Stock Code: 2726

Yummy Town (Cayman) Holdings Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report

For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

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Independent Auditors' Report

To Yummy Town (Cayman) Holdings Corporation:

Audit Opinion

We have audited the consolidated balance sheets of Yummy Town (Cayman) Holdings Corporation and its subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as the "Yummy Town Group and its subsidiaries") as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to consolidated financial statements (including the Summary of Significant Accounting Policies). In our opinion, the aforementioned consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial status of Yummy Town Group and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC).

Basis for Audit Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibility under those standards is further described in the section titled "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements". We are independent of Yummy Town (Cayman) Holdings Corporation and its subsidiaries in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We are convinced that we have acquired enough and appropriate audit evidence to serve as the basis of audit opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters refer to the most vital matters in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of Yummy Town Group and its subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2025, based on our professional judgment. These matters were addressed in our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our audit opinion. We do not express a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters of the consolidated financial statements of Yummy Town Group and its subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2025 are stated as follows:

Recognition of sales of commodities

The operating revenue of Yummy Town Group and its subsidiaries in 2025 was $568,008 thousand. As the franchisees come from various regions and there are many business locations, considering that the sales of commodities of Yummy Town Group and subsidiaries has a significant impact on the consolidated financial report, the accountant assesses that the risk of income recognition lies in whether the revenue of specific customers with a significant amount of sales actually occurs. It is considered a key audit matter in the audit of consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025. For details, please refer to Notes IV (XV).

The audit procedures conducted by the CPA for the recognition of the above revenue are as follows:

1. Understand the internal control system related to sales transactions, and evaluate and test the effectiveness of its design and implementation.
2. Conduct the confirmatory test of the sales transaction of the specific customer mentioned above. The procedures include confirming the delivery documents, the export declaration forms, the invoices and whether the payments are received on schedule according to the transaction conditions, and checking the POS information to confirm whether the franchisee has the turnover in the current month, in order to recognize the sales of Commodities.

Responsibilities of Management and Governing Bodies for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The responsibilities of management are to prepare the consolidated financial statements with a fair presentation in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and IFRS, IAS, IFRIC, and SIC endorsed by the FSC with effective dates, and to maintain necessary internal controls associated with the preparation in order to ensure the financial statements are free from material misstatement arising from fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the ability of Yummy Town Group and subsidiaries in continuing as a going concern, disclosing associated matters and adopting the going concern basis of accounting unless the management intends to liquidate the Yummy Town Group and subsidiaries or cease the operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The governance bodies of Yummy Town Group and subsidiaries (including the Audit Committee) are responsible for supervising the financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance on whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement arising from fraud or error and to issue an independent auditors' report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatement may arise from frauds or errors. If those amounts of misstatements, either individually or in the aggregate, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of financial statements users, they are considered material.

We have utilized our professional judgment and maintained professional doubt when exercising auditing work according to the auditing standards. We also perform the following tasks:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement arising from fraud or error within the consolidated financial statements; design and execute counter-measures in response to those risks and obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our opinion. Fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Therefore, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from the error.
2. Understand internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design appropriate audit procedures under the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Yummy Town Group and subsidiaries' internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies adopted and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and relevant disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting based on the audit evidence obtained and whether a material uncertainty exists for events or conditions that may cast significant doubts on Yummy Town Group and subsidiaries' ability to continue as a going concern. If we are of the opinion that a material uncertainty exists, we shall remind users of the consolidated financial statements to pay attention to relevant disclosures in the notes to those statements within our audit report. If such disclosures are inadequate, we need to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit

evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause Yummy Town Group and subsidiaries to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the consolidated financial statements (including relevant notes) and whether the consolidated financial statements adequately represent the underlying transactions and events.
6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence concerning the financial information of entities within Yummy Town Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the audit and the preparation of an audit opinion on the Group.

Matters communicated between us and the governance bodies include the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings (including any significant deficiencies in internal control identified during the audit).

We also provide governance bodies with a declaration that we have complied with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may possibly be deemed to impair our independence (including relevant preventive measures).

From the matters communicated with governance bodies, we determine the key audit matters of Yummy Town Group and its subsidiaries' consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025. We have clearly indicated such matters in the auditors' report. Unless legal regulations prohibit the public disclosure of specific items, or in extremely rare cases, where we decided not to communicate over specific items in the auditors' report for it could be reasonably anticipated that the negative effects of such disclosure would be greater than the public interest it brings forth.

Deloitte Taiwan

CPA	Zhang, Zhi-Yi	CPA	Hong, Kuo-Tyan

Financial Supervisory Commission Approval Document No.
Jin-Guan-Zheng-Shen-Zi No. 1100378647

Financial Supervisory Commission Approval Document No.
Jin-Guan-Zheng-Shen-Zi No. 0920123784

March 31, 2026

Yummy Town (Cayman) Holdings Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated balance sheets

On December 31, 2025 ,as well as On December 31 2024

Unit: Thousands of NT Dollars

Code	assets	December 31, 2025 amount	%	December 31, 2024 amount	%
	Current assets				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (Notes IV and VI)	$ 149,224	23	$ 151,261	21
1170	Trade receivables (Notes IV and VII)	19,279	3	49,347	7
1180	Trade receivables – related parties (Notes IV,VII and XXVII)	10,566	2	20,025	3
1200	Other receivables	2,697	-	4,390	-
1210	Other receivables - related parties (Note XXVII)	-	-	7,868	1
1220	Income tax assets for the current period (Note IV)	4,010	1	1,612	-
130X	Inventories (Notes IV and VIII)	29,165	4	48,519	7
1479	Other current assets – others (Notes VI and XXVIII)	14,111	2	4,267	-
11XX	Total current assets	229,052	35	287,289	39
	Non-current assets				
1600	Property, plant and equipment (Notes IV, XII and XXVIII)	128,801	20	126,316	17
1755	Right-of-use assets (Notes IV and XIII)	105,201	16	113,743	16
1780	Intangible assets (Notes IV and XIV)	141,120	21	116,834	16
1840	Deferred income tax assets (Note IV)	24,638	4	23,453	3
1920	Deposit a margin	9,910	1	10,955	2
1940	Long-term receivables - related parties (Note XXVII)	4,715	1	31,474	4
1990	Other non-current assets – others (Note XXVII)	13,668	2	19,671	3
15XX	Total non-current assets	428,053	65	442,446	61
1XXX	Total assets	$ 657,105	100	$ 729,735	100
Code	liabilities and equityCurrent liabilities				
2100	Short-term borrowings (Note XV)	$ -	-	$ 62,064	8
2170	Trade payables (Note XXVII)	14,636	2	8,707	1
2219	Other payables (Notes XVI andXXVII)	52,047	8	42,381	6
2230	Income tax liabilities for the current period (Note IV)	5,184	1	9,985	1
2280	Lease liabilities – current (notes IV and XIII)	35,663	5	34,289	5
2320	Long-term loans due within one year (Note XV)	5,357	1	-	-
2399	Other current liabilities (Note XXVII)	6,814	1	4,854	1
21XX	Total current liabilities	119,701	18	162,280	22
	Non-current liabilities				
2527	Contractual liabilities – non-current (Notes IV and XIX)	49,972	8	70,749	10
2540	Long-term borrowings (Note XV)	1,339	-	-	-
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities (Note IV)	14,025	2	23,201	3
2580	Lease liabilities – non-current (notes IV and XIII)	76,019	12	84,670	12
2645	Deposit a margin	8,381	1	8,665	1
25XX	Total non-current liabilities	149,736	23	187,285	26
2XXX	Total liabilities	269,437	41	349,565	48
	Interests attributable to owners of the Company (Note XVIII)				
	Share capital				
3110	Common share capital	379,225	58	280,000	38
3200	Capital reserve	71,743	11	39,191	5
	Retain surplus				
3310	Statutory surplus reserve	9,839	1	-	-
3320	Special surplus reserve	37,829	6	-	-
3350	(to be covered by losses) undistributed earnings	(53,085)	(8)	98,391	14
	Other Interests				
3410	The exchange difference between the financial statements of the foreign operating institution	(49,233)	(8)	(35,073)	(5)
3420	Unrealized valuation gain or loss on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(2,756)	-	(2,756)	-
3400	Total other interests	(51,989)	(8)	(37,829)	(5)
3500	Treasury stocks	(15,512)	(2)	(20,682)	(3)
31XX	Total owners' equity of the Company	378,050	58	359,071	49
36XX	Non-controlling interests (Note XVIII)	9,618	1	21,099	3
3XXX	Total equity	387,668	59	380,170	52
	Total liabilities and equity	$ 657,105	100	$ 729,735	100

The notes attached below are part of this consolidated financial report.

Chairman: Wu Pochao President: Chiang Hsi-I Accounting supervisor: Chih Chia-Ling

Yummy Town (Cayman) Holdings Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Loss Per Share)

		2025		2024	
Code		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating revenue (Notes IV, XIX and XXVII)	$ 568,008	100	$ 564,664	100
5000	Operating costs (Notes VIII, XX, and XXVII)	223,313	39	237,606	42
5900	Gross Profit	344,695	61	327,058	58
	Operating expenses (Note XX and XXVII)				
6100	Sales and marketing expenses	264,667	47	179,194	32
6200	General and administrative expenses	172,119	30	135,312	24
6300	Research and development expenses	3,537	1	4,557	1
6450	Expected credit impaired loss (Note VII)	13,415	2	2,130	-
6000	Total operating expenses	453,738	80	321,193	57
6900	Net operating loss	(109,043)	(19)	5,865	1
	Non-operating income and expenses (Note XX and XXVII)				
7100	Interest income	259	-	3,510	1
7010	Other income(XX)	17,595	3	8,362	1
7020	Other gains and losses(XX)	(7,857)	(1)	96,803	17
7050	Finance costs	(9,232)	(2)	(7,247)	(1)
7770	Share of loss of associates accounted for using the equity method (Notes IV and XI)	-	-	(1,751)	-
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses	765	-	99,677	18

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Code		2025 Amount	2025 %	2024 Amount	2024 %
7900	Net income before tax (Loss)	($ 108,278)	19	$ 105,542	19
7950	Income tax expenses (Notes IV and XXI)	9,974	2	(4,803)	(1)
8200	Net income for the period (Loss)	(98,304)	(17)	100,739	18
	Other comprehensive income (loss)				
8310	Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss				
8316	Unrealized revaluation gains and losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	(633)	-
8360	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
8361	Exchange differences in translation of foreign operations	(14,993)	(3)	21,563	4
8370	Share of other comprehensive income of associates accounted for using the equity method	-	-	(159)	-
8300	Total other comprehensive income	(14,993)	(3)	20,771	4
8500	Total comprehensive income for the period	($ 113,297)	20	$ 121,510	22
	Net income (loss) attributable to				
8610	owners of the parent	($ 99,521)	(17)	$ 98,391	18
8620	Non-controlling interests	1,217	-	2,348	-
8600		($ 98,304)	(17)	$ 100,739	18
	Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to				
8710	owners of the parent	($ 113,681)	(20)	$ 116,641	21
8720	Non-controlling interests	384	-	4,869	1
8700		($ 113,297)	(20)	$ 121,510	22
	Deficit per share (Note XXII)				
9710	Basic	($ 3.55)		$ 3.58	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Chairman: Wu Po-Chao President: Chiang Hsi-I Accounting Supervisor: Chih Chia-Ling

