

Deputy Spokesman：Janice Cheow (temporary) Telephone: (02)2712-0685

Title : Chief Financial Officer Email Address：acbtspeaker@allcosmos.com

2.0 Name, Title, Telephone and Email Address of designated litigation and non-litigation agent within the territory of the Republic of China

Spokesman：Annie Peng Telephone：(02)2712-0685

Title：Director Email address：acbt.tpe@msa.hinet.net

3.0 Address and Telephone of The Head Office, Branch Office and Factory

3.1 Company name：All Cosmos Bio-Tech Holding Corporation

Website：www.allcosmos.com Telephone：+607-252-3788

Address：One Nexus Way, Camana Bay, Grand Cayman KY1-9005, Cayman Islands

3.2 Subsidiary in Malaysia

Company Name：All Cosmos Industries Sdn. Bhd.

Website：www.allcosmos.com Telephone：+607-252-3788

Address：PLO 650, Jalan Keluli 7, Pasir Gudang Industrial Estate, 81700 Pasir Gudang, Johor, Malaysia.

Company Name：Sabah Softwoods Hybrid Fertiliser Sdn. Bhd.

Telephone：+6089-863280

Address：Lot 50 & 51, Phase 2, Jalan Tengah Nipah, 5.5KM, 91100 Lahad Datu, Sabah, Malaysia.

Company Name：Arif Efektif Sdn. Bhd. Telephone：+607-252-3788

Address：No.79, Jalan I-Park SAC 5, Taman Perindustrian I-Park SAC, 81400 Senai, Johor, Malaysia.

Company Name：Kinabalu Life Sciences Sdn. Bhd. Telephone：+6089-767600

Address：Lot B12, Phase 1C, Portcity@POIC, KM5, Jalan Tengah Nipah, 91100 Lahad Datu, Sabah, Malaysia

Company Name：Sawit Ecoshield Sdn. Bhd. Telephone：+6088-235811

Address：Jalan Kelapa Sawit, Off KM 4, Jalan Tuaran, 88300 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia.

Company Name：Cosmos Nutriscience Sdn. Bhd. Telephone：+607-3558833

Address：12A, Jalan Dedap 17, Taman Johor Jaya, 81100 Johor Bahru, Johor, Malaysia.

Company Name：GK Bio International Sdn. Bhd.　　Telephone：+603-61421139
Address：43-G, Jalan PJU 5/21, THE STRAND, Kota Damansara, 47810 Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia.

Company Name：Eastern Eckare Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.　Telephone：+6011-37376858
Address：BO1-B-13, Boutique Offices 1, Menara 2, KL Eco City, No. 3, Jalan Bangsar, 59200 Kuala Lumpur, W.P., Malaysia.

3.3 Subsidiary in Indonesia

Company Name：PT All Cosmos Indonesia　　Telephone：+6261-8201288
Address：Ira Building Jl. Cactus Raya Blok J No.1 Komp. Perumahan Setia, Medan - 20131, Sumatera Utara – Indonesia

Company Name：PT All Cosmos Biotek
Address：Jl. Biodiesel Kav., B-9, KEK Sei Mangkei, Bosar Maligas, Simalungun, Sumatera Utara 21183, Indonesia.

3.4 Subsidiary in Singapore

Company Name：GKB SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.　　Telephone：+65-62563028
Address：18 Ah Hood Road, #11-51, Singapore 329983

3.5 Subsidiary in Vietnam

Company Name：ALL COSMOS BIOTECH (VIETNAM) CO. LTD.

Telephone：+84-838256655
Address：NO. 2, Phung Khac Khoan Street, Da Kao Ward, District 1, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

3.6 Taiwan Branch　　Telephone：(02)2712-0685
Address：7F-4, 181, Fuxing North Road, Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C.

3.7 Brunei Branch　　Telephone：+6732-232780
Address：Room 308B, 3rd Floor, Wisma Jaya, Jalan Pemancha, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Muara, BS8811, Brunei Darussalam

4.0 Name, Address, Website And Telephone Number of The Stock Transfer Institution
Company Name：SinoPac Securities Corporation
Address：3F., No.17, Bo’ai Rd., ZhongZheng Dist., Taipei City 100, Taiwan, R.O.C.
Website：www.sinopacsecurities.com
Telephone：(02)2381-6288

5.0 Latest Annual Financial Report of CPA, Firm Name, Address, Website And Telephone Number
CPA’s　Name：Yu, Cheng-Chuan、Liang, Sheng-Tai

Firm Name：Deloitte & Touche
Address：20F, No. 100, Songren Road, Xinyi District, Taipei City, Taiwan, R.O.C.
Website：www.deloitte.com.tw
Telephone：(02)2725-9988

6.0 Overseas Securities And Stock Exchange Enquiries : None.

7.0 Company Website：https://allcosmos.com/zh-tw/

8.0 List of Board of Directors

Title	Name	Nationality	Experiences
Chairman	Peng, Shih Hao	R.O.C	Ph.D., Institute of Wood Science and Technology, University of Putra, Malaysia Master of Business Administration, Honolulu University, Hawaii
Director	Lo, Tzu Wu	R.O.C	Institute of Law, National Chung Hsing University Attorney, Wai Yang Law Firm Supervisor, Sea way Technology Co., Ltd. Person in charge, Sea Way Energy Co., Ltd Person in charge, Hui Yang Energy Co., Ltd Supervisor, Hong Sheng Co., Ltd.
Director	Peng, Chia Lin	R.O.C	Shih Hsin College of Journalism and Communication Director of Clinical Research, Quintiles
Director	Peng, Yi Fen	R.O.C	Queensborough Community College-Associate in Science
Director	Lim, Tau Boon	Singapore	Diploma in Mechanical Engineering from Singapore Polytechnic Diploma in Industrial Management from Singapore Polytechnic Director, AESB COO, ACI Vietnam Regional Director/ Regional Manager in Dalian and Shanghai/ International Operation Manager, Intraco Ltd
Independent Director	Yang, Yung Cheng	R.O.C	Master in Finance, Fu Jen Catholic University Certified Accountant of higher examination Accountant Head, Moores Rowland CPAs Supervisor, Yungchan Construction Co., Ltd Supervisor, Dan Jie Construction Co., Ltd Supervisor, Mega Bank Independent Director, Timing Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd

Title	Name	Nationality	Experiences
Independent Director	Lee, Wen Chuan	R.O.C	Bachelor of Plant Pathology, National Chung Hsing University Ph.D, Post-Doctoral Research, Department of Life Science, National Tsing Hua University Post Post-Doctoral Research, UCLA Head of Agricultural Technology Research Institute Principle, Reboot Agricultural Technology., Ltd Consultant, Agricultural Bank of Taiwan Deputy Chairman, Taiwan Formosa Organic Association Consultant, Agricultural Bank of Taiwan Consultant, Tze Chiang Foundation Committee Member, Harmony Organic Agriculture Foundation Committee Member, Miaoli Management Office, Irrigation Agency, Ministry of Agriculture
Independent Director	Juan, Chiung Hua	R.O.C	Master in Accounting, National Taiwan University Certified Accountant of higher examination Certified Valuation Analyst Qualified Lecture CPA, Smart CPA firm Convenor of the Regulations Group of the Professional Education Committee, ROCCPA Audit Committee Independent Director, Gene Touch Corp., Independent Director, Andros Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd. Independent Director, Oriental Food Chain Restaurant Group
Independent Director	Ho, Chia Fang	R.O.C	Ph.D. in Legal Research, Osaka University Master in Legal Research, Osaka University Master in Law, Department of Law, National Taipei University Associate Professor, Department of Law, SooChow University Supervisor, Taiwan Society of Health Law Supervisor, Taipei Dispute Resolution Study Society Supervisor, Medical Law Research Center, SooChow University

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1.0 Business Report 2024

Dear Shareholders,

Palm oil prices have continued to rise since mid-2023 due to changes in the global palm oil supply and demand balance. Oil palm trees bloom and produce fruit all year round, producing yield is highly affected by tempature, rainfall, and fertilization. However, between April 2023 to March 2024, the El Niño climate caused high temperatures and drought in major oil palm producing areas in Southeast Asia, such as Indonesia and Malaysia. Together with the climate impact caused by La Niña after June 2024, global oil palm production will decline in 2024. As demand remains strong, the price of palm oil is expected to increase by 9.7% from an average of MYR3,809.5 per tonne in 2023 to MYR4,179.50 per tonne in 2024.

As the pioneer of bio-organic fertilizer in Malaysia, fertilizers provided by the company not only significantly help with fruit yield, but also have a positive impact on soil conservation and improvement. The company's long-term business operations in microbes, health food, and plant vaccines are gradually bringing in good results, and continue to strengthen its role in palm oil industry, the cumulative revenue for 2024 is NT$2,458,636 thousand.

1. 2024 Operation Results

1.1 Business plan implementation results

Unit: NT$ in Thousand；%

	2024	2023	Increase(Decrease) Amount	Change Ratio
Operating Revenue	2,458,636	2,826,587	(367,951)	(13.02%)
Gross Profit	668,591	587,979	80,612	13.71%
Net Profit For The Year	128,588	139,361	(10,773)	(7.73%)

The company's fertilizer sales structure is mainly based on large plantation bids, supplemented by small farmers. The sales price of the bids is set on schedule, and the purchase price of small farmers fluctuates irregularly with market prices, both are positively correlated with the changes in raw material prices. The company has always maintained friendly relations with its customers and stable sales and shipments. 2024 revenue decreased by 13.02% in comparison with 2023 mainly because of the impact of the decreasing average selling price.

1.2 Financial Revenue and Profitability

Financial Ratio Item		2024	2023
Financial Structure (%)	Debt to Asset Ratio	14.72	23.40
	Long-Term Capital to Fixed Assets Ratio	331.25	362.41
Solvency (%)	Current Ratio	555.87	356.65
	Quick Ratio	391.91	267.19
Profitability (%)	Return on Assets	3.63	3.66
	Return on Equity	5.39	6.03
	EPS(NT$)	2.01	2.18

1.3 Development Strategy

The company will continue to be committed to the development of green agriculture and assist the upgrading and transformation of Malaysian agriculture. Also, it completed builidng Indonesian factory and expects to expand the high growth potential Indonesian market with resource technology.

At the same time, it also further develops and sells health care products and uses technology to convert oil palm waste into functional sugar. This not only turns agricultural waste from waste into gold, but also takes into account health and environmental protection to achieve a circular economy.

1.4 Impacts of competition, regulation and overall economic environment

The company keeps up with the pulse of the industry and makes long-term plans for product development, customer relations and marketing management to enhance competitiveness and reduce the impact of the external competitive environment, and always pay attention to important domestic and foreign policies and legal changes. There were no changes in policies or laws that significantly affected the company's financial operations in recent years. Overall, the company is committed to the business fields it has been cultivating for a long time, continues to pursue quality improvement and expansion of applications, and carefully diversifies its business layout to reduce the impact of changes in the competitive environment, regulatory environment and the overall operating environment.

2. 2025 Operation Plan Summary:

The average CPO price will maintain at MYR4000-4300 per metric ton, according to the estimation of Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB), higher than 2024 average price. Indonesia's B40 policy, which raises the percentage of palm oil in biodiesel blends from 35% to 40%, will reduce Indonesia's palm oil exports and increase the chances that other countries will shift their purchasing demand to Malaysia. Also, the importance of ESG led planations paying more attention to the increased fruit yield and environmental benefits brought by biochemical organic compound fertilizers. Driven by multi-faceted benefits, the company will be able to further strengthen its connections with customers in 2025 through field experiments, education, cooperation, charity and product sales. As for other products, the health food business will also maintain steady growth and expand sales areas through more diversified products and sales methods.

The company has 20 years deep cultivation in the Malaysian biochemical fertilizer market, has more than 600 kinds of microbial strains and is the pioneer in the global bio-compound fertilizer industry. As global awarness on sustainable agriculture, improvement of soil degradation and ecological problems arise, the company's advanced technology can hep to improve and maintain the environment moving towards the goal of green agriculture. Through continuous efforts to improve, research and development, we lay a soild foundation for future growth.

We hope that we can show our business results to our shareholders with our peers' efforts and our dedication. We commit to the spirit of continuous improvement and would like to thank our partners, sharheolders and hardworking staffs for your long-standing support. Thank you for allowing me to express my sincere gratitude here!

All Cosmos Bio-Tech Holding Corporation
Chairman Peng Shih Hao

2.0 Corporate Governance Report

2.1 Information of Directors, Supervisors, General Manager, Deputy General Manager, and Management Team

2.1.1 Basic Information of Directors

2.1.1.1 Information of Directors

April 30, 2025 Unit of Share: in Thousand

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender Age	Election Date	Terms	Date of First Election	Shareholding When Elected		Current Shareholding		Spouse & Minor Children Shareholding		Shareholding by Nominee Arrangement		Experience and Education	Other Positions in The Company and/or Other Companies	Executives, Directors or Supervisors who are spouses or with in two degrees of Kinship			Remark
							No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%			Title	Name	Relationship	
Chairman	R.O.C	Peng Shih Hao	Male 41~50	2022.06.22	3yrs	2010.3.26	245	0.38	245	0.38	-	-	22,500	35.14	- Ph.D., Institute of Wood Science and Technology, University of Putra, Malaysia - Master of Business Administration, Honolulu University, Hawaii	- ACI-Director and CEO - SSHF-Director - SESB-Director - GK Bio-Director - PT Biotek-Director - EEMSB-Director - CNSB-Director - All Cosmos Investment Ltd. Chairman	Director Director	Peng Chia Lin Peng Yi Fen	Sister Sister	Note 1 and Note 2
Director	R.O.C	Peng Chia Lin	Female 51~60	2022.06.22	3yrs	2014.06.30	42	0.07	45	0.07	40	0.06	4,500	7.03	- Shih Hsin College of Journalism and Communication - Director of Clinical Research, Quintiles	- GK Bio-Director - EEMSB-Director - ACBT Taiwan Branch-Vice President - Maxtrength Corporation-Director	Chairman Director	Peng Shih Hao Peng Yi Fen	Brother Sister	Note 3
Director	R.O.C	Peng Yi Fen	Female 41~50	2022.06.22	3yrs	2022.06.22	-	-	11	0.02	-	-	2,500	3.90	- Queensborough Community College-Associate in Science	- ACI-Director & Senior Manager - CNSB-Director - Asia Win Development -Director	Chairman Director	Peng Shih Hao Peng Chia Lin	Brother Sister	Note 4
Director	Singapore	Lim Tau Boon	Male 61~70	2022.06.22	3yrs	2022.06.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	0.03	- Diploma in Mechanical Engineering from Singapore Polytechnic - Diploma in Industrial Management from Singapore Polytechnic - AESB Director - ACI - Chief Operation Officer - Intraco Ltd - Vietnam Regional Director, Regional Manager in Dalian and Shanghai, International Operation Manager	- SSHF-Director - KLS-Director	-	-	-	Note 5
Director	R.O.C	Lo Tzu Wu	Male 51~60	2022.06.22	3yrs	2012.9.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- National Chung Hsing University Institute of Law	- Weiyang Law Firm Lawyer - Sea Way Technology-Supervisor - Sea Way Energy Co., Ltd-Person in Charge - Hui Yang Energy Co., Ltd-Person in Charge - Hongsheng Investment Co., Ltd-Supervisor	-	-	-	-

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender Age	Election Date	Terms	Date of First Election	Shareholding When Elected		Current Shareholding		Spouse & Minor Children Shareholding		Shareholding by Nominee Arrangement		Experience and Education	Other Positions in The Company and/or Other Companies	Executives, Directors or Supervisors who are spouses or with in two degrees of Kinship			Remark
							No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%			Title	Name	Relationship	
Independent Director	R.O.C	Yang Yung Cheng	Male 51~60	2022.06.22	3yrs	2014.6.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Master in Finance, Fu Jen Catholic University - Certified Accountant of higher examination	- Moores Rowland CPAs, Head - Yungchan Construction Co., Ltd-Supervisor - Dan Jie Construction Co., Ltd – Supervisor - Mega International Commercial Bank – Supervisor - Timing Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd, Independent Director	-	-	-	-
Independent Director	R.O.C	Lee Wen Chuan	Male 61~70	2022.06.22	3yrs	2019.6.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Bachelor of Plant Pathology, National Chung Hsing University - Ph.D, Post-Doctoral Research, Department of Life Science, National Tsing Hua University - Post Doctoral Research, UCLA - Head of Agricultural Technology Research Institute	- Reboot Agricultural Technology., Ltd – Principal - Taiwan Miaoli Amla Cooperative – Consultant - Taiwan Formosa Organic Association – Deputy Chairman -Agricultural Bank of Taiwan – Consultant - Miaoli Management Office, Irrigation Agency, Ministry of Agriculture-Committee Member - Tze Chiang Foundation - Consultant	-	-	-	-
Independent Director	R.O.C	Juan Chiung Hua	Female 51~60	2022.06.22	3yrs	2022.06.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-Master in Accounting, National Taiwan University - Certified Accountant of higher examination - Certified Valuation Analyst - Qualified Lecture	- CPA, Smart CPA Firm - Audit Committee Member, CPA Association - Independent Director, Andros Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd. - Independent Director, TTFB Restaurant Group	-	-	-	-
Independent Director	R.O.C	Ho Chia Fang	Female 41~50	2022.06.22	3yrs	2022.06.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Ph.D. in Legal Research, Osaka University - Master in Legal Research, Osaka University - Master in Law, Department of Law, National Taipei University	- Associate Professor, Department of Law, SooChow University - Supervisor, Taiwan Society of Health Law - Supervisor, Taipei Dispute Resolution Study Society - Supervisor, Medical Law Research Center, SooChow University - Director, Taiwan International Private Law Association	-	-	-	-

Note 1: Explain the reason, rational, necessity, and countermeasures if the chairman and the general manager or the person with equivalent position (the top manager) is the same person:

(1) Chairman Peng leads the Company, integrates departments, and layout strategies with professional prospective, which is conductive for long term customer relationships. The Company still needs his experienced leadership in the long-term development.

(2) The Chairman and CEO is the same person in the Company, to strengthen corporate governance, an additional independent director was elected on June 22, 2022.

2.1.1.2 Major shareholders of corporate shareholders: None

2.1.1.3 The major shareholders of the corporate shareholders are corporate shareholder: None

2.1.1.4 Status of the professional knowledge and independency of the directors and independent directors

Name	Professional knowledge and experience	Independency	No. of other companies served as independent director
Chairman Peng Shih Hao	Ph.D. of Institute of Wood Science and Technology, University of Putra, Malaysia. More than five years working experience required by the company's business, currently serving as the chairman and general manager of the company, leading integration of departments from a professional perspective, which is conducive to long-term development, helps to maintain good relationships with customers.	(8)(9)(11)(12)	None
Director Peng Chia Lin	More than five years working experience required by the company's business, served as director of clinical research of Quintiles. Currently serving as vice president of ACBT Taiwan Branch	(8)(9)(11)(12)	None
Director Peng Yi Fen	More than five years working experience required by the company's business, in addition to serving as a director of the company, also serves as a director of related companies	(8)(9)(11)(12)	None
Director Lim Tau Boon	More than five years working experience required by the company's business, ability of operation management and strategic planning, in addition to serving as a director of the company, he also serves as a director of related companies	(3)(4)(8)(9)(10)(11)(12)	None
Director Lo Tzu Wu	Graduated from national Chung Hsing University, More than five years working experience required by the company's business, currently serves as lawyer in Weiyang Law Firm , supervisor in Shiwei Technology and Hongsheng Investment Co., person in charge in Sea Way Energy Co., Ltd,	(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)(7)(8)(9)(10)(11)(12)	None
Independent Director Yang Yung Cheng	Master of Finance from Fu Jen Catholic University. More than five years working experience required by the company's business, convenor of the Company’s Audit Committee and member of the Remuneration Committee. Head of Moores Rowland CPAs, supervisor in Yungchan Construction Co., Ltd, Dan Jie Construction Co., Ltd, and Mega International Commercial Bank, and independent director for Timing Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd,	(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)(7)(8)(9)(10)(11)(12)	1
Independent Director Lee Wen Chuan	Post Ph.D research from UCLA. More than five years working experience required by the company's business, member of the Company’s Audit Committee and convenor of the Remuneration Committee. Used to serve as Head of Agricultural Technology Research Institute. Currently serves as principal of Reboot Agricultural Technology., Ltd, deputy chairman of Taiwan Formosa Organic Association, committee member of Irrigation Agency Miaoli Management office, consultant of Taiwan Miaoli Amla Cooperative, Agricultural Bank of Taiwan, and Tze Chiang Foundation.	(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)(7)(8)(9)(10)(11)(12)	None
Independent Director Juan Chiung Hua	Master in Accounting of National Taiwan University. More than five years working experience required by the company's business, member of the Company’s Audit Committee. Currently serves as CPA at Smart CPA firm, Audit Committee Member of ROCCPA, Independent Director of, Andros Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd., and TTFB restaurant group.	(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)(7)(8)(9)(10)(11)(12)	2
Independent Director Ho Chia Fang	Ph.D. in Legal Research of Osaka University, more than five years working experience required by the company's business, member of the Company’s Audit Committee and Remuneration Committee. Currently serves as Associate Professor of Department of Law at SooChow University, supervisor of Taiwan Society of Health Law, supervisor of Taipei Dispute Resolution Study Society, supervisor of Medical Law Research Center of SooChow University. and consultant of Taiwan Bar Association.	(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)(7)(8)(9)(10)(11)(12)	None

Note 1: Each director meets the following conditions during the two years before the election and during service

(1) Not hired by the company or its affiliates

(2) Not a director or supervisor of the company or its affiliates.

(3) Shareholder itself, it’s spouse, minor children not holding more than 1% of the total issued shares of the company or being the top 10 nature shareholders, and not held in another name.

(4) Not managers listed in (1), or spouses, relatives within the second degree of kinship or lineal relatives within the third degree of kinship listed in (2) and (3)
(5) Directors, supervisors or employees of corporate shareholders who do not directly hold more than 5% of the company's total issued shares, being top 5 shareholders, or designate a representative to serve as a director or supervisor of the company in accordance with Article 27, Item 1 or 2 of the Company Act.
(6) Not directors, supervisors, or hired by other companies that are controlled by the same person having more than half of the voting shares.
(7) Directors, supervisors or employees of other companies or institutions who are not the same person or spouse as the chairman, general manager or equivalent of the company
(8) Not directors, supervisors, managers, or shareholders holding more than 5% of total share of companies having specific finance or business dealings.
(9) Non-professionals, sole proprietorships, partnerships, business owners of companies or institutions who provide auditing for companies or affiliated companies or have received accumulative remuneration of more than NT$500,000 in business, legal, financial, accounting and other related services in the last two years, Partners, directors (council members), supervisors (supervisors), managers and their spouses
(10) Not a spouse of other directors or relatives within the second degree of kinship.
(11) None of the circumstances specified in Article 30 of the Company Act.
(12) Not elected as government, institution or its representative as stated in Article 27 in Company Law.

2.1.1.5 Diversity and independence of the Board.

1. Diversity

The composition of the board of directors of the company is based on the "Corporate Governance Code" and "Director Election Method", considering the diversity of board members from various aspects. The company has 9 directors, including 4 independent directors. The members have rich experience and expertise in the fields of finance, business, technology and management. The board has 5 male directors and 4 female directors. 6 directors are at the age range of 50 to 70, and 3 directors are under 50 years old. Their nationality includes R.O.C and Singapore.

2. Independency of the Board

There are currently 9 members of the board of directors of the company, including 4 independent directors, for the independence of the board of directors, please refer to 2.1.1.1" Information of directors", and 2.1.1.4 "Status of the professional knowledge and independency of the directors and independent directors". Above-mentioned director information explained that the company has established an audit committee to replace the supervisor, the proportion of directors who do not have spouses or relatives within the second degree is 66.67%, more than half of the seats, hence, none of the directors and independent directors have situation under Article 26-3-3 and 26-3-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act Items 3.

Management objectives and achievement of the board diversity policy are as follows:

Management objectives	Achievement
More than one-third of female board members	√
Directors who also serve as company managers should not exceed one-third of the number of directors	√

Implementation of the Board Diversity Policy in 2024:

Title	Name	Nationality	Sex	Age			Over 3 years independent director	Expertise			Knowledge and Skill				
				41~50	51~60	61~70		Industry	Legal	Accounting	Operation Judgement	Operation Management	Crisis Management	International Outlook	Leadership
Chairman	Peng Shih Hao	R.O.C	M	√				√			√	√	√	√	√
Director	Lo Tzu Wu	R.O.C	M		√			√	√		√	√	√	√	√
	Peng Chia Lin	R.O.C	F		√			√			√	√	√	√	√
	Peng Yi Fen	R.O.C	F	√				√			√	√	√	√	√
	Lim Tau Boon	Singapore	M			√		√			√	√	√	√	√
Independent Director	Yang Yung Cheng	R.O.C	M		√		√ (Note)	√		√	√	√	√	√	√
	Lee Wen Chuan	R.O.C	M			√	√	√			√	√	√	√	√
	Juan Chiung Hua	R.O.C	F		√			√		√	√	√	√	√	√
	Ho Chia Fang	R.O.C	F	√				√	√		√	√	√	√	√

Note：Independent director Yang Yung Cheng has served as an independent director for three consecutive terms. It is because of his professional accounting knowledge and extensive audit experience. Familiar with the company's operating model, he uses his expertise in an independent and objective manner, provides valuable advice and performs supervisory functions.

2.1.2 General Manager, Deputy General Manager, Associates, Department and Branch Managers

April 30, 2025,   Unit of Share: in Thousand

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Election Date	Shareholding		Spouse & Minor Children Shareholding		Shareholding by Nominee Arrangement		Experience and Education	Other Positions in other Companies	Managers as Spouse or within 2-Degree Kinship			Remark
					No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%			Title	Name	Relationship	
Chairman	R.O.C	Peng Shih Hao	Male	2012.09.28	245	0.38	—	—	22,500	35.14	- Ph.D., Institute of Wood Science and Technology, University of Putra, Malaysia - Master of Business Administration, Honolulu University, Hawaii	ACI-Chairman and CEO SSHF-Director KLSSB-Director SESB-Director GK Bio-Director PT Biotek-Director All Cosmos Investment Ltd.-Chairman EEMSB-Director	ACBT Vice President ACI Director	Peng Chia Lin Peng Yi Feng	Sister Sister	Note 1 Note 2
ACBT CFO	Malaysia	Janice Cheow	Female	2016.4.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	Griffith University, Brisbane, Major Accounting Dominant Enterprise Berhad Account Executive Chong & Associate Audit Senior Associate	SSHF-Director ACI-Chief Financial Officer & Director KLSSB-Director GK Bio-Director PT Biotek-Director	—	—	—	—
ACI General Manager (Manufacturing)	Malaysia	Lai Chan Wai	Male	2015.1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Master in Manufacturing and Production Management Training & Development Acquired During Service	-	—	—	—	—
AESB CEO	Malaysia	Wan Azha Bin Wan Mustapha	Male	2013.9.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ph.D candidate, Institute of Wood Science and Technology, University of Putra, Malaysia	ACI - Manager AESB - Director	—	—	—	—
ACI R&D Manager	Malaysia	Charles Then	Male	2019.9.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	Master in Engineering (Bioprocess), University Technology Malaysia	-	—	—	—	—
ACI Sales & Technical Manager	Malaysia	Roslan Bin Arshad	Male	2009.2.16	—	—	—	—	—	—	University Pertanian Malaysia, Bachelor in Agriculture MPOB Research Station Sessang, Saratok, Sarawak. Research Officer MPOB HQ Bangi. Agronomist & Extension Unit	ACI – Senior Manager PT ACI - Director	—	—	—	—

Note 1: Explain the reason, rational, necessity, and countermeasures if the chairman and the general manager or the person with equivalent position (the top manager) is the same person, each other's spouse or first level relatives:

(1) Chairman Peng leads the Company, integrates departments, and layout strategies with professional prospective, which is conductive for long term customer relationships. The Company still needs his experienced leadership in the long-term development.

(2) The Chairman and CEO is the same person in the Company, During the general election of directors on June 22, 2022, an additional independent director was elected to strengthen corporate governance.

2.2 Remuneration of Directors, Supervisors, General Managers and Deputy General Managers for the Recent Years

2.2.1 Remuneration for directors and independent directors

Unit: NT$ in Thousand

Title	Name	Directors' Remuneration								Ratio of Total Remuneration (A+B+C+D) to Net Profit After Tax (%)		Remuneration to Concurrent Employees								Ratio of Total Remuneration (A+B+C+D+E+F+G) to Net Profit After Tax (%)		Get Any Remuneration from the Invested Businesses Other than Subsidiaries
		Salary (A)		Retirement Pension Fund (B)		Directors' Remuneration (C)		Business Execution Expense (D)				Salary, Bonus & Allowance etc. (E)		Retirement Pension Fund (F)		Remuneration to employee (G)						
																The Company		All companies in the financial report				
		The Company	All companies in the financial report	The Company	All companies in the financial report	The Company	All companies in the financial report	The Company	All companies in the financial report	The Company	All companies in the financial report	The Company	All companies in the financial report	The Company	All companies in the financial report	Cash	Stock	Cash	Stock	The Company	All companies in the financial report	
Chairman	Peng Shih Hao	-	169	-	-	758	758	6	23	764 0.59%	950 0.74%	-	4,721	-	-	703	-	703	-	1,467 1.14%	6,374 4.96%	-
Director	Peng Chia Lin	-	-	-	-	569	569	12	12	581 0.45%	581 0.45%	1,373	1,373	-	-	211	-	211	-	2,164 1.68%	2,164 1.68%	-
Director	Peng Yi Fen	-	-	-	-	352	352	6	6	358 0.28%	358 0.28%	-	938	-	-	141	-	141	-	498 0.39%	1,436 1.12%	-
Director	Lim Tau Boon	-	169	-	-	352	352	3	20	355 0.28%	541 0.42%	-	-	-	-	211	-	211	-	566 0.44%	752 0.58%	-
Director	Lo Tzu Wu	-	-	-	-	352	352	15	15	367 0.29%	367 0.29%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	367 0.29%	367 0.29%	-
Independent Director	Yang Yung Cheng	480	480	-	-	81	81	15	15	576 0.45%	576 0.45%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	576 0.45%	576 0.45%	-
Independent Director	Lee Wen Chuan	360	360	-	-	81	81	12	12	453 0.35%	453 0.35%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	453 0.35%	453 0.35%	-
Independent Director	Juan Chiung Hua (Note 2)	360	360	-	-	81	81	15	15	456 0.35%	456 0.35%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	456 0.35%	456 0.35%	-
Independent Director	Ho Chia Fang (Note 2)	360	360	-	-	81	81	9	9	450 0.35%	450 0.35%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450 0.35%	450 0.35%	-

1. Please describe the independent director's remuneration payment policy, system, standards and structure, and describe the relationship with the amount of remuneration based on all responsibilities, risks, investment time and other factors: The remuneration of the independent directors of the company will be based on the salary level of the market peers and the company's scale, profit structure and business characteristics, and different remunerations will be made according to the contribution of the functional committee members (such as serving as the chairman or member of the committee). The company will also review the remuneration system according to the actual operating conditions in order to pursue the balance between the company's sustainable operation and risk control.
2. In addition to the disclosure in the above table, the remuneration received by the directors of the company in the most recent year for providing services (such as serving as a consultant for the parent company/all companies in the financial report/investment enterprises that are not employees, etc.): None

2.2.2 Remuneration of the supervisor: the company has set up Audit Committee to replace supervisor, and therefore is not applicable.

2.2.3 Remuneration of The General Manager and Deputy General Manager:

Unit: NT$ in Thousand

Title	Name	Salary (A)		Retirement Pension Fund (B)		Bonus & Allowance etc.(C)		Remuneration to employee (D)				The ratio of the total of A+B+C+D to the Net Profit After Tax (%)		Received The Remuneration from The Subsidiary Company
		The Company	All Companies in the Financial Report	The Company	All Companies in the Financial Report	The Company	All Companies in the Financial Report	The Company		All Companies in the Financial Report		The Company	All Companies in the Financial Report	
								Cash Amount	Shares Amount	Cash Amount	Shares Amount			
ACBT CEO	Peng Shih Hao	-	4,047	-	-	-	674	703	-	703	-	703 0.55%	5,424 4.22%	-
ACBT CFO	Janice Cheow	574	2,237	-	-	-	330	492	-	492	-	1,067 0.83%	3,059 2.38%	-

2.2.4 Remuneration of Top 5 Managers:

Unit: NT$ in Thousand

Title	Name	Salary (A)		Retirement Pension Fund (B)		Bonus & Allowance etc.(C)		Remuneration to employee (D)				The ratio of the total of A+B+C+D to the Net Profit After Tax (%)		Received The Remuneration from The Subsidiary Company
		The Company	All Companies in the Financial Report	The Company	All Companies in the Financial Report	The Company	All Companies in the Financial Report	The Company		All Companies in the Financial Report		The Company	All Companies in the Financial Report	
								Cash Amount	Shares Amount	Cash Amount	Shares Amount			
ACBT CEO	Peng Shih Hao	-	4,047	-	-	-	674	703	-	703	-	703 0.55%	5,424 4.22%	-
ACBT CFO	Janice Cheow	574	2,237	-	-	-	330	492	-	492	-	1,067 0.83%	3,059 2.38%	-
ACI General Manager (Manufacturing)	Lai Chan Wai	-	1,844	-	-	-	441	-	-	-	-	-	2,285 1.78%	-
ACI Sales & Technical Manager	Roslan Bin Arshad	-	2,124	-	-	-	508	-	-	-	-	-	2,633 2.05%	-
ACI R&D Manager	Charles Then	-	1,110	-	-	-	211		-	-	-	-	1,321 1.03%	-

2.2.5 Name of Managers and their Distribution of Employee Remuneration

Unit: NT$ in Thousand; %

	Title	Name	Shares amount	Cash amount	Total	The Proportion of Total Amount to Net Profit After Tax
Manager	CEO	Peng Shih Hao	-	703	703	0.55%
	CFO	Janice Cheow	-	492	492	0.38%
	ACI General Manager (Manufacturing)	Lai Chan Wai	-	-	-	0.00%
	ACI R&D Manager	Charles Then	-	70	70	0.05%
	ACI Sales & Technical Manager	Roslan Bin Arshad	-	-	-	0.00%
	Corporate Governance Officer	Lim Hui Yee	-	141	141	0.11%

Note: ACBT Operation General Manager Ling Siu Hung retired on 2024/1/31.

2.2.6 Comparison for the total amount of remuneration of the Directors, Supervisors, General Managers and Deputy General Managers of the company in the past two years accounted for the net profit after tax ratio of individual or individual financial reports and explained the payment of remuneration, relevance of policies, standards and portfolios, procedures for determining emoluments and business performance and future risks.

2.2.6.1 Analysis of the company's and the consolidated report for the total amount of remuneration paid to the Directors, Supervisors, General Managers and Deputy General Managers of the company in the last two years to the net profit after tax of individual or individual financial reports

Unit: NT$ in Thousand

Year	2023		2024	
Item	Total Remuneration	Ratio on Net Profit After Tax of Consolidated Financial Report	Total Remuneration	Ratio on Net Profit After Tax of Consolidated Financial Report
Director	14,103	10.12%	13,029	10.13%
General Manager and Deputy General Manager	15,138	10.86%	8,484	6.60%

2.2.6.2 Policies, standards and combinations for payment of honoraria, procedures for determining remuneration, and correlation with business performance and future risks

The Company is following the guideline of “Employee Salary, Benefits and Other Remuneration Survey Report” which is published by the Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers (FMM) and the Malaysian Employers' Federation (MEF) and is used as a reference for the remuneration of the directors and managers of the company, based on the position and the contribution of the company and the profitability of the company determine the amount of salary compensation. In addition, the company also has a Remuneration Committee, which is a member of 3 independent directors, which regularly reviews and evaluates the policies, systems, standards and structures of directors and managers' performance and salary remuneration.

2.3 Corporate Governance Operational Situation

2.3.1 Operation of The Board of Directors

In the most recent year (2024) the Board of Directors convened 7 meetings, the attendance was listed as follows:

Title	Name	Actual Attendance	Entrusted To Attend Frequency	Actual Attendance Rate (%)	Remarks
Chairman	Peng Shih Hao	6	1	85.71	-
Director	Lo Tzu Wu	7	0	100.00	-
Director	Peng Chia Lin	7	0	100.00	-
Director	Peng Yi Fen	7	0	100.00	-
Director	Lim Tau Boon	6	1	85.71	-
Independent Director	Yang Yung Cheng	7	0	100.00	-
Independent Director	Lee Wen Chuan	6	1	85.71	-
Independent Director	Juan Chiung Hua	7	0	100.00	-
Independent Director	Ho Chia Fang	6	1	85.71	-

Other matters to be recorded:

1. If the operation of the board of directors is in any of the following circumstances, the date, period, proposal content, all independent directors' opinions and the company's handling of independent directors' opinions shall be stated:

   (1) The matters listed in Article 14(3) of the Securities Exchange Act : Not applicable since the Company has set up Audit committee.

   (2) Other board resolutions that have been opposed or reserved by independent directors and have records or written statements in addition to previous matters: None.

2. The implementation of directors' avoidance of the proposal of interest: None.

3. Evaluation of the board of directors:

Cycle	Period	Scope	Method	Content
Execute annually	2024/01/01 | 2024/12/31	1. Performance Evaluation of the board 2. Self-performance evaluation of the board members	Self-evaluation of the board, self-evaluation of board members, peer evaluation.	1. Board Evaluation 1.1 Level of participance to company operation 1.2 Improve quality of the board resolutions 1.3 Organization and structure of the board 1.4 Election and continuing education of board members 1.5 Internal control 2. Evaluation of individual board member 2.1 Mastery of company goals and tasks 2.2 Understanding of duties as board member 2.3 Level of participance to company operation 2.4 Internal relationship maintenance and communication 2.5 Professionalism and continuing education of board members 2.6 Internal control

The overall operational performance of the Company's Board of Directors and functional committees was evaluated using an internal questionnaire based on the above table. The results are as follows:

A. Self-evaluation of the board: All directors believe that the Company's Board of Directors has performed well in all aspects of the questionnaire, indicating that the Board has fulfilled its responsibilities in guiding and supervising the Company's strategy, major business and risk management, and its overall operation is sound.

B. Self-evaluation of the board: All directors believed that the situations described in the questionnaire were well performed, indicating that the directors had positive evaluations on the operations of indicators.

4. Assessment of the objectives and performance of the Board of Directors for the current and recent years:

A. The company has established an audit committee to replace the supervisor. It is composed of all independent directors and holds meeting at least once a quarter to assist the board of directors in overseeing issues in accounting, financial reporting, internal controls and legal compliances.
B. In order to strengthen and enhance the functions of the board of directors, the company has formulated the "Corporate Governance Practice Code" to regulate the diversity of board members and the required professional capabilities. The main content includes diversity of the board of directors. In addition to the fact that directors who concurrently serve as company managers should not exceed one-third of the directors' seats, an appropriate multi-dimensional policy should be drawn up based on its own operations, business model, and development needs.
C. The company fully re-elected its board of directors in 2022 Shareholders’ Meeting. Among the 9 seats (including 4 independent directors) elected, 2 are female independent directors. In addition to implementing the diversity of the Board's composition, more than half of the independent directors will serve for a term of no more than 9 years to strengthen the independent operation of the Board.
D. The Company's 2024 Shareholders’ Meeting will be attended by more than half of the directors (including the conveners and independent directors of the Remuneration Committee and the Audit Committee) to understand the opinions and concerns of shareholders through face-to-face communication and establish a good interactive mechanism.
E. All directors of the Company complete continuing education every year in accordance with the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation's "Key Points for Implementation of Continuing Education for Directors and Supervisors of Listed Companies". Please refer to page 34-35 for continuing education details.
F. The company has established a performance evaluation system for the board of directors, and is passed by the board of directors in June 2020 to improve the functions of the board of directors of the company and establish performance goals to enhance the operational efficiency of the board of directors, and conducted performance evaluation on the board of directors, individual directors and functional committees, and submitted the evaluation results to the report of the board of directors on March 13, 2025.

2.3.2 Audit committee composition, professional qualifications and experience, responsibilities, operation status and other recorded matters:

1. Information of Audit Committee Members

<table>
<tr><th>Title</th><th>Condition
Name</th><th>Professional Qualification and Experiences</th><th>Independence</th><th>Number of independent directors of other publicly listed companies</th></tr>
<tr><td>Independent director (Convenor)</td><td>Yang, Yung Cheng</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="4">Please refer to “Status of the professional knowledge and independency of the directors and independent directors” on page 5 of this annual report.</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Independent director</td><td>Lee, Wen Chuan</td><td>None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Independent director</td><td>Juan, Chiung Hua</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Independent director</td><td>Ho, Chia Fang</td><td>None</td></tr>
</table>

2. The Audit Committee's key work for the period from January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024 include:

(1) Review of quarterly financial statements.

(2) Review annual business report, financial statements and profit distribution

(3) Review the revision of internal control system.

(4) Appointing external auditors, review independence and fees

3. In the most recent year (2024) the Audit Committee convened 6 meetings. The attendance of independent directors is as follows:

Title	Name	Actual Attendance	Entrusted To Attend Frequency	Attendance Rate (%)	Remarks
Independent Director	Yang Yung Cheng	6	0	100.00	-
Independent Director	Lee Wen Chuan	5	1	83.33	-
Independent Director	Juan Chiung Hua	6	0	100.00	-
Independent Director	Ho Chia Fang	5	1	83.33	-

4. Other matters to be recorded

(1) If the operation of the audit committee is in any of the following circumstances, the date, period, proposal content, resolution of audit committee and the company’s handling of independent committee members ‘opinions shall be stated:

A. The matters listed in Article 14(5) of Securities and Exchange Act:

Session	Date	Meeting Content	The results of the Audit Committee's resolution and the company's handling of the Audit Committee's opinions
13th time of the 5th committee	2024.03.14	1. 2023 consolidate financial report and business report 2. The company will change external auditor from 2024 3. Approval of accountant remuneration and competency 4. 2023 earnings distribution proposal 5. Ratify the appointment and dismissal of the company's current internal audit officer 6. 2023 internal audit system statement	All Directors approved
14th time of the 5th committee	2024.04.18	The Company intends to loan to its Indonesian subsidiary PT All Cosmos Biotek (hereinafter referred to as PT Biotek)	All Directors approved
15th time of the 5th committee	2024.05.13	Approval of consolidated financial statements for the first quarter of 2024	All Directors approved
16th time of the 5th committee	2024.08.27	1. Approval of consolidated financial statements for the second quarter of 2024 2. The Company’s derivatives trading quota and trading situation 3. Proposal of subsidiary ACI’s loan to ACBT	All Directors approved

Session	Date	Meeting Content	The results of the Audit Committee's resolution and the company's handling of the Audit Committee's opinions
17th time of the 5th committee	2024.11.12	1. Approval of consolidated financial statements for the third quarter of 2024 2. Change of new internal audit officer 3. Proposal of ACI purchasing industrial land (Lot No. PTD 243585, Title No. HSD 605649, Tanjung Puteri Resort, Pasir Gudang, Johor) 4. Amendment of "Rules of procedure of board of directors", "Organization rules of audit committee" and "Corporate governance practice guidelines"	All Directors approved
18th time of the 5th committee	2024.12.16	1. Formulate the company's "Sustainable Information Management Operation Guidelines" 2. Approval of internal control system	All Directors approved

B. Other resolutions that have not been approved by the Audit Committee but have been approved by more than two-thirds of all directors in addition to previous matters: None.

(2) The implementation of independent directors' avoidance of the proposal of interest, should state independent director's name, contents of proposal, reasons for avoidance, participation and voting status: None.

(3) Communication between the Independent Directors and the Internal Audit Supervisors and Accountants (including major issues, methods and results of communication on the company's financial and business conditions):

The auditing unit of the company provides the audit report of the internal audit of the Independent Directors in accordance with the regulations, and reports the latest audit situation through the Board of Directors. The Independent Directors could check the financial and business execution status of the company at any time. If there are any doubts about the related operations of the company, it can be deal with the relevant unit Supervisor immediately for review and improvement. There is no such special situation in 2024. Audit committee communicated well with the internal auditors.

Session	Date of Audit Committee Meeting	Way of Communication	Communication Focus Point	Suggestions and Results
13th time of the 5th committee	2024.03.14	meeting	2023 "Declaration of Internal Control System"	All members approved and submitted to the board of directors
16th time of the 5th committee	2024.08.27	meeting	Execution of internal audit and explanation of reports	All members approved
17th time of the 5th committee	2024.11.12	meeting	Execution of internal audit and explanation of reports	All members approved.
18th time of the 5th committee	2024.12.16	meeting	1. 2025 internal audit plan discussion 2. Formulate the company's "Sustainable Information Management Operation	All members approved and submitted to the board of directors

Session	Date of Audit Committee Meeting	Way of Communication	Communication Focus Point	Suggestions and Results
			Guidelines"	

In the case of communication with external auditors, if the Independent Director has any doubts about the financial and business conditions of the company, he/she must deal with the accountant of the company at any time and guide the relevant units of the company to conduct review and improvement. The company's external auditors were present at the Annual Audit Committee three times in 2024. During the meeting, the financial statements of the year and other related legal requirements are reported. If there are special circumstances, they will report to the members of the Audit Committee immediately. There is no such special situation in 2024.

Session	Date of Audit Committee Meeting	Way of Communication	Communication Focus Point	Suggestions and Results
13th time of the 5th committee	2024.03.14	meeting	Explanation on 2023 consolidated financial reports	All members approved and submitted to the board of directors
16th time of the 5th committee	2024.08.27	meeting	Explanation on 2024 second quarter consolidated financial reports	All members approved and submitted to the board of directors
18th time of the 5th committee	2024.12.16	meeting	Explanation on 2024 annual audit plan	All members approved

(4) Audit Committee performance evaluation cycle and period, evaluation scope, method, content and implementation:

Cycle	Period	Scope	Method	Content
Annually	2024/01/01 | 2024/12/31	Audit committee performance evaluation	self-evaluation	The audit committee performance evaluation includes the following five aspects: 1. Degree of participation in company operations 2. Recognition of the responsibilities of functional committees 3. Improve the decision-making quality of functional committees 4. Functional committee composition and member selection 5. Internal Control

The performance of the Company's Audit Committee is as follows, based on the above table and using an internal questionnaire:

All committee members believed that the situations described in each of the questions below in the questionnaire were well performed, indicating that the overall operation of the committee was sound and effectively enhanced the functions of the board of directors.

2.3.3 The situation of the company's Corporate Governance and its differences with the listing company's practice rules

Assessed Items	Operation circumstances			Differences and its Reasons of the Code of Practice for Corporate Governance as compared with other listed companies and OTC companies
	Yes	No	Abstracts	
(1) Does the company formulate and expose the Code of Practice for Corporate Governance in accordance with the Code of Practice for Corporate Governance in Listed Companies?	√		The company has established a code of practice for governance and disclosed it on the company's website.	No major differences
(2) the company's shareholding structure and shareholders' equity				
(i) Does the company stipulate internal operating procedures to deal with shareholders' suggestions, doubts, disputes and litigation matters, and implement them according to procedures?	√		(i) The company has established relevant internal procedures and set up a spokesperson. Suggestions or questions from shareholders are reported in a timely manner. If there is an equity dispute, it will also assist shareholders to resolve it in a fair and reasonable manner.	No major differences
(ii) Does the company have a list of the ultimate controllers of the major shareholders and major shareholders of the actual control company?	√		(ii) The company fully understands shareholder structure through the stock agency and regularly tracks the list of final controllers.	No major differences
(iii) Does the company establish, implement and control the risk control and firewall mechanism between the enterprises?	√		(iii) The company has established a trading management method for the related enterprises and has implemented it in order to achieve the risk control mechanism. In accordance with the "Guidelines for the Establishment of Internal Control Systems for Publicly Issued Companies" by the Financial Supervisory Commission, there are internal control and internal audit measures for the supervision of subsidiaries.	No major differences
(iv) Does the company stipulate internal regulations and prohibit insiders from using the undisclosed information on the market to buy and sell securities?	√		(iv) The company has established "insider trading prevention measures" to regulate all employees, managers and directors of the company, and anyone who knows the news of the company based on occupation or control relationship, to prohibit any possible insider trading, and regularly held internal training and promotion on this.	No major differences

Assessed Items	Operation circumstances			Differences and its Reasons of the Code of Practice for Corporate Governance as compared with other listed companies and OTC companies
	Yes	No	Abstracts	
(3) the composition and duties of the board of directors				
(i) Does the board of directors formulate a diversified policy and management objectives and have them implemented?	√		(i) The Company currently has nine directors, including four female directors, which is more than one-third of the directors' seats. The members of the board of directors have professional backgrounds in agriculture, commerce, law and accounting, and all have the necessary qualifications to perform their duties. Please refer to page 7 for diversity of directors of the company.	No major differences
(ii) Does the company voluntarily set up other functional committees in addition to the salary remuneration committee and the audit committee?		√	(ii) The Company will establish other various functional committees in due course according to the company's business development and legal requirements.	Future implementation as appropriate
(iii) Does the company stipulate the performance appraisal methods of the board of directors and their assessment methods, and conduct performance evaluations every year and regularly?	√		(iii) The company has a remuneration committee to regularly review the performance of directors and managers, the policies, systems, standards and structures for performance evaluation and remuneration. On June 16, 2020, the board of directors passed the "Performance Evaluation Method of the Board of Directors" and placed it on the public information observation station for disclosure. Internal performance evaluation on the overall operation of the board of directors, the performance of individual directors and the operation of functional committee members are conducted in December every year. The scoring standards of the evaluation indicators of the method and the evaluation result report are sent to the board of directors for review and improvement. Performance evaluation results are reported on March 13, 2025 board meeting, compensation of directors (include independent directors) and mangers are paid in accordance with articles of association, compensation is linked to firm performance and board performance. The performance evaluation results of the company's board of directors are used as a reference when selecting or nominating directors. The performance evaluation results of individual directors will be used as a reference for determining their individual remuneration.	No major differences

Assessed Items	Operation circumstances			Differences and its Reasons of the Code of Practice for Corporate Governance as compared with other listed companies and OTC companies
	Yes	No	Abstracts	
(iv) Does the company regularly assess the independence of the Chartered Accountant?	√		(iv) On March 13, 2025 the Company reported the independency assessment of the appointment of External Auditors to the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee for deliberation. All the directors passed the resolution that Deloitte & Touche, Yu Cheng Chuan and Liang Sheng Tai are in line with the company's independence and eligibility assessment criteria. The review is based on the “Chartered Accountant Review and Evaluation Form” prepared by the Company and the “Accountant's independence statement” issued by the accountant and “Audit Quality Index” (AQI) evaluation. The specific indicators and assessments of the review assessment form are as follows: 1. Accountant independency 2. Accountant's moral behavior 3. Financial report quality, timeliness 4. Auditor professionalism 5. Assess the various risks that exist or potential to monitor the company 6. Communication with management 7. Rationality of Audit Fee	No major differences
4. Does the listing company has competent and adequate number of corporate governance personnel , and assign head of corporate governance to be responsible for corporate governance related matters (including but not limited to providing information required by directors and supervisors to conduct business, assist directors and supervisions in regulation compliance, and handling matters related to meetings of the board of directors and shareholders meeting in accordance with the law, making meeting minutes for board meeting and shareholders meeting, etc.)?	√		The company has appointed Lim Hui Yee as the company's corporate governance officer on May 13, 2024, to protect the rights and interests of shareholders and strengthen the functions of the board of directors. Her main responsibilities are as follows: 1. Handle matters related to meetings of the board of directors and shareholders' meetings in accordance with the law 2. Prepare minutes of board of directors and shareholders meetings 3. Assist directors in taking office and continuing their education 4. Provide directors with the information needed to carry out their business 5. Assist directors to comply with laws, etc. 6. Status of further education for corporate governance managers in 2024 (please refer to page 34-35 of this annual report)	No major differences

Assessed Items	Operation circumstances			Differences and its Reasons of the Code of Practice for Corporate Governance as compared with other listed companies and OTC companies
	Yes	No	Abstracts	
5. Does the company establish communication channels with interested parties (including but not limited to shareholders, employees, customers and suppliers), set up stakeholder areas on the company's website, and respond appropriately to important corporate societies of concern to stakeholders? Responsibility issues?	√		The company instructs the departments including investor relations, stock affairs, human resources, customer service and procurement to communicate with stakeholders, and has contact information of spokesperson and relevant business departments on the company website to maintain good communication channels and provide timely and effective response to stakeholders.	No major differences
6. Does the company appoint a professional stock agency to handle the affairs of the shareholders' meeting?	√		The company has appointed the stock affairs agent of SinoPac Securities Corporation to handle the affairs of the shareholders' meeting.	No major differences
7. information disclosure (i) Does the company set up a website to expose financial business and corporate governance information?	√		(i) The Company has set up the company website (https://allcosmos.com/zh-tw) and disclosed financial business and corporate governance information for investors to understand the inquiry.	No major differences
(ii) Does the company adopt other methods of information disclosure (such as setting up an English website, designating a person to be responsible for the collection and disclosure of company information, implementing the spokesperson system, and placing the company website during the legal person briefing process)?	√		(ii) The Company has set up Chinese and English websites and assigned personnel to be responsible for information collection and disclosure, and has selected suitable personnel to serve as spokespersons and deputy spokespersons.	No major differences
(iii) Does the company announce and declare the annual financial report within two months after the end of the fiscal year, and announce and		√	(iii) The company complies with relevant laws and regulations to announce financial reports and monthly operating conditions within the prescribed time limit.	No major differences

Assessed Items	Operation circumstances			Differences and its Reasons of the Code of Practice for Corporate Governance as compared with other listed companies and OTC companies
	Yes	No	Abstracts	
declare the first, second and third quarter financial reports and the monthly operating situation within the prescribed deadline?				
8. Does the company have other important information that helps to understand the operation of corporate governance (including but not limited to employee rights, employee care, investor relations, supplier relationships, stakeholder rights, directors and supervisors' training, the implementation of risk management policies and risk measurement standards, the implementation of customer policies, the company's purchase of liability insurance for directors and supervisors, etc.)?	√		(i) Employees' rights and interests: The company has established employee codes in accordance with the law, as the basis for the company and employees to protect the legitimate rights and interests of employees. (ii) Employee care: Establish an employee welfare system and an education and training system, and hold activities not on a regular basis. (iii) Investor relationship: The company values shareholders' rights and interests and reveals operating results and long-term strategies through accurate, timely and transparent information disclosure, from annual reports, financial statements signed by accountants, shareholders' meetings and legal person briefings, etc. Investors could understand the operating conditions through above mentioned ways. (iv) Supplier relationship: The company maintains long-term good relations with suppliers. (v) Rights of interested parties: The company has a company website and a spokesperson to provide opinions to stakeholders to safeguard their rights and interests. (vi) The situation of directors and supervisors for further study: The directors of the Company have been regularly studied according to the regulations. (vii) Implementation of risk management policies and risk measurement standards: Various internal regulations are formulated according to law to conduct various risk management and evaluation. (viii) Implementation of customer policy: The company maintains a stable and good relationship with its customers. (ix) The company purchased liability insurance for directors and supervisors: The company has purchased liability insurance for directors.	No major differences

Assessed Items	Operation circumstances			Differences and its Reasons of the Code of Practice for Corporate Governance as compared with other listed companies and OTC companies
	Yes	No	Abstracts	

9. Please indicate the improvement of the corporate governance evaluation results of the Corporate Governance and Management Center of the Taiwan Securities Exchange Co., Ltd. in the recent year, and propose priority strengthening measures for those who have not yet improved:

Corporate Governance Evaluation No.	Corporate Governance Review Items	Improvement and Implementation Situation/Circumstances
1.18	Does the company record the important contents of shareholders' questions and the company's responses in the minutes of the annual shareholders' meeting?	The important contents of shareholders' questions and the company's responses have been recorded in the minutes of the shareholders' meeting.
1.19	Will the company's shareholders' meeting be live-streamed online or will an uninterrupted audio or video recording of the entire meeting be uploaded after the meeting?	The entire uninterrupted audio and video recording of the shareholders' meeting has been uploaded to the company's website after the meeting.
2.15	Does the company disclose the independent communication between independent directors and internal audit supervisors and accountants (such as the methods, matters and results of communication on the company's financial reports and financial business status, etc.) on the company's website?	The company has disclosed relevant communication information on the company website.
4.14	Does the company's website or annual report disclose the identities of identified stakeholders, issues of concern, communication channels and response methods?	A stakeholder area has been set up on the company's website to disclose stakeholders, issues of concern, communication channels and response methods.
4.15	Does the company's website or annual report disclose the "Procedures for ethical management and guidelines for conduct" approved by the board of directors, clearly specify specific practices and plans to prevent dishonest behavior, and explain the implementation status?	The "Procedures for ethical management and guidelines for conduct" and the implementation of integrity management operations have been disclosed on the company's website.

2.3.4 Composition, responsibilities and operation of the remuneration committee:

1. Remuneration Committee member information

Identity	Name	Professional Qualification and Experience	Independency	Number of other public companies in which the Individual is concurrently serving as an independent director
Convener & Independent Director	Lee Wen Chuan	Please refer to "Status of the professional knowledge and independency of the directors and independent directors" on page 5 of this annual report.		None
Independent Director	Yang Yung Cheng			None
Independent Director	Ho Chia Fang			None

2. The Remuneration Committee's work priorities from January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024 include:

(1) Review this Regulation regularly and propose amendments.

(2) Establish and regularly review the performance evaluation criteria, annual and long-term performance targets, and the policies, systems, standards and structures for compensation and remuneration of the Company's directors and managers.

(3) Regularly evaluate the achievement of performance targets for the Company's directors and managers and determine the content and amount of their individual remuneration based on the evaluation results obtained in accordance with the performance evaluation standards.

3. Remuneration Committee operation

(1) The company's remuneration committee has 3 members.