Yummy Town (Cayman) Holdings Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of changes in Equity
For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit:Thousand of NT Dollars

Code		Equity Attributable to owners of the Company										
				Retain earnings			Other Interests					
		Share capital Common Stock	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	(Accumulated deficit) Unappropriated earnings	Exchange differences in translation of foreign operations	Unrealized revaluation gains and losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Treasury stocks	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
A1	Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ 260,000	$ 113,368	$ -	$ -	($ 110,177)	($ 65,754)	($ 7,660)	($ 20,682)	$ 169,095	$ 56,032	$ 225,127
D1	Net income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	98,391	-	-	-	98,391	2,348	100,739
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended 2024	-	-	-	-	-	18,883	(633)	-	18,250	2,521	20,771
D5	Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended 2024	-	-	-	-	98,391	18,883	(633)	-	116,641	4,869	121,510
C11	Capital reserve to cover losses (Note XVIII)	-	(110,177)	-	-	110,177	-	-	-	-	-	-
E1	Cash capital increase (Note 18)	20,000	36,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,000	-	56,000
M7	Changes inpercentage of ownership interests in subsidiaries (Note XXIV)	-	-	-	-	-	11,798	5,537	-	17,335	(12,335)	5,000
O1	Net change in non-controlling interests (Note XVIII)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(26,506)	(26,506)
T1	Gain on exercise of vesting rights (Note XVIII)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(961)	(961)
Z1	Balance as of December 31, 2024	280,000	39,191	-	-	98,391	(35,073)	(2,756)	(20,682)	359,071	21,099	380,170
D1	Net income (loss) for the year ended December 31,2025	-	-	-	-	(99,521)	-	-	-	(99,521)	1,217	(98,304)
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	(14,160)	-	-	(14,160)	(833)	(14,993)
D5	Total comprehensive income for 2025	-	-	-	-	(99,521)	(14,160)	-	-	(113,681)	384	(113,297)
	2024 Earnings Allocation and Distribution (Note XVIII)											
B1	Legal reserve	-	-	9,839	-	(9,839)	-	-	-	-	-	-
B3	Special reserve	-	-	-	37,829	(37,829)	-	-	-	-	-	-
E1	Cash capital increase (Note XVIII)	100,000	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	132,000	-	132,000
N1	Share-based payment (Note XVIII)	-	660	-	-	-	-	-	-	660	-	660
T1	Cash dividends distributed by subsidiaries (Note XVIII)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,557)	(6,557)
O1	Net change in non-controlling interests (Note XVIII)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,308)	(5,308)
L1	Treasury Stock Retired	(775)	(108)	-	-	(4,287)	-	-	5,170	-	-	-
Z1	Balance as of December 31, 2025	$ 379,225	$ 71,743	$ 9,839	$ 37,829	($ 53,085)	($ 49,233)	($ 2,756)	($ 15,512)	$ 378,050	$ 9,618	$ 387,668

The notes attached below are part of this consolidated financial report.

Chairman: Wu Pochao President: Chiang Hsi-I Accounting supervisor: Chih Chia-Ling

Yummy Town (Cayman) Holdings Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: Thousands of NT Dollars

Code		2025	2024
	Cash flows from operating activities		
A10000	Net income (loss) before income tax for the period	($ 108,278)	$ 105,542
A20010	Income and expense items		
A20100	Depreciation expense	61,604	48,916
A20200	Amortization	1,853	1,872
A20300	Expected credit impaired loss	13,415	2,130
A20900	Interest expense	9,232	7,247
A21200	Interest income	(259)	(3,510)
A22300	Share of loss of associates accounted for using equity method	-	1,751
A22500	Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	791	1,016
A23100	Gain on disposal of investments Loss	-	(95,901)
A23500	for market price decline and obsolete and slow-moving inventories (gains from recovery)	8,585	193
A23700	Impairment loss of assets (Note XII amd XIII)	429	-
A29900	Gains on lease modification	-	(487)
A30000	Net changes in operating assets and liabilities		
A31150	Accounts receivables	19,053	(34,362)
A31160	Accounts receivables - related parties	7,059	(8,621)
A31180	Other receivables	1,693	(1,052)
A31190	Other receivables- related parties	-	44
A31200	Inventories	11,473	(22,323)
A31240	Other current assets	(3,844)	10,132
A32125	Contract liabilities	(20,777)	(24,092)
A32150	Accounts payable	5,929	(2,718)
A32180	Other payables	(194)	88,965
A32230	Other current liabilities	1,960	3,351
A33000	Cash flow in (out) generated from operations	9,724	78,093
A33100	Interest received	259	4,270
A33300	Interest paid	(2,471)	(2,810)
A33500	Income tax paid	(7,586)	(9,422)
AAAA	Net cash in (out) generated by operating activities	(74)	70,131

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Code		2025	2024
	Cash flows from investing activities		
B00050	Net decrease in financial assets at amortized cost	$ -	$ 46,058
B02200	Net cash inflow from the disposal of subsidiaries (Note XXIII)	-	5,860
B02300	Net cash outflow from the disposal of subsidiaries (Note XXIV)	-	(37,426)
B02700	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(3,558)	(44,805)
B02800	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	2,362	190
B03700	Decrease in refundable deposits	-	(784)
B03800	Increase in refundable deposits	1,045	-
B04500	Acquisition of intangible assets	(50,413)	(77,186)
B05900	Increase in accounts receivable - related parties	33,002	(39,342)
B06600	Increase in other current assets - others	(6,000)	(450)
B06800	Increase in Other Non-current Assets	6,003	3,051
BBBB	Net cash flows generated by (used in) investing activities	(17,559)	(144,834)
	Cash flows from financing activities		
C00100	Decrease in short-term loans	-	2,288
C00100	Increase in short-term loans	(62,064)	-
C01600	Proceeds from long-term debt	6,696	-
C03100	Decrease in guarantee deposits received	(284)	(27,390)
C04020	Principal repayment of lease liabilities	(46,674)	(40,283)
C04600	Cash capital increase	132,000	56,000
C04800	Exercise of employee share optionse	660	-
C05800	Net changes in non-controlling interests	(11,865)	27,467
CCCC	Net cash used in financing activities	18,469	(36,852)
DDDD	Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(2,873)	8,193
EEEE	Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(2,037)	(103,362)
E00100	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	151,261	254,623
E00200	Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	$ 149,224	$ 151,261

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Chairman: Wu Po-Chao President: Chiang Hsi-I Accounting Supervisor: Chih Chia-Ling

Yummy Town (Cayman) Holdings Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

I. Company History

Yummy Town (Cayman) Holdings Corporation (hereinafter referred to as the Company) was incorporated in the British Cayman Islands in December 2009 as an investment holding company. The Company and subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as the Consolidated Entity) mainly engage in the catering business and the collection of franchise fees and royalties.

The Company's shares have been listed on the Taipei Exchange (TPEx) since December 24, 2014.

The Consolidated Entity's number of employees were 250 and 195 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

II. Date and Procedures of Authorization of Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on March 13, 2026.

III. Applicability of Newly Issued and Revised Standards and Interpretations

(I) Initial application of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), and Standard Interpretations Committee (SIC) (the "IFRS Accounting Standards") endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (the "FSC").

The application of the amended IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC should not result in major changes in the accounting policies of the Consolidated Entity.

1. Amendments to IAS 21 "Lack of Exchangeability"
   The application of the amendeds to IAS 21 "Lack of Exchangeability" should not result in major changes in the accounting policies of the Consolidated Entity.
2. Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: Guidance on the clas sification of financial assets under "Amendments to Class ification and Measurement of Financial Instruments"

(II) FSC-endorsed IFRS Accounting Standards that are applicable from 2025 onward

New/Revised/Amended Standards and Interpretation	Effective Date Issued by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: Guidance on the classification of financial assets under " Amendments to Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments"	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: "Contracts involving natural dependency in electricity"	January 1, 2026
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards - Volume XI	January 1, 2026
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"(Includes amendments from 2020 and 2021)	January 1, 2023

As of the date this consolidated financial report was approved for issuance, the group assessed that amendments to other standards and interpretations will not have a material impact on the financial position or financial performance

(III) IFRS Accounting Standards issued by IASB but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by FSC

New/Revised/Amended Standards and Interpretation	Effective Date Issued by IASB (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture"	To be determined
IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"	January 1, 2027 (Note 2)
IFRS 19 "Non-publicly Accountable Subsidiaries: Disclosure"	January 1, 2027
Amendments toIAS 21 "Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency"	January 1, 2027

1. Unless otherwise specified, the aforementioned New/Revised/Amended Standards and Interpretations shall be effective for the annual period after the specified dates.
2. On September 25, 2025, the FSC announced that companies shall apply IFRS 18 starting January 1, 2028, and may also choose to adopt it early after IFRS 18 is endorsed by the FSC

IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"and related supporting amendments

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

- The income statement should categorize revenue and expense items into operating, investment, financing, income tax, and discontinued operations.

- The income statement must report operating profit, pre-financing pre-tax profit, as well as subtotal and total profit.

- Guidance is provided to enhance aggregation and disaggregation rules: Consolidated entities must identify assets, liabilities, equity, revenues, expenses, and cash flows generated by individual transactions or other events and classify and aggregate them based on common characteristics so that each line item reported in the primary financial statements has at least one similar characteristic.

Items with dissimilar characteristics should be disaggregated in the primary financial statements and notes. Consolidated entities should only label such items as "other" when more informative labels cannot be identified.

- Enhanced disclosure of performance measures defined by management: When consolidated entities engage in public communication outside the financial statements or communicate management perspectives regarding certain aspects of the overall financial performance of the consolidated entity to users of financial statements, they must disclose information related to performance measures defined by management in a single note to the financial statements, including a description of the measure, how it is calculated, reconciliations to subtotals or totals explicitly defined under IFRS accounting standards, and the impact of related adjustments on income tax and non-controlling interests.

In addition, the following conforming amendments were made to IAS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows"：

When the consolidated company prepares cash flows from operating activities using the indirect method, it shall use operating profit or loss as the starting point for reconciliation.

Interest and dividends received by the consolidated company shall be classified as investing activities, while interest and dividends paid shall be classified as financing activities. If, upon assessment, the consolidated company has specific principal operating activities, the nature of dividend income, interest income, and interest expense presented in the income statement shall be considered in determining the classification of dividends received, interest received, and interest paid in the statement of cash flows; however, each of the aforementioned cash flows may only be classified in a single category of activity in the statement of cash flows.

In addition to the aforementioned impacts, as of the date of approval of this consolidated financial report, the consolidated entity continues to assess the other effects of amendments to standards and interpretations on its financial position and financial performance. The relevant impacts will be disclosed upon the completion of the assessment.

IV. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(I) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed and issued into effect by FSC.

(II) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments measured at fair value.