(2) The term of office of the current members: June 22, 2022 to June 21, 2025, in the most recent year (2024), the salary remuneration committee convened 3 times meeting. The attendance is as follows:

Title	Name	Actual Attendance	Entrusted To Attend Frequency	Actual attendance rate (%)	Remarks
Convener	Lee Wen Chuan	2	0	100.00	
Committee	Yang Yung Cheng	2	0	100.00	
Committee	Ho Chia Fang	2	0	100.00	

4. Other items to be recorded:

(1) The board of directors should state the date of board meeting, session, contents of proposals, resolution and company's handling to Remuneration Committee's opinion if the board does not adopt of modify the suggestions from Remuneration Committee: None.

(2) The resolutions of the Salary and Remuneration Committee, if the members have objections or reservations and have a record or written statement, the date, period, content of the proposal, opinions of all members and comments on the members shall be stated: None.

(3) Discussion items and resolutions of Remuneration Committee, company's handling to committee members' opinions:

Session	Date	Contents	Resolutions and the Company's handling to Remuneration Committee members' opinions
6th time of the 5^{th} committee	2024/03/14	Approved the 2023 salary adjustment proposal	All presented members approved without objection and submitted to the board of directors for discussion
7th time of the 5^{th} committee	2024/12/16	Approval of 2024 year -end bonus	All presented members approved without objection and submitted to the board of directors for discussion

(4) Performance evaluation cycle, period, scope, method, content, and implementation of Remuneration Committee:

Cycle	Period	Scope	Method	Content
Annually	2024/01/01 till 2024/12/31	Performance evaluation	Self-evaluation	The performance evaluation items of the Remuneration Committee include the following five aspects: 1. Degree of participation in company operations 2. Recognition of the responsibilities of functional committees 3. Improve the decision-making quality of functional committees 4. Functional committee composition and member selection 5. Internal Control

The performance of the Remuneration Committee of the Company is as follows, based on the above table and using an internal questionnaire:

All committee members believed that the situations described in each of the questions below in the questionnaire were well performed, indicating that the overall operation of the committee was sound and effectively enhanced the functions of the board of directors.

2.3.5 Implementation of promoting sustainable development:

1. Status of promoting sustainable development, differences and causes of differences with listed companies sustainable development practice:

Assessed Items	Operational circumstances			Differences and its Reasons of the Code of Practice for Sustainable Development as compared with other listed and OTC companies
	Yes	No	Abstracts	
1. Does the company establish a structure to promote sustainable development, and set up a dedicated (part-time) unit to promote sustainable development, which is authorized by the board of directors for senior management to handle, and supervised by the board of directors?	√		To improve the management of sustainable development, the personnel department is responsible for the promotion and implementation of the sustainable development policy. The company's governance structure for sustainable development is: The Board of Directors - the highest decision-making unit that establishes an effective risk management mechanism for the company. 1. Propose the mission and vision of sustainable development, and formulate corporate social responsibility policies or related management guidelines. 2. Integrate sustainable development into company operations and promote specific plans. 3. Ensure the accuracy of information disclosure related to sustainable development.	No major differences
2. Does the company conduct risk assessments on environmental, social and corporate governance issues related to company operations in accordance with the principle of materiality, and formulate relevant risk management policies or strategies?	√		The company has formulated and adopted the Corporate Social Responsibility Code of Practice, which will fulfill the corporate social responsibility and implement the norms of its code. Incorporate environmental, social and corporate governance factors into company management policies and business activities to manage economic, environmental and social risks and impacts, formulate corporate governance and comply with laws and regulations, and provide employees with a good working environment and reasonable remuneration and welfare, actively carry out environmental protection and energy conservation, and fulfill social responsibilities.	No major differences
3. Environment Issues (i) Does the company establish an appropriate environmental management system according to its industrial	√		(i) The company obtained ISO certifications and set up rules and regulations for safety, health and environmental protection.	No Major differences The company has no production activities in Taiwan

Assessed Items	Operational circumstances			Differences and its Reasons of the Code of Practice for Sustainable Development as compared with other listed and OTC companies
	Yes	No	Abstracts	
characteristics? (ii) Is the company committed to improve resource utilization and use recycled materials with low impact on environment? (iii) Does the company assess the potential risks and opportunities of climate change for now and in the future, and take measures to address related issues? (iv) Has the company counted greenhouse gas emissions, water consumption and total weight of waste in the past two years, and formulated policies for energy conservation and carbon reduction, greenhouse gas reduction, water use reduction or other waste management?	 √ √ √		(ii) The company actively promotes becoming a green enterprise, reduces environmental pollution promotes e-operations, and reuse of paper to reduce paper consumption. (iii)The company pays attention to and adjusts the temperature and opening hours of air conditioners in the business premises in response to the trend of energy saving and carbon reduction. Promote resource recycling and reuse to cope with the real risks caused by climate change. (iv)The company has made various measures to reduce its impact on the environment and has made great progress. Through manufacturing and process changes to help reduce 38% of carbon dioxide emissions and saves a lot of gas usage in operation.	and no harmful environmental factors are generated. However, we continue to cooperate with energy conservation and carbon reduction plans to improve environmental quality.
4. Social Issues (i) Does the company establish relevant management policies and procedures in accordance with relevant regulations and international human rights conventions?	√		(i) The company complies relevant labor laws, formulates relevant personnel management regulations to protect the basic rights of employees.	No Major differences
(ii) Does the company formulate and implement reasonable employee welfare measures (including compensation, vacations and other benefits), and appropriately reflect operating results in employee compensation?	√		(ii) The Company has formulated reasonable salary and remuneration policies with reference to market practice, and has established a clear and effective reward and punishment system. Regularly organize employee activities, and have a bulletin board to timely release company information.	No major differences
(iii) Does the company provide a safe and healthy working environment for employees, and regularly implement safety and health education for	√		(iii) The company provides employees with a safe and healthy working environment in accordance with various safety regulations, and regularly conducts employee training and health check. There were no	No major differences

Assessed Items	Operational circumstances			Differences and its Reasons of the Code of Practice for Sustainable Development as compared with other listed and OTC companies
	Yes	No	Abstracts	
employees?			occupational disasters in 2024 (0 fires).	
(iv) Does the company establish an effective career development training program for employees?	√		(iv) The Company provides external and internal trainings to improve employee's professional development. Also encourages employees to evaluate their interests, skills, values and targets to communicate career plans with managers. In 2024, a total of 35 classes employee training were held, with 158 participants, total hours of 1950.	No major differences
(v) Does the company comply with regulation and international standards in customer health and safety, customer privacy, marketing and labeling of products and services, and formulate relevant protection policies and appeal procedures for consumer rights?	√		(v) The marketing and labeling of the company's main products are in compliance with relevant regulations and international standards. There is also a grievance system to provide customer service and adjust various processes in a timely manner.	No major differences
(vi) Does the company formulate and implement supplier management policies to require suppliers to follow regulations on environmental protection, occupational safety and health, and labor human rights?	√		(vi) Before dealing with suppliers, the company will conduct an overall assessment, and if there is a record that affects the environment and society, the company will strengthen the prudent assessment. The suppliers have no record of influencing environmental protection, occupational safety and health or labour human rights.	No major differences
5. Does the company refer to international reporting standards or guidelines for preparing reports like substantial development reports to disclose non-financial information? Did those reports obtain assurance or guaranteed opinion from third party?		√	The company has not yet referred to international reporting standards or guidelines for preparing reports like substantial development reports to disclose non-financial information and will prepare the 2024 sustainability report in 2025.	The Financial Supervisory Committee released the "Sustainable Development Action Plan for Listed Companies (2023)" to promote the implementation
6. If the company has substantial development code in accordance with the "Code of Practice for Substantial Development of Listed Companies", please state the difference between its operation and the established code: The company has formulated relevant measures and implemented them accordingly, without major differences.				
7. Other important information that helps to understand the operation of substantial development: (1) The Company complies with environment protection related regulation and ensures environment management, and was recommended as the "Green Industry Consultant" by "Technology and Innovation Association" in May 2011, which was personally led by the Prime Minister of Malaysia, and was the only private enterprise among the ten consultants.				

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Assessed Items</th><th colspan="3">Operational circumstances</th><th rowspan="2">Differences and its Reasons of the Code of Practice for Sustainable Development as compared with other listed and OTC companies</th></tr>
<tr><th>Yes</th><th>No</th><th>Abstracts</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">(2) The company provides employee feedback channels, and convenes different meetings, such as labor meetings, employee forums, etc., so that staff at all levels and departments could fully express their opinions.
(3) The Company was awarded the Special Business Excellence Award for Sustainable Agriculture at the 2024 ASEAN Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security Forum (ASAFS).</td></tr>
</table>

Note 1: If check "Yes" for the operation circumstances, please describe the important policies, strategies, measures and implementation conditions adopted; if is checked "No", please explain the reason and explain the plan to adopt relevant policies, strategies and measures in the future.
Note2: The principle of materiality means that environmental, social and corporate governance issues that has a significant impact on the company's investors and other stakeholders.

2. Climate-related information of listed companies in the city

Climate-related information implementation status

Item	Execution
1. Describe board and management oversight of climate-related risks, opportunities and governance. 2. Describe how the identified climate risks and opportunities impact the company's business, strategy and finances (short-term, medium-term, long-term). 3. Describe the financial impact of extreme climate events and transition actions. 4. Describe how climate risk identification, assessment and management processes integrate overall risk management System. 5. The scenarios, parameters, assumptions, analysis factors and main financial impacts used should be described if scenario analysis is used to assess resilience to climate change risks 6. If there is a transformation plan to manage climate-related risks, describe the content of the plan, and the indicators and targets used to identify and manage physical and transition risks. 7. If internal carbon pricing is used as a planning tool, the basis for setting the price should be stated. 8. If climate-related goals are set, the activities covered, the scope of greenhouse gas emissions, the planning schedule, annual achievement progress and other information should be explained; if carbon offsets or renewable energy certificates (RECs) are used to achieve relevant goals, the information should be explained. The source and quantity of carbon reduction credits or the quantity of renewable energy certificates (RECs) being redeemed. 9. Greenhouse gas inventory and confirmation, reduction goals, strategies and specific action plans (fill in 1-1 and 1-2 separately).	1. An environmental sustainability task force has been established, with the company's senior executives as conveners, to regularly review its implementation of climate-related issues and report them to the board of directors. 2. Carbon reduction planning strives towards the goal of orderly transformation and promotes green low-carbon production, layout of circular economy, and green operation. 3. The company attaches great importance to extreme climate issues and plans to adopt related systems, under long-term optimization, it will help to improve profitability. Its financial impacts include credit and solvency assessments and financial property assessment. 4. Increase the awareness of climate change issues among various departments through interdepartmental mechanisms and implementation of relevant policies. 5~8 The company will gradually carry out greenhouse gas inventory work. 9. According to the "Sustainable Development Roadmap for Listed Companies" issued by the Financial Supervisory Commission, our company is a company with a paid-in capital of less than 5 billion. The individual company (parent company) should apply for greenhouse gas inventory in the third stage, that is, the inventory will be completed in 2026, verification completed in 2028.

2.3.6 Implementation of integrity management and the difference with the listed company's code of integrity management

Assessed Items	Operation Circumstances			Differences and its Reasons of the Conducts of Integrity as compared with other listed companies and OTC companies
	Yes	No	Abstracts	
1. Establishing integrity management policies and programs				
(i) Does the company establish integrity management policy which is approved by the board of directors, and express its commitment in its regulations and external documents, as well as the commitment of the board of directors and management to actively implement business policies?	√		(i) The Company has established an integrity management and conduct publicity, it is clearly stipulated that the directors, managers, employees or persons with actual control over the company shall not directly or indirectly provide, promise, request or accept any improper benefits, or engage in other dishonest behaviors that violate integrity, are illegal or violate fiduciary obligations, and thus damage the interests and reputation of the company, etc. The company's Procedures for ethical management and guidelines for conduct and related policies have been disclosed on Market Observation Post System and the company website.	No major differences
(ii) Does the company formulate a risk assessment mechanism to prevent dishonesty, assess and analyze high dishonesty risk operation activities, and formulate procedures to prevent such activities which at least in accordance with seventh paragraph of Article 7 (2) of the “Code of Integrity of Listed Companies”?	√		(ii) The Company has established a dishonesty risk assessment mechanism in accordance with the "Integrity Management Code", and regularly analyzes and evaluates business activities with higher dishonest behavior risks within the business scope, covering the prevention measures for each behavior in Article 7, Paragraph 2 of the "Integrity Management Code for Listed Companies", and has formulated a dishonest behavior prevention plan based on this. The company's dedicated unit evaluates and reviews the current rules and regulations to see if they can effectively reduce dishonesty risks. The result of the dishonest behavior risk in 2014 was low risk.	No major differences
(iii) Does the company specify the operating procedures, behavior guidelines, disciplinary penalties and grievance system in the plan to prevent dishonesty, and implement it, and regularly review and revise the plan?	√		(iii) The Company has clearly defined relevant operating procedures and behavioral guidelines in the "Dishonest Behavior Prevention Program" to prevent dishonest behavior from occurring, and has established relevant disciplinary and appeal systems in Article 18 of the "Dishonest Behavior Prevention Program" and the Company's "Reward and Punishment Management	No major differences

Assessed Items	Operation Circumstances			Differences and its Reasons of the Conducts of Integrity as compared with other listed companies and OTC companies
	Yes	No	Abstracts	
			Measures". The Company does not allow any bribery, fraud, abuse of company assets or sacrificing company interests for personal gain. To strengthen and implement integrity management, the Company's integrity management unit will keep abreast of the dynamics of the competent authorities, add or revise various codes and operating procedures related to corporate governance and integrity management, and regularly perform related operations such as assessment of dishonesty risks and revision of prevention plans, and report the progress to the Board of Directors on a regular basis. In addition, in order to enable colleagues to always maintain awareness of anti-corruption and integrity ethics, the company has published the above-mentioned relevant regulations on the company's internal website. In addition, the integrity principal clause is added to the employment contract of new employees, and all employees are given education and tests related to integrity management every year, actively implementing anti-corruption, integrity and moral values, and deepening the "integrity" principle.	
2. The Implementation of Integrity Management				
(i) Does the company assess the integrity record of the object of the transaction and specify the terms of good faith in the contract with the transaction partner?	√		(i) The Company fulfills the contracts of commercial activities in accordance with fair ethics and in strict compliance with relevant laws, regulations and contract terms. It evaluates the integrity records of trading partners and stipulates integrity behavior clauses in contracts signed with trading partners, stipulating that any inappropriate business behaviors such as bribery, embezzlement, extortion, etc. shall not be carried out to ensure compliance with anti-corruption regulations.	No major differences
(ii) Does the company set up a special unit that promotes the integrity management of the company under the board of directors, and	√		(ii) The Company has a dedicated unit for integrity management to assist in formulating the integrity management code and is responsible for promoting the implementation of integrity	No Major differences

Assessed Items	Operation Circumstances			Differences and its Reasons of the Conducts of Integrity as compared with other listed companies and OTC companies
	Yes	No	Abstracts	
regularly reports (at least once a year) its integrity policy, prevention on dishonesty, and supervision of implementation to the board of directors?			management. Through annual education and testing related to the integrity management code, the Company actively implements integrity, integrity and moral values and reports the implementation status to the Board of Directors every year (at least once a year). The "2024-year integrity management, prevention of insider trading and promotion of major information processing" was reported to the board of directors in August 2024 by letter	
(iii) Does the company formulate a policy to prevent conflicts of interest, provide a proper presentation channel, and implement it?	√		(iii) The Company has conflict of interest clauses in its "Code of Integrity" and "Corporate Governance Practices", requiring directors, managers and all employees to prevent conflicts of interest and not to use their positions or influence in the company to obtain improper benefits for themselves or others. The Company's "Procedure Rules of Board Meetings" and "Procedure Rules of Audit Committee" both contain relevant director recusation clauses to avoid conflicts of interest. If any director has a conflict of interest with himself or the legal person he represents on the various meetings of the board of directors and may cause harm to the interests of the company, he shall excuse himself from the discussion and voting, and shall not exercise the voting rights on behalf of other directors. Independent directors are appointed to make recommendations based on their professional knowledge and experience in an objective and fair manner. When the board of directors discusses any proposal, they fully consider the opinions of independent directors and include their reasons for objection or reservations or opinions in the meeting minutes to effectively protect the interests of the company. The Company's transactions with related parties and related enterprises comply with Article 17 of the "Corporate Governance Practice Principles". Business dealings are based on the principle of fairness and	No major differences

Assessed Items	Operation Circumstances			Differences and its Reasons of the Conducts of Integrity as compared with other listed companies and OTC companies
	Yes	No	Abstracts	
			reasonableness. Written regulations are established for mutual financial and business dealings. Price conditions and payment methods are clearly stipulated for contractual matters, and the transfer of benefits is strictly prohibited. Transactions involving major related persons and related companies must be approved by the Audit Committee and then submitted to the Board of Directors for resolution	
(iv) Has the company established an effective accounting system and internal control system for the implementation of credit management, and the internal auditing unit or external auditing team will establish audit plan based on the assessment of dishonesty behavior risk, and audit the compliance status of dishonesty behavior.	√		(iv) The Company establishes accounting systems and prepares financial reports in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standards for Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, Interpretations and Interpretation Announcements (IFRS Accounting Standards) approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission, and entrusts Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu to audit and approve the financial reports. The company has established an internal control system related to honest management, and the internal audit unit has formulated an audit plan based on the assessment results of the risk of dishonest behavior, including the audit object, scope, items, frequency, etc. The audit results will be submitted to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors in the form of an audit report to allow the management to understand the company's internal control implementation status and achieve the purpose of management.	No major differences
(v) Does the company regularly hold education training inside and outside of integrity management?	√		(v) The company regularly promotes the code of integrity management to directors, managers and all employees every year to make them fully understand the company's integrity management standards. In 2024, the relevant education and training will total 150 person-times and 540 hours. In addition, new employees are required to undergo ethical conduct orientation and anti-corruption courses when they take up their posts.	No major differences
3. The Operation of the				

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Assessed Items</th><th colspan="3">Operation Circumstances</th><th rowspan="2">Differences and its Reasons of the Conducts of Integrity as compared with other listed companies and OTC companies</th></tr>
<tr><th>Yes</th><th>No</th><th>Abstracts</th></tr>
<tr><td>company's reporting system
(i) Does the company have a specific reporting and reward system, and establish a convenient reporting channel, and assign appropriate personnel to the respondents?

(ii) Does the company stipulate the operational procedures for investigation, relevant actions and confidentiality mechanism after investigation?

(iii) Does the company take measures to protect the prosecutor from improper handling due to the report?</td><td>√

√

√</td><td></td><td>(i) The Company supports an open, transparent, honest and ethical culture and encourages internal and external personnel to report any behavior that does not comply with regulations or the Company's policies through relevant reporting channels. Anonymous reporting is also allowed. Reporting channels include (1) Internal suggestion box; (2) Internal and external staff reporting mailbox: empolyee@allcosmos.com
(ii) The company's "Report and Complaint Management Procedure" stipulates the standard operating procedures for investigating reports, follow-up measures to be taken after the investigation is completed, and related confidentiality mechanism statements. Relevant personnel who know the content of the case should strictly abide by the principle of confidentiality. If there is any leakage, they will be severely punished in accordance with the company's disciplinary regulations to avoid retaliation or improper treatment of the reporter.
(iii) The safety of the whistleblower should be protected and handled prudently in accordance with the precautions in the confidentiality statement to protect the whistleblower from being improperly punished for reporting.</td><td>No major differences

No major differences

No major differences</td></tr>
<tr><td>4. Strengthen Information Disclosure
Does the company expose the contents of its integrity management code and promotes its effectiveness on its website and public information observatories?</td><td>√</td><td></td><td>The Company will disclose information on the Code of Good Practice in company's website and the public information observatory and the annual report of the shareholders' meeting.</td><td>No major differences</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">5. If the company has its own code of conduct in accordance with the Code of Conduct for the Listing of Companies in the Listed Companies, please describe the difference between its operation and the code: The company has established relevant measures and implemented them accordingly. No major difference.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">6. Other important information that helps to understand the company's integrity operation: (If the company reviews and amends its established code of conduct, etc.): None.</td></tr>
</table>

2.3.7. Other important information that is sufficient to enhance the understanding of the operation of corporate governance must be disclosed together:

1. Directors' training status

Title	Name	Training Date	Organizer	Course taken	Credit hours	Total training hours as per report
Chairman	Peng Shih Hao	2024.08.27	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	How do enterprises innovate to break through profitability in the digital economy era	3	6
		2024.11.12		How do enterprises strengthen strategic execution capabilities	3	
Director	Peng Chia Lin	2024.04.19	Taiwan Academy of Banking and Finance	Corporate governance forum	3	21
		2024.08.27	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	How do enterprises innovate to break through profitability in the digital economy era	3	
		2024.09.04	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Zero Carbon Emissions Conference - Taipei	3	
		2024.09.20	Securities & Futures Institute	2024 Annual Insider Trading Prevention Promotion Conference	3	
		2024.10.07	The Chinese National Association of Industry and Commerce	2024 Taishin Zero Carbon Emissions Conference	3	
		2024.10.25	Securities & Futures Institute	2024 Annual Insider Equity Transaction Legal Compliance Promotion and Briefing Session	3	
		2024.11.12	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	How do enterprises strengthen strategic execution capabilities	3	
Director	Lo Tzu Wu	2024.08.27	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	How do enterprises innovate to break through profitability in the digital economy era	3	6
		2024.11.12		How do enterprises strengthen strategic execution capabilities	3	
Director	Peng Yi Fen	2024.08.27	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	How do enterprises innovate to break through profitability in the digital economy era	3	6
		2024.11.12		How do enterprises strengthen strategic execution capabilities	3	
Director	Lim Tau Boon	2024.08.27	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	How do enterprises innovate to break through profitability in the digital economy era	3	6
		2024.11.12		How do enterprises strengthen strategic execution capabilities	3	
Independent Director	Yang Yung Cheng	2024.12.09	CPA Associations R.O.C. (Taiwan)	Corporate M&A Strategy – Laws & Practices	4	10
		2024.12.12		Legal system for preventing money laundering and combating terrorist financing and arms expansion	3	
		2024.12.18		Sustainability report for investment	3	
Independent Director	Lee Wen Chuan	2024.08.27	Taiwan Corporate Governance	How do enterprises innovate to break through profitability in the	3	6

Title	Name	Training Date	Organizer	Course taken	Credit hours	Total training hours as per report
			Association	digital economy era		
		2024.11.12		How do enterprises strengthen strategic execution capabilities	3	
Independent Director	Juan Chiung Hua	2024.08.27	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	How do enterprises innovate to break through profitability in the digital economy era	3	6
		2024.11.12		How do enterprises strengthen strategic execution capabilities	3	
Independent Director	Ho Chia Fang	2024.08.27	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	How do enterprises innovate to break through profitability in the digital economy era	3	6
		2024.11.22	Securities & Futures Institute	2024 Annual Insider Equity Transaction Legal Compliance Promotion and Briefing Session	3	

2. Manager training status

Title	Name	Training Date	Organizer	Course taken	Credit hours	Total training hours as per report
Chief Financial Officer	Janice Cheow	2024.11.07	Taiwan Accounting Research and Development Foundation	Continuing Education Course for Accounting Supervisors of Issuers, Securities Dealers and Stock Exchanges	12	15
		2024.11.12	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	How do enterprises strengthen strategic execution capabilities	3	
Corporate Governance Officer	Lim Hui Yee (Note 1)	2024.08.27	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	How do enterprises innovate to break through profitability in the digital economy era	3	12
		2024.09.20	Securities & Futures Institute	2024 Annual Insider Equity Transaction Legal Compliance Promotion and Briefing Session	3	
		2024.11.12	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	How do enterprises strengthen strategic execution capabilities	3	
		2024.11.22	Securities & Futures Institute	2024 Annual Insider Equity Transaction Legal Compliance Promotion and Briefing Session	3	
Audit Manager	Loh Chong Kae (Note 2)	2024.03.27 till 2024.03.29	The Institute of Internal Audit	Pre-job training workshop for newly appointed internal auditors	18	18

Note1: Lim Hui Yee was on board on 2024/05/03

Note2: Loh Chong Kae resigned on 2024/08/13 for personal career plan

2.3.8 The implementation status of the internal control system should disclose the following matters

1. Company to the Public Declaration for Internal Control Statement

All Cosmos Bio-Tech Holding Corporation

Public Declaration for Internal Control System

Date: March 13, 2025

With respect to the internal control system for 2024, based on the self inspection result, we hereby represent as follows:

I. The Company is aware that the establishment, implementation and maintenance of the internal control system are the responsibility of the board of directors and managers of the company. The Company has established this system. The purpose is to provide reasonable results in terms of operational effectiveness and efficiency (including profitability, performance and asset security, etc.), reporting reliability, timeliness, transparency, compliance with relevant regulations and compliance with relevant laws and regulations.

II. The internal control system has its inherent limitations. Regardless of how well the design is perfected, an effective internal control system can only provide reasonable assurance of the achievement of the above three objectives; and, due to changes in the environment and conditions, the effectiveness of the internal control system may change. However, the company's internal control system has a self-monitoring mechanism. Once the identification is missing, the company will take corrective action.

III. The Company judges whether the design and implementation of the internal control system is effective based on the judgment item of the effectiveness of the internal control system as stipulated in the “Guidelines for the Establishment of Internal Control System for Public Offering Companies” (hereinafter referred to as “Processing Guidelines”). The internal control system judgment project used in the “processing criteria” is based on the process of management control, and the internal control system is divided into five components: 1. Environment Control, 2. Risk assessment, 3. Operation control, 4. Information and communication, and 5. Operations Supervision. Each component also includes several items. Please refer to the “Handling Guidelines” for the above items.

IV. The company has adopted the above internal control system to judge the project and evaluate the effectiveness of the design and implementation of the internal control system.

V. Based on the results of the previous assessment, the Company believes that the internal control system (including supervision and management of subsidiaries) of the Company on December 31, 2024, including the understanding of the effectiveness and efficiency objectives of the operation, and reporting the design and implementation of the internal control system, which is reliable, timely, transparent and in compliance with relevant regulations and laws, is effective and can reasonably ensure the achievement of the above objectives.

VI. This statement will become the main content of the company's annual report and public statement, and will be made public. If the content of the above disclosure is illegal or concealed, it will involve legal liabilities such as Articles 20, 32, 171 and 174 of the Securities Exchange Law.

VII. This statement was approved by the board of directors of the Company on March 13, 2025. Among the 9 directors present, there was 0 person holding dissent, and the others all agreed upon the contents of this Declaration.

All Cosmos Bio-Tech Holding Corporation
Chairman: Peng Shih Hao
General Manager: Peng Shih Hao

2. If the entrusted accountant project examines the internal control system, the CPA's review report shall be disclosed: None

2.3.9 Important resolutions of the shareholders' meeting and the board of directors in the most recent year at the end of the annual report:

1. Important resolutions and implementation of the shareholders' meeting

Meeting Date	Important resolutions	Implementation situation
2024.06.21	1. Recognized consolidated financial statements for 2023	Has been implemented according to the resolution
	2. Recognized earnings distribution proposal for 2023	Has been implemented according to the resolution. The board of directors has set July 17, 2024 as the ex-dividend base date, and the distribution has been completed on August 1, 2024. The cash dividend per share is NT$1.0

2. Important Resolution of The Board of Directors

Meeting Date	Important resolutions
2024.03.14	1. Approved 2023 consolidated financial statement and business report 2.Approvedd change of audit CPA from 2024 (CPA firm's internal adjustment) 3. Approved the fees and independence evaluation for CPA 4. Approved 2023 remuneration for employees and board directors 5. Approved the company's 2023 surplus distribution case 6. Approved ratification of the appointment and dismissal of the company's audit manager 7. Approved the company's 2023 Internal Control System Statement 8. Approved the assessment of whether or not turning account receivable/other receivables/prepayments/deposited margin to loan funds if exceeds the normal credit line/transaction period for more than three months and the amount is significant 9.Approved to hold 2024 ordinary shareholders meeting
2024.04.18	1. Approved loan to the company's Indonesia joint venture PT All Cosmos Biotek
2024.05.13	1.Approved the company's consolidated financial statements for the first quarter of 2024 2. Approved ratification of the appointment and dismissal of the company's audit manager 3. Approved the 2023 profit distribution ex-dividend base date plan 4. Approved the assessment of whether or not turning account receivable/other receivables/prepayments/deposited margin to loan funds if exceeds the normal credit line/transaction period for more than three months and the amount is significant
2024.08.27	1.Approved the company's consolidated financial statements for the second quarter of 2024 2. Approved the company's 2024 first half surplus distribution case 3. Approved the company's derivatives trading amount and trading 4. Approved subsidiary ACI's loan to All Cosmos Bio-tech Holding 5. Approved the proposal of applying USD3.5million credit amount from Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank 6.Approved the assessment of whether or not turning account receivable/other receivables/prepayments/deposited margin to loan funds if exceeds the normal credit line/transaction period for more than three months and the amount is significant

Meeting Date	Important resolutions
2024.11.12	1. Approved the company's 2023 third quarter consolidated financial statements 2. Approved the change of internal audit manager 3. Approved the proposal of purchasing industrial land at Lot No. PTD 243585, Title No. HSD 605649, Tanjung Puteri Resort, Pasir Gudang, Johor 4. Approved the amendments to the " Procedures of rules of board meeting", "Audit committee organization procedures” and "Corporate governance practice guidelines" 5. Approved to open a deposit account and apply for online banking services at Cathay United Bank 6. Approved the assessment of whether or not turning account receivable/other receivables/prepayments/deposited margin to loan funds if exceeds the normal credit line/transaction period for more than three months and the amount is significant
2024.12.16	1. Approved the group's 2024 year-end bonus case 2. Approved to formulate sustainable information management operating procedures 3. Approved the group’s 2025 budget 4. Approved 2025 internal audit plan 5. Approved the application for a credit line with the international finance business branch of First Commercial Bank
2025.03.13	1. Approved the 2024 consolidated financial statement and business report 2. Approved the company's accountant remuneration and its suitability and independence assessment 3. Approved the company's 2024 profit distribution plan 4. Approved the company’s 2024 new stock issue from capitalization of earnings 5. Approved the company’s employee remuneration and directors' remuneration distribution 6. Approved the company’s proposal of providing endorsement guarantee for ACI 7. Approved comprehensive re-election of the board of directors and nomination and review of candidates for directors (including independent directors) 8. Approved the proposal of release the prohibition on directors from participation in competitive business 9. Approved the amendment of articles of association of the company 10. Approved the company’s 2024 internal control system 11. Approved the assessment of whether or not turning account receivable/other receivables/prepayments/deposited margin to loan funds if exceeds the normal credit line/transaction period for more than three months and the amount is significant 12. Approved to hold 2025 shareholders meeting

2.3.10 In the most recent year and at the date of publication of the annual report, the director or supervisor has different opinions on the board of directors through important resolutions and has a record or written statement. The main contents are: None.

2.4 Information on CPA Professional Fees

2.4.1. Information of Professional Fees including audit and non-audit fees to CPA

Unit: NT$ in Thousand

Name of CPA firm	Name of CPA		Duration	Audit Fee	Non - Audit Fee	Total	Remarks
Deloitte & Touché	Yu Cheng Chuan	Liang Sheng Tai	Year 2024	4,800	750	5,550	-

Note: Non-audit fee contains sustainability information, tax audit, assurance and other financial consulting services

2.4.2. If the accounting firm is changed and the audit fee paid in the replacement year is less than the audit fee in the previous year, the amount and reasons for the audit fee before and after the change shall be disclosed: NA

2.4.3. The audit public fee has decreased by more than 10% compared with the previous year, the amount, proportion and reasons for the decrease in audit public fee shall be disclosed: NA

2.5 Replacement of CPA information: If the company has changed the accountant in the last two years and after the period, it should disclose the matter:

2.5.1. About former accountant：

<table>
<tr><td>Date of Change</td><td colspan="4">March 14, 2024</td></tr>
<tr><td>Reasons and explanation</td><td colspan="4">Due to the internal staff rotation of the firm, the company’s financial report certification accountant will change from Chen Chiang Hsun and Liang Sheng Tai to Yu Cheng Chuan and Liang Sheng Tai from the first quarter of 2024.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">If the appointing person of accountant terminates or does not accept appointment</td><td colspan="2">party
situation</td><td>Accountant</td><td>Appointing Person</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Voluntary termination of appointment</td><td>NA</td><td>NA</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Not accepting (continuing) appointment</td><td>NA</td><td>NA</td></tr>
<tr><td>Opinions and reasons for audit reports other than unqualified opinions issued within the latest two years</td><td colspan="4">NA</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="7">Disagreement with the issuer</td><td rowspan="5">Yes</td><td>-</td><td colspan="2">Accounting principle and practice</td></tr>
<tr><td>-</td><td colspan="2">Disclosure of financial report</td></tr>
<tr><td>-</td><td colspan="2">Audit scope and process</td></tr>
<tr><td>-</td><td colspan="2">Others</td></tr>
<tr><td>-</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td>No</td><td colspan="3">V</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Note： N/A</td></tr>
</table>

Date of Change	March 14, 2024
Other disclosures (Article 10, Paragraph 5, Item 1, Section 4 to Item 1, Section 7 of these guidelines which should be disclosed)	None

2.5.2. About the successor accountant

Firm	Deloitte & Touché
Name of Accountant	Yu Cheng Chuan, Liang Sheng Tai
Date of Appointment	March 14, 2024
Consolation results for accounting for specific transactions or accounting principles and opinion on possible issuance of financial reports	None
Written opinion on dissenting matters between successor accountant and predecessor accountant	None

2.5.3. Reply letter from the former accountant to Article 10, paragraph 5, item 1 and item 2-3 of this Standard: None.

2.6 Where the company's chairperson, general manager, or any managerial officer in charge of finance or accounting matters has in the most recent year held a position at the accounting firm of its certified public accountant or at an affiliated enterprise of such accounting firm: NA

2.7 Any transfer of equity interests and/or pledge of or change in equity interests by a director, manager, or shareholder with a stake of more than 10 percent during the most recent fiscal year or during the current fiscal year up the date of printing of the annual report:

2.7.1. Changes in the shareholding of directors, managers and major shareholders

Unit : share

Title	Name	2024		As of April 30, 2025	
		Holding Increase (Decrease)	Pledged Holding Increase (Decrease)	Holding Increase (Decrease)	Pledged Holding Increase (Decrease)
Chairman	Peng Shih Hao	-	-	-	-
Director	Lo Tzu Wu	-	-	-	-
Director	Peng Chia Lin	-	-	3,000	-
Director	Peng Yi Fen	-	-	-	-
Director	Lim Tau Boon	-	-	-	-
Independent Director	Yang Yung Cheng	-	-	-	-
Independent Director	Lee Wen Chuan	-	-	-	-
Independent Director	Juan Chiung Hua	-	-	-	-
Independent Director	Ho Chia Fang	-	-	-	-
ACBT CEO	Peng Shih Hao	-	-	-	-
ACBT CFO	Janice Cheow	-	-	-	-
ACI Production General Manager	Lai Chan Wai	-	-	-	-
AESB CEO	Wan Azha Bin Wan Mustapha	-	-	-	-
ACI R&D Manager	Charles Then	-	-	-	-
ACI Sales & Technical Manager	Roslan Bin Arshad	-	-	-	-
Corporate Governance Officer	Lim Hui Yee	-	-	-	-

2.7.2. Directors, supervisors, managers and shareholders who hold more than 10% of the shareholdings are related persons: None.

2.7.3. Changes in the pledge of shares of directors, supervisors, managers and shareholders holding more than 10% of the shares: None.

2.8 Information about the Top Ten Shareholders who are spouse or a relative within the second degree of kinship

April 18, 2025; Unit of Shares：in Thousand

NAME	Shareholding		Spouse & Minor Children Shareholding		Shareholding by Nominee Arrangement		Relationship information, if among the company's 10 largest shareholders any one is a related party or a relative within the second degree of kinship		Remarks
	Shares	%	Shares	%	Shares	%	Name	Relationship	
All Cosmos Investment Ltd (Representative: Peng Shih Hao)	22,500	35.14	-	-	-	-	Oil Palm Plantation Ltd	Siblings	-
							Maxtrength Corp	Siblings	
							Asia Win Development Ltd	Sibling	
							Sheng Hua Ltd	Parents	
Oil Palm Plantation Ltd (Representative: Peng Shih Chieh)	7,500	11.71	-	-	-	-	All Cosmos Investment Ltd	Siblings	-
							Maxtrength Corporation	Siblings	
							Asia Win Development Ltd	Siblings	
							Sheng Hua Ltd	Parents	
Chen Pin Wen	5,095	7.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maxtrength Corp (Representative: Peng Chia Lin)	4,500	7.03	-	-	-	-	All Cosmos Investment Ltd	Siblings	-
							Oil Palm Plantation Ltd	Siblings	
							Asia Win Development Ltd	Siblings	
							Sheng Hua Ltd	Parents	
Phillip Securities (H.K) investment account hosted by Cathay Bank	3,035	4.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Win Development Ltd (Representative: Peng Yi Fen)	2,500	3.90	-	-	-	-	All Cosmos Investment Ltd	Siblings	-
							Oil Palm Plantation Ltd	Siblings	
							Maxtrength Corporation	Siblings	
							Sheng Hua Ltd	Parents	
Sheng Hua Ltd (Representative: Peng Sheng Ching)	2,500	3.90	-	-	-	-	All Cosmos Investment Ltd	Parents	-
							Oil Palm Plantation Ltd	Parents	
							Maxtrength Corp	Parents	
							Asia Win Development Ltd	Parents	
Hong Kong customers' investment account hosted by Capital Securities	2,037	3.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
First Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	488	0.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lin Hou Da	366	0.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2.9 The number of shares held by the company, directors, managers and the company directly or indirectly controlled by the company for the same investment business, and the combined calculation of the comprehensive shareholding ratio

December 31, 2024 Unit: Shares;%

Reinvested Entities	Investment by the Company		Investments by directors, managers and directly or indirectly controlled enterprises		Total investment	
	Shares	%	Shares	%	Shares	%
ALL COSMOS INDUSTRIES SDN BHD (“ACI”)	30,000,000	100	-	-	30,000,000	100
SABAH SOFTWOODS HYBRID FERTILISER SDN BHD (“SSHF”)	33,000,000	55	-	-	33,000,000	55
PT ALL COSMOS BIOTEK (“PTACB”)	108,640	83	-	-	108,640	83
PT ALL COSMOS INDONESIA (“PT ACI”)	79,200	99	800	1	80,000	100
GK BIO INTERNATIONAL SDN BHD	3,600,000	60	-	-	3,600,000	60
ARIF EFEKTIF SDN BHD (“AESB”)	-	-	245,000	49	245,000	49
KINABALU LIFE SCIENCES SDN BHD (“KLSSB”)	-	-	2,400,000	60	2,400,000	60
COSMOS NUTRISCIENCE SDN. BHD.	-	-	2,400,000	80	2,400,000	80
EASTERN ECKARE MALAYSIA SDN BHD (“EEMSB”)	-	-	4,500,000	60	4,500,000	60
SAWIT ECOSHIELD SDN BHD (“SESB”)	-	-	2,000,000	40	2,000,000	40
GK B SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.	-	-	1	100	1	100

3.0 Capital Overview

3.1 Capital and Shares

3.1.1 Source of equity

3.1.1.1 The formation of equity

April 30, 2025；Unit of Shares：in Thousand, NT$ in Thousand

Date	Issued Price (NT$)	Authorized Capital		Paid-up Capital		Remarks		
		Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Source of capital	Offset with property other than cash	Others
2010.03	10	600,000	6,000.000	0.001	0.01	Set up share capital	None	—
2010.06	10	600,000	6,000,000	30,000	300,000	Equity conversion 30,000 unit of shares	None	Note 1
2012.09	10	600,000	6,000,000	50,000	500,000	Capital increase from earnings 20,000 unit of shares	None	—
2014.08	10	600,000	6,000,000	55,000	550,000	Capital increase by Cash 5,000 unit of shares	None	—
2015.05	10	600,000	6,000,000	56,500	565,000	Employee stock option conversion 1,500 unit of shares	None	—
2017.06	10	600,000	6,000,000	64,034	640,340	Capital increase by Cash 7,534 unit of shares	None	Note 2

Note1: For the restructuring of the group, the company and the subsidiary ACI carried out a 100% equity conversion and issued 30,000 thousand new shares to convert ACI shares

Note 2: It was approved and issued on April 21, 2017, No. 10617012821.

3.1.1.2 Type of shares

April 30, 2025；Unit of Shares: in Thousand

Shareholding Category	Authorized Capital			Remark
	Issued shares	Un-issued shares	Total	
Common Stock	64,034	535,966	600,000	Listed stocks

3.1.1.3 General information on the general declaration system: NA

3.1.2 List of major shareholders

April 18, 2025；Unit of Shares, in Thousand

Major Shareholders \ Shareholding	Register Place	Shares held	Percentage (%)
All Cosmos Investment Ltd	Republic of Seychelles	22,500	35.14%
Oil Palm Plantation Ltd	British Virgin Islands	7,500	11.71%
Chen Pin Wen	Republic of China	5,095	7.96%
Maxtrength Corp.	Republic of Seychelles	4,500	7.03%
Phillip Securities (H.K) investment account hosted by Cathay Bank	Hong Kong	3,035	4.74%
Sheng Hua Ltd.	Republic of Seychelles	2,500	3.90%
Asia Win Development Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	2,500	3.90%
Hong Kong customers' investment account hosted by Capital Securities	Hong Kong	2,037	3.18%
First Venture Capital	Republic of China	488	0.76%
Lin Hou Da	Republic of China	366	0.57%

3.1.3 Company Dividend Policy And Implementation Status

1. The Dividend policy as set forth in the company's articles of association

According to Article 129 of the Company's Articles of Association, the main provisions of the dividend policy are as follows:

Except as otherwise provided by the laws and regulations, if the company makes a profit before tax in the year, the company should make a profit before tax: (1) up to 10% (10%), the lowest is One (1%) as an employee's remuneration (including employees of the company and/or related employees) (hereinafter referred to as "employee remuneration"); and (2) up to 10% (10%) as director's remuneration (hereinafter referred to as " Director's remuneration"). Regardless of the above, if the company still has accumulated losses in previous years, the company should reserve the amount of remuneration before the employee's remuneration and directors' remuneration. Employees' remuneration and director's remuneration are available in cash and/or in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the British Cayman Islands, the provisions of the Listing Rules and the resolutions of the board of directors, which are more than two-thirds of the directors' attendance and the majority of the directors' consents. Employee remuneration and Director remuneration can be paid in cash and/or stock. The above-mentioned resolutions on the issuance of employee remuneration and directors' remuneration shall be reported to the shareholders at the shareholders' meeting after the resolution of the board of directors is passed.

In addition, according to Article 130A of the company's articles of association, the company may handle surplus distribution or loss appropriation after the end of each half of the fiscal year.

Except as otherwise provided by the Company Law and the Listing Act, if the company's annual total final accounts have a surplus, the Board of Directors shall formulate the surplus distribution case and submit it to the shareholders' meeting in the following manner and order:

(1) The tax payable in accordance with the law;

(2) make up for the accumulated losses of previous years (if any);

(3) 10% of the provisions by regulation is the statutory surplus reserve, except when the statutory surplus reserve reaches the paid-up capital of the company;

(4) to make a special surplus reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations; and

(5) According to the amount of the current year's surplus after deducting the above items (1) to (4), the accumulated undistributed surplus in the previous period is the available surplus, and the available surplus can be distributed by the Board of Directors. The shareholders' meeting will be distributed according to the resolution of the listing cabinet law. Dividend distribution can be issued in cash dividends and/or stock dividends. Under the laws of the British Cayman Islands, the minimum dividend amount should be at least 10% of the current year's surplus minus items (1) to (4) above, and the proportion of cash dividend distribution shall not be less than 50% of the total shareholder's dividend.

2. Situation of dividend distribution proposed by the company's shareholders' meeting: (stock dividnd shall be approved by shareholders' meeting)

(1) The board of directors passed a resolution on August 27, 2024 to not distribute the company's first half profit for 2024 in resposed to the needs of working captial.

(2) The Company's distributable earnings for the full year of 2024 are NT$833,901,154. It intends to distribute cash dividends of NT$32,017,000 to shareholders, NT$0.5 per share; and stock dividends of NT$32,017,000 to shareholders, NT$0.5 per share.

(3) Cash dividends are distributed up to NT$, and amounts below NT$ will be rounded down. Any amounts less than NT$ 1 will be included in the company's other income.

(4) The company's 2024 profit distribution proposal was approved by the board of directors on March 13, 2025, and the chairman was authorized to set ex-dividend date and other related matters. The Company's 2024 stock dividends to shareholders will be approved by the shareholders' meeting and submitted to the competent authority for approval. The Chairman of the Board of Directors will be authorized to determine the ex-dividend base date and other related matters. If the number of outstanding shares is affected by subsequent changes in share capital and the dividend rate of shareholders' rights issue changes as a result, the chairman is authorized to handle all related matters.

3.1.4 The impact of the gratuitous allotment of shares proposed at this shareholders' meeting on the company's operating performance and earnings per share: The company does not dislcose 2025 financial projection, therefore it is not applicable.

3.1.5 Remuneration for Employees, Directors and Supervisors

1. The employee's remuneration and the number or scope of remuneration of Directors and Supervisors as set out in the company's articles of association: If there is any pre-tax profit in the year specified in the articles of association of the company, it should be paid in the pre-tax profit: (1) Maximum is 10%, minimum is 1% as employee remuneration; and (2) maximum 10% as Director's remuneration.

2. In the current period, the estimated basis of the remuneration for employees, directors and supervisors, is calculated based on the number of shares of employees paid by stocks and the actual distribution amount are accounted for when there is a difference between the estimated number of shares and the estimated number of shares.

   The Company will estimate the remuneration amount of employees and directors and the allotment of shares according to the company's articles of association. If the actual amount of the allotment and the estimated number of shares are different, the accounting treatment will be included in the actual annual adjustment of the cost.

3. The Board of Directors through the distribution of remuneration:

   (1) The amount of employee remuneration and director remuneration distributed in cash or stock, if there is any discrepancy from the estimated amount of recognized expenses in the year, the discrepancy, reason and treatment shall be disclosed: In 2024, in accordance with the Articles of Association and approved by the board of directors on March 13, 2025, the company distributed NT$4,060,781 in employee remuneration and NT$2,707,187 in directors' remuneration, accounting for 3% and 2% of the pre-tax net profit before distribution respectively. And there is no difference with the estimated amount of recognized expenses in the year.

   (2) The proportion of employees' remuneration paid by stocks to the total net profit after tax and the total amount of employees' remuneration: not applicable.

4. The actual allotment of the employee's dividends in the previous year and the directors' and supervisors' remuneration (including the number of shares, the amount and the share price), the difference with the amount, reason and handling situation between the employee's dividends, the director's, and the supervisor's remuneration shall be stated:

   In 2023, the employees' remuneration will be NT$4,394,329 and the director's compensation will be NT$2,929,553, and there is no difference from the annual estimated amount of recognized expenses.

3.1.6 The situation in which the company bought back the shares of the company: None.

3.2. the company debt (including overseas corporate bonds) status:

Type	The first unsecured conversion of corporate bonds in the Republic of China
Issue date	September 21, 2022
Face value	NT$100,000
Issue price	Issued at 101.5% of par value
Total amount	NT$507,500 thousand
Interest Rate	0%
Duration	3 years　Expiry date：September 21, 2025
Guarantee agency	Not applicable
Trustee	Bank SinoPac
Underwriter	SinoPac Sercurities
Lawyer	Not applicable
Accountant	Not applicable
Repayment Method	The issuance period of the company's bonds is three years. The holders of the convertible corporate bonds shall convert into the company's ordinary shares in accordance with Article 13 of the Issuance and Conversion Regulations or exercise the sell-back option in accordance with Article 22, and the Company shall issue and convert Article 21 of the Measures, unless it is withdrawn in advance, or the company buys back and cancels it at the business office of a securities firm, it will be repaid in cash according to the face value of the bond when it matures.
Outstanding principal	NT$40,700 thousand
Redeem or advance terms of repayment	1. From the December 22, 2022 to the 40th day (August 12, 2025) before the expiration of the issuance period of the convertible corporate bonds, when the closing price of the Company's common stock exceeds the current conversion price by 30% (inclusive) or more for 30 consecutive business days, the company may, within the next 30 business days, send a "bond recall notice" by registered mail to bondholders, the redemption price shall be set at the face value of this bond, and all the bonds shall be recovered in cash, and an announcement shall be made to the OTC trading center. The company shall, within five business days after the bond recall reference date, redeem the bondholder's convertible corporate bonds in cash at the face value of the bonds in order to implement the call-back request. 2. From the December 22, 2022 to the 40th day (August 12, 2025) before the expiration of the issuance period of the convertible corporate bonds, if the outstanding balance of the converted corporate bonds is less than 10% of the original issued total amount, the company may send a "bond recall notice" by registered mail at any time thereafter to bondholders, The redemption price shall be set at the face value of this bond, and all the bonds shall be recovered in cash, and an announcement shall be made to the OTC trading center. The company shall,

		within five business days after the bond recall reference date, redeem the bondholder's convertible corporate bonds in cash at the face value of the bonds in order to implement the call-back request. 3. If the creditor fails to reply in writing to the company's stock affairs agency before the bond recovery benchmark date stated in the "Bond Recovery Notice" , the company will redeem the convertible corporate bonds it holds in cash at the face value of the bonds within five business days after the bond recovery reference date.
Restrictions		Not applicable
Name of credit rating agency, date of rating,Corporate Bond Rating Results		Not applicable
With other rights	Amount of converted (exchanged or subscribed) ordinary shares, overseas depositary receipts or other securities as of the publication date of the annual report	None
	Issuance and conversion (exchange or subscription) method	Please refer to the public prospectus of the company's first unsecured conversion corporate bond in the Republic of China
Issuance and conversion, exchange or subscription methods, issuance conditions on possible dilution of equity and impact on existing shareholders' rights and interests		Since the conversion of corporate bonds is a financing method of the nature of liabilities, there is no dilution of the company's equity before the creditor does not request the conversion, and the creditor will choose a more favorable time point to convert during the conversion period, so it has a deferred effect on equity dilution , and will not have an immediate impact on the company's management rights and earnings per share.
Depositary institution		Not applicable

2. Convert corporate bond information

Type		The first unsecured conversion of corporate bonds in the Republic of China		
Item / Year		2023	2024	As of April 30, 2025
Market price	Highest	104.50	101.85	100.10
	Lowest	93.00	99.05	96.50
	Average	100.02	101.01	98.00
Conversion price		No application	No application	No application
Issue (handling) date and Conversion price at issue		Dete：September 21, 2022 Conversion price at issue：NT$79		
Fulfillment of conversion obligation		Issuance of new shares		

3.3. Preferred Stocks handling situation: None.

3.4. The situation of overseas depositary receipts: None.

3.5. Employee stock option certificate and restrictions on employee rights:

(1) Employee stock options certificate of the company that has not expired: None.

(2) The names, acquisitions and subscriptions of the top ten employees who have obtained the employee stock option certificate and the number of the top ten employees who can obtain the warrants:

Unit : Thousand Shares; NT$ in Thousand

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2"></th><th rowspan="2">Designation</th><th rowspan="2">Name</th><th rowspan="2">Number of shares acquired</th><th rowspan="2">The number of shares acquired to the total number of issued shares</th><th colspan="4">Executed</th><th colspan="4">Not executed</th></tr>
<tr><th>Subscription Quantity</th><th>Subscription price (NT$)</th><th>Subscription Amount</th><th>The number of shares subscribed to the total number of issued shares</th><th>Subscription Quantity</th><th>Subscription Price</th><th>Subscription Amount</th><th>The number of shares acquired to the total number of issued shares</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">Manager</td><td>CEO</td><td>Peng Shih Hao</td><td rowspan="6">961</td><td rowspan="6">64%</td><td rowspan="6">961</td><td rowspan="6">30</td><td rowspan="6">28,830</td><td rowspan="6">1.70%</td><td rowspan="6">—</td><td rowspan="6">—</td><td rowspan="6">—</td><td rowspan="6">—</td></tr>
<tr><td>CFO</td><td>Janice Cheow</td></tr>
<tr><td>Senior manager</td><td>Lim Tau Boon</td></tr>
<tr><td>ACI Chairman</td><td>Peng Sheng Ching</td></tr>
<tr><td>ACI General Manager</td><td>Lai Chan Wai</td></tr>
<tr><td>ACI Manager</td><td>Roslan Arshad</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="10">Employee</td><td>Staff</td><td>Tai Hong Wen (Note 1)</td><td rowspan="10">539</td><td rowspan="10">36%</td><td rowspan="10">539</td><td rowspan="10">30</td><td rowspan="10">16,170</td><td rowspan="10">0.95%</td><td rowspan="10">—</td><td rowspan="10">—</td><td rowspan="10">—</td><td rowspan="10">—</td></tr>
<tr><td>Staff</td><td>Choon Chun Hong</td></tr>
<tr><td>Staff</td><td>Peng Yi Fen</td></tr>
<tr><td>Staff</td><td>Tai Foo Leong (Note 2)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Staff</td><td>Gan Lee Poh</td></tr>
<tr><td>Staff</td><td>Tee Hwee Yin</td></tr>
<tr><td>Staff</td><td>Kuek Lee Chin</td></tr>
<tr><td>Staff</td><td>Cheong Sit Lee (Note 3)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Staff</td><td>Choo Lee Hia (Note 4)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Staff</td><td>Tan Teck Siong</td></tr>
</table>

Note 1: Tai Hong Wen resigned on 2024/01/12 due to career plan
Note 2: Tai Foo Leang resigned on 2024/06/30 due to career plan
Note 3: Cheong Sit Lee resigned on 2020/09/30 due to career plan
Note 4: Choo Lee Hia resigned on 2024/05/03 due to career plan

The accumulated balance of employee stock option certificates issued by the Company until the date of publication of the annual report has not exceeded 15% of the total number of issued shares.

(3) The situation of private equity employee stock option certificates in the last three years and up to the date of publication of the annual report: None.

3.6 Restricting the rights of employees to deal with new shares: None.

3.7 New shares issuance in connection with mergers and acquisitions : None.

3.8 Implementation of the fund utilization plan:

As of the quarter before the publication date of the annual report, the company had no issue or private placement of securities that had not yet been completed or had been completed and the benefits had not yet revealed.

4.0 Operation Overview

4.1 Business content

4.1.1 Business scope

(1) Main contents of the business

The company's main business is the research and development, production and sales of biochemical compound fertilizers (composite fertilizers in which organic matter, microorganisms and chemical raw materials are combined), followed by chemical fertilizers, and others are various microbial products and health foods. The main business products are used in oil palm, rubber and rice, and the main sales market is Malaysia.

(2) Business share

Unit：NT$ in Thousand

Year / Products	2023		2024	
	Net revenue	Operating Proportion	Net revenue	Operating Proportion
	Amount	Ratio (%)	Amount	Ratio (%)
Biochemical Compound Fertilizer	1,379,751	48.81	1,394,035	56.70
Chemical Fertilizer	1,052,338	37.23	683,896	27.82
Others	394,498	13.96	380,705	15.48
Total	2,826,587	100.00	2,458,636	100.00

(3) Current Commodity Items of The Company

Item	Description
Biochemical Compound Fertilizer	A 3-in-1 compound fertilizer of organic matter, microorganisms and chemical raw materials, mainly used in oil palm planting.
Chemical Fertilizer	A single or compound fertilizer composed of chemical elements such as nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium can provide nutrients necessary for plant growth and development, and maintain high crop yield.
Others	Health food, various microbial products, etc., and soil conditioner K-Neutralizer, etc.

(4) New Products Planned to Be Developed

The company focuses on the importance of soil and environmental protection, and actively develops multi-functional fertilizer products to replace the environmental damage caused by traditional chemical fertilizers. At present, the new products planned by the company are as follows:

Research Project	Main Technique	Application Note
4 in 1 Phage Biofertilizer	The phage which can control the R. solanacearum is screened in the wastewater, and the phage preparation is produced by using the transgenic Escherichia coli as a host for producing the phage, and then added to the fertilizer.	It can be used for the control of bacterial crop diseases caused by R. solanacearum, and can be applied to a variety of peppers, tomatoes, ginger, potatoes and bananas which are often attacked by R. solanacearum.

Research Project	Main Technique	Application Note
Special nitrogen-fixing biological fertilizer for rice and green leafy vegetables	Three high-efficiency nitrogen-fixing bacteria were transferred from MARDI. After optimization of strain culture conditions and yield amplification, high-concentration bacterial liquid was produced and added to fertilizer to improve soil nitrogen fixation performance.	High-efficiency nitrogen-fixing bacteria promote the growth of rice and short-term crops, reduce the use of chemical nitrogen fertilizer, and also use in the early stage of oil palm seedling emergence.
4 in 1 anti-white root Disease	Endophytic Trichoderma was screened from the roots of healthy plants, and spores were optimized by culture to control diseases.	Trichoderma viride combines with other fertilizer ingredients to biologically control the common fungal disease of the rubber tree (Rigidoporus lignosus) and supplement its nutritional needs.
Oil palm by-product degradation	A variety of indigenous degrading bacteria are mixed and processed for various by-products of the palm oil mill, and the finished product is organic fertilizer.	The strain mixture is used to catalyze the degradation of oil palm empty fruit bunches and other organic raw materials, and to solve the excessive production of waste oil in the palm oil industry as organic fertilizer.
Value-added agricultural by-products	The addition of Trichoderma for different agricultural by-products produces a control agent for manufacturers/farmers in a more economical way, and also solves the problem of excess by-products. Different by-products and different Trichoderma products are paired with each other to debug a stable, suitable concentration and economical formula.	Excessive agricultural by-products cost farmers/vendors excessive waste disposal fees. By-products that return to the field without proper treatment may cause pathogens to breed. The value-added agricultural by-products are designed to add beneficial bacteria to different raw materials, ensuring that the product has the function of controlling disease when recycled into the field. This program can be used in oil mills, vegetable orchards, flower beds, food processing plants, etc.
Disease resistant seedling inoculation	Inoculate disease-resistant Trichoderma for different crop seedlings. The use of Trichoderma species is adjusted according to the crop and medium.	From the nursery stage to the field, the seedlings are subjected to multiple inoculation and root sampling tests to ensure that the roots are attached with endophytic fungus, and that they have sufficient disease resistance to the disease when entering the harsh field. Currently apply in palm (anti-ganoderma disease) and rubber markets (anti-white root disease).