The fair value measurement is classified into three levels based on the observability and importance of related input:

1. Level 1 inputs: Quoted (unadjusted) prices of identical assets or liabilities obtainable in active markets on the measurement date.
2. Level 2 inputs: Inputs, other than quoted market prices within level 1, that are observable directly (i.e. the price) or indirectly (deduced from the price) for the assets or liabilities.
3. Level 3 inputs: Unobservable inputs for the assets or liabilities.

(III) Standards for classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

Current assets include:

1. Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;
2. Assets expected to be realized within 12 months after the balance sheet date; and
3. Cash or cash equivalents (excluding assets restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date).

Current liabilities include:

1. Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;
2. Liabilities due to be settled within 12 months after the balance sheet date (liabilities with long-term refinancing or rearrangement of payment terms completed after the balance sheet date and before the publication of the financial statements are also deemed as current liabilities); and
3. Liabilities with a repayment deadline that cannot be unconditionally deferred till at least 12 months after the balance sheet date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issuance of equity instruments, do not affect its classification.

The Company shall classify all other assets or liabilities that are not specified above as non-current.

(IV) Basis of consolidationThe consolidated financial statements include the financial reports of the Company and its wholly owned entities (subsidiaries). Profits and losses of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of are included in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income from the effective date of acquisition and up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate. The financial statements of subsidiaries have been adjusted to ensure consistency between their accounting policies and the Consolidated Entity's accounting policies. When compiling the consolidated financial statements, all transactions, account balances, income and expenses between the entities were eliminated. A subsidiary's total comprehensive income is attributed to the shareholders of the Company and non-controlling interests, even if non-controlling interests have deficit balances in the process.

When a change in the Consolidated Entity's ownership interests in a subsidiary does not cause it to lose control of the subsidiary, it shall be treated as an equity transaction. The carrying amounts of the Consolidated Entity and its non-controlling interests have been adjusted to reflect the relative changes in the interest of the subsidiaries. The difference between the adjustment amount of non-controlling interests and the fair value of the consideration paid or collected shall be directly recognized in equity attributable to the shareholders of the Company.

Please refer to Note X and Tables V and VI for detailed information on subsidiaries, including percentages of ownership and main businesses.

(V) Business Combinations

Business combinations are handled by the acquisition method. Costs associated with the acquisition are recognized as expenses in the current period when costs are incurred and labor services received.

Goodwill is measured by the total amount of the fair value of the consideration transferred, the amount of non-controlling interests of the acquired and the fair value of the interests of the acquired previously owned by the acquirer on the acquisition date, which exceeds the net amount of the identifiable assets and assumed liabilities on acquisition date. If after reassessment, the net amount of identifiable assets and assumed liabilities acquired on the acquisition date still exceeds the total amount of consideration transferred, non-controlling interest of the acquiree, and fair value of the acquiree equity previously held by the acquirer on the acquisition date, the difference is the gain on bargain purchase, which is immediately recognized in profit or loss.

Non-controlling interests that have present ownership interests in the acquiree and entitlement to the proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation are measured at fair value. Other non-controlling interests are measured at fair value.

When the consideration transferred by the consolidated company in the business combination includes the assets or liabilities arising from the contingent consideration agreement, the contingent consideration is measured at fair value on the acquisition date and is part of the transfer consideration paid in exchange for the acquiree. If the change in the fair value of the contingent consideration is an adjustment of the measurement period, it is a retrospective adjustment of the acquisition cost and a relative adjustment of the goodwill. The adjustment of the measurement period refers to the adjustment generated during the "measurement period" (no more than one year from the acquisition date) due to the acquisition of additional information of existing facts and circumstances on the acquisition date.

(VI) Foreign Currency

When preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (i.e. foreign currencies) are converted into the functional currency at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the closing rates on the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising from settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the year in which they arise.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. The resulting exchange difference is recognized in profit or loss. For items whose changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income, the resulting exchange difference is recognized in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items measured at historical cost that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing on the transaction dates and are not retranslated.

When preparing the consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations (including subsidiaries, associates or brand offices located in different countries or using currencies other than the Company's function currency) are translated into New Taiwan Dollars at the rate of exchange prevailing on the balance sheet dates. Revenue and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate for the period. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognized in other comprehensive income (attributable to owners of the Company and non-controlling interests as appropriate).

On the disposal of the entire interest in the foreign operation, or part of the interest in subsidiaries of the foreign operation with a loss of control, or when the retained interests upon the disposal of foreign operation's associates are financial assets and accounted for using the accounting policies for financial instruments, all of the accumulated exchange differences attributable to shareholders of the Company and associated with the foreign operation are reclassified to profit or loss.

If the partial disposal of a subsidiary of the foreign operation does not result in a loss of control, the accumulated exchange differences are reattributed in proportion to the non-controlling interests of the subsidiary and not recognized in profit or loss. For all other situations of partial disposal of a foreign operation, the accumulated exchange difference is reclassified to profit or loss by disposal percentage.

(VII) InventoriesInventories

include raw materials and merchandise inventories. The value ofinventory shall be determined based on the cost and net realizable value (NRV), whichever is lower. With the exception of inventory of the same category, individual items shall be assessed when comparing the cost and NRV. The NRV is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs necessary to make the sale. The cost of inventory is calculated using the weighted average method. At the end of the period, appropriate loss allowances are provided based on the analysis of inventory aging and turnover.

(VIII) Investments in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Consolidated Entity has significant influence but is not a subsidiary nor a joint venture.

The Consolidated Entity accounts for investments in associates using the equity method.

Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognized at cost. After the acquisition date, the carrying amount of the investment is adjusted based on the Consolidated Entity's share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the profit distribution of the associates. In addition, changes in the interests of associates are recognized based on the shareholding percentage. Any excess of acquisition cost over the Consolidated Entity's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the associates at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill. The goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment but not allowed for amortization. If the Consolidated Entity's share of the net fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities exceeds acquisition cost, the excessive amount is recognized in profit or loss.

When the associate issues new shares, if the Consolidated Entity does not subscribe according to its shareholding percentage, its shareholder percentage changes, and the net equity value of the investment increases or decreases accordingly, the increase or decrease is adjusted through the capital reserve - changes in the net equity value of associates accounted for using the equity method and investments accounted for using equity method. If the amount of ownership interests in associates decreases because the Consolidated Entity fails to subscribe or acquire shares according to its shareholding percentage, the amount recognized in other comprehensive income associated with the associates is reclassified according to the percentage of decrease, and its basis of accounting treatment is the same as the one used for direct disposal of relevant assets and liabilities by the associates. If capital reserve shall be debited in the said adjustment and the amount of capital reserve generated by the investments accounted for using the equity method is insufficient, the difference is credited to retained earnings.

When the Consolidated Entity's share of loss equals or exceeds its share of interests in the associates (including the carrying amount of the investments in associates accounted for using the equity method and other long-term interests in the Consolidated Entity's net investment in associates in substance), the Consolidated Entity would cease recognizing losses any further. The Consolidated Entity only recognizes extra losses and liabilities to the extent that there is a legal obligation, constructive obligation, or payments on behalf of the associates.

When the Consolidated Entity performs impairment assessments, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount with the carrying amount. The impairment loss recognized would not be allocated to assets that form part of the investment's carrying amount, including goodwill. Reversal of the impairment loss is recognized to the extent of subsequent increases in the recoverable amount of investment.

The Consolidated Entity shall cease the use of the equity method when the investment is no longer an associate. Its retained interest in the associate is measured at fair value, and the difference between the fair value and proceeds from disposal, and the carrying amount of the investment on the date the entity stops using the equity method is recognized in profit or loss for the period. In addition, the Consolidated Entity shall account for all the amounts recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate on the same basis as would be required if the associate had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. When investments in associates become investments in joint ventures, or vice versa, the Consolidated Entity would continue to adopt the equity method and not to remeasure the retained interests.

Profit or loss in upstream, downstream, and lateral transactions between the Consolidated Entity and the associates is recognized in the consolidated financial reports to the extent that it does not affect the Consolidated Entity's interests in the associates.

(IX) Property, plant and equipment

PP&E are stated at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment.

With the exception of land, which is not depreciated, all other property, plant, and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, with significant components depreciated separately. The consolidated company reviews at least annually, as of the end of each fiscal year, the estimated useful lives, residual values, and depreciation methods, and defers the impact of any changes in accounting estimates accordingly.

When derecognizing PP&E, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset shall be recognized in loss or profit.

(X) Goodwill

The goodwill received through business combinations is recognized as the cost according to the amount of goodwill recognized on the acquisition date and then measured by the amount of cost minus accumulated impairment loss.

To test impairment, goodwill is allocated to various cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units which the Consolidated Entity expects to benefit from the comprehensive effect of the business combinations.

Each year (and when there are signs of impairment), the impairment test of the cash-generating units of the allocated goodwill is conducted by comparing the carrying amount of the unit containing goodwill with its recoverable amount. If the goodwill allocated to the cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units is obtained from the business combinations in the current year, an impairment test is to be conducted prior to the end of the current year. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit and then to the other assets of the unit on a pro rata basis based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss is considered as the loss in the current year. The impairment loss of goodwill shall not be reversed in subsequent periods.

(XI) Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment. Intangible assets are amortized using straight-line method over the useful life. The Consolidated Entity would conduct at least one annual review at the end of each year to assess the estimated useful life, residual value, and amortization methods. The effects of changes in accounting estimates shall be applied prospectively. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

On derecognition of an intangible asset, the difference between the net proceeds of disposal and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

(XII) Impairment of property, plant, equipment, right-of-use assets andintangible assets (excluding goodwill)

The Consolidated Entity has to assess if there are any signs of possible impairment in property, plant, equipment, right-of-use assets, and intangible assets (excluding goodwill) on daily basis. If there is any sign of impairment, an estimate is made of its recoverable amount. If it is not possible to determine the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Consolidated Entity must determine the recoverable amount for the asset's cash-generating unit. Corporate assets are allocated to each cash generating unit on a reasonable and consistent basis.

For intangible assets with indefinite useful life and ones that are not yet available for use, they are subject to impairment tests at least annually and at the time when there are indications of impairment.

The recoverable amount is the fair value minus cost of sales or its value in use, whichever is higher. If the recoverable amount of individual asset or the cash-generating unit is lower than its carrying amount, the carrying amount will be reduced to the recoverable amount and the impairment loss will be recognized in profit and loss.

When the impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit shall be increased to the revised recoverable amount, provided that the increased carrying amount shall not exceed the carrying amount (minus amortization or depreciation) of the asset or cash-generating unit that was not impaired in the previous years. The reversed impairment loss shall be recognized in profit or loss.

(XIII) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities shall be recognized in the consolidated balance sheet when the Consolidated Entity becomes a party to the financial instrument contract.

Financial assets and financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss are recognized initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of the financial assets or financial liabilities. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss shall be immediately recognized in profit or loss.

1. Financial assets

Regular trading of financial assets shall be recognized and derecognized in accordance with trade date accounting.