4.1.2 Industry Overview

(1) Current Status and Development of Industry

A. Industry Status

Among the agricultural materials, the use of fertilizers is the largest. According to the production process, the fertilizers can be roughly divided into chemical fertilizers, organic fertilizers and biological fertilizers. Each of the fertilizers has its advantages and disadvantages, and it needs to be integrated to exert the advantages of the fertilizers, so as to achieve uniform development of the industry and complement each other.

Chemical fertilizers generally have direct and rapid effects, and are more competitive in price than biological fertilizers and organic fertilizers, so they are easily accepted and adopted by users. However, chemical fertilizers often cause over-application per unit area due to ease of use, resulting in weak resistance of plant, high acidic and deterioration of soil fertility, and high concentrations of nitrate in agricultural products. It is more difficult to estimate the environmental pollution caused by long-term or improper application of chemical fertilizers. At present, agricultural production uses organic fertilizers, microbial fertilizers and mineral fertilizers to replace parts of chemical fertilizers, and the use of microbial fertilizers to promote the utilization efficiency of chemical fertilizers is a soil biotechnology that is currently worth of attention.

Organic fertilizers are made from the residues of animals, plants or microorganisms and their excreta. Although organic fertilizers often contain microorganisms in nature, they are naturally grown rather than artificially selected and cultured. It belongs to microbial fertilizer. If a specific artificially selected microorganism is added to the organic fertilizer, it may be referred to as an organic composite microbial fertilizer or a microbial composite organic fertilizer. The application advantage of organic fertilizer is that the effect is mild and less harmful to the soil, and the application is helpful to the ecological maintenance of the soil. Due to the volume is large, the application cost is high, and the production of compost requires a large area of land and plant equipment, which is time-consuming and labor-intensive. The production process needs to solve the odor and wastewater problems, and it is still necessary to avoid large or improper application.

Biological fertilizer refers to a specific preparation for cultivating active microorganisms or dormant spores, such as bacteria (including actinomycetes), fungi, algae, etc., and their metabolites, and is used in crop production to provide plant nutrients or promote nutrient utilization. Biological fertilizer has the advantages of low pollution, not harmful, low application rate and ecological friendly, but it has a certain shelf life, and the effect is more susceptible to environmental influences. The fertilizer efficiency is slower, sometimes it was applied together with chemical fertilizers and organic fertilizers. Through an effective management model, biological fertilizers can improve the availability of nutrients in the soil, improve soil properties, antagonize pathogens in soils or implants, reduce or replace chemical fertilizer application, and improve problems caused by excessive fertilization.

According to the "Global NPK 2024-2031 outlook" published by Global Information, the growth of the global population has increased agricultural productivity and food demand, which in turn has driven the demand for nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium (NPK) fertilizers, and the market is expected to grow at a compound annual growth rate of 4.3% between 2024 and 2031. Precedence Research's research data shows that the global fertilizer market size will grow from US$208 billion to US$276.9 billion between 2024 and 2034.

The use of chemicals on agricultural land not only causes large amounts of greenhouse gas emissions, but also leads to the degradation and loss of healthy soil and the subsequent pollution of water resources. Driven by the global emphasis on sustainable agricultural development, the increasing demand for organic agricultural products, and the promotion of organic development measures and subsidies from governments in various countries, organic fertilizers have seen significant growth in production technology, process development, and market expansion. Global Information's "Global Biofertilizer Market Research Report" pointed out that the global biofertilizer market demand is expected to increase at a compound growth rate of 13.8% from US$2.85 billion in 2023 to US$9.11 billion in 2032.

How to ensure food supply while protecting natural resources and promoting sustainable agriculture has become a goal and consensus among UN members. As governments around the world rapidly increase their requirements and attention to ESG, the use of biofertilizers has gradually received more attention and importance. The Company has continued to focus on the research and development of beneficial microorganisms for many years, and has a rich database of beneficial microorganisms. It customizes and formulates multifunctional intelligent biochemical compound fertilizers according to the different soil and pest problems faced by each customer. The high-end agricultural technology patents it possesses have become an unparalleled competitive advantage in the industry, allowing the company to maintain its leading position in biochemical compound fertilizers in Malaysia.

B. Industry Development

(A) Malaysia

According to the Malaysian Bureau of Statistics, the total planting area in Malaysia is about 7.8 million hectares, the planting area has been slightly reduced due to preparation activities for replanting plans in recent years. The total oil palm planting area in 2024 is estimated to be 5.61 hectares, a decrease of 0.7% compared with 2023. West Malaysia is the largest oil palm planting area in Malaysia, accounting for 44.60% of the total planting area. Although affected by climate change and labor shortage, Malaysia's palm oil production in 2024 still reach 19.50 million metric tons, an increase of 4.2 % compared with 2023. And it is expected to further increased to 19.50 million metric tons. The Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB) expects palm oil exports to reach 17.3 million tons in 2025, up from 16.9 million tons in 2024. As export growth exceeds production growth, Malaysia's palm oil inventory is expected to decline in 2025.

(B) China

Mainland China is the world's largest fertilizer user, but under large-scale application, organic fertilizers are insufficient, which leads to the destruction of soil fertility structure and low fertilizer utilization. Since China announced its goal of reducing the use of chemical fertilizers, the fertilizer industry has gradually shifted to a more efficient and relatively environmentally friendly form that combines microbial fertilizers with chemical fertilizers to reduce the impact on the environment. In addition to the transformation of chemical fertilizers, the scale of China's organic fertilizer market is also growing rapidly.

The Chinese government has introduced various green agriculture support policies. The "14th Five-Year Plan" (2021-2025) released by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs emphasizes the development of environmentally friendly agriculture, with the goal of increasing the proportion of land using organic fertilizers by more than 5 percentage points by 2025. According to Global Information’s report "Assessment of China's Organic Fertilizer Market", the size of

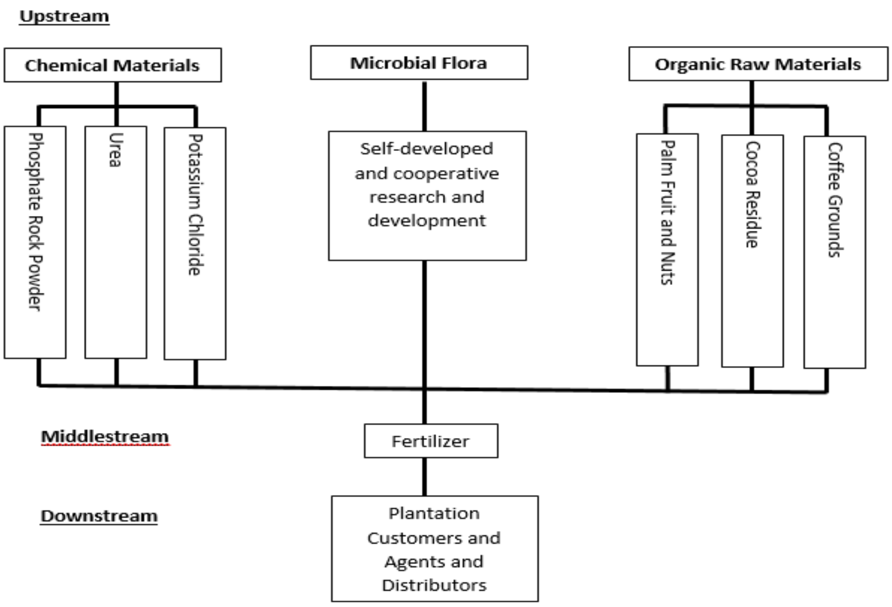
China's organic fertilizer market will increase at a compound growth rate of 9.54% from 2024 to 2031, from US$1.42 billion in 2023 to US$2.94 billion in 2031.

(C) Taiwan

Taiwan is located in a subtropical region, the high temperature and rainy climate makes the organic matter decompose rapidly. In addition, farmers usually use quick-acting chemical fertilizers and use less organic fertilizers that can improve soil organic matter, resulting in a general shortage of organic matter in farmland soil. The moderate application of organic fertilizers to supplement the organic matter of farmland soil can improve the utilization rate of fertilizers, and the necessary trace elements contained in organic fertilizers can promote plant growth, and beneficial microorganisms can improve the health of soil, in recent years, farmers in Taiwan have introduced more effective microorganisms in crop production, using microorganisms to promote production and improve soil. In order to cooperate with the new agricultural promotion plan, the Taiwan government promotes domestic organic and environmentally friendly farming. Since 2017, it has strengthened the promotion of organic fertilizers and added subsidies for microbial fertilizers and organic compound fertilizers, and further guided farmers to reduce the use of chemical fertilizers to promote domestic organic and friendly environmental development.

(2) Industrial Up stream, Middle and Downstream Relationship

The company is a professional fertilizer manufacturer, mainly producing compound fertilizers consisting of organic matter, microbes and chemical raw materials. The main raw materials of the products are nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and other inorganic chemicals, organic raw materials and microbial strains. After the manufacturer processes, the finished products will deliver to downstream large-scale farms, dealers and farmers, the industrial relationship map is as follows:



A. Upstream Raw Materials

(A) Chemical Fertilizer

Also known as inorganic fertilizers. Because the nutrient supply in the soil may not fully meet the growth needs of crops, in general, the use of chemical fertilizers will make up for the lack of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium in the soil. Nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium are naturally limited resources. With the increasing demand for food and crops caused by the growth of the world's population, the demand for chemical raw materials such as potassium chloride, urea, and potassium phosphate rock continue to increase.

Since 2021, due to factors such as rising natural gas prices, rebounding food prices, tight supply chains, as well as the impact of the Russia-Ukraine War in 2022, international fertilizer prices have continued to rise rapidly. The fertilizer market has gradually stabilized since 2023. The report of the International Fertilizer Association (IFA) pointed out that after the turbulence in 2021 and 2022, global fertilizer sales will increase by 4% in 2023 and 3% in 2024, slightly higher than the level in 2020. The company has always adopted a risk-distributed procurement policy in purchasing raw materials, and contracts have been signed with suppliers to ensure the relative stability of material purchase costs and supply. Therefore, the company's main raw material sources for chemical fertilizers do not have operational risks arising from insufficient supply that would affect production.

(B) Organic Fertilizer

The organic fertilizer raw materials are mainly waste residues of coffee processing plants, cocoa processing plants, palm oil processing plants or other organic raw materials. Due to the rich agricultural resources in Malaysia, there are many organic raw material factories, and organic raw materials can still be substituted for each other, so there is no shortage of supply. In addition, Malaysia is a major exporter of palm oil in the world, there is a large amount of waste residue after palm oil refining, which can also be used as a raw material for organic fertilizers. In the case of sufficient and diversified supply, the price fluctuation of organic raw materials has not been large for many years, and there is no operational risk caused by insufficient supply or major price changes.

(C) Microorganism

The fertilizer market in Malaysia is still dominated by chemical fertilizers, as microbial fertilizers are in the growth stage in Malaysia, more and more companies in Malaysia are beginning to invest in the microbial market. The main sources of microbial bacteria currently produced by the company are self-developed and cooperating with other academic or government organizations, such as the Malaysian University of Technology and the Malaysian Oil Palm Bureau (MPOB), the company has successfully developed and mass-produced microbial bacteria including nitrogen-fixing bacteria, nitrifying bacteria, phosphate-dissolving bacteria and yeast. Therefore, the microbiological sources required by the Company's products are not yet expose to the operational risks arising from insufficient supply or significant price changes.

B. Middle stream - Fertilizer Processing and Manufacturing

The Malaysian fertilizer manufacturing industry is a completely open market. In Malaysia, no biochemical compound fertilizer manufacturer is sufficient to monopolize the market. Therefore, the market price of biochemical compound fertilizer is determined by the market supply and demand mechanism. In recent years, with the increase in salary and the implementation of the Malaysian completion protection law, the manpower costs of fertilizer manufacturers have been rising, the gross profit has been compressed, and the price movements of inorganic chemicals such as nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, the appreciation of the US dollar exchange rate, and other factors will also affect the fertilizer manufacturing industry.

In recent years, the values of environmental protection and eco green industry have been advocated in the society, the environmental protection concept of farmers has continued to increase. In addition, the application of chemical fertilizers has caused the problem of soil deterioration becoming more serious, and the acidification of soil is not suitable for farming or the rapid decline of plant resistance has reduced farmer's income. As a result, farmers began to accept the concept of "developing sustainable agriculture" that decrease the use of pure chemical fertilizers in hope of

maintaining ecological balance, reduces environmental pollution, and ultimately reduces production costs and energy consumption. Therefore, the market acceptance of the biochemical compound fertilizer produced by the company, which combines organic matter, microorganisms and chemical raw materials, is gradually increasing, and the revenue has shown a long-term growth trend

C. Downstream - Fertilizer User

The domestic fertilizer users in Malaysia are mainly government or privately owned landowners, farmers' associations and general farmers. The company has long-term cooperation with government-related investment companies, while Malaysia and Indonesia are the world's major palm oil producers, so the downstream fertilizer market should not be significantly changed.

(3) Various Development Trends of Products

Traditional fertilizers are mainly made up of organic fertilizers, which are made from animal, plant or microbial residues and their excreta. For example, dead leaves, grass ash, rice bran, leftovers, leftovers, bean cakes and oilseeds are all sources of fertilizer. With the advancement of technology, chemical fertilizers made from chemical substances have become the main products in the market. Chemical fertilizers have the advantages of quick effect and low price, and are used by consumers for a long time. However, with the long-term use of chemical fertilizers, the plant resistance is weakened, the soil acidification is degraded, the agricultural products contain high concentrations of nitrates, and the environmental pollution is more serious. Therefore, consumers gradually replace the unit fertilizer with multifunctional fertilizers. In addition to providing nutrients, increasing production capacity and yield, biochemical compound fertilizers have fertilizers that prevent pests and diseases. For example, the company developed Anti-Ganoderma Lucidum product fertilizer as therapeutic for oil palm disease.

(4) Competitive Situation

Due to the low entry barriers for the production and sale of chemical fertilizers, the fertilizers used in the market are still dominated by chemical fertilizers. However, with the promotion of the company and the increase in customer use, the multi-functional compound fertilizer is gradually accepted by more consumers. The fertilizer produced by the company is mainly composed of organic, micro-organisms and chemical substances. Currently, there are only few manufacturers having the similar products in Malaysia, hence less competition; The Company 's direction is to strive for making more chemical fertilizer consumers to switch to multi-functional fertilizers.

5.1.3 Technology and R&D Overview

(1) Company Technology and R&D Overview

The company continues to focus on research and development and is one of the few companies that have successfully used beneficial microbiota (EM) in organic and bio-fertilizers. Besides her own research achievements, the company has also worked with other agencies such as the Malaysian Palm Oil Board and the Malaysian Rubber Board to develop effective microbial-based fertilizers. Follow by the MPOB F4 oil palm fertilizer being successfully produced, the GanoEF which specifically for prevention and treatment of Ganoderma Lucidum was developed.

The interaction between plants and microorganisms is an important issue in today's agricultural biotechnology. The company conducts research and product development for plant beneficial microorganisms, harmful microorganisms and nematodes on the basis of modern biology and the use of modern biotechnology. Beneficial microorganisms, such as the screening and application of growth-promoting bacteria, the improvement of the efficiency of phosphate-dissolving bacteria and nitrogen-fixing bacteria; the detection of harmful microorganisms, such as understanding the pathogenic mechanism of harmful microorganisms and increasing the resistance of plants themselves; Infection rules of important crops, screening and application of natural nematode resistance.

In order to enhance the understanding of the beneficial microbiota and to consider its potential and future development, the company established a research and development center in the Biotechnology Zone of the Malaysian University of Technology in Johor to develop and cultivate beneficial microorganisms. The company will also work with local and overseas companies to provide expertise and formulas to meet their demand. The company's research and development direction provide the development of microbial flora, biocontrol series, the production of single beneficial bacteria, the diversification of bacterial transport applications and field technical support.

The company has cooperated with the Malaysian University of Technology since 2009, and established the company's independent research and development team in 2011. The company now has mature facilities and skills, using the original ecological strain screening technology to separate, screen and preserve various bacteria. At present, more than 500 strains have been established. These strains can be accurately commercialized through identification tests and evaluation platforms for anti-antagonism, nutrient exchange, immune induction, and adversity protection for market positioning. In the fermentation production and cultivation of strains, we have developed quantification according to the growth characteristics and environmental requirements of each strain, optimized the fermentation production process, and cultivated a high concentration of bacterial liquid in a short time and cost savings.

The R&D team of the company often communicates with customers to understand the current needs of farmers and the problems to be solved in the field. For example, after the GanoEF product is launched into the market, the R&D team will go to different fields to collect sample the active substance of the roots and soil for laboratory quantitative tests. Test reports will be provided to the farmers, simultaneously increase the diversity of research samples in order to make the tests more accurate. Some customers required to do experiment in their own field before selecting a product. the R&D team will work with the customer to formulate the experimental design, present the performance of the product scientifically, and improve the customer's trust and confidence towards to the product and company with perfect pre-sales and after-sales service.

The complete R&D and technical team can support the development of the company's products, from strain screening, preservation, optimization and quantification, productization, field trials, to customer after-sales service and other additional consulting services are the basis for the company's sustainable development. The R&D team established by the company can support the operation of microbial screening to production, and can also separate and purify the strains of soil, roots, fertilizers, etc. The company established a set of automated 5-50-500L fermentation tanks in 2015; this equipment platform can support more accurate quantitative production processes, develop culture parameters for the mass production needs of different strains, shorten fermentation time, reduce energy consumption and increase the concentration of bacteria, thus reducing production costs.

(2) Research Development Situation

The company always has great interest for research and development. Besides conducting new product research and development, it has also continuously improve the existing products and process adjustments to enhance the production efficiency and quality. The research results are as follows:

Year	Product Name	Product Usage
2008	MPOB F4 (Biochemical Compound Fertilizer)	➢ ACI was jointly developed with the Malaysian Oil Palm Board (MPOB). ➢ Specially used to increase the production of oil palm trees. ➢ Ingredients: ✧ Chemical nutrients: chemical nutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, magnesium, boron and some trace elements. ✧ Microorganisms: 8 microbial populations that promote the absorption of chemical fertilizers such as NPK and transform soil conditions. ✧ Organic matter: Improve soil acidity and alkalinity, increase chemical fertilizer utilization, increase soil fertility and water retention.
2012	GANO EF Disease-resistant fertilizer	➢ ACI and the Malaysian Oil Palm Board (MPOB) jointly developed. ➢ Ingredients: ✧ Chemical nutrients: a variety of chemical components and the addition of micronutrients to provide efficient growth and optimum yield of plants. ✧ Organic substances: improve soil acidity and alkalinity, increase chemical fertilizer utilization, increase soil fertility and water retention. ✧ Effective microbial population: Improve soil biological microbial species, fix plant nitrogen nutrition, and promote phosphate fertilizer dissolution. ✧ Composite active agents: Hendersonia (endophytic fungi) and chitin, a Ganoderma lucidum biocontrol agent and plant protection inducer to help control and prevent the spread of oil palm Ganoderma lucidum.
2013	Asacan Water Soluble Granular Fertilizer	➢ ACI's fertilizer products developed for the water-soluble fertilizer market. ➢ Low-temperature compaction technology, which does not require granular fertilizers made of adhesive components, so it can be formulated with high NPK ratio products. ➢ Energy-saving production systems reduce costs, price is popular, and farmers are more economical. ➢ A variety of customized formulations. (NPK + trace elements or ASACAN NK + magnesium oxide)

Year	Product Name	Product Usage
2014	MPB15-5-14 Pepper special fertilizer	➢ Pepper special fertilizer jointly developed by ACI and Malaysian Pepper Board. (MPB) ➢ Three-in-one compound fertilizer provides the best nutrients for pepper trees, combined with beneficial bacteria and high-quality organic matter.
2014	MPOB F4 Premium	➢ ACI was jointly developed with the Malaysian Oil Palm Board (MPOB). ➢ Formulated specifically to increase the production of oil palm trees, developed for palm planting in Sarawak, East Malaysia. ➢ MPOB F4 formula is added to Azomite, a mineral powder containing A~Z trace elements, which gives the plant a perfect growth element. ➢ Suitable for high rainfall climate use.
2015	Tricho Acti Plus Trichoderma	➢ Life control products containing endophytic fungus ➢ According to the bacteria selected by the customer, it can be divided into wet table powder and organic medium. ➢ Effective control of fungal diseases. ➢ Suitable for palm, rubber, banana and other crops. ➢ Product content can be adjusted according to price.
2016	Value-added agricultural by-products (Palm oil industry)	➢ Development of value-added technology for by-products of non-empty fruit bunches. ➢ Convertible pomace is a low-cost soil improver, fertilizer and biocontrol agent. ➢ Better utilization of by-products of the farm and oil mills. ➢ Customized addition of different functional bacteria, such as nutrient supply or biological control. ➢ Add in Trichoderma to fight Ganoderma lucidum.
2017	MARDI F1	➢ ACI is jointly developed with the Malaysian. Agricultural Research and Development Agency (MARDI). ➢ Special nitrogen-fixing biological fertilizer for rice and green leafy vegetables.
	K Neutralizer	➢ Develop soil conditions using German technology to effectively increase soil pH and supplement K2O and TE nutrients. ➢ Suitable for palm, rubber, banana and other crops.
2018	DUR 13-3-21	➢ Fruit king durian launched with the technology of biological compound fertilizer with application of potassium sulfate. ➢ Specially used for the fruit period, which can greatly improve the quality of the fruit and protect soil oil acidification caused by excessive potassium sulfate and decrease disease.
2019	DIEBACK BUSTER	➢ Co-developed by ACI and MARDI. ➢ Use beneficial microorganisms to induce plant roots to produce plant hormones, activate the disease-resistant immune system, and enable plants to acquire or increase resistance to pathogens. Spray a certain concentration of biological inducer on the planted soil to effectively improve the resistance of papaya to disease.

Year	Product Name	Product Usage
	N-Bio Booster	➢ Co-developed by ACI and MARDI. ➢ The nitrogen-fixing bio-fertilizer specially used for rice and green leafy vegetables, can increase the nitrogen element in the soil and make the crop healthier. Through 3 years of experiments, the output can be increased by more than 12%. Relative diseases are also reduced.
2020	Microfert	➢ Microfert series products contain trace elements and nutrient microorganisms, which are compost products developed according to market needs, mainly used in short-term crops and fruit planting
	Microfert Pro	➢ In addition to containing microfert trace elements and vegetative microorganisms, microfert pro version additionally adds Trichoderma to help prevent pests and diseases
2022	Cal Mag Pro	➢ Liquid/foliar fertilizer to promote vegetative growth of cash crops and fruit trees
	PK Mix Plus	➢ Liquid/foliar fertilizer to promote vegetative growth of cash crops and fruit trees
	Calzine PRo	➢ A liquid/foliar fertilizer high in calcium and low in nitrogen that promotes fruit set and prevents fruit trees like durian from cracking
	Plant Growth Promoting Rhizobacteria (PGPR)	➢ Plant growth-promoting beneficial bacteria that live in symbiosis with plants. These bacteria can form a symbiotic relationship with plant roots and promote plant growth and health through multiple mechanisms

(3) Research And Development Personnel and Their Academic Experience

Unit：Headcount；%

Year / Education Qualification	2023	2024	As of March 31, 2025
Master's Degree and above	5	5	5
College	8	9	9
High School and Below	-	-	-
Total	13	14	14
Numbers of Company Employee	543	538	551
Percentage of the Company Employee (%)	2.39	2.60	2.54

(4) R&D Expenses Invested in The Past Five Years

Unit: NT$ in Thousand

Year / Item	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Research Development Costs	2,541	3,851	2,277	3,731	3,739
Operating Income	1,642,783	2,197,323	3,702,330	2,826,587	2,458,636
Proportion Of Revenue (%)	0.15	0.18	0.06	0.13	0.15

(5) Successfully Developed Technology or Products in The Past Five Years

Year	Product Name	Product Usage
2015	Tricho Acti Plus	➢ Life control products containing endophytic fungus ➢ According to the bacteria selected by the customer, it can be divided into wettable powder and organic medium. ➢ Effective control of fungal diseases. ➢ Suitable for palm, rubber, banana and other crops. ➢ Product content can be adjusted according to price.
2016	Value-added agricultural by-products (Palm oil industry)	➢ Development of value-added technology for by-products of non-empty fruit bunches. ➢ Convertible pomace is a low-cost soil improver, fertilizer and biocontrol agent. ➢ Better utilization of by-products of the farm and oil mills. ➢ Customized addition of different functional bacteria, such as nutrient supply or biological control. ➢ Add in Trichoderma to fight Ganoderma lucidum.
2017	MARDI F1	➢ ACI is jointly developed with the Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Agency (MARDI). ➢ Special nitrogen-fixing biological fertilizer for rice and green leafy vegetables.
	K-NEUTR ALIZER	➢ Designed to improve and regulate acid soil problems. ➢ Rapidly improve nutrient absorption rate effectively. ➢ Increase soil activity and soil organic content. ➢ Improved soil also supplies nitrogen, potassium, sulfur and other elements to improve the color, fragrance, taste, and quality of crops. ➢ K Compared with traditional regulators, K-Neutralizer is more effective and lasting. The experimental results maintain the soil pH at around 6 for 9 months to a year.
2018	DUR 13-3-21	➢ Fruit king durian launched with the technology of biological compound fertilizer with application of potassium sulfate. ➢ Specially used for the fruit period, which can greatly improve the quality of the fruit and protect soil oil acidification caused by excessive potassium sulfate and decrease disease.
2019	DIEBACK BUSTER	➢ Co-developed by ACI and MARDI. ➢ Use beneficial microorganisms to induce plant roots to produce plant hormones, activate the disease-resistant immune system, and enable plants to acquire or increase resistance to pathogens. Spray a certain concentration of biological inducer on the planted soil to effectively improve the resistance of papaya to disease.
	N-BIO BOOSTER	➢ Co-developed by ACI and MARDI. ➢ The nitrogen-fixing bio-fertilizer specially used for rice and green leafy vegetables, can increase the nitrogen element in the soil and make the crop healthier. Through 3 years of experiments, the output can be increased by more than 12%. Relative diseases are also reduced.

Year	Product Name	Product Usage
2020	Microfert	➢ Microfert series products contain trace elements and nutrient microorganisms, which are compost products developed according to market needs, mainly used in short-term crops and fruit planting
	Microfert Pro	➢ In addition to containing microfert trace elements and vegetative microorganisms, microfert pro version additionally adds Trichoderma to help prevent pests and diseases
2022	Cal Mag Pro	➢ Liquid/foliar fertilizer to promote vegetative growth of cash crops and fruit trees
	PK Mix Plus	➢ Liquid/foliar fertilizer to promote vegetative growth of cash crops and fruit trees
	Calzine PRo	➢ A liquid/foliar fertilizer high in calcium and low in nitrogen that promotes fruit set and prevents fruit trees like durian from cracking
	Plant Growth Promoting Rhizobacteria (PGPR)	➢ Plant growth-promoting beneficial bacteria that live in symbiosis with plants. These bacteria can form a symbiotic relationship with plant roots and promote plant growth and health through multiple mechanisms

4.1.4 Long-Term And Short-Term Business Development Plans

(1) Short-Term Business Development Plans

A. Marketing Strategy

(A) Expanding The Mainstream Market

The main products of the company are biochemical compound fertilizers, and most of our main customers in the Malaysian local market are large plantations. While consolidating customer relationships with large plantations, we plan to further develop private plantations, continue to improve product visibility, and assist local farmers in Improve crop yields while improving the soil environment.

(B) Deep Market Strategy

Through briefing sessions, the company will continue to educate agricultural technicians and use advertising marketing to expand sales channels to open up local markets and attract medium and large-scale planting companies, state-owned agricultural companies and distributors.

(C) Increase Brand Awareness And Market Share In Overseas Markets

The company plans to establish cooperative distribution bases in various ASEAN countries, and quickly and effectively expand the market through the cooperation of agents and building factory. For example:

a. In the Indonesian market, the new Indonesian factory is officially opened in 2024, and the company will be able to compete for local plantation bids in Indonesia. The company will also hold a product use briefing session in the first-line rural areas, and continue to educate the use of agricultural technicians and fertilizer knowledge.

b. In the Vietnamese market, the company will use advertising marketing to continue to expand sales channels.

B. Research direction

Through market research, the company is committed to developing functional, environmentally friendly customized products to provide better quality and cost saving to customers. It is also planned to continue to develop sophisticated market demand through efficient R&D management, and to enhance R&D technology and microbial bacteria libraries from marketing, R&D, production testing and other products to produce products that meet market needs.

C. Production Strategy

The company plans to establish production bases in ASEAN countries, such as Indonesia to quickly and effectively expand the market through the cooperation of agents in ASEAN countries.

(2) Company Long-Term Plan

A. Marketing strategy

(A) Expanding overseas markets

The company will penetrate the Asian market with strong foundation in Malaysia (such as Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand, Taiwan, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Philippines, South Korea and Japan), finally, enter the Middle East and European markets, and fully expand the market share of products.

(B) Developed as the No. 1 brand in Asia

At present, the company operates under the brand name “RealStrong” in Malaysia. Through high-quality services, products and talent cultivation, shape the image and popularity of the company and products, with a view to developing into the No. 1 brand in Asia and stabilizing the foundation for sustainable operation.

B. Research strategy

The company continues to develop products for overseas market demand and cooperates with overseas universities to develop education. According to different regions and different climates, soils, plants and other specific products, products with functions such as pest resistance and environmental protection are introduced to increase customers' willingness to purchase and reduce Purchase cost. In addition, under the concept of sustainable agriculture, the company continued to develop projects for the use and recycling of agricultural by-products, and practiced environmental protection while reducing the cost of waste disposal for the agricultural industry. Microbial application platforms can develop different high-end cultivation materials, such as inoculation of disease-resistant strains for seedlings, which can reduce the disease resistance of plants, and then add company products to bring better disease resistance and yield increase.

C. Production strategy

In order to provide localized products and save transportation costs, the company will build factories in various sales regions to provide local consumers with nearby demand.

4.2 Overview of Market, Production and Sales

4.2.1 Market Analysis

(1) Sales Area Of Major Commodities

Unit: NT$ in Thousand, %

Year / Region	2022		2023		2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Domestic Sales	3,660,096	98.86	2,795,252	98.89	2,404,186	97.79
Export	42,234	1.14	31,335	1.11	54,450	2.21
Total	3,702,330	100.00	2,826,587	100.00	2,458,636	100.00

Note: Domestic sales refer to sales in Malaysia, Indonesia and Taiwan, and the rest of the regions such as Vietnam, Singapore and the Philippines are exported.

(2) Market share

The fertilizer market in Malaysia is still dominated by chemical fertilizers. Since Malaysia does not produce or exploit minerals such as nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium in large quantities, chemical fertilizers and their raw materials mainly rely on imports. Currently, biochemical compound fertilizer manufacturers are still a minority in Malaysia. Therefore, the company's products have sales advantages in the local market and also have development potential. According to Statista statistics, the total fertilizer market output in Malaysia in 2023 is about 5.91 million tons, while the company's annual production volume in 2023 is 162,000 tons, so the share of the total fertilizer market in Malaysia is 2.74%.

(3) Market Supply And Demand Situation And Growth In The Future

A. Global population growth pushes up overall demand

The global fertilizer market is closely related to food demand. As the global population continues to grow, it will push up global food demand and crop prices. With limited global arable land, increasing unit production has become the most urgent way for countries to solve food problems. In addition to the use of various fertilizers to increase unit yield and improve production efficiency, fertilizers with low cost and versatility are more acceptable to consumers.

The United Nations estimates that the global population is expected to exceed 10 billion from the current 8.2 billion in the next 60 years. Coupled with the impact of climate change, food production will be a huge challenge. Even if the world reduces food waste and loss as much as possible, it still needs to produce more food and increase production rates. Therefore, fertilizers and technologies that can increase yields will still be indispensable inputs in agricultural cultivation, and the use of high-efficiency, low-cost fertilizers will become a major trend.

B. High-performance, low-application, low-toxic compound fertilizer trend

In the case of continuous population growth and limited arable land, the application of higher-efficiency and low-cost fertilizers is the main development trend. It is different from the large-scale application of general chemical fertilizers in the past. The current market demand is toward organic, micro-organisms with multifunctional and chemical compound fertilizer. Meaning, under the principle of reducing the use of chemical fertilizers and reducing the toxicity to the soil, appropriate compound fertilizer products are developed for the growth patterns and nutritional needs of different plants.

(4) Competitive Niche

A. Key Technology Threshold

Through the combination of chemical substances, organic fertilizers and microorganisms, the company has successfully developed biochemical compound fertilizers. By combining inorganic and organic to enhance soil pH and increase crop nutrient absorption, the company has improved its culture. Equipment and key patented technologies, the key beneficial microorganisms that are extracted and cultured from the soil, is to stabilize nitrogen in the air and soil, also contribute to the decomposition of phosphorus, acid, salt, potassium and organic matter, to allow plants to absorb directly, thereby increasing the fertilizers application, as well as the yield of crops compared with chemical fertilizers. The microbial flora can also enhance the immunity of crops against disease, make crops premature, antifreeze and increase water retention and drought resistance.

At present, the general compound fertilizers on the market are still dominated by chemical fertilizers. A few fertilizer manufacturers also produce chemical organic compound fertilizers. However, the production methods are to mix organic fertilizers with separately purchased chemical fertilizers to let the fertilizer contains organic and microbial components. This method of production is easy to cause microbial death. Therefore, how to combine chemical fertilizers, organic fertilizers and microbial fertilizers into appropriate configurations has become the threshold for entry into the industry. The company has been researched for many years. Stabilization technology can effectively combine microorganisms with chemicals to successfully produce commercialized fertilizers.

Furthermore, even if the microbial death caused by chemical fertilizers is overcome, the oil palms need at least 2-3 years to fruit from plant, and when new products are to be introduced into the market, they must be planted in two rounds, with at least 5- 6 years of product testing. If successful, there are opportunities to win customers' willingness to adopt. The key technologies used by the company effectively combine chemical fertilizers, organic fertilizers and microbial fertilizers, and effectively prevent the contact of microorganisms and chemical fertilizers, so that microorganisms are not easily damaged, and the benefits of fertilizers are effectively maximized, so the key technology entry threshold is the company. An important competitive niche.

B. Product efficacy extends to pest control

Over the years, Malaysian oil palm tree has been seriously affected by ganoderma disease. Ganoderma lucidum is caused by Ganoderma fungus. The disease occurs at the base of the stem of the tree, so it is also called Basal Stem Rot. The infection rate of oil palm plantation About 20%, during the period of 10-12 years after planting the seedlings, it will lead to a significant reduction in production of more than 80%, which is a fatal disease of oil palm trees. In the early stage of Ganoderma lucidum, there are 1-3 pieces of Ganoderma lucidum fruit body in the stem base of the tree. The body shape is generally less than 3 cubic centimeters. The leaves are not drooping and dry, and the tree base condition is still hard. However, the plant vascular bundle is damaged and cannot be recovered. The Ganoderma lucidum fruiting body increased by 3-10 pieces, the leaves began to turn yellow and showed slight sagging, the tree body tissue began to soften, part of the Ganoderma lucidum body matured, the amount of the tree body became less and the fruit pieces became smaller; in the end stage, the Ganoderma lucidum fruiting body increased to more than 10 pieces, the body is hypertrophy, spread around the roots of the tree, the base of the stem can be easily excavated by sharp objects, the tree has no result, and the plant will be declared dead. According to statistics from the Federal Land Development Authority of Malaysia, ganoderma disease is happening in Malaysia annually.

The damage is up to tens of billions of Taiwan dollars, which seriously jeopardizes the economic growth of the oil palm industry.

In order to effectively solve the harm of Ganoderma lucidum to oil palm trees, the company and the Malaysian Oil Palm Bureau have successfully developed Hendersonia, an endophytic fungus that controls Ganoderma lucidum in 2012, and launched a four-in-one biochemical compound fertilizer containing endophytic fungi. And can reduce the incidence of 70% of Ganoderma lucidum disease. By successfully developing the control effect of Ganoderma lucidum disease, the company has extended the fertilizer to the field of pest control, and is far ahead of other competitors. The company will continue to strive to prevent pests and diseases in the future. In order to be ahead from competitors, the company's products will partially replace the farmers' demand for pesticides and increase the added value of fertilizer use.

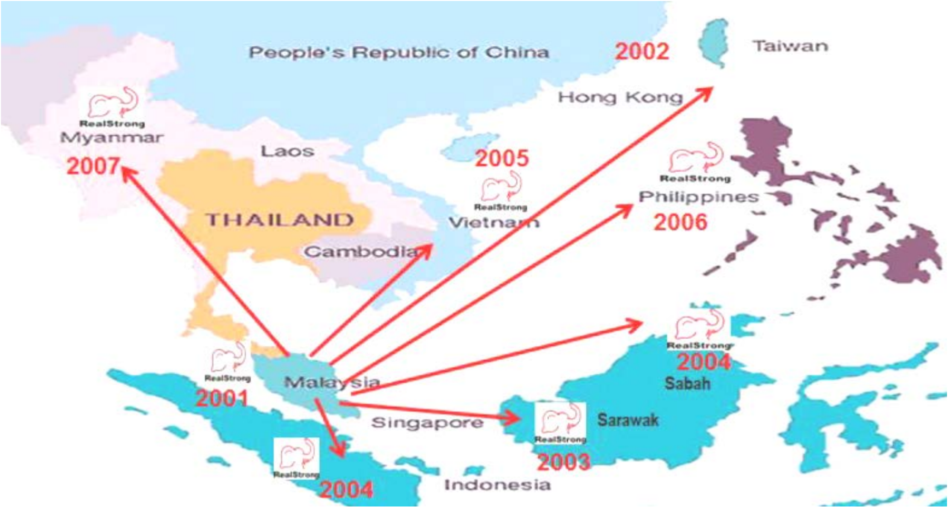
C. Safe and reliable brand reputation

The fertilizer product is directly used in the soil, and the crop system absorbs the nutrients and elements in the soil through the roots. However, the fertilizer is not completely absorbed by the crop, and there are still residual substances in the soil, so it can improve the soil pH value and improve the crop. In addition to the effects of yield and quality, the impact of residues of fertilizer products on crops and the environment cannot be ignored. In an industry that needs to strengthen product safety, technical support and goodwill, a safe and reliable brand image is very important. The company understands the cost and product efficiency of farmers, prefers fertilizers certified by government units or recommended by the government, and once farmers are accustomed to using a certain product, in order to ensure the stability of their crops, it is not easy to replace other brands. Due to the habits of use, the company has been striving to develop R&D for many years, continuously improving product quality, and has been certified by government agencies. With the brand name “Real Strong”, the company actively expands her product sales market and carefully tests the soil conditions of the area in line with local needs. The right formula has obtained high added value in every link of the industrial chain. After years of hard work, the company has established a good reputation in the industry, providing farmers with stable product quality, sincere after-sales service and good technical support. Reliable products to increase farmers' brand loyalty.

D. Steady layout of production base and actively develop sales network

The company actively explores the sales market, based on Malaysia's stable layout, gradually sets up production bases, and actively establishes distribution networks in various places. The company plans to extend her products to the world. Her clients include government-to-investment companies and large private enterprises. Farmers' associations, regional distributors and end users-farmers. In the expansion of the market strategy, through the sales pipeline established after careful evaluation, the newly developed areas mainly through dealers, and hold public welfare briefings, to help and teach farmers in various areas to improve soil, and improve production and quality, to brand the concept enters the pipeline to enhance the local farmers' understanding and acceptance of the company's brand; for the infiltrated areas, through the group subsidiaries or local agents, directly to the terminal market, and actively participate in the promotion activities, regularly send people to teach, educate and assist farmers in various districts to improve soil yield and quality, and set up experimental manor in each district to provide fertilizer for farmers to test and compare, and strengthen farmers' loyalty to the company's brand products. In addition, the company also provides market and technical support services, and is committed to providing growers with the highest quality products and after-sales service, providing comprehensive solutions and technical consultation, in order to achieve product awareness and brand recognition.

The Company's Market Development Process



E. Cost advantage

Since the traders import raw materials from abroad to Malaysia for sale, the raw material prices will be higher. The company has business relationships with the major potassium chloride producers since 2013 and is directly trading with Chinese urea producers for another major raw material urea to reduce the cost of raw materials and make the company's product prices more competitive. In 2022, affected by the Russia-Ukraine War, not only the price of raw materials fluctuated violently, but also the shortage of raw materials and the shortage of many manufacturers. In addition to the original suppliers, the company further signed agency contracts with raw material suppliers to ensure resource and cost advantage.

(5) Advantages, Disadvantages and Countermeasures of Developing Prospects

A. Favorable factors

(A) Increased demand for plant fertilizers in the global foraging crisis

Global food demand is increasing due to population growth and economic development, but arable land for crops is difficult to increase due to the rise of environmental awareness, , but some areas will also be affected by desertification, resulting in a reduction in cultivated area.

Therefore, under the trend of increasing demand for crops and reducing the area of arable land, the method of increasing crop yield is to adopt measures to strengthen crop resistance and increase crop yield. For example, increase the amount of biochemical compound fertilizer and prevent insects through root protection. Or the damage of crops such as germs, on the other hand, the bio-based compound fertilizer provides plant root nutrients, so that crops can obtain various nutrients and increase the output per unit area. The aforementioned measures to increase crop yields will also drive the development of the overall crop biochemical compound fertilizer industry and expand the overall market size, which will be positive for the sales growth of All Cosmos's future business.

(B) Technical advantage

Various functional microorganisms can be mixed with each other, but when using mixed strains, it is necessary to consider the competition or the synergy between the strains to exert their positive effects. The company uses organic matter as a carrier of microorganisms, so that after the fermentation of the same organic matter is completed, the survival rate and effectiveness are improved through the compatibility test of the microorganism carrier.

In the fertilizer process, in addition to factors such as production cost of bacteria, mixed strains, and carrier stability, it is also necessary to add anti-antagonism test and survival test after adding stable carrier to ensure the affinity and timeliness of microbial flora and survivability. The company has developed and applied for a bio-stabilized fertilizer technology (A Bio-stabilized Fertilizer and a Method for Producing) patent, to effectively combine microorganisms with chemical fertilizers, organic matter, and block microorganisms and chemicals' direct contact of fertilizers to avoid damages to microorganisms to ensure the effectiveness of microorganisms, thereby taking advantage of the technology to expand the company's development in the biochemical fertilizer industry.

(C) Maintaining good relations with Malaysian government agencies and academic institutions

Over the years, the company has carried out many cooperation and exchanges with professional institutions such as the Malaysian Oil Palm Bureau, the Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the National University of Technology, and has maintained good cooperative relations for a long time. In addition, the company was appointed by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI) of the Federal Government of Malaysia in 2011 as a consultant for high-tech green agriculture. The Prime Minister of Malaysia personally leads the research and development, innovation and environmental protection as its main purpose and implementation strategy. Its members are only 10 companies. The company is the only private company. As the fertilizer industry is an industry that attaches great importance to product safety, technical support and goodwill, the fertilizer products developed in cooperation with academic institutions or certified by government agencies are more trusted and favored by farmers, so they cooperate well with government agencies and academic institutions. Relationships have positive benefits for the company.

B. Unfavorable factors

(A) The main raw materials depend on imports and are vulnerable to shortage of international raw materials or price increases.

The company's main chemical raw materials such as urea, phosphate fertilizer and potash fertilizer rely on imports. If there is a shortage of international raw materials or price increases, the company may be adversely affected.

Response strategy:

The company keeps abreast of market information. In order to fully grasp the source of supply, there are more than two suppliers of main raw materials, and maintain a good and stable cooperative relationship. A reasonable safety stock is prepared for the raw materials, and the sales price of the downstream is moderately adjusted when the price fluctuates. In addition, we sign agency contracts with raw material manufacturers to ensure stable supply and prices

(B) Risk of sales concentration

Oil palm is the main cash crop in Malaysia. Therefore, the government attaches great importance to the development of oil palm industry. It has a number of related institutions and investment companies. Oil palm enterprises need to have the processing capacity of palm oil processing, transportation and storage and sales. Therefore, Malaysian oil palm industry is mainly based on public and large-scale enterprises, which is the case where the company has sales of goods concentrated in large enterprises.

Response strategy:

In addition to its commitment to maintain relationships with her customers, the company regularly assigns technical personnel or sales personnel to the customer's field to observe the use of fertilizers, and to produce research reports on its processes and achievements, to stabilize existing customers and actively expand new customers. The use of the company's products by well-known large enterprises, establishes a brand image, and drives more farmers to buy and use, in order to reduce the risk of sales concentration.

4.2.2 Important use of the main products and production process

(1) Important uses of major products

Fertilizers can be roughly classified into chemical fertilizers, organic fertilizers and biological fertilizers according to the raw material categories. Various fertilizers have their own advantages and disadvantages. Chemical fertilizers have fast effects, but they are easy to cause environmental pollution and destroy soil structure. Organic fertilizers can change soil properties and increase nutrient, but large in volume and high in application cost; biological fertilizer is applied in small amount and low in cost, but it must be used in combination with other fertilizers. Here are the advantages and disadvantages listed below:

Fertilizer category	Advantages	Disadvantages
Biological fertilizer	No pollution problem	Non-fast-acting needs to be combined with organic or chemical fertilizers
	Not harmful	Have expiration date
	Less application	Vulnerable to environmental impact
	Lower production costs	Need to apply to the root circle to be easy to express
Chemical fertilizer	Rapid fertilizer efficiency	Contaminated environment
	Easy to adjust fertilizer ratio	Improper use is easy to have a fat injury
	Supply sufficient nutrients	Improper use will cause soil degradation, acid
	Less application	Production consumes a lot of energy
Organic fertilizer	Good soil improvement	Large volume and weight, high application cost
	Utility mitigation	Composting production has pollution problems
	Less harmful	Production of compost takes time, labor, and land consumption
	Wide applicability	Improper organic matter is prone to pests and diseases

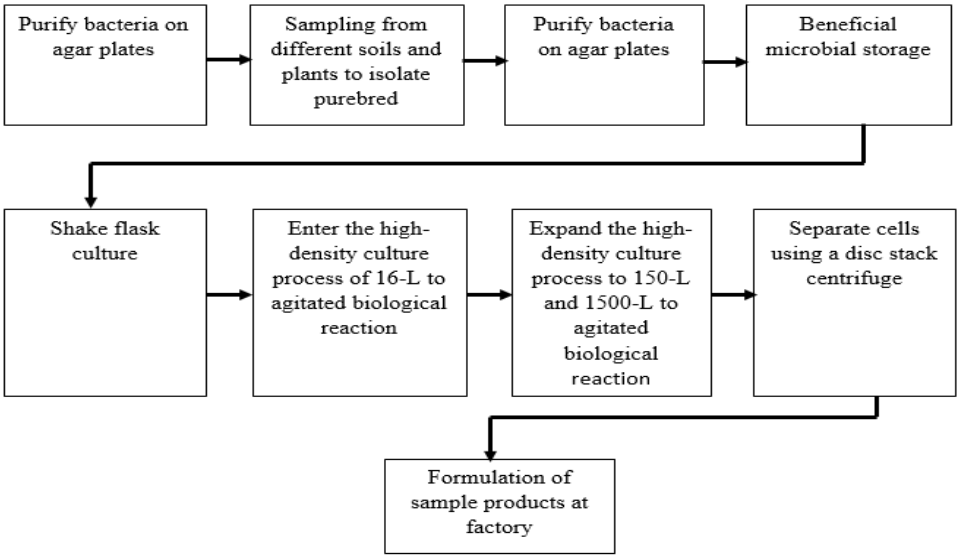
Source: Taiwan Agricultural Biotechnology Industry Quarterly

Because fertilizer is a popular material, it is a relatively traditional industry, hence, it is very competitive especially with many large-scale chemical fertilizer plants in the market. Therefore, the company's main products are biochemical compound fertilizers that combine organic matter, beneficial micro-organisms and chemical raw materials. Its products mainly combine the advantages of each unit of fertilizer, improve the efficiency and effect of crop nutrient absorption, promote the growth of crop roots, enhance soil nutrients and improve water retention capacity, and clearly distinguish it from the chemical fertilizers that account for the majority of the market.

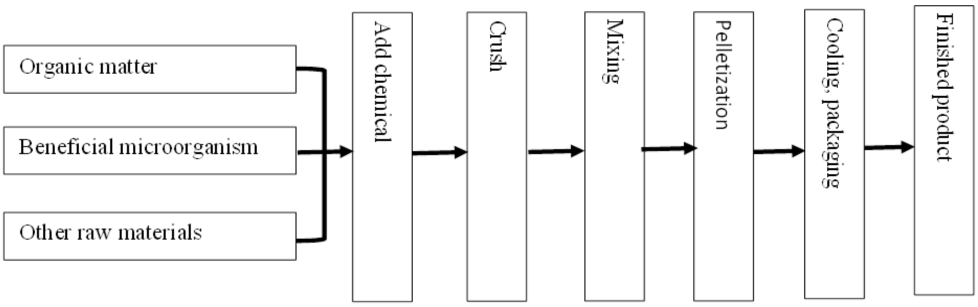
(2) Production process of major products

The company's 3-in-1 biochemical compound fertilizer is mainly composed of chemical fertilizer, organic fertilizer and microbial fertilizer. According to the theory of nitrogen balance and soil health, it is compounded by techniques such as bio-high nitrogen source fermentation technology and comprehensive extrusion granulation. It can be mainly divided into beneficial microbial culture process and three-in-one biochemical fertilizer production process:

A. Beneficial microbial culture process



B. Biochemical fertilizer production process



4.2.3 Supply status of major raw materials

The company's main raw materials are chemical raw materials such as urea, potassium chloride and phosphate rock. The company maintains a good and stable cooperative relationship with major raw material suppliers. In order to fully grasping the source of supply, it strictly controls quality and delivery. To ensure the supply of major raw materials is flawless. There was no supply shortage or interruption in the last three years and the application year, and the supply was stable.

4.2.4 List of major customers and suppliers

(1) The name of the supplier who had accounted for more than 10% of the total purchase amount in any of the previous two years and the amount and proportion of the purchase amount

Unit: NT$ in Thousand; %

	2023				2024				March 31, 2025			
Item	Name	Amount	Net annual purchase of goods (%)	Relationship	Name	Amount	Net annual purchase of goods (%)	Relationship	Name	Amount	Net annual purchase of goods (%)	Relationship
1	EUROCHEM TRADING MIDDLE EAST DMCC (EUROCHEM)	365,399	24.11	None	FERTISTREAM DMCC (FERTISTREAM)	331,707	21.53	None	SUNSHINE SHARE CO., LIMITED (SUNSHINE)	65,074	20.93	None
2	CORRIGO FERTILIZERS FZ-LLC (CORRIGO)	362,425	23.92	None	-	-	-	-	FERTISTREAM DMCC (FERTISTREAM)	63,261	20.35	None
	Others	787,576	51.97	None	Others	1,209,191	78.47	None	Others	182,553	58.72	None
	Net purchase	1,515,400	100.00		Net purchase	1,540,898	100.00		Net purchase	310,888	100.00	

The company is mainly engaged in the production and sales of biochemical composite fertilizers. The main raw materials of the products are urea, phosphate rock, potassium chloride, borax, ammonium phosphate, ammonium chloride, dolomite powder and organic matter (cocoa shell residue, coffee grounds or oil palm slag) and etc. Due to raw materials such as urea, potassium chloride and phosphate rock are natural resources, only a few countries such as China, Arabia, Iran, Russia, Egypt and India have a large amount of reserves for mining, to avoid shortage of raw materials and reduces the impact of major changes in purchase prices, the company signed supply contracts with major purchase suppliers for long-term cooperation to reduce risk.

Supplier changes are mainly affected by fluctuations in the performance of the company and are also affected by fluctuations in the unit price of raw materials. In order to ensure the stability of supply and price, our company adopts a diversified purchasing method. In addition to signing purchase contracts directly with suppliers of chemical raw materials, we also purchase from local fertilizer importers, chemical fertilizers, raw materials and other marketing and trading companies in Malaysia to spread the purchasing risks.

(2) The name of the customer who had accounted for more than 10% of the total sales in any of the previous two years and the amount and proportion of the sales

Unit: NT$ in Thousand; %

	2023				2024				March 31, 2025			
Item	Name	Amount	Net annual sales of goods (%)	Relationship	Name	Amount	Net annual sales of goods (%)	Relationship	Name	Amount	Net annual sales of goods (%)	Relationship
1	SABAH SOFTWOODS BERHAD (SSB)	387,980	13.73	Note 1	SABAH SOFTWOODS BERHAD (SSB)	311,706	12.68	Note 1	APD PHARMA SDN BHD (APD)	76,876	14.00	None
2	-	-	-	-	PT PANCADAYA PERKASA(PTPP)	261,763	10.65	None-	BORNEO SAMUDERA SDN BHD (BORNEO)	58,181	10.60	Note2
	Others	2,438,607	86.27		Others	1,885,167	76.67		Others	413,875	75.40	
	Net Sales	2,826,687	100.00		Net Sales	2,458,636	100.00		Net Sales	548,932	100.00	

Note 1: SSB holds a 45% stake in SSHF and is a substantial shareholder of the subsidiary.
Note 2: BORNEO is an affiliate of our joint venture partner Sawit Kinabalu Ecotech Sdn. Bhd.

The Company is principally engaged in the production and sales of biochemical composite fertilizers. The current sales area is South East Asia and Mainland China, and the main sales market is Malaysia. Sales customers are mainly state-owned enterprises, companies or individuals in oil palm planting and crop planting, including large enterprises, local distributors and grassroots farmers. The changes in sales volume of major customers of the Company are affected by global food demand.

SSB is a Sabah state government-invested company, PTPP is an Indonesian company, their main business activity is the operation of oil palm plantations. BORNEO is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sawit Kinabalu Sdn. Bhd. (SWSB), an investment holding company held by the Sabah State Government of Malaysia to optimize and promote the economy, it mainly develops oil palm planting and produces and sells palm oil products. APD is a chain of pharmacies in Malaysia. In addition to its retail business, and also wholesales medicines and medical products, especially consumable equipment, to clinics and hospitals..

4.3 The number of employees, average service years, average age and academic distribution ratio of employees in the last two years and the year ended

Unit：Headcount

Year		2023	2024	April 30, 2025
Number of Staff	Direct employee	374	368	368
	Indirect employee	169	170	183
	Total	543	538	551
Average age		34.50	34.20	34.35
Average Service Years		5.45	5.16	5.18
Academic Distribution	Master's Degree and above	10	9	9
	College	125	123	125
	High school and below	408	406	417
	Total	543	538	551

4.4. Environmental Expenditure Information

1. According to the law, the applicant shall apply for a permit or a pollutant discharge permit or a pollution prevention and control fee or a person who should set up an environmental protection special unit. The claim, payment or establishment status: None.
2. The company's investment in the main facility for the prevention and control of environmental pollution and its use and possible benefits:

December 31, 2024 Unit：RM

Device name	Quantity	Date Of Acquisition	Cost Of Investment	Unreduced Balance	Use and anticipation may result in benefits
Dust collection chamber (14mx3mx2.8m)	1	2011.05.18	40,260.00	-	Collect dust from the production of fertilizer
Dust collection chamber (8mx3mx2.8m)	1	2011.05.18	12,110.00	-	Collect dust from the production of fertilizer
Dust recycling equipment system	1	2017.07.30	474,300.00	105,538	Collect dust from the production of fertilizer
Dust recycling equipment system	1	2022.09.30	156,366.00	119,430	Collect dust from the production of fertilizer

3. The company has improved the environmental pollution in the last two years as per annual report, and the company has a pollution dispute, and should explain its treatment: None.
4. The total amount of damages (including compensation), the total amount of the company's losses (including compensation) and the future response measures (including improvement measures) and possible expenses (including possible counter measures may not be taken) due to environmental pollution losses (including compensation) in the last two years and the end of the annual report. The estimated amount of loss, disposition and compensation, if it cannot be reasonably estimated, should state the fact that it cannot be reasonably estimated): None.
5. The current pollution situation and its impact on the company's earnings, competitive position and capital expenditure and its estimated major environmental capital expenditures in the next two years: None.

4.5. The Relationship of Employers and Employees

1. The company's various employee welfare measures, training, retirement system and its implementation status, as well as the agreement between labor and management and the maintenance measures of various employee rights and interests

   (1) Employee welfare measures

   1. Give annual salary increases and pay year-end bonuses based on employee performance
   2. Promotion and salary increase according to the performance of the administrative staff
   3. Employee overtime allowance
   4. Employee annual leave system
   5. Employee medical assistance and health check
   6. Employee flexible work system
   7. Employee travel allowance
   8. Employee leisure and club activity benefits

   (2) Employee training and training situation

   In line with the company's operating policies, departmental goals, personal work or tasks, and in-house training or external training, sponsor employees to participate in relevant knowledge, technology, attitude and other related courses.

   In addition, the company allocates an additional 1% of the salary cost (1% of the statutory requirement) to the Development Human Resources Development Fund (HRDF) for employee training. Training courses such as leadership, project management, intensive technical training, interpersonal communication skills, work attitudes and safety knowledge.

   The implementation of the employee training plan in 2024, a total of 35 classes were conducted, 158 people participated, and the total class hours were 1950 hours.