(1) Measurement types

Financial assets held by the Consolidated Entity are classified into the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), financial assets at amortized cost, and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

A Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss include investments in equity instruments that are not designated by the Consolidated Entity to be at fair value through other comprehensive income and investments in debt instruments that are not qualified as to be measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising from remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. Please refer to Note XXVI for the determination of fair value.

B. Financial assets at amortized cost

When the Consolidated Entity's investments in financial assets satisfy the following two conditions simultaneously, they are classified as financial assets at amortized cost:

a. Held under a certain business model of which the objective of holding the financial assets is to collect contractual cash flows; and

b. The cash flows on specific dates that are generated from the contractual terms of the financial assets are solely payments of the principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial recognition, financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable at amortized cost) are measured at the amortized cost of the total carrying amount determined by the effective interest method less any impairment loss, and any exchange gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss.

Except for the following two circumstances, interest income is calculated using the effective interest rate times the gross carrying amount of the financial assets:

a. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial assets.
b. For financial assets that do not belong to the former category but subsequently have become credit-impaired, interest income shall be calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial assets in the reporting period following the credit impairment.

Financial assets are deemed as credit-impaired when the issuer or debtor has experienced significant financial difficulties, defaults have occurred, the debtor is likely to claim bankruptcy or other financial reorganization, or the active market for financial assets has disappeared due to financial difficulties.

Cash equivalents include time deposits with a maximum maturity of 3 months, which are highly liquid, can be converted into a fixed amount of cash at any time and have relatively low risk in price changes. They are used for satisfying short-term cash commitments.

C. Investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Consolidated Entity may make an irrevocable election at initial recognition, and designated the investments in equity instruments that is not held for trading and that is not contingent consideration recognized by acquirer of business combination at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other equity. When the investment is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss is directly transferred to retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividends of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in profit and loss when the Consolidated Entity's right to receive payments is established unless the dividend clearly represents the recovery of part of the investment cost.

(2) Impairment of financial assets

The Consolidated Entity assesses the impairment loss of financial assets at amortized cost (including accounts receivable) based on the expected credit loss on each balance sheet date.

Loss allowance of accounts receivable is measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Other financial assets are first assessed based on whether the credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition. If there is no significant increase in risks, loss allowance is recognized at an amount equal to a 12-month expected credit loss. If the risks have increased significantly, loss allowance shall be at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss.

The expected credit loss is the weighted average credit loss with the risk of default as the weight. The 12-month expected credit losses represent the expected credit losses from possible defaults of the financial instrument within 12 months after the reporting date. The lifetime expected credit losses represent the expected credit losses from all possible defaults of the financial instrument during the expected period of existence.

For the purpose of internal credit risk management, the Consolidated Entity, without considering the collateral on hand, determines that the following situations represent defaults of the financial assets:

A. Internal or external information indicates that it is not possible for the debtor to settle the debt.

B. Overdue for more than 90 days, unless there is reasonable and can be corroborated information showing that a postponed default benchmark is more appropriate.The Consolidated Entity recognizes impairment losses of all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, for which the loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset.

(3) Derecognition of financial assets

The Consolidated Entity derecognizes financial assets when the contractual rights to the cash inflow from the asset expire or when the entity transfers the financial assets with substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to other enterprises.When derecognizing a financial asset measured at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss. When derecognizing a debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss already recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss. When derecognizing an equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income in its entirety, the cumulative profit or loss is transferred directly to retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss.

3. Financial liabilities

(1) Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost by the effective interest method.

(2) Derecognition of financial liabilities

When derecognizing financial liabilities, the difference between its carrying amount and the consideration paid (including any transferred non-cash assets or liabilities assumed) shall be recognized in profit or loss.

(XIV) ProvisionsThe amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the e xpenditure required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into accou nt the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Provision is measured at the di scounted cash flows estimated to settle the obligation.

(XV) Revenue recognition

After the Consolidated Entity identifies its performance obligations in contracts with customers, it shall allocate the transaction costs to each obligation in the contract and recognize revenue upon satisfaction of performance obligations.

1. Commodity and catering revenues

   Commodity and catering revenues come from the sales of raw materials and drinks catering. When a customer has the right to use the product and bears the risk of obsolescence, the Consolidated Entity transfers the control over products to the customer and recognizes the revenue and accounts receivable. The customer loyalty program gives customers reward points upon purchases for future purchases or redemption of the products. These reward points provide important rights. Contract liabilities are recognized when the transaction price allocated to the reward points is collected, and reclassified to revenue when the reward points are redeemed or expire.

2. Brand revenue

   For a franchise transaction, as the major risk and rewards are transferred to the franchisee at the time when his/her business commences, a certain percentage of the royalty fee received is recognized as brand revenue when the franchisee opens his/her business. The remaining royalties will be recognized on a straight-line basis over the franchising period.

   The commercial practice of the Consolidated Entity's franchising business is to continuously analyze consumers' product preferences and launch new products, conduct pricing analysis and marketing activities accordingly; and the franchisees must cooperate with the launch of new products. As the aforementioned commercial practice does not involve the transfer of goods or services to the franchisees, the continuing franchise fees calculated based on sales are recognized as brand revenue only when the franchisees make actual sales.

(XVI) Leases

The Consolidated Entity assesses whether a contract is (or contains) a lease on the establishment date of the contract.

1. The Consolidated Entity is a lessor

   If the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to the underlying asset's ownership to the lessee, it is classified as a finance lease All other leases are classified as operating leases.

   Under operating leases, lease payments after deducting lease incentives are recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the relevant lease period. The initial direct costs arising from the acquisition of operating leases are added to the carrying amount of the underlying assets, and an expense is recognized for the lease on a straight- line basis over the lease term.

   Rental changes in lease agreements that do not depend on indices or rates are recognized income in the period in which they are incurred.

2. The Consolidated Entity is a lessee

   Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are recognized for all leases at the inception date of such leases, except for leases qualified for recognition exemption, e.g. leases with low-value assets and short-term leases, for which an expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

   A right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost (including the initially measured number of lease liability, the amount of lease payments made to the lessors fewer lease incentives received prior to the inception of the lease, and initial direct costs and the estimated costs of restored underlying assets), and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment, adjusted for any remeasurements of the lease liability. Right-of-use assets are expressed separately in the consolidated balance sheets.

   A right-of-use asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the period from the lease commencement date to the end of its useful life, or to the end of the lease term, whichever is earlier.

   Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of lease payments. If the interest rate implicit in a lease can be easily determined, the lease payment is discounted at such an interest rate. If the interest rate cannot be easily determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate of interest shall be used.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at the amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, and interest expense is amortized over the lease term. If the assess ments on lease terms, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees an d purchase option of the underlying assets; or changes in the index or rate which deter mines the lease payments result in changes in future lease payments, the Consolidated Entity would remeasure the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment on the right-of-use assets. However, if the carrying amount of right-of-use assets has been r educed to zero, the remaining remeasurement amount is recognized in profit or lo ss. Lease liabilities are expressed separately in the consolidated balance sheets.

Changes in leases that do not depend on an index or a rate in lease agreements are recogni zed as expenses in the period in which they take place.

(XVII) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are added to the cost of those assets, un til such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Other than those stated above, all other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(XVIII) Government subsidies

Government subsidies are only recognized when it can be reasonably assured that the Consolidated Entity shall comply with the conditions imposed by government subsidies and that such subsidies can be received.

If the government subsidy is used to compensate fees or losses that had occurred, or is given to the Consolidated Entity for the purpose of immediate financial support without related future costs, it can be recognized in profit or loss within the collectible period.

(XIX) Employee benefits

1. Short-term employee benefits

   Related liabilities for short-term employee benefits are measured by the non-discounted amount expected to be paid in exchange for employee services.

2. Post-employment benefits

   For pension under the defined contribution retirement plan, the amount of pension contribution is recognized as expenses during the employee's service period.

The Company's subsidiaries in mainland China would contribute a certain percentage to the pension fund on a monthly basis in accordance with local regulations. The Company's subsidiaries in Taiwan adopt the defined contribution retirement plan, i.e. the amount of pension contribution is recognized as expenses during the employee's service period. As there are no mandatory requirements in the local laws and regulations of the remaining overseas subsidiaries where post-employment benefits are concerned, the Consolidated Entity does not set up any post-employment benefit rules.

3. Other Long-term Employee Benefits

   The accounting treatment for other long-term employee benefits is the same as for defined benefit retirement plans, except that related remeasurements are recognized in profit or loss.

4. Termination Benefits

   The consolidated company recognizes a liability for termination benefits when it is no longer able to withdraw the offer of termination benefits or when the related restructuring costs are recognized (whichever is earlier).

(XX) Income tax

Income tax expenses are the sum of current income tax and deferred income tax.

1. Current income tax

   The Consolidated Entity determines the current income (loss) in accordance with the laws and regulations established by each income tax jurisdiction and calculates the income tax payable (recoverable) based on it.

   The additional income tax on the unappropriated earnings pursuant to the Income Tax Law of the Republic of China act by the Company's subsidiaries in Taiwan is recognized in the year when the shareholders' meeting resolves to appropriate the earnings.

   Adjustments to income tax payable from previous years are recognized in the income tax of current year.

2. Deferred income tax

   Deferred income tax is calculated based on the temporary difference between the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities and the taxable basis of the taxable income.

Deferred income tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred income tax assets are recognized when there are likely to be taxable income against which the deductible temporary differences and loss credits can be utilized.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the Consolidated Entity is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not be reversed in the foreseeable future. Deferred income tax assets from deductible temporary differences associated with these types of investments and interests are recognized only to the extent that it is likely there will be sufficient taxable income to realize the benefits of temporary differences and it is within the scope expected to be reversed in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of the deferred income tax assets is re-examined at each balance sheet date and the carrying amount is reduced to the extent that it is no longer likely to have sufficient taxable income to recover all or part of the assets. Assets that have not been recognized as deferred income tax assets are re-examined at each balance sheet date and the carrying amount is increased for assets that are likely to generate sufficient taxable income to recover all or part of the assets.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate of the period of expected repayment of liabilities or realization of assets. The rate is based on the tax rate and tax laws that have been enacted prior to the balance sheet date or have been substantially legislated. The measurement of deferred income tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences generated by the expected manner of recovery or repayment of the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities on the balance sheet date.

3. Current and deferred income tax

Current and deferred income tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred income taxes are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. If income tax or deferred tax arises from a business combination, the income tax effect is included in the accounting treatment of the business combination.

V. Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates, and Key Sources of Uncertainty over Assumptions

When the Consolidated Entity adopts accounting policies, the management must make judgments, estimates, and assumptions based on historical experience and other critical factors for related information that are not readily available from other sources. Actual results may differ from original estimates.

The management shall continue to review the estimates and basic assumptions. If an amendment of estimates only affects the current period, it shall be recognized in the period of amendment; if an amendment of accounting estimates affects the current year and future periods, it shall be recognized in the period of amendment and future periods.

VI. Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash on hand and working capital	$ 3,568	$ 1,254
Check and demand deposits	145,656	150,007
	$ 149,224	$ 151,261

As of December 31, 2025, time deposits with original maturity dates within 3 months of $6,450 thousand were provided to banks as collateral for short-term loans, and recognized as other current assets – others. Please refer to Notes XV and XXVIII for details.

VII. Accounts receivables

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accounts receivables	$ 30,554	$ 50,841
Measured at amortized cost Gross carrying amount	(11,275)	(1,494)
Less: Loss allowance	$ 19,279	$ 49,347

Accounts receivables - related parties (Note XXVII) .		
Measured at amortized cost Gross carrying amount	$ 12,001	$ 20,025
Less: Loss allowance	(1,435)	-
	$ 10,566	$ 20,025

The Consolidated Entity's average collection term for sales of goods is 30 to 60 days. Accounts receivable do not bear interest. The policy adopted by the Consolidated Entity is to obtain sufficient guarantee deposits to mitigate the risk of financial losses due to arrears. In addition, the Consolidated Entity uses the publicly available financial information and historical transaction records to rate major customers, continuously monitors exposures to credit risk and the credit ratings of counterparties, and disperses the total transaction amount to different customers with qualified credit ratings. Also, it manages credit risk with annual reviews and evaluations of counterparties' credit limits.

To lower credit risk, management of the Consolidated Entity appoints a dedicated team to handle decisions on credit limits, credit approvals, and other monitoring procedures to ensure that appropriate actions are taken to recover overdue receivables. In addition, the Consolidated Entity would review the recoverable amount of each receivable on the balance sheet dates to ensure that impairment loss is recognized for unrecoverable receivables. As a result, the Company's management concluded that the credit risk of the Consolidated Entity is significantly reduced.

The Consolidated Entity adopts the simplified approach stipulated in IFRS 9 and recognizes loss allowance for accounts receivables based on lifetime expected credit loss. The lifetime expected credit loss is calculated using the aging loss rate, which t akes into account the customer's past history of default and current financial conditions, as well as the guarantee deposits received. Since the Consolidated Entity's historical experience on credit loss indicates no significant difference in the loss patterns between various customer segments, the loss rate is not set at the customer segment level. Instead, it is determined based on the overdue days of accounts receivables.

The Consolidated Entity writes off accounts receivable when there is evidence indicating that the counterparty is experiencing severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect in collecting these receivables. However, the Consolidated Entity would continue to engage in enforcement activity in an attempt to recover the receivables written off and the amount recovered would be recognized in profit or loss.

Loss allowance on accounts receivables measured by the provisional matrix is as follows:

December 31, 2025

	Not past due	1 to 90 Days Past Due	91 to 180 Days Past Due	Overdue over 180 Days	Overdue over 365 Days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	-	8%	100%	100%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	$ 14,697	$ 16,398	$ 3,021	$ 7,957	$ 482	$ 42,555
Loss allowance (lifetime expected credit loss)	-	(1,250)	(3,021)	(7,957)	(482)	(12,710)
Amortized cost	$ 14,697	$ 15,148	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 29,845

December 31, 2024

	Not past due	1 to 90 Days Past Due	91 to 180 Days Past Due	Overdue over 180 Days	Overdue over 365 Days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	-	-	75%	100%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	$ 28,300	$ 40,766	$ 1,216	$ 584	$ -	$ 70,866
Loss allowance (lifetime expected credit loss)	-	-	(910)	(584)	-	(1,494)
	$ 28,300	$ 40,766	$ 306	$ -	$ -	$ 69,372

The aging analysis above is based on the number of past due days.

The loss allowance for doubtful receivables for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 changed as followed:

	2025	2024
Beginning balance	$ 1,494	$ 10,588
Recognition of impairment loss for the period	13,415	2,130
Write-off for the current period	(2,217)	(5,213)
Exchange differences in translation of foreign currencies	18	75
Dispose of subsidiaries	-	(6,086)
Ending Balance	$ 12,710	$ 1,494

X. Inventories

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Raw materials	$ 18,956	$ 23,558
Merchandise inventories	10,209	24,961
	$ 29,165	$ 48,519

The cost of goods sold associated with inventories were $176,272 thousand and $189,685 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The cost of goods sold, including loss for market price decline and obsolete and slow-moving inventories (gains from recovery) were $8,585thousand and $193 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The recovery of net realizable value for inventories is due to inventory destocking.

XI. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Non-TWSE/TPEx listed companies Stocks		
Yanqiaomai Food Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	$ -	$ -

Yanqiao Food Technology (Shanghai)Co., Ltd. has continued to incur losses and its net worth is negative; therefore, the amount for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income—non-current of the consolidated company is 0 thousand .

The Consolidated Entity invests in common stocks of the above mentioned companies under the medium and long-term strategy and expects to make profits through long-term investment. The management of the Consolidated Entity considers that the short-term fair value of the investments will be included in the profit or loss and is not consistent with the long-term investment planning as the above-mentioned, and, therefore; the designation of such investments is not in line with the fair value of the investment in other comprehensive income.

XII. Subsidiary

(I) Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements

Entities included in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Name of Investor	Name of subsidiaries	Nature of Business	Percentage of Ownership December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Remark
Yummy Town (Cayman) Holdings Corporation	Yen Mei Enterprise Limited	Trading of beverages, collection of franchise fees and royalties and trading of raw materials for catering	100.00	100.00	Note 1
〃	RBT Enterprise Limited	Trademark rights management	100.00	100.00	
〃	RBT Holdings Limited	Investment holding and trading of raw materials for catering	100.00	100.00	
Yen Mei Enterprise Limited	Yen Chun International Co., Ltd.	Operation of food and beverage outlets	-	-	Note 3
RBT Holdings Limited	RBT Resources Limited	Trading of raw materials for catering	100.00	100.00	
〃	Happy Lemon HK Limited	Trading of beverages, collection of franchise fees and royalties	100.00	100.00	
〃	Yummy-town UK Ltd	Investment holding	100.00	100.00	Note 4, 5
〃	Freshtea Japan CO., LTD.	Trading of beverages, collection of franchise fees and royalties	100.00	-	Note 2
〃	Yummy-town Holding Corporation	Investment holding	95.00	-	Note 4
〃	Happy Lemon USA LLC	Operation of food and beverage outlets	100.00	-	Note 4
Yummy-town UK Ltd	Yummy-town Holding Corporation	Investment holding	-	95.00	Note 4, 6
〃	Happy Lemon USA LLC	Operation of food and beverage outlets	-	100.00	Note 4
Yummy-town Holding Corporation	Yummy-town USA LLC	Trading of beverages, trading of raw materials for catering, collection of franchise fees and royalties	100.00	100.00	
〃	RBT International LLC	Trading of raw materials for catering	100.00	100.00	Note 7
〃	GW Bros International Corporation	Catering shop, collection of franchise fees and royalties and trading of raw materials for catering	51.00	51.00	Note 8
Yummy-town USA LLC	Happy Lemon West Inc.	Trading of beverages, trading of raw materials for catering and collection of franchise fees and royalties	70.00	70.00	

Note 1: In December 2024, the Company carried out a cash capital reduction of NTD 40,000 thousand.

Note 2: The consolidating company acquired 60% of the company's equity on March 31 2024, increasing its ownership from 40% to 100%, becoming the sole largest shareholder. The company was then reclassified from an associate enterprise to a subsidiary; see Notes XXIII for details.

Note 3: The company completed its liquidation process in November 2024.

Note 4: To expand business operations in the U.S. market, the consolidated entity established a new subsidiary, Happy Lemon USA LLC, through Yummy-town UK Ltd. on August 2024 with an investment of USD 1,200,000 and a 100% equity stake. Happy Lemon USA LLC subsequently conducted a cash capital increase of USD 800,000 on December 2024. In addition, on December 18, 2025, the board of directors of the consolidated company approved the separate sale of 95% of the equity interests in Yummy-town Holding Corporation and 100% of the equity interests in Happy Lemon USA LLC to RBT Holdings Limited. This transaction was an investment structure adjustment and had no material impact on the overall operations and finances of the consolidated company. The effective date was December 31, 2025.

Note 5: The company increased its capital by USD 1,000,000 by cash in 2024.

Note 6: The company reduced its capital by USD 816,000 by cash in 2024.

Note 7: The company was established on May 13, 2022, and as of December 31, 2025, no capital had been injected. The Company's Board of Directors resolved to dissolve the company on November 14, 2025, and the company completed liquidation on January 12, 2026.

Note 8: The company carried out cash capital reductions of US$340,000 and USD 1,600,000 in 2025 and 2024, respectively. In addition, the Company resolved to liquidate the company on May 15, 2025; as of December 31, 2025, the liquidation had not yet been completed.

(II) Information on subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests

Name of subsidiaries	Percentage of Shares and Voting Rights Held by Non-controlling Interests	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
GW Bros International Corporation	49%	49%

Please refer to Table VII for information on the main business premises and countries of registration.

Name of subsidiaries	Profit or Loss Allocated to Non-controlling Interests		Non-controlling interests	
	2025	2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
GW Bros International Corporation	($ 65)	($ 75)	$ 786	$ 6,349
Others	1,282	2,423	8,832	14,750
Total	$ 1,217	$ 2,348	$ 9,618	$ 21,099

The summarized financial information of the following subsidiaries is prepared according to the amount before the write-off of intercompany transactions:

GW Bros International Corporation

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current assets	$ 1,604	$ 12,958
Equity	$ 1,604	$ 12,958
Equity attributable to:		
owners of the parent	$ 818	$ 6,609
Non-controlling interests of GW Bros International Corporation	786	6,349
	$ 1,604	$ 12,958

XI. Investments accounted for using the equity method

Investments in associates

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Associates not individually material		
Freshtea Japan CO., LTD. (II)	$ -	$ -
Happy Lemon (M) Sdn Bhd. (I)&(IV)	-	-
Xian Zong Lin Food & Beverage Management (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. (I)&(III)	-	-
	$ -	$ -

(I) Due to continuous operating losses incurred by Happy Lemon (M) Sdn Bhd and Xian Zong Lin Food & Beverage Management (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. the consolidated company's recognition of its share of losses in these associated enterprises, based on its ownership percentage, has exceeded its equity interest in these entities. Consequently, the consolidated company ceased recognizing further losses.

(II) On March 31, 2024, the consolidated company acquired 60% of the equity of the company for NT$8,528 thousand, increasing its ownership from 40% to 100%, becoming the single largest shareholder. The associated enterprise was reclassified as a subsidiary. The acquisition consideration amounted to 85,280 thousand, with an investment disposal loss of 3,180 thousand recognized. Please refer to Notes X and XXIII.

(III) On January 31 2024, the consolidated company disposed of a 70% equity stake in the entity, reducing its ownership from 100% to 30%, ceasing to be the single largest shareholder. Control was lost, and the entity was reclassified as an associated enterprise. Please refer to Notes X and XXIV.

(IV) On December 31 2024, the consolidated company disposed of its equity interest in the entity for one US dollar.

(V) The investments accounted for using the equity method as of December 31, 2024, and the consolidated company's share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from January 1 to December 31, 2024, were recognized based on unaudited financial statements. As those amounts were not material, they shall not have a significant influence on the consolidated financial statements.