   (3) Retirement system

   The Company has a retirement scheme and allocates a provident fund to a certain percentage of the total amount of wages paid in accordance with the local “Labor Law”, namely the EPF (locally referred to as EPF) rules and regulations on EPF contributions ratio.

   The basis of the Malaysian Provident Fund Board (EPF) is as follows:

   A. Non-employed employees: Can not be listed.

   B. Non-Malaysian citizens: You may choose to option out from the scheme

   C. Malaysian citizens: 11% for employees and 12% for companies.

   (4) Agreement between labor and management

   At present, employees of the company can express their opinions to the human resources department or department heads through e-mail, or meetings and meetings with employees. The communication channel is smooth and the labor relations are harmonious.

   (5) Protection measures for various employee rights

   1. The highest arbitration unit of the company's personnel evaluation committee for employees' problems and disputes
   2. Company personnel regulations, national labor and employment regulations as a model for solving personnel problems

3. The company's personnel regulations electronic manual is widely distributed to each new employee, and explanation and guidance are given.

4. The company's personnel department gives immediate assistance and corrections to the employees on their problems and rights on daily basis.

2. List the losses suffered due to labor disputes in the most recent year and up to the date of publication of the annual report (including labor inspection results that violate the Labor Standards Act, the date of punishment, the number of the punishment, the violation of laws and regulations, the content of violations of laws and regulations, and the content of punishment should be listed), and disclose the estimated amount and countermeasures that may occur at present and in the future. If it cannot be reasonably estimated, the fact that it cannot be reasonably estimated should be explained:

In the most recent year and up to the publication date of the annual report, the Company has not experienced labor disputes or other incidents.

4.6 Information Security Management

1. Information security risk management framework:

(1) The company has established an independent information unit, which is responsible for information security and management, regularly reviews and evaluates information security protection measures, sets up a backup mechanism, and timely reviews processes and improves or upgrades computer hardware and software equipment, etc.

(2) The company's auditing unit is the reviewing unit of the information cycle. If the audit finds deficiencies, it will require the inspected unit to propose an improvement plan and regularly track the improvement results to reduce information security risks.

2. Information Security Policy: Improve anti-virus operations internally, strengthen network control and data protection, set up firewalls externally, strengthen information security protection systems, and enhance employees' information security awareness.

3. Information security specific management plan:

(1) Regularly back up company data and save it on-site and off-site to ensure that the data will not be lost.

(2) Sets up a firewall to ensure network security

(3) E-mail security/spam filtering system, and scan and pass all mails entering the server and filter junk mails

(4) 3 layers of anti-virus programs for each workstation or server, regular maintenance and inspection of computers and system equipment

(5) Data access control, set up different access rights according to different powers

(6) Provide the latest virus information and conduct information security publicity from time to time to enhance the concept of information security protection.

4. List the losses incurred due to major information and communications security incidents in the most recent year and up to the date of publication of the annual report, the possible impacts, and the response measures. If it is impossible to reasonably estimate, the fact that it is impossible to reasonably estimate should be explained:

In the most recent year and up to the date of publication of the annual report, there were no major information and communications security incidents resulting in losses.

4.7 Important Contracts

No	Contract Title	Contract Holder	Contract Validity	Contains and Term & Conditions
1	Joint Venture Agreement	1. Sabah Softwoods Berhad (SSB) 2. All Cosmos Industries	Jan 12, 2011	Established a joint venture company (Sabah Softwoods Hybrid Fertiliser Sdn Bhd) in Sabah to operate a fertilizer manufacturing plant that markets, trades and sells fertilizers.
2	Land Sales & Purchase Agreement	1. Real Strong (M) Sdn Bhd 2. All Cosmos Industries	Dec 31, 2009 (Valid till Jan 29, 2026)	Purchase of leased land from Real Strong (M) Sdn Bhd until January 29, 2026
3	Land Sales & Purchase Agreement-Appendix	1. Johor Corporation 2. All Cosmos Industries	July 18, 2011 (Effective from January 30, 2026, until January 29, 2056)	Johor Corporation (Perbadanan Johor) agreed to extend the lease of land for 30 years till January 29, 2056.
4	Land Sales & Purchase Agreement	1. Johor Aluminum 2. All Cosmos Industries	Oct 30, 2000	Johor Aluminum (Perbadanan Johor) agreed to lease the land.
5	Land Sales & Purchase Agreement Appendix	1. Johor Corporation 2. All Cosmos Industries	July 20, 2011 (Effective from September 24, 2023, until September 23, 2053)	Johor Corporation (Perbadanan Johor) agreed to extend the lease for 30 years till September 23, 2053.
6	Land Sales & Purchase Agreement	1. Johor Corporation 2. All Cosmos Industries	March 28, 2012 (The period of use until December 26, 2072)	Johor Corporation (Perbadanan Johor) agrees to lease the land for 60 years from March 28, 2012 till December 26, 2072.
7	Fertilizer Formulation Licensing Agreement	1. MALAYSIAN PALM OIL BOARD, MPOB 2. All Cosmos Industries	Effective from July 7, 2022, within five years from the date of signing the contract (Note)	The licensed product is a compound fertilizer for use in oil palm, and its production is based on the information, expertise or improvement provided by MPOB in accordance with this contract.
8	Land Sales & Purchase Agreement	1. POIC Sabah Sdn Bhd 2. SABAH SOFTWOODS	March 31, 2011 (Validity till Dec 31, 2104)	POIC Sabah Sdn Bhd agreed to lease the land.
9	Joint Venture Agreement	1. Sawit Kinabalu Ecotech Sdn Bhd (SKESB) 2. All Cosmos Industries	Feb 23, 2018	Established a joint venture company in Kinabalu (Kinabalu Life Sciences Sdn Bhd), which is mainly responsible for the research and production of bacterial cells for oil palm waste disposal.
10	Joint Venture Agreement	1. Sawit Kinabalu Ecotech Sdn Bhd (SKESB) 2. All Cosmos Industries	Feb 23, 2018	Established a joint venture company in Sabah (Sawit Ecoshield Sdn Bhd) to provide industrialized services for agricultural waste recycling.
11	Joint Venture Agreement	1. YPJ Plantations Sdn Bhd 2. All Cosmos Bio-Tech Holding Corporation	March 12, 2018	Established a joint venture company (PT All Cosmos Biotek) in Indonesia to operate a fertilizer manufacturing plant, which will market, trade and sell fertilizers
12	Technical Sales Agreement	1. Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (MARDI) 2. Arif Efektif Sdn Bhd	Oct 9, 2018	AESB signed a technical sales contract with MARDI to obtain a liquid gun for the use of induced system resistant papaya seedlings to control papaya bacterial wilt, and adjustable capacity.
13	Joint Venture Agreement	1. Grape King Bio. Ltd 2. Chiu, Hsien Chih 3. All Cosmos Bio-Tech Holding Corporation	Jan 9, 2019	Established a joint venture company (GK Bio International Sdn Bhd) in Malaysia to promote and sell healthy foods, food supplements and raw materials in member countries such as Malaysian Association of Southeast Asian Nations.
14	Land Sales & Purchase Agreement	1. PT Perkebunan Nusantara III (Persero) 2. PT All Cosmos Biotek	Sept 17, 2018 (Validity till Sept 16, 2048)	PT Perkebunan Nusantara III agreed to lease the land (40,000 square meters) at Sei Mangkei Village, Bosar Malings Sub-District, Simalungun Regency, North Sumatera Province Plot B-9

Note: The contract can be extended with the written consent of both parties.

5.0 Review and Analysis of Financial Status, Performance and Risk Issues

5.1 Financial Status

5.1.1 Changes in assets, liabilities and shareholders' equity for the past two years

Unit: NT$ In Thousand

Item \ Year	2023	2024	Differences	
			Amount	%
Current assets	2,818,378	2,661,240	(157,138)	(5.58)
Real estate, plant and equipment	641,159	777,899	136,740	21.33
Intangible assets	10,180	11,541	1,361	13.37
Other assets	204,018	219,894	15,876	7.78
Total assets	3,673,735	3,670,574	(3,161)	(0.09)
Current liabilities	790,245	478,749	(311,496)	(39.42)
Long term liabilities	25,469	16,525	(8,944)	(35.12)
Other liabilities	43,827	44,994	1,167	2.66
Total liabilities	859,541	540,268	(319,273)	(37.14)
Share capital	640,340	640,340	-	-
Capital reserve	781,838	782,370	532	0.07
Retained earnings	1,344,208	1,409,838	65,630	4.88
Other rights	(512,043)	(317,313)	194,730	38.03
Total equity	2,814,194	3,130,306	316,112	11.23

Main reasons and impacts of the increase or decrease between two periods exceeding 20% and the amount of the change exceeding NT$10,000,000:

1. The increase in property, plant and equipment was mainly due to the establishment of additional plant, machinery and equipment in Indonesia.
2. The decrease in current liabilities was mainly due to the repayment of corporate bonds in 2022.
3. Other equity changes are due to the exchange rate difference as the functional currency is Malaysian Ringgit and the currency of financial statements is NTD. The main differences are due to the large fluctuations in foreign exchange market in 2024.

5.1.2 Explanation of future response for significant impact: No significant impact

5.2 Financial performance

5.2.1 Financial Performance Analysis

Unit: NT$ in Thousand

Item \ Year	2023	2024	Difference	
			Amount	%
Operating income	2,826,587	2,458,636	(367,951)	(13.02)
Operating cost	2,238,608	1,790,045	(448,563)	(20.04)
Operating gross profit	587,979	668,591	80,612	13.71
Operating expenses	398,084	512,714	114,630	28.80
Operating profit	189,895	155,877	(34,018)	(17.91)
Non-operating income And expenditure	67,735	96,893	29,158	43.05
Net profit before tax	257,630	252,770	(4,860)	(1.89)
Income tax	68,321	78,280	9,959	14.58
Net profit after tax	189,309	174,490	(14,819)	(7.83)

Main reasons and impacts of the increase or decrease between two periods exceeding 20% and the amount of the change exceeding NT$10,000,000:

1. Operating income and costs: The revenue in 2024 decreased by 13.02% in comparison with 2023, mainly due to the decline in raw material prices and the reduction in average selling prices. The profit increase is mainly due to the reduction in sales of low-profit chemical fertilizers. In addition, the growth of probiotics sales business is also conducive to the increase in gross profit margin.
2. Operating expenses: The higher sales expenses in 2024 are mainly due to the increase in shipping freight for exports to Indonesia and East Malaysia
3. Non-operating income and expenses: The increase in non-operating income was mainly due to the recognition of foreign currency exchange gains.

5.2.2 Expected sales volume and its basis, possible impact on the company's future financial operations and response plans

As the Malaysian fertilizer market is still dominated by chemical fertilizers, the company has reviewed the high product concentration and taken steps to respond, actively developing microbial compound fertilizer products for crops other than oil palm to effectively reduce the operational risks caused by a single crop.

In addition, the strategic cooperation with Grape King will enable All Cosmos to expand from agricultural biotechnology to health care biotechnology business and expand into the ASEAN market together. Furthermore, the company's Indonesian plant has completed its expansion and will start production in 2025 in order to expand the market and reduce the operational impact caused by excessive concentration in a single market.

5.3 Cash flow

5.3.1 Cash flow analysis

Unit: NT$ in Thousand

Year / Item	2023	2024	Difference	
			Amount	%
Cash flow from operating activities	959,243	54,186	(905,057)	(94.35)
Cash flow from investing activities	(202,979)	(228,456)	(25,477)	(12.55)
Cash flow from financing activities	(549,882)	(428,493)	121,389	22.08

Variance analysis：

1. Cash flows from operating activities:

   The cash flow ratio in 2024 decreased by 94.35% or NT$905,057,000 compared with the previous period, mainly due to the following factors:

   A. Net change in accounts receivable was -NT$155,496,000, a decrease of NT$386,826,000 or 167.22% from the previous period.

   B. The net change in inventories was -NT$28,808,000, a decrease of NT$566,510,000 or 105.36% from the previous period.

      (1) The Company's accounts receivable from customers are expected to be in good condition in 2024.

      (2) The average inventory in 2024 is not much different from the average inventory in 2023, mainly because the supply of raw materials has returned to stability and the company's inventory has maintained normal supply and demand.

2. Cash flows from investing activities: mainly cash outflows from financial assets measured at amortized cost and acquisition of property, plant and equipment in 2024.
3. Cash flows from financing activities: mainly repayment of corporate bonds.

5.3.2 Liquidity improvement plan

Although the Company will continue to have operating working capital needs in the coming year, it is expected that the Company's revenue and profits will provide a stable injection of funds, so that operating activities will show a net cash inflow, which should be able to support the cash flow of investment and financing activities. In addition, the Company has established long-term good credit conditions with banks, so there is no risk of insufficient liquidity.

5.3.3 2025 Cash liquidity analysis

Unit: NT$ in Thousand

Beginning cash balance	Expected full year cash outflow	Estimated cash surplus (insufficient) amount	Plans for cash insufficiency	
			Investment plan	Finance plan
933,928	(18,648)	915,280	-	-

Analysis of cash flow changes in the coming year:

1. Business activities: Continue to expand the company's business and strengthen cost control, and it is expected to achieve cash inflow
2. Investment activities: None
3. Financing activities: None

5.4 The impact of significant capital expenditures on financial and operations:

The major capital expenditures in recent years are for the Indonesian joint venture company to set up factory to expand the Indonesian market, which is a market expansion strategy. There is no significant impact on the company's finances.

5.5 The most recent annual investment policy, the main reason for its profit or loss, the improvement plan and the investment plan for the following year

5.5.1 The company's investment policy:

The Company's main investment target is on the same industry and has not been engaged in non-related industries investment. In addition to the investment cycle regulation of the internal control system, the Company's Management enforced a standard of managing transfer investment business, such as “Relationship on Corporate Transaction Management Measures” and “The Measures for the Supervision and Management of Subsidiaries” are regulated for the investment in control. In addition, consider the various investment companies in the local laws and regulations and the actual operating conditions, and assist the transfer companies to establish appropriate internal control systems.

5.5.2 The main reasons for the profit or loss of investment in recent years and the improvement plan:

Unit: NT$ in Thousand

Re-invested Entities	Principal Business Activities	2024 Gain/(Loss) on Investment	Main Reason for Gain/(Loss)
ACI	Manufacturing and sales of biochemical organic high-performance compound fertilizer	(2,464)	Mainly due to decreased selling revenue in west Malaysia
SSHF	Manufacturing and sales of biochemical organic high-performance compound fertilizer	42,447	Mainly from east Malaysia districts
PT ACB	Manufacturing and sales of biochemical organic high-performance compound fertilizer	(13,791)	No business income yet
PT ACI	Sales of biochemical compound fertilizer products	35,334	Increase of Indonesia market revenue and profit
AESB	Research and production of microorganisms into biochemical organic high-performance compound fertilizer	847	Increased sales of microorganisms
KLSSB	Research and production of microorganisms into oil palm waste treatment	198	Supplying microorganisms to SESB
CNSB	Manufacture and sales of medical and health food, and research of bio-technology	(10,325)	No business income yet
GKB	Probiotics for sale	40,296	Increased sales of probiotics
SESB	Research and production of microorganisms into oil palm waste treatment	2,812	Increase of sales of biological vaccine in East Malaysia.
EEMSB	Sales of health care food and cosmetic care products	(19,074)	Mainly due to decreased selling revenue in Malaysia
GKB SG	Probiotics for sale	-	No business income yet

5.5.3 Investment plan for the coming year

The company expects to increase its business in industrial service factories for oil palm waste treatment and agricultural waste recycling in the coming year; and Indonesia factory is expected to commence operations and expand into the Indonesian market. The company will also continue to cooperate with the overall operational development, observe the market trends and the direction of the Group's business strategy, and implement investment plans at the appropriate time.

5.6 Analysis and assessment of risk factors in the most recent year and till the publication date of annual report:

5.6.1 The impact of interest rate, exchange rate changes and inflation on the company's profit and loss and future countermeasures

(1) Interest rate changes

The Company's interest expenses for 2023 and 2024 were 3,983 thousand and 6,083 thousand respectively, accounting for 0.14% and 0.25% of the net operating income. The interest expense of the Company is mainly due to bank loans, and the ratio of operating income is not significant, so the interest rate changes have little impact on the Company. However, if there is a large fluctuation in the interest rate trend and the Company continues to have the demand for loans, the company will observe the interest rate trend and choose the fixed interest rate in addition to the other capital market financing tools. Loans by means of floating interest rates to reduce the risk of interest rate fluctuations.

(2) Exchange rate changes

Since the company's main sales locations are mainly in Southeast Asia such as Malaysia, basically most of the sales are denominated in Malaysian currency, while the purchases are mainly denominated in US dollars. Therefore, most of the exchange differences are pre-purchased in foreign currency, but there may still be insufficient of pre-purchased foreign exchange will may cause the appreciation of the RM position to the US dollar incurred risk of the foreign currency exchange loss to the Company.

The Company's foreign currency exchange gains in 2023 and 2024 were 39,238 thousand and 38,377 thousand respectively, accounting for 1.39% and 1.56% of net operating income, and there was no significant exchange rate fluctuation loss. The company has taken below countermeasures:

A. Continue to strengthen the concept of financial personnel's hedging, evaluate the pre-purchased foreign currency according to the company's purchase of raw material order amount and the exchange rate set by the sales order, and through the online exchange rate real-time system and strengthen the relationship with financial institutions and monitor international political status, etc. In order to judge the trend of exchange rate changes, it is used as a basis for pre-purchasing foreign currency.

B. Increasing the proportion of export sales against the expenses of the sales under the same currency of the cost of purchase and related expenses, in order to achieve natural hedging effect.

(3) Inflation

Looking back at 2024, although different countries have different performances in economy and inflation, overall, the economic situation has stabilized and inflation has declined. Data from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) show that the global economic growth rate in 2024 will be 3.2%, slightly lower than 0.1 percentage point in 2023 and lower than the average level of 3.7% from 2000 to 2019 before the outbreak of Covid-19. Looking ahead to 2025, after President Trump took office, protectionism will rise, and global trade and supply chains will be re-differentiated and adjusted. The chances of inflation risk restarting are very high. In view of the fact that the price fluctuation of bulk raw materials has a direct impact on production and sales costs, in order to reduce operating risks, the company has become a strategic partner with raw material suppliers. When the cost of raw materials rises, the suppliers will supply at a price lower than the market price. We have also expanded our production capacity to achieve economies of scale, continued to improve our process capabilities to reduce production costs, and developed high value-added products. It has achieved concrete results in increasing gross profit and reducing the impact of inflation, and its benefits will be more prominent when raw material costs fall.

5.6.2 Engagement in high-risk, high-leverage investment, capital loan and others, endorsement guarantee and derivative commodity trading, profit or loss and future countermeasures

The Company has always focused on the industry and operated its business on a pragmatic basis. Apart from focusing on the company's business areas, the Company has not engaged in high-risk, highly leveraged investments. The Company is engaged in the main business of derivative products in response to the risk of exchange rate fluctuations, and the company's fund loan and endorsement guarantees are all inter-group companies or affiliate, and the company has “derivative commodity operating procedures”, “finance loan and endorsement guarantee operations”. Measures and "Acquisition or Disposition of Asset Processing Procedures" for compliance.

5.6.3 Research and development estimation expenses for future R&D projects

R&D Projects	Projects Contents
4-in-1 phage biofertilizer	Screening of phage that can control R. solanacearum in wastewater, using transgenic E. coli as a host for mass production of phage, production of phage preparations and application to fertilizer products
4-in-1 anti-white root disease control fertilizer	Screening endophytic Trichoderma from roots of healthy plants, optimizing the production of spores through culture, and combining fertilizers to control diseases
Oil palm by-product degradation	A variety of Malaysian native degrading bacteria are mixed and degraded for by-products such as oil slag from palm oil mills to decompose the finished product into organic fertilizer.
Value-added agricultural by-products	The addition of Trichoderma for different agricultural by-products produces a control agent for farmers in a more economical way, and also solves the problem of excess by-products. Different by-products and different

R&D Projects	Projects Contents
	Trichoderma products are paired with each other, and the formula is stable, suitable concentration and economical formula
Disease resistant seedling inoculation	Inoculate disease-resistant Trichoderma for different crop seedlings. The use of Trichoderma species is adjusted according to the crop and medium.
Special nitrogen-fixing biological fertilizer for rice and green leafy vegetables	Develop high-efficiency nitrogen-fixing bacteria, optimize the breeding conditions and breed the strain, produce high-concentration bacterial liquid, and apply it to fertilizer products to improve soil nitrogen fixation performance.

The company is expected to consider the actual needs of the future to upgrade the experimental equipment, to expand the development of functional strains and to have a backup microbial production line and increase the production speed, continue to commercialize the bacterial strain and to invest in research and development resources according to individual product development plans in the future. Currently, target to invest approximately RM5 million into the research and development.

5.6.4 The impact of important policies and legal changes at home and abroad on the company's financial business and the countermeasures

The country of registration of the company is at Cayman Islands. The Cayman Islands is mainly engaged in financial services. The economy is open and there is no exchange control, and the political and economic environment is stable. The main operating country is Malaysia. The main product produced and sold by the company is biochemical compound fertilizer, which required for the growth of oil palm tree, the most important economic crop in Malaysia. The company's biochemical compound fertilizer MPOB F4 is approved and licensed by the Malaysian Oil Palm Board (MPOB) and continues to introduce biochemical compound fertilizers that can treat and prevent diseases, such as Gano EF, which prevents oil palm tree ganoderma disease. The company has been long in cooperating with professional organizations and is always aware of the impact of important domestic and international policies and legal changes on the company's financial operations in order to take appropriate countermeasures. In recent year and till the date of publication of annual report, the company has not had any significant events affecting the company's financial business due to changes in important policies and laws in the above regions.

5.6.5 The impact of technological changes and industrial changes on the company's financial business and the countermeasures

The company's main products are biochemical compound fertilizers necessary for the growth of crops. With the increasing global population, the reduction of arable land and environmental awareness. The ratio of farmers using general chemical fertilizers has been declining year by year, and compound fertilizers mixed with various unit fertilizers have gradually replaced traditional fertilizers. With the advancement of science and technology, the multifunctional biochemical compound fertilizer is the main development trend. Demand in the fertilizer market is affected by crop production and food supply. According to the International Fertilizer Association (IFA), global fertilizer supply pressure will remain from 2024 to 2025, but fertilizer prices have returned to normal levels as global supply has gradually stabilized.

The company continues to develop various types of fertilizers, using innovative technology to add biological species, green technology, pest control and other elements to the fertilizer manufacturing, not only can provide soil nutrients can change the soil's pH, viscosity, pest diseases, weeds and other issues. Therefore, technological changes and industrial changes have not had a major impact on the company's financial business.

5.6.6 The impact of corporate image change on corporate crisis management and countermeasures

The company is committed to be sustainable with business integrity, focusing on the development and production of various types of fertilizers, in order to meet the needs of various regions of climate, soil, crops, etc., The company has very good reputation and is well known among the industry in Malaysia. In the recent year, there has been no corporate crisis management due to changes in corporate image.

5.6.7 Expected benefits, possible risks and countermeasures for M&A

There have been no plans to acquire other companies in recent year of the company and till the publication date of the annual report.

5.6.8 Expected benefits, possible risks and countermeasures for the expansion of the plant

In the most recent year and as of the date of publication of the annual report, the company’s two new joint ventures in East Sabah have set up industrialization services for research and production of bacterial cells for oil palm waste treatment and agricultural waste recycling. Assist agricultural processing plants to convert wastes that originally required expensive processing fees into multi-functional and economically valuable agricultural products such as disease-resistant organic fertilizers, and use this biological control agent more widely in oil palm plantations. It effectively prevents the growth of oil palm ganoderma disease.

5.6.9 Risks and countermeasures in the concentration of purchase or sales

(1) Purchase

The purchase amount of the top ten Supplier Company in 2023 and 2024 accounted for 71.17% and 58.80% of the total annual net purchases, respectively, with a slight increase or decrease in the proportion. The procurement projects are mainly potassium chloride, urea and phosphate rock powder, of which potassium chloride is the main raw material exceeding 40% of the net purchase. Because DMCC、CORRIGO FERTILIZERS FZ-LLC、EUROCHEM TRADING MIDDLE EAST DMCC are the main direct manufacturers of potassium chloride, the company has a higher ratio of potassium chloride purchase from above manufactures. The Company's good business relationship with them and their products are substitutable, therefore, the situation of concentrated purchases should not have a material adverse impact on the financial business of the Company.

The above-mentioned company's purchase concentration is caused by the industrial characteristics. In addition, the company continues to search for suitable urea, potassium chloride and phosphate rock suppliers around the world based on the diversification of sources to minimise the risk of concentrated purchases. Therefore, the company should not have encounter risk of major concentrated purchases.

(2) Sales

The sales of the top ten customers of the Company in 2023 and 2024 accounted for 45.81% and 52.04% of the annual operating income, mainly due to the fact that Malaysia is one of the key global oil palm production countries. The oil palm industry is owned by Malaysia government and large enterprises, which owned more than 80% of the total plantation space in Malaysia. Only approximately 10% of the oil palm plantation is owned by the small owner. As a result, the sales ratio of the top ten customers of the company is relatively high. However, the Company continues to strive to develop new customers in each region, and the sales ratio of each period to a single customer has not exceeded 20%. The company's operation has also shown stable profit for many years, so the risk of sales concentration should not be significant.

5.6.10 Directors, supervisors or major shareholders holding more than 10% of the shares, the impact of a large number of shares transferred or replaced on the company, risks and countermeasures

The Company's recent year and till the annual report published date, there is no operational risk to the company due to the substantial transfer or replacement of the directors or major shareholder equity.

5.6.11 The impact of changes in management rights on the company, risks and countermeasures

There has been no change in the Company's management rights in the recent year and till the date of publication of the annual report.

5.6.12 Litigation or non-litigation incidents, the company and the company's directors, supervisors, general managers, substantive personnel, major shareholders holding more than 10% of the shares and subordinate companies have A major lawsuit that the subordinate company has decided to determine or is still in the system of litigation, non-litigation or administrative litigation, the result may have a significant impact on shareholders' equity or securities prices. The facts of the dispute, the amount of the subject matter, the commencement date of the litigation, the main litigant and the annual report shall be disclosed.

(1) The company's recent two-year and up-to-date annual report stated cases of the litigation, non-litigation or administrative litigation that has been determined or currently in the system, and the results may have a significant impact on shareholders' equity or securities prices. The fact of the dispute, the amount of

the subject matter, the commencement date of the lawsuit, the parties involved in the proceedings and the current situation should be disclosed:

The company itself has not litigated or a non-litigation situation in the last two years and up to the date of publication of the annual report.

(2) The company's directors, supervisors, general managers, substantive principals, major shareholders and subordinate companies with a shareholding ratio of more than 10% have been determined or currently in the company's last two years and up to the date of publication. In the event of litigation, non-litigation or administrative litigation, the outcome may have a significant impact on the company's shareholders' equity or securities price:

(3) The company's directors, supervisors, managers and major shareholders with a shareholding ratio of more than 10% have stipulated in Article 157 of the Securities Exchange Law in the last two years and up to the date of publication of the annual report and the company's current handling Situation: None.

5.6.13 Other important risks and countermeasures:

(1) Risk of research and development of new products

The company continues to improve its research and development capabilities to maintain its market competitiveness. However, biotechnology and technology are rapidly developing, and new products still need to be certified by government agencies and field experiments. Therefore, can the company timely research results? There is still a risk of uncertainty in commercial production and acceptance in the market.

(2) Main chemical fertilizer raw materials depend on import risks

Because Malaysia produces only a small amount of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, which are the main raw materials for chemical fertilizers, the raw materials are subject to imports. The import prices fluctuate due to the global economy. However, most of the orders of the company are obtained through competitive bidding. Therefore, before bidding, the company will refer to the quotation of the raw materials provided by the supplier to determine the bid price, in order to minimize the impact of the change of raw material price on the profit margin, also to control the import of raw material cost fluctuation risk effectively.

(3) Risk of horizontal competition

Due to the high technical threshold for the production of biochemical compound fertilizer, the microbial extraction, culture, quantification and compounding technology required for biochemical compounding are not easy to obtain. The company aimed to be ahead of the same industry competitors, thus, continuously invests in research and development of microbial related technologies, simultaneously apply for related patent rights to prevent peers from entering biochemistry compound fertilizer market. On the other hand, the company continues to develop new products to maintain competitive advantage and market share.

(4) Ten-year tax exemption does not meet the risk of recourse and maturity

Subsidiary ACI obtained the ten-year tax exemption for Malaysian Biotechnology Corporation Sdn. Bhd. (hereinafter referred to as BNX) in March 2008. However, due to insufficient number of knowledge workers in 2008, it was inconsistent with the regulations of the competent authorities. Nevertheless, after the company applied to BNX in 2009 and obtained the consent to adjust the conditions of the knowledge workers, the company has been reviewed by the competent authorities every year so far, except for the case of non-conformity in 2008.