XII. Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold Land	Buildings	Machinery & equipment	Leasehold improvements	Other equipment	Total
Cost						
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ 41,627	$ 40,374	$ 50,014	$ 66,488	$ 24,387	$ 222,890
Depreciation expense	-	-	11,746	28,080	1,534	41,360
Disposals	-	-	(4,644)	(14,182)	(2,700)	(21,526)
Disposal of subsidiaries	-	-	(32,963)	(24,963)	(16,344)	(74,270)
Net exchange differences	3,104	3,011	1,854	4,953	1,030	13,952
Balance as of December 31, 2024	$ 44,731	$ 43,385	$ 26,007	$ 60,376	$ 7,907	$ 182,406
Accumulated depreciation and impairment Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ -	$ 8,613	$ 40,322	$ 56,669	$ 18,028	$ 123,632
Depreciation expense	-	846	3,564	7,015	1,114	12,539
Disposals	-	-	(4,014)	(13,737)	(2,569)	(20,320)
Disposal of subsidiaries	-	-	(29,208)	(24,860)	(12,137)	(66,205)
Net exchange differences	-	664	1,024	3,877	879	6,444
Balance as of December 31, 2024	$ -	$ 10,123	$ 11,688	$ 28,964	$ 5,315	$ 56,090
Net balance as of December 31, 2024	$ 44,731	$ 33,262	$ 14,319	$ 31,412	$ 2,592	$ 126,316
Cost						
Balance as of January 1, 2025	$ 44,731	$ 43,385	$ 26,007	$ 60,376	$ 7,907	$ 182,406
Additions	-	-	1,843	1,276	112	3,231
Disposals	-	-	(1,409)	(7,211)	(1,098)	(9,718)
Net exchange differences	(1,949)	(1,891)	(1,207)	(3,190)	(253)	(8,490)
Reclassify	-	-	5,496	23,922	-	29,418
Balance as of December 31, 2025	$ 42,782	$ 41,494	$ 30,730	$ 75,173	$ 6,668	$ 196,847
Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
Balance as of January 1, 2025	$ -	$ 10,123	$ 11,688	$ 28,964	$ 5,315	$ 56,090
Depreciation expense	-	822	5,044	13,677	809	20,352
Disposals	-	-	(854)	(4,724)	(987)	(6,565)
Net exchange differences	-	(433)	(420)	(963)	(161)	(1,977)
Impairment losses	-	-	23	123	-	146
Balance as of December 31, 2025	$ -	$ 10,512	$ 15,481	$ 37,077	$ 4,976	$ 68,046
Net balance as of December 31, 2025	$ 42,782	$ 30,982	$ 15,249	$ 38,096	$ 1,692	$ 128,801

The Hong Kong food and beverage division of the consolidated company has poor profitability, cash provided by the Consolidated Entity to operating machinery, equipment and leasehold improvements was expected to decrease, causing the recoverable amount less than the carrying amount. Therefore, the recognized impairment loss of 2025 was $146 thousand.

The property, plant, and equipment of the consolidated entity are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their useful lives listed below:

Buildings	
Main building	50 years
Machinery & equipment	3 to 5 years
Leasehold improvements	1.5 to 3 years
Other equipment	3 to 5 years

The net amount of the Consolidated Entity's partial property, plant and equipment has been pledged to banks as collateral for short-term borrowings. Please refer to Notes XV and XXVIII.

XIII. Lease Agreements

(I) Right-of-use assets

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Carrying amount of right-of-use assets		
Buildings	$ 105,201	$ 113,743

	2025	2024
Addition of right-of-use assets	$ 37,625	$ 65,756
Disposal of right-of-use assets	$ -	($ 7,506)
Disposal subsidiaries of right-of-use assets	$ -	($ 23,065)
Net exchange difference on right-of-use assets	($ 4,632)	$ 5,942
Depreciation expenses of right-of-use assets		
Buildings	$ 41,252	$ 36,377
Impairment loss of right-of-use assets		
Buildings	$ 283	$ -

The Hong Kong food and beverage division of the consolidated company has poor profitability, cash provided by the Consolidated Entity to right-of-use assets and buildings was expected to decrease, causing the recoverable amount less than the carrying amount. Therefore, the recognized impairment loss of 2025 was $283 thousand.

(II) Lease liabilities

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Carrying amount of lease liabilities		
Current	$ 35,663	$ 34,289
Non-current	$ 76,019	$ 84,670

Discount rate ranges for lease liabilities are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Buildings	2.255%~5.45%	2.255%~6.32%

(III) Other lease information

	2025	2024
Expenses of short-term leases	$ 621	$ 2,774
the expense of leases of low-value assets	$ 1,027	$ 31
Variable lease payments not included in lease liability measurement	$ 14,081	$ 9,910
Total cash (outflow) from lease	($ 62,403)	($ 52,998)

The Consolidated Entity elects to apply the recognition exemptions to some buildings and other equipment that qualify as a short-term lease or lease with low-value assets, respectively. Consequently, it does not recognize any right-of-use assets or lease liabilities for the said leases.

XIV. Invisible assets

(I) Goodwill

	2025	2024
Opening balance	$ 108,649	$ 28,064
Add	60,053	75,960
Net exchange difference	(3,606)	4,625
Classification	(30,122)	-
Closing balance	$ 134,974	$ 108,649

In March 2025, the company's board of directors resolved to acquire a franchise stores in the Washington State through its subsidiary, Happy Lemon USA LLC, converting it into company-operated locations. The fair value of the identifiable net assets is still pending completion of the purchase price allocation report. Therefore, the goodwill as of December 31 2025 is a provisional amount. The goodwill on the 1st day is a provisional amount.

The goodwill generated by the Company's acquisition of two franchise stores in California and three franchisees in Washington State through its subsidiary Happy Lemon USA LLC in July 2024 and December 2024 through the resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company into directly operated stores of the combined company is referred to in Note XXIII.

(II) Other intangible assets

	Trademark	Computer software	Total
Cost			
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ 10,399	$ 37,248	$ 47,647
Additions	1,226	-	1,226
subsidiary company	-	(32,937)	(32,937)
Net exchange difference	807	606	1,413
Balance as of December 31, 2024	$ 12,432	$ 4,917	$ 17,349
Accumulated amortization and impairment			
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ 6,362	$ 32,302	$ 38,664
Amortization expenses	831	1,041	1,872
subsidiary company	-	(32,220)	(32,220)
Net exchange difference	496	352	848
Balance as of December 31, 2024	$ 7,689	$ 1,475	$ 9,164
Net as of December 31, 2024	$ 4,743	$ 3,442	$ 8,185

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	Trademark	Computer software	Total
Cost			
Balance as of January 1, 2025	$ 12,432	$ 4,917	$ 17,349
Net exchange difference	(542)	(203)	(745)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	$ 11,890	$ 4,714	$ 16,604
Accumulated amortization and impairment			
Balance as of January 1, 2025	$ 7,689	$ 1,475	$ 9,164
Amortization expenses	739	935	1,674
Net exchange difference	(327)	(53)	(380)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	$ 8,101	$ 2,357	$ 10,458
Net as of December 31, 2025	$ 3,789	$ 2,357	$ 6,146

Amortization expense is calculated on a straight-line basis based on the following useful life:

trademark rights	8~15 years
Computer software	1~5 years

XV. Short-term loans

(I) Short-term loans

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Secured loans		
Bank loans	$ -	$ 62,064
Interest rate	-	2.255%~5.45%

The above-mentioned secured borrowings are mainly borrowings with bank deposits, freehold land, and buildings as collateral, as well as jointly guaranteed by the Company's Chairman. Please refer to Notes XII, XXVII and XXVIII for details.

(II) Long-term loans

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Secured loans		
Taishin International Commercial Bank		
The principal is amortized evenly in 24 installments every 1 month, and the interest is paid monthly.		
Loan period		
114.03.21～116.03.21	$ 6,696	$ -
Less: Listed as part of the long-term loan due within 1 year	(5,357)	-
	$ 1,339	$ -
Interest rate	3.08%	-

The above-mentioned secured borrowings are mainly borrowings with bank deposits, freehold land, and buildings as collateral, as well as jointly guaranteed by the Company's Chairman. Please refer to Notes VI, XXVII and XXVIII for details.

XVI. Other payables

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Payroll and bonus payable	$ 12,354	$ 9,574
Untaken leave payable	1,625	1,921
Business tax payable	1,625	1,639
Social security and provident fund payable	2,567	1,151
Professional service fees payable	3,650	6,612
Payable on store acquisition	9,640	-
Payable on equipment	-	327
Subsidiaries payable(Note XXVII)	709	1,124
Others	19,877	20,033
	$ 52,047	$ 42,381

XVII. Provisions - current

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Employee benefits (under other payables).	$ 1,625	$ 1,921

Provision for employee benefit includes the estimate of employees' vested leaves.

XVIII. Equity

(I) Share Capital - Common Stock

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Authorized shares (in thousands)	100,000	100,000
Authorized share capital	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	37,922	28,000
Issued share capital	$ 379,225	$ 260,000

The par value of common stocks issued is $10 per share. Each stock is entitled to one vote and the right to receive dividends.

The Company, considering that the issuance periods of the private placement of common shares approved by the shareholders' meetings on 12 June 2023 and 15 December 2023 are about to expire, resolved at the Board meetings on 7 May 2024 and 31 December 2024 respectively not to proceed with the remaining 2, 000 thousand shares of the private placement of common shares.

On February 6, 2024, the Company's Board of Directors approved the first private placement of common shares, with a proposed issuance of 2,000 thousand shares at a price of NT$28 per share, raising total proceeds of NT$56,000 thousand.

On May 15, 2025, the company's Board of Directors resolved to set May 20, 2025, as the capital reduction record date for the cancellation of 77,546 treasury shares. After the capital reduction, the paid-in capital amounted to NT$279,225 thousand.

On September 24, 2025, the Company's Board of Directtal increase through the issuance of 10,000 thousand common shares, with a par value of NT$10 per share and an issue price of NT$13.2 per share. The total par value of the capital increase amounted to NT$100,000 thousand, and the share premium totaled NT$32,000 thousand, which was recognized as capital surplus, and the issuance was approved by the competent authority. Of these, 292 thousand shares were reserved for employee subscription, and employee compensation cost of NT$660 thousand was recognized.

(II) Capital surplus

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
It may be used to offset the deficits, distributed as cash dividends, or transferred to share capital (1)		
Stock issuance premium	$ 69,100	$ 37,208
Premium on conversion of corporate bonds	1,894	1,894
It may be used to offset the deficits (2)		
Gain on exercise of vesting rights	89	89
Employee Stock Option Exercise	660	-
	$ 71,743	$ 39,191

1. Capital reserve related to the income derived from the issuance of shares at a premium may be used to offset the deficits. When the Company has no deficit, it may be distributed as cash dividends or transferred to share capital. The transfer is limited to a certain percentage of the Company's paid-in capital of the year.
2. This type of capital surplus refers to the affected amount of equity transaction recognized due to changes in the subsidiary's equity when the Company has not actually acquired or disposed of equity in a subsidiary.

(III) Retained earnings and dividend policy

In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, if there is any profit in a fiscal year, it shall be calculated based on the net profit after tax for that year. Such surplus shall be distributed in the following order: to offset accumulated losses from previous years (including adjustments to undistributed earnings); to set aside capital reserves as required by the Articles of Incorporation; to set aside 10% as a legal reserve in accordance with regulations applicable to public companies (unless the accumulated reserve has reached the total amount of paid-in capital); and to set aside special reserves as required by the relevant competent authorities of the Republic of China (including but not FSC or the ROC securities market). The remaining balance after the aforementioned deductions is referred to as the distributable earnings for the current period. The Company may distribute dividends from the current period's distributable earnings or from unappropriated retained earnings from previous years, provided that the dividends distributed to shareholders shall not be less than 5% of the distributable earnings for the current period. The Company Company's board of directors can, by a resolution approved by more than two two-thirds of the directorstors' present and half of the Articles of Incorporation, please refer to Note XX(VII).

The Company's proposal for the distribution of 2024 earnings, as considered by the Board of Directors on March 14, 2025 and approved by the shareholders' meeting on June 13, 2025, is as follows:

	Earnings distribution 2024
Legal reserve	$ 9,839
Special reserve	$ 37,829

The Company's Board of Directors proposed on March 15, 2024, and the shareholders' meeting resolved on June 17, 2024, the 2023 loss appropriation proposal to offset losses of NT$110,177 thousand with capital surplus.

The 2025 loss appropriation proposal remains subject to resolution at the annual general shareholders' meeting to be convened in 2026.

(IV) Treasury stock

Unit: In Thousand Share

	2025	2024
Beginning balance	310	310
Decrease	(77)	-
Ending balance	233	310

Treasury stocks held by the Company may not be pledged nor assigned rights to divid end appropriation and voting in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act.

(V) Non-controlling interests

	2025	2024
Beginning balance	$ 21,099	$ 56,032
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year		
Exchange differences in translation of foreign operations	(833)	2,521
Net profit (loss) for the period	1,217	2,348
Repatriation of Capital from Subsidiary Reduction	-	(26,506)
Changes in Ownership Interests of Subsidiaries (Note XXIV)	(5,308)	(12,335)
Cash dividends distributed by the subsidiaries	(6,557)	(961)
Ending Balance	$ 9,618	$ 21,099

XIX. Operating Revenue

	2025	2024
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sales revenue	$ 151,195	$ 242,637
Catering revenue	290,722	182,210
Brand revenue	95,776	105,705
Other operating revenues	30,315	34,112
	$ 568,008	$ 564,664

(I) Contract balance

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Contract liabilities - non-current Brand Brand revenue	$ 49,972	$ 70,749

The Company recognized revenue from the beginning balance of contract liability after the satisfaction of performance obligation as follows:

	2025	2024
Beginning balance of contract liability		
Brand revenue	$ 19,292	$ 29,430

(II) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

2025

	Reportable Segment		
	Catering	Trade	Total
Product type			
Sales Revenue of Commodities	$ -	$ 151,195	$ 151,195
Catering revenue	290,722	-	290,722
Brand revenue	95,776	-	95,776
Other operating revenues	30,315	-	30,315
	$ 416,813	$ 151,195	$ 568,008

2024

	Reportable Segment		
	Catering	Trade	Total
Product type			
Sales Revenue of Commodities	$ -	$ 242,637	$ 242,637
Catering revenue	182,210	-	182,210
Brand revenue	105,705	-	105,705
Other operating revenues	34,112	-	34,112
	$ 322,027	$ 242,637	$ 564,664

XX. Net (Loss) Income of Continuing Operations

(I) Interest income

	2025	2024
Bank deposit	$ 259	$ 3,510

(II) Other income

	2025	2024
Government subsidy income	$ 12,076	$ 1,204
Others	5,519	7,158
	$ 17,595	$ 8,362

(III) Other gains and losses

	2025	2024
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	($ 791)	($ 1,016)
Gain on disposal of investments (Notes X, XI and XXVII)	-	95,901
Impairment loss (Note XII and XIII)	(429)	-
Gains on lease modification	-	487
Net foreign exchange losses (Note XXXI)	(5,185)	(1,342)
Others	(1,452)	89
	$ 7,857	$ 96,803

(IV) Finance costs

	2025	2024
Interest on bank loans	$ 3,018	$ 2,393
Interest on lease liabilities	6,214	4,854
	$ 9,232	$ 7,247

(V) Depreciation and amortization

	2025	2024
Property, plant and equipment	$ 20,352	$ 12,539
Right-of-use assets	41,252	36,377
Intangible assets	1,853	1,872
	$ 63,457	$ 50,788
Depreciation expense summarized by function		
Operating costs	$ 3,709	$ 2,986
Operating expenses	57,895	45,930
	$ 61,604	$ 48,916
Amortized cost summarized by function		
Operating expenses	$ 1,853	$ 1,872

(VI) Employee benefits expenses

	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	$ 215,581	$ 161,930
Post-employment benefits	2,967	2,924
	$ 218,548	$ 164,854
Summarized by functions		
Operating costs	$ 2,430	$ 3,770
Operating expenses	216,118	161,084
	$ 218,548	$ 164,854

(VII) Compensation to employee and remuneration to Directors

The Company's employee compensation and remuneration to Directors shall be capped at 3% of the income before income tax and the deduction of employee compensation and remuneration to Directors of the year, and the remuneration to Directors shall be distributed in cash.

If there are changes made to the amount after the issuance of consolidated annual financial statements, the changes shall be accounted for as changes in accounting estimates and recognized in the financial statements of the following year.

As the Company had accumulated losses in 2025, no employee or director remuneration was accrued

The company resolved at the board meetings held on March 14, 2025, not to distribute remuneration to employees and directors. There is no discrepancy between these resolutions and the amounts of employee and director remuneration recognized in the consolidated financial statements for Years 2024 .

Please access the "Market Observation Post System" of the Taiwan Stock Exchange for information on the Company's employee compensation and remuneration to Directors in the 2025 and 2024 Board of Directors' meetings..

XXI. Income Tax Expense

(I) Details of the Company's income tax (benefit)expenses are as follows:

	2025	2024
Current income tax expense	$ 6,959	$ 16,139
Retained Earnings Tax	-	826
Adjustment on income taxes of prior years	(6,572)	(13,088)
Adjustment on deferred income tax	(10,361)	926
	($ 9,974)	$ 4,803

(II) The reconciliation of accounting profit and taxable income was as follows:

	2025	2024
Income before income tax (Note)	($ 88,942)	$ 67,881
Income tax expense at the statutory rate (Note)	($ 22,734)	$ 14,981
Undistributed profits surcharge	-	826
Tax effects of reconciled items		
Other permanent differences	15,775	332
Current income tax expense(revenue)	$ 6,959	$ 16,139

Note: For entities at various regions which use their operating results as the net income before tax, it is the aggregate of net income before tax times the applicable tax rate.

The Company was established in the British Cayman Islands; thus, there are no relevant taxes. The individual tax rate of the income tax law of the Republic of China applicable to the consolidated entity is 20%, the tax rate in Hong Kong is 16.5%; the tax rate in mainland China is 25%; the tax rate in the United States is 21%.

(III) The components of income tax assets (liabilities) for the current period are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current income tax assets	$ 4,010	$ 1,612
Current income tax liabilities	($ 5,184)	($ 9,985)

(IV) The components of deferred income tax assets (liabilities) are as follows:

2025

	Beginning balance	Disposal subsidiaries	Recognized in profit or loss	Directly recognized in profit or loss	Ending balance
Deferred income tax assets					
Temporary differences					
Deferred income	$ -	$ -	$ 700	$ -	$ 700
Right-of-use assets	23,453	-	(5,365)	-	18,088
Loss carryforward	-	-	5,650	-	5,650
Others	-	-	200	-	200
	$ 23,453	$ -	$ 1,185	$ -	$ 24,638
Deferred income tax liabilities					
Temporary differences					
Deferred income	$ 814	$ -	($ 448)	$ -	$ 366
Lease liabilities	22,387	-	(8,928)	-	13,459
Compensation for unused annual leave	-	-	200	-	200
	$ 23,201	$ -	$ 9,576	$ -	$ 14,025

2024

	Beginning balance	Disposal subsidiaries	Recognized in profit or loss	Directly recognized in profit or loss	Ending balance
Deferred income tax assets					
Temporary differences					
Deferred income	$ 1,796	($ 856)	($ 940)	$ -	$ -
Right-of-use assets	25,794	(10,237)	7,896	-	23,453
Others	2,520	(1,547)	(973)	-	-
	$ 30,110	($ 12,640)	($ 5,983)	-	$ 23,453
Deferred income tax liabilities					
Temporary differences					
Deferred income	$ 2,052	$ -	($ 1,238)	-	$ 814
Lease liabilities	22,276	(8,036)	8,147	-	22,387
	$ 24,328	($ 8,036)	$ 6,909	-	$ 23,201

(V) Income tax assessments

The amount of unutilized loss carryforwards not recognized as deferred tax assets in the consolidated balance sheet on December 31, 2025, is as follows:

Undeducted balance			
Applicable tax rate: 20%	Applicable tax rate: 21%	Total	Deadline of the year
$ 8,779	$ -	$ 8,779	2026
7,293	-	7,293	2027
863	-	863	2028
5,944	-	5,944	2029
7,826	-	7,826	2030
363	-	363	2031
1,520	-	1,520	2032
-	17,194	17,194	No expiration
$ 32,588	$ 17,194	$ 49,782	

(VI) Income tax assessments

The income tax declaration cases for profitable businesses of RBT Resources Enterprise Co., Ltd. Taiwan Branch, Yen Chun International Co., Ltd, and Yen Mei Enterprise Limited. before 2023 have been approved by the tax authorities, respectively.

XXII. Deficit per share

Unit: NT$ per share

	2025	2024
Basic earnings (deficit) per share	($ 3.55)	$ 3.58

The earnings (deficit) and the weighted average number of common stocks for the purpose of calculating earnings (deficit) per share are as follows:

Net income (loss) for the period

	2025	2024
To calculate the net income (loss) in the earnings (deficit) per share	($ 99,521)	$ 98,391

Number of shares

Unit: In thousands

	2025	2024
Basic earnings (deficit) per share for the weighted average number of common stocks	28,056	27,482

XXIII. Disposal of subsidiaries- not subscribe according to the shareholding percentage

(I) Acquisition of a Subsidiary

The holding of 60% equity in Freshtea Japan Co., Ltd. was acquired by Zhan Xin Resources Enterprise Co., Ltd. a subsidiary of our company, from Keio Electric Railway Co., Ltd., Japan for JPY 40,320,000 (approximately TWD 85,280,000) in March 2024. As a result, the consolidated company's ownership in Freshtea Japan Co., Ltd. increased from 40% to 100%, transitioning it from an associate enterprise to a subsidiary. Please refer to Notes X and XI、XXVII for further details.

Acquiring a franchise location in Washington State and convert it into a company-operated storestore

Happy Lemon USA LLC, a subsidiary of the Company, acquired three franchised stores in Washington State, USA, in July 2024 for conversion into company-operated stores, at a purchase price of USD 2,400,000 (approximately NTD 75,960,000).

Acquiring a franchise location in California and convert it into a company-operated storestore

Happy Lemon USA LLC, a subsidiary of the Company, acquired two franchised stores in Washington State, USA, in December 2024 for conversion into company-operated stores, at a purchase price of USD 1,280,000 (approximately NTD 41,965,000).

(II) Transfer Pricing

Acquisition of a Subsidiary	Amount
Cash	$ 8,528
Fair value of previously held equity interest	5,686
	$ 14,214

Acquiring a franchise location in Washington State and convert it into a company-operated storestore	Amount
Cash	$ 75,960

Acquiring a franchise location in California and convert it into a company-operated storestore	Amount
Cash	$ 41,965

(III) Assets acquired and liabilities assumed on the acquisition date

Acquisition of a Subsidiary

	Amount
Current Assets	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 14,388
Accounts Receivable	356
Inventory	157
Other Current Assets	22
Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	(155)
Other Payables	(459)
Current Income Tax Liability	(95)
	$ 14,214

Acquiring a franchise location in Washington State and convert it into a company-operated storestore

	Amount
Non-current Assets	
Property, plant andequipment	6,695
Goodwill	$ 69,265
	$ 75,960

Acquiring a franchise location in California and convert it into a company-operated storestore

	Amount
Current Assets	
Inventory	$ 704
Property, plant andequipment	22,723
Goodwill	18,538
	$ 41,965

(IV) Net cash outflows from the acquisition of subsidiaries

Acquisition of a Subsidiary

	Amount
Cash consideration paid in this period	($ 8,528)
Add: Cash and cash equivalents acquired	14,388
	$ 5,860

Acquiring a franchise location in Washington State and convert it into a company-operated storestore

	Amount
Cash consideration paid in this period	($ 75,960)
Add: Cash and cash equivalents acquired	-
	($ 75,960)

Acquiring a franchise location in California and convert it into a company-operated storestore

	Amount
Cash consideration paid in this period	($ 41,019)
Add: Cash and cash equivalents acquired	-
	($ 41,019)

XXIV. Disposal of subsidiaries

The merger company, as resolved by the Board of Directors on October 12, 2023, has decided to divest 70% of its equity in Xian Zong Lin Food & Beverage Management (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., due to the prolonged over-competition in China catering market and the failure of its Mainland operations to improve performance in recent years. To enhance long-term operational viability and sustain corporate development, a strategic partner has been introduced to assist in restructuring the operational framework and reestablish brand competitiveness. In accordance with the "OTC Commitment Matters" reported to the Taiwan OTC Trading Center on December 24, 2014, approval was obtained from the Taiwan Securities OTC Exchange (hereafter referred to as the OTC Exchange) on December 22, 2023. The matter was submitted for discussion at an extraordinary shareholders' meeting on December 15, 2023. The disposal benchmark date is January 31, 2024, reducing the consolidated company's shareholding ratio from 100% to 30%, no longer being the single largest shareholder and consequently losing control,transitioning to an associated enterprise. Please refer to Notes XII and XIII.

(I) Cash outflows from disposal of subsidiaries

	Amount
Cash and Cash Equivalents	($ 40,926)
Proceeds from disposal of investments	3,500
Cash outflows from disposal of subsidiaries	($ 37,426)

(II) Analysis of assets and liabilities over which the Company lost control

	China subsidiary
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 40,926
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	2,727
Accounts receivables	7,834
Accounts receivables- related parties	270
Other receivables	18,829
Inventories	17,900
Other current assets	14,553
Non-current assets	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss – non-current	3,233
Property, plant and equipment	8,065
Right-of-use assets	23,065
Intangible assets	717
Deferred tax assets	12,640
Refundable deposits	14,357
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable	(30,143)
Other payables	(134,800)
Lease liabilities - current	(33,077)
Income Tax liabilities	(382)
Other current liabilities	(18,986)
Non-current liabilities	
Contract liabilities - non-current	(3,556)
Deferred income tax liability	(8,036)
Deposits received	(32,355)
Disposal of net assets (liabilities)	($ 96,219)

(III) Gain on disposal of subsidiaries

	China subsidiary
Disposal of amount	$ 3,500
Remaining carrying amount of the equity investment	1,500
Value (net liability) of disposal	96,219
Non-controlling interests	12,335
Reclassified to profit or loss due to lose the control of subsidiaries	
— Accumulated exchange differences	(11,798)
— Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(5,537)
Gain on disposals	$ 96,219

XXV. Capital Risk Management

The Consolidated Entity manages its capital to ensure the continued operations of the entities within. By optimizing its debts and liabilities, it can maximize return for stakeholders.

The capital structure of the Consolidated Entity is composed of net liabilities (i.e. loans less cash and cash equivalents) and equity attributable to the shareholders of the Company (i.e. capital, capital reserve, retained earnings, and other equity items).

The Consolidated Entity is not subject to any other external capital requirements.

The Consolidated Entity's key management reassesses its capital structure quarterly. Items assessed include the cost and related risks of various capitals. In accordance with advice from the Consolidated Entity's key management, the Entity balances its overall capital structure through dividend payments, issuance of new stocks, and repayment of old debts.

XXVI. Financial Instruments

(I) Fair value information - financial instruments not measured at fair value

The carrying amounts of the Consolidated Entity's financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value approach their fair values. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no material differences between the carrying amounts and fair values.

(II) Valuation techniques and assumptions used in fair value measurementThe fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows:

1. The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions and traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices.
2. The fair value of derivative financial instruments with quoted prices in active liquid markets is estimated by market prices. The fair value of the option-based derivative is estimated by the option pricing model if quoted market prices are not available. The fair value of a non-option derivative is estimated by discounted cash flow analysis and the applicable yield curve for the duration if quoted market prices are not available. Forward exchange contracts are measured by yield curve using forward exchange rates and the yield curve derived from quoted interest rates that match the maturity period of the contracts.
3. The fair value of other financial assets and financial liabilities (except the above) is determined by a generally accepted pricing model based on discounted cash flow analysis.

(III) Financial risk management objectives and policyThe Consolidated Entity's main financial instruments consist of investments in debt instruments, accounts receivable, accounts payable, loans and lease liabilities. The financial management department of the Consolidated Entity provides services to the business units, coordinates the operation in the domestic and international financial market, and supervises and manages the financial risks related to the operation of the Consolidated Entity based on the internal risk reports which analyses risk exposures according to the degree and breadth of risks. Such risks include market risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk.

1. Market risks

The main market risks assumed by the Consolidated Entity are foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk.

The financial instruments' exposure to market risk and the management and measurement of such exposure remains unchanged for the Consolidated Entity.

(1) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk arises from the Consolidated Entity's engagement in deposits and borrowings denominated in foreign currencies.

Please refer to Note XXXI for details on the carrying amount of monetary assets and monetary liabilities not expressed in functional currency on the balance sheet date.Sensitivity analysis

The Consolidated Entity's sensitivity analysis includes only the outstanding net monetary items denominated in foreign currencies and an adjustment on the end-of-period translation with a 10% change in the exchange rate against New Taiwan dollars. The following table shows the increase in the Consolidated Entity's net income before tax with a 10% appreciation in foreign currencies.

	Impact of USD		Impact of RMB	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Effect on profit or loss	$ 7,896	($ 1,339)	$ 38	$ 38

(2) Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk of the Consolidated Entity mainly comes from time deposits and bank loans with floating interest rates.

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities exposed to interest rate risks on the balance sheet date is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial liabilities	$ 111,682	$ 118,959
Cash flow interest rate risks		
Financial assets	6,450	450
Financial liabilities	6,696	62,064

The sensitivity analysis of interest rate risk is based on the changes in the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities with floating interest rates at the end of the financial reporting period. If the interest rate drops by 1%, the Consolidated Entity's cash inflows will decrease by \$2 thousand and \$616 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

2. Credit risk

Credit risks refer to risks that cause financial loss to the Consolidated Entity due to the counterparty's delay in honoring contractual obligations. The Consolidated Entity has the right to request collateral or other guarantees from major transaction counterparties and thus effectively reduce its credit risk. Management of the Consolidated Entity appoints a dedicated team to handle decisions on credit limits, credit approvals, and other monitoring procedures to ensure that appropriate actions are taken to recover overdue receivables. In addition, the Consolidated Entity would review the recoverable amount of each receivable on the balance sheet dates to ensure that impairment loss is recognized for unrecoverable receivables. As a result, the Consolidated Entity's management concluded that the credit risk of the Consolidated Entity is significantly reduced.

3. Liquidity risk

(1) Liquidity risk and interest rate risk table

The Consolidated Entity has sufficient working capital. Thus, there is no liquidity risk arising from insufficient capital to fulfill contractual obligations.

The anticipated maturity dates of the Consolidated Entity's non-derivative financial liabilities with the agreed repayment period are as follows:

	December 31, 2025			
	Within 1 year	1 to 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Non-interest-bearing liabilities	$ 72,054	$ 3,010	$ -	$ 75,064
Lease liabilities	35,663	40,163	35,856	111,682
Liabilities with floating interest rates	5,357	1,339	-	6,696
	$ 113,074	$ 44,512	$ 35,856	$ 193,442

	December 31, 2024			
	Within 1 year	1 to 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Non-interest-bearing liabilities	$ 56,883	$ 2,689	$ 181	$ 59,753
Lease liabilities	34,289	45,083	39,589	118,959
Liabilities with floating interest rates	62,064	-	-	62,064
	$ 153,236	$ 47,770	$ 39,770	$ 240,776

(2) Line of credit

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Bank loan limit		
— Amount utilized	$ 6,696	$ 62,064
— Amount not utilized	68,220	436
	$ 74,916	$ 62,500

XXVII. Related Party Transactions

All transactions, account balances, income and expenses between the Company and its subsidiaries (related parties of the Company) are eliminated upon consolidation. Thus, they are not shown in this Note. In addition to the information disclosed in Supplementary Disclosures, transactions between the Consolidated Entity and other related parties are as follows.

(I) The names and relationships of related parties

Name of Related Party	Relationship with the Consolidated Entity
Freshtea Japan CO., LTD.	Used to be associates, have become the subsidiaries since March 31, 2024
Happy Lemon (M) Sdn Bhd	Disposal in December 31, 2024
Shanghai Tai Quan Trading Co., Ltd.	Used to be subsidiaries, have become the other related parties since January 31, 2024
Xian Zong Lin Food & Beverage Management (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Used to be subsidiaries, have become the other related parties since January 31, 2024
T Rock Inc.	Investors of significant influence (Note 1) / other related parties (Note 2)
Smart Lemon Global Inc.	Substantive related party (Note 3)
Keio Electric Railway Co., Ltd.	Considered the other related parties prior to March 31, 2024
Wu Po-Chao	Chairman of the Company
Chen You-zhen	Director of the Company

Note 1: T Rock Inc. holds a 30% of the equity of Happy Lemon West Inc.

Note 2: T Rock Inc. is an investor of significant influence for Happy Lemon West Inc.; T Rock Inc. is other related party for other parties in the group.

Note 3: The CEO of our company has a direct family member holding equity in Smart Lemon Global