After consulting the lawyers and taking the relevant authorities' correspondence, BNX has issued an evaluation letter to the company in 2009 to inform that despite the company is not eligible due to case of non-conformity in 2008, however, considering the business model of the company, it agreed to reduce the proportion, and the company has been awarded with 10 years tax exemption. Since 2009 to 2013, the company has passed the BNX tax exemption qualification evaluation. In addition, due to the company's good compliance record, BNX advised that the company only required to report online in 2014 and 2015. The tax exemption is expected to expire in March 2018, and the preferential income tax rate of 20% will be applied to the company's business-related net profits in the next 10 years after the expiration of the original credit period. However, since it has not been approved by the Ministry of Finance of Malaysia, the subsidiary ACI needs to declare income tax at the original tax rate, and the company applies a tax rate of 24%.

In summary, despite the company was disqualified from the 10-year tax exemption previously. The risk of recourse to unqualified taxes is still low and should not have a material adverse effect on the Company.

(5) Information security risk

In order to implement information security management, the company's IT department draws up a work plan and strictly implements it; then the auditors regularly audit and review information security inspection operations. The company has built a firewall, spam filtering, anti-virus software and external storage device insertion control to prevent Intranet security such as hosts and databases can be protected to reduce the risk of malware infection and attacks. In addition, for important operations system, make regular automatic backups to ensure data integrity and security, and reduce system damage caused by natural disasters and human errors without warning risk of interruption and data loss. For network security, for virus programs such as phishing, espionage, and extortion, through regularly update the virus pattern and the version of the house wall system to prevent hackers and virus intrusions and ensure the normal operation of the information system.

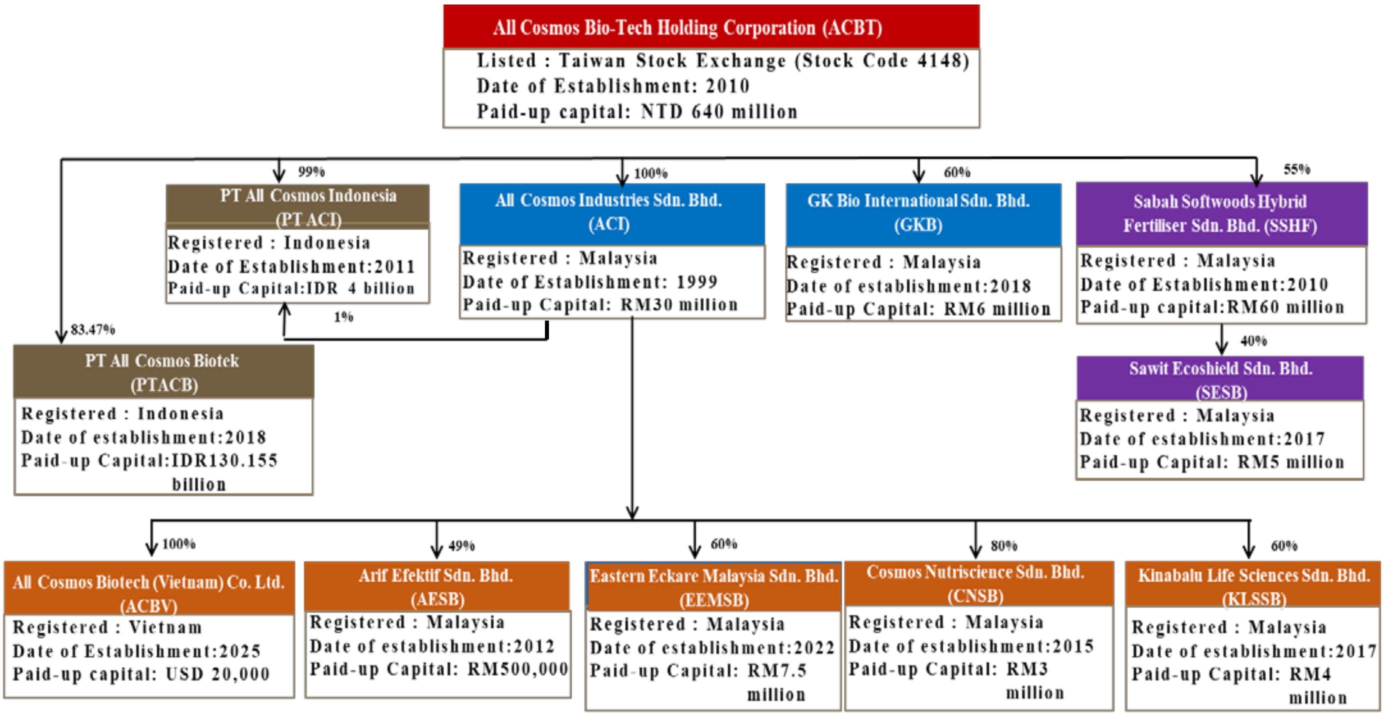
5.7 Other important matters: None

6.0 Special Records

6.1 Information about the affiliate companies:

6.1.1 Overview of affiliate companies

(1) Organization chart



(2) Name of each company, date of establishment, address, amount of paid-in capital, main business items

Unit: in Thousand

Company Name	Date of establishment	Address	Paid-up capital	Main business activities or Production items
All Cosmos Industries Sdn. Bhd.	Jul, 1999	PLO 650, Jalan Keluli 7, Pasir Gudang Industrial Estate,81700 Pasir Gudang, Johor, Malaysia.	RM 30,000	manufacturing and sales of biochemical compound fertilizer products
Sabah Softwoods Hybrid Fertiliser Sdn Bhd	Nov, 2010	Lot 50 & 51, Phase 2, Jalan Tengah Nipah, 5.5Km, 91100 Lahad Datu, Sabah.	RM 60,000	Manufacturing and sales of biochemical compound fertilizer products
PT All Cosmos Indonesia	Aug, 2011	Ira Building Jl. Cactus Raya Blok J No.1 Komp. Perumahan Taman Setia Budi Indah Medan - 20131, Sumatera Utara - Indonesia	RP 4,000,000	Sales of biochemical compound fertilizer products
Arif Efektif Sdn. Bhd	Apr, 2012	PLO 539, Jalan Keluli, Pasir Gudang Industrial Estate,81700 Pasir Gudang, Johor, Malaysia.	RM 500	Research and production of microorganisms into biochemical organic high-performance compound fertilizer
Cosmos Nutriscience Sdn Bhd (formerly known as Cosmos Biowood Sdn. Bhd.)	Oct, 2015	12A, Jalan Dedap 17, Taman Johor Jaya, 81100 Johor Bahru, Johor, Malaysia.	RM 3000	Manufacture and sales of medical and health food, and research of bio-technology

Company Name	Date of establishment	Address	Paid-up capital	Main business activities or Production items
Kinabalu Life Sciences Sdn. Bhd.	Dec, 2017	Lot B12, Phase 1C, Portcity@POIC, KM5, Jalan Tengah Nipah, 91100 Lahad Daty, Sabah	RM 4,000	Research and production of microorganisms into oil palm waste treatment
Sawit Ecoshield Sdn. Bhd.	Nov, 2017	Jalan Kelapa Sawit, Off KM 4, Jalan Tuaran, 88300 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia.	RM 5,000	Manufacturing and sales of biological vaccines
PT All Cosmos Biotek	Aug, 2018	Jl. Biodiesel Kav., B-9, KEK Sei Mangkei, Bosar Maligas, Simalungun, Sumatera Utara, 21183 Indonesia.	RP 130,155,000	Manufacturing and sales of biochemical compound fertilizer products
GK Bio International Sdn. Bhd.	Oct, 2018	43-G, Jalan PJU 5/21, THE STRAND, Kota Damansara, 47810 Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia.	RM 6,000	Wholesale of Probiotics
Eastern Eckare Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	Aug, 2022	BO1-B-13, Boutique Offices 1, Menara 2, KL Eco City, No. 3, Jalan Bangsar, 59200 Kuala Lumpur, W.P., Malaysia.	RM 7,500	Sales of health care food and cosmetic care products
GKB Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Nov, 2024	18 Ah Hood Road, #11-51, Singapore 329983	SGD1	Wholesale of Probiotics
All Cosmos Biotech (Vietnam) Co. Ltd.	Mar, 2025	No. 2, Phung Khac Khoan Street, Da Kao Ward, District 1, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.	USD20	Sales of biochemical compound fertilizer products

(3) Presumed to be the same shareholder information for those with control and affiliation: None

(4) Relationship between the company and the related company, mutual shareholding ratio, share and actual investment amount

The business operations of the company's overall affiliated companies mainly include the production and sales of various types of biochemical organic high-efficiency compound fertilizers, bacterial research, cultivation and mass production, biological vaccine manufacturing and sales, oil palm waste recycling, and health food, cosmetics and skin care products. The affiliated companies are divided into different regions and countries according to their markets. For details of the main business contents of each affiliated company within the Group, please refer to Item 2 of this chapter (please refer to page 90-92 of this annual report).

(5) Names of directors, supervisors and general managers of each affiliated enterprise and their shareholding or investment in the enterprise:

Company Name	Title (Note1)	Name/Representative	Hold shares	Note2/Note 3
			Shares	Hold share %
All Cosmos Industries Sdn. Bhd. ("ACI")	Director CEO	Peng Shih Hao, Peng Yi Fen, Janice Cheow Peng Shih Hao	- - The company holds 30,000,000 shares	100
Sabah Softwoods Hybrid Fertiliser Sdn. Bhd. ("SSHF")	Director	Peng Shih Hao, Lim Tau Boon, Janice Cheow	- - The company holds 33,000,000 shares	55

Company Name	Title (Note1)	Name/Representative	Hold shares	Note2/Note 3
			Shares	Hold share %
PT All Cosmos Indonesia (“PTACI”)	Director	Roslan Bin Arshad	- The company holds 79,200shares and ACI holds 800 shares	100
PT All Cosmos Biotek (“PTACB”)	Director	Peng Shih Hao, Janice Cheow	- - The company holds 108,640 shares	83
Arif Efektif Sdn. Bhd. (“AESB”)	Director	Datuk Dr Abd Shukor B. Abd Rahman、Wan Azha Bin Wan Mustapha	- - ACI holds 245,000 shares	49
Kinabalu Life Sciences Sdn. Bhd. (“KLSSB”)	Director	Lim Tau Boon, Janice Cheow	- ACI holds 2,400,000 shares	60
Cosmos Nutriscience Sdn. Bhd. (Formerly known as Cosmos Biowood Sdn. Bhd.)	Director	Peng Shih Hao, Peng Yi Fen, Janice Cheow	- ACI holds 2,400,000 shares	80
GK Bio International Sdn. Bhd. (“GKB”)	Director	Peng Shih Hao, Peng Chia Lin, Janice Cheow	- The company holds 3,600,000 shares	60
Eastern Eckare Malaysia Sdn. Bhd. (“EEMSB”)	Director	Peng Shih Hao, Peng Chia Lin	- ACI holds 4,500,000 shares	60
GKB Singapore Pte. Ltd. (“GKBSG”)	Director	Lim Tau Boon	- GKB holds 1share	100
Sawit Ecoshield Sdn. Bhd. (“SESB”)	Director	Victor Ationg, Peng Shih Hao	- SSHF holds 2,000,000 shares	40
All Cosmos Biotech (Vietnam) Co. Ltd.	Director	Nguyen Phi Long	- ACI invested USD 20,000	100

Note 1: If the affiliated enterprise is a foreign company, the equivalent position will be listed.
Note 2: If the invested company is a joint venture, please fill in the number of shares and shareholding ratio; if it is otherwise, please fill in the investment amount and investment ratio and indicate them.
Note 3: If the directors or supervisors are legal persons, relevant information of the representatives shall also be disclosed.

6.1.2 Operation overview

Overview of the operations of various related companies

As of December 31,2024. Unit: in Thousand

Company Name	Paid-up capital	Total assets	Total debt	Net worth	Current operating income	Current business profit	Current profit and loss (after tax)	Earnings per share (yuan) (after tax)
All Cosmos Industries Sdn. Bhd.	RM 30,000	RM 263,060	RM 20,096	RM 242,964	RM 203,901	RM (2,927)	RM (206)	RM (0.01)
Sabah Softwoods Hybrid Fertilizer Sdn. Bhd.	RM 60,000	RM 136,603	RM 11,972	RM 124,631	RM 94,174	RM 10,169	RM 10,981	RM 0.18
PT All Cosmos Biotek	RP 130,155,000	RP 160,668,296	RP 41,108,964	RP 119,559,332	RP -	RP (6,814,089)	RP (8,157,044)	RP (62,672)
PT All Cosmos Indonesia	RP 4,000,000	RP 171,118,704	RP 109,995,498	RP 61,123,206	RP 248,495,309	RP 30,793,326	RP 17,444,418	RP 218,055
Arif Efektif Sdn. Bhd.	RM 500	RM 13,999	RM 1,942	RM 12,057	RM 7,945	RM 448	RM338	RM 0.68
Kinabalu Life Sciences Sdn. Bhd.	RM 4,000	RM 5,914	RM 1,034	RM 4,880	RM 2,100	RM 237	RM 47	RM 0.01
Cosmos Nutriscience Sdn. Bhd. (Formerly known as Cosmos Biowood Sdn. Bhd.)	RM 3,000	RM1,535	RM 1,104	RM 431	RM -	RM (1,689)	RM (1,698)	RM (0.57)
GK Bio International Sdn. Bhd.	RM 6,000	RM 37,017	RM 4,384	RM 32,633	RM 35,762	RM 21,321	RM 9,549	RM 1.59
Sawit Ecoshield Sdn. Bhd.	RM 5,000	RM 12,136	RM 2,860	RM 9,276	RM 10,837	RM2,407	RM 1,016	RM 0.20
Eastern Eckare Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	RM 7,500	RM 5,051	RM 2,324	RM 2,727	RM 2,365	RM (4,455)	RM (4,520)	RM (0.60)
GKB Singapore Pte. Ltd.	SGD 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Exchange rate:

Balance Sheet：(1)USD/NTD=33.770256，(2)RM/NTD：7.327819，(3)RP/NTD：0.002037

Income Statement：(1)USD/NTD=32.166315，(2)RM/NTD：7.033050，(3)RP/NTD：0.002027

6.2 Private placements of securities in the most recent year and as of the publish date of the annual report: None.

6.3 Other necessary descriptions: None.

6.4 Significant impact on shareholders' equity or securities prices matter incurred as per Article 36-3-2 of the Securities Exchange Law: None.

6.5 A statement of significant differences with the provisions of the shareholders' rights and interests of the Republic of China:

Due to the slight inconsistency between the British Cayman Islands Act and the Republic of China Act, the Taiwan Stock Exchange Co., Ltd. announced the “Registration Form for the Protection of Shareholders’ Rights of Foreign Issuer Registration Countries” (hereinafter referred to as “Shareholders’ Rights Protection Matters”).) The following list shows the differences between the Company's current Articles of Association (the “Articles of Association”) and the protection of shareholders' interests due to the provisions of the British Cayman Islands Act, and the Articles of Association of the Company provisions.

Differences with the provisions on matters of protection of shareholders' rights and interests	British Cayman Islands Act and Description	Articles of Association and Description
If a company buys its own shares and transfers it to employees, it may limit the employees from transferring within a certain period of time. However, the period may not exceed two years.	The treasury shares are subject to the terms and conditions of the company directors; the Cayman Company Law does not have provisions for employee reward programs.	According to Article 1 of the Articles of Association, Treasury Shares are shares issued in accordance with the Articles of Association, the Cayman Companies Act and the Listing Rules Act, which are bought back, redeemed or otherwise obtained by the company and have not been cancelled; This provision is set out in section 40D of the company's articles of association; however, according to Cayman's lawyers, the restrictions on the transfer are between the company and the employee's contractual relationship (the restrictions agreed between the company and the employee is a contractual matter between themselves.)
5. The following matters shall be listed and explained in the convening of the shareholders' meeting, and shall not be proposed by a provisional motion: (1) Appointing or dismissing directors or supervisors; (2) Change the charter; (3) Dissolution, merger, share conversion, and division of the company; (4) conclude, change or terminate a contract for the lease of all business, entrusted operations or joint	Regarding 5. The Cayman Company Law has no special provisions for the provisional motion. According to Cayman's lawyers, regarding the provisional motion, the notice of the shareholders' meeting must clearly state the content of the meeting and provide relevant information for the shareholders; however, in the notice of the shareholders' meeting, the "any other subject" agenda is usually added. Usually have an informal or insignificant nature, the chairman should not add any important events into	The Cayman Company Law has no special provisions for the provisional motion; therefore, the item 5 is stipulated in Article 50 of the Articles of Association. According to Cayman's lawyers, regarding the provisional motion, the notice of the shareholders' meeting must clearly state the agenda of the meeting and provide relevant information for the shareholders; however, in the notice of the shareholders' meeting, the "any other subject" agenda is usually added. Usually have an informal or insignificant nature, the chairman should not add any important events into this agenda; if there are any important matters, the meeting should be convened to discuss the resolution according to the procedure; if the matter is urgent, it

Differences with the provisions on matters of protection of shareholders' rights and interests	British Cayman Islands Act and Description	Articles of Association and Description
operations with others; (5) to transfer all or a major part of the business or property; (6) Transferring all business or property to others, which has a significant impact on the operation of the company; (7) Private placement of securities of an equity nature; (8) The director is engaged in the licensing of non-competition activities; (9) Distribution of one or all dividends by way of issuing new shares; (10) The statutory surplus reserve and the capital reserve due to the issuance of shares or the incentive of the shares, and the distribution of new shares to the original shareholder	this agenda; if there are any important matters, the meeting should be convened to discuss the resolution according to the procedure; if the matter is urgent, it must be discussed in the next shareholders meeting, which agenda will be proposed and ratified in the next meeting. Although Cayman's law does not expressly prohibit an interim motion, Cayman's lawyers advise that it is not appropriate to have a provisional motion at the shareholders' meeting.	must be discussed in the next shareholders meeting, which agenda will be proposed and ratified in the next meeting.
3. When the company exercises its voting rights in writing or electronically, its method of exercise shall be stated in the notice convened by the shareholders' meeting. Shareholders who exercise their voting rights in writing or electronically are deemed to be present in person at the shareholders' meeting. However, the provisional motion of the shareholders meeting and the amendment of the original motion are deemed to be waived.	According to the opinion of the British Cayman Islands lawyers, the chairman of the shareholders' meeting will be entrusted to vote on behalf of the shareholders whom voted in the form of writing.	The Cayman Company Law does not specifically stipulate the content of the preceding paragraph of Article 3. Therefore, the first paragraph of Article 3 is stipulated in Article 68 of the Articles of Association. According to the opinion of Cayman Lawyers, Shareholders who exercise their voting rights are deemed to have entrusted the chairman of the shareholders' meeting to vote on behalf on the basis of the instructions in the written or electronic. In consideration of Cayman's lawyer's opinion, the third paragraph shall be stipulated in Article 68 of the Articles of Association (that is, the shareholders who exercise the voting rights in writing or electronically shall be deemed to have entrusted the chairman of the shareholders'

Differences with the provisions on matters of protection of shareholders' rights and interests	British Cayman Islands Act and Description	Articles of Association and Description
		meeting to act on behalf in the shareholders' meeting in accordance with the instructions in the written or electronic documents. Its voting rights, but the temporary motion of the shareholders meeting and the amendment of the original motion are deemed to be waived, but the above-mentioned entrustment shall be deemed not to constitute the principal of the listing cabinet law).
5. After the shareholder has exercised the voting right in writing or electronically, if he wishes to attend the shareholders' meeting in person, he shall revoke the initial exercise of voting rights in the preceding paragraph two days before the shareholders' meeting; the overdue revocation shall be in writing or electronically. The voting right of the mode of exercise shall prevail	According to the opinion of the British Cayman Islands lawyers, the chairman of the shareholders' meeting will be entrusted to vote on behalf of the shareholders whom voted in the form of writing.	The Cayman Company Law does not specifically stipulate the content of item 5; therefore, the item 5 is stipulated in Article 70 of the Articles of Association. According to Cayman's lawyer, under the Common Law, a person may revoke its proxy by attending the meeting in person, due to written or electronic Shareholders who exercise their voting rights are deemed to have entrusted the chairman of the shareholders' meeting to vote on behalf on the basis of the instructions in the written or electronic documents. Therefore, the item 5 may not be enforceable (not enforceable).
4. After the power of attorney has been served on the company, the shareholder who wishes to attend the shareholders' meeting in person or wishes to exercise his or her voting rights in writing or electronically; shall notify the company in writing of the cancellation of the entrustment two days before the shareholders' meeting; Any delay in cancellation of entrustment is subject to Proxy voting rights.	The Cayman Company Law has no special provisions for the power of attorney or collection of powers.	The Cayman Company Law has no special provisions for the power of attorney or the collection of powers of attorney; therefore, the fourth item is specified in Article 62B of the Articles of Association. According to Cayman's lawyer, under the Common Law, a person may revoke its proxy by attending the meeting in person, thus, the item 4 may not be enforceable.
The following resolutions relating to the interests of shareholders shall be	Regarding 1., 4., and 5. (Segmentation), there are no special requirements or	(1) The Cayman Company Law does not specifically require or prohibit the division of

Differences with the provisions on matters of protection of shareholders' rights and interests	British Cayman Islands Act and Description	Articles of Association and Description
attended by more than two-thirds of the total number of shareholders who have issued shares, and more than half of them shall agree to the voting rights of the shareholders. If the total number of shares of the attending shareholders is less than the above-mentioned quota, it is allowed to attend by proxy as long as the attendance are more than half of the total number of shareholders who have issued shares and to attend more than two-thirds of the voting rights of the shareholders: 1. The company concludes, alters or terminates the contract for the lease of all business, entrusted operations or co-operation with others, the transfer of all or a major part of the business or property, the transfer of all business or property of others, which has a significant impact on the company's operations. 2. Change charter 3. If the change of the articles of association will caused damage to the special shareholders, a special shareholder resolution meeting is required. 4. Distribution of one or all dividends by way of issuing new shares 5. Resolution of dissolution, merger or division	prohibitions in the Cayman Company Law. With regard to 2. and 3., Article 24 of the Cayman Companies Act stipulates that any changes to the Bylaws shall be subject to a special resolution. Regarding 5 (dissolved part). Article 116 of the Cayman Company Law stipulates that the company shall voluntarily dissolve by special resolution, and if it is unable to pay off the debt and voluntarily dissolve it, it shall be passed by the shareholders' meeting (the company In general meeting resolves...), Cayman's lawyers believe that the aforementioned resolutions of the shareholders' meeting can be resolved by ordinary resolutions, special resolutions or higher resolutions as stipulated in the company's articles of association. Ordinary Resolution can be passed. In addition, regarding 5 (merger), according to Cayman's lawyer, Section 233(6) of the Cayman Company Law is subject to special resolution. If there are other resolutions in the company's articles of association, it shall be handled in accordance with the company's articles of association.	paragraphs 1, 4 and 5; therefore, the divisions of paragraphs 1, 4 and 5 are separately specified in the company. Article 32(a)(b)(c)(d)(g) of the Bylaws must be adopted by a special resolution of the shareholders' meeting (i.e., "Supermajority Resolution Type A" or "Type B Special Resolution" (Supermajority Resolution Type B) (as defined above) (2) According to Article 24 of the Cayman Company Law, any change in the company's articles of association must be subject to a special resolution of the shareholders' meeting; therefore, paragraph 2 is stipulated in Article 157 of the Articles of Association, that is, the company may have a special resolution at any time (Special Resolution) Change Memorandum and/or Bylaws. The shareholders' meeting will be in accordance with Article 51 of the Articles of Association (that is, the voting shareholders who represent more than half of the total number of issued shares will be present in person or by proxy) (3) According to Article 24 of the Cayman Company Law, any change in the company's articles of association must be subject to a special resolution of the shareholders' meeting approval; therefore, paragraph 3 shall be stipulated in Article 18 of the Articles of Association, that is, if the company's articles of association are changed. The matters of the rights of the special shareholders shall be subject to the Special Resolution by the Special Shareholders' Meeting, in addition to the Special Resolution. The shareholders' meeting will be in accordance with Article 51 of the

Differences with the provisions on matters of protection of shareholders' rights and interests	British Cayman Islands Act and Description	Articles of Association and Description
		Articles of Association (that is, the voting shareholders who represent more than half of the total number of issued shares will be present in person or by proxy) (4) Regarding the dissolution of paragraph 5, according to Article 116 of the Cayman Company Law, the company shall voluntarily dissolve by special resolution, and if it is unsolvable, it should be passed through resolution of the shareholders' meeting (the Company in general meeting resolves...), Cayman's lawyers believe that the aforementioned resolution of the shareholders' meeting can be resolved by an Ordinary Resolution, a Special Resolution or a higher resolution as stipulated in the company's articles of association; Partially stipulated in Article 33 of the Articles of Association, in which if the company voluntarily disbands due to the inability to pay off the debts as scheduled, it should be approved by the shareholders meeting with a special resolution (i.e. “Supermajority Resolution Type A” or “Type B Special Resolution”. (Supermajority Resolution Type B) (as defined above) (Article 33(a)), if the company voluntarily disbands for other reasons, it shall be subject to a Special Resolution approval (Article 33(b) article). The shareholders' meeting will be in accordance with Article 51 of the Articles of Association (that is, the voting shareholders who represent more than half of the total number of issued shares will be present in person or by proxy). (5) Regarding the merger of paragraph 5, Cayman's lawyer stated that the merger part is subject to the special resolution

Differences with the provisions on matters of protection of shareholders' rights and interests	British Cayman Islands Act and Description	Articles of Association and Description
		approval (Special Resolution) in accordance with the provisions of Article 233(6) of the Cayman Company Law. If the company's articles of association have other resolutions, it is handled in accordance with the provisions of the company's articles of association; therefore, the merger of the fifth paragraph is stipulated in Article 31(c) of the Articles of Association. The shareholders' meeting will be in accordance with Article 51 of the Articles of Association (that is, the voting shareholders who represent more than half of the total number of issued shares will be present in person or by proxy)
Supervisor regulations	The Cayman Company Act has no special rules for supervisors.	As the company did not set up a supervisor, the charter was not amended.
1. Shareholders who hold more than three percent of the total number of issued shares of the company for more than one year may request the supervisor to file a lawsuit against the company through the Taipei District Court of Taiwan as first administer court. 2. Within 30 days after the shareholder made the request, when the supervisor did not file a lawsuit, the shareholder may file a lawsuit against the company and the Taipei District Court of Taiwan shall be the first administer court.	There are no special requirements or prohibitions in the charter of the Cayman company. According to Cayman law, in the event of a shareholder filed a lawsuit on behalf of a company is: (A) the act is illegal or exceeds the scope of the company's jurisdiction and cannot be ratified by the shareholders; or (B) the act constitutes a fraud against the minority shareholder (i.e., The personnel of seeking relief in the lawsuit is the major shareholder, and the major shareholder will not allow the company to let the plaintiff seek relief in the lawsuit. If the lawsuit is filed on the grounds of this paragraph, it is necessary to prove the case of fraud and the person engaged in the wrongful act. The company has authority). Cayman's courts tend to not	There are no special requirements or prohibitions in the charter of the Cayman company, and the company does not set up the supervisor, but the audit committees are set up; refer to the letter of the Board of Directors on July 27, 101, Taiwan letter No. 1011702189 The independent directors replaced the supervisors, so the contents of items 1 and 2 regarding the supervisors were replaced by independent board members of the audit committee, which was stipulated in Article 123 under the Articles of Association, that is, courts with jurisdiction (including Taipei, Taiwan) The District Court, if applicable, is the court of jurisdiction; another Cayman lawyer stated that Article 123 under the Articles of Association must comply with Cayman law. According to Cayman law, if the director believes that the lawsuit is not of interest to the company, the director is not liable for those shareholders who hold more than 3% of the shares to file a lawsuit against other directors.

Differences with the provisions on matters of protection of shareholders' rights and interests	British Cayman Islands Act and Description	Articles of Association and Description
	interfere with the company's internal behavior when the conduct within the company's jurisdiction, or beyond the scope of authority, which can be ratified by shareholders and in accordance with the will of the majority shareholder.	
1. The directors of the company shall manage the business with honesty and integrity. If there is any violation of the company interest, who should be liable for the damage. If the act is committed by itself or by others, the shareholder reserved the rights to decide on the proceeds of the act as the company's income. 2. The director of the company acts on the execution of the company's operation, if there is any violation of the law and causes damage to others, the company shall be liable for compensation. 3. The manager and supervisor of the company shall be responsible for the same liability as the directors of the company within the scope of their duties.	According to the Cayman Company Law, directors have fiduciary duties on the company. If there is any breach of such obligations, the court shall hold the director’s liability for compensation; if it is a breach of trust obligations for him or others on self-beneficial, the court shall decide to return such benefits. According to Cayman law, the director causes damage to a third party during the company's execution of the business operation. The third party may claim damages from the company, despite the company may request the director for the same liability of compensation to the third party under the joint and several liability terms. From the perspective of Cayman law, the third party is unable to make direct claim to the director.	As per Cayman's lawyers’ opinion (see the left column), the contents of items 1., 2. and 3. are stated in Article 97B of the Articles of Association; However, Cayman's lawyers stated that although the company's articles of association stipulate directors and companies Joint and several liability, from the Cayman legal point of view, the third party still unable to claim directly from the director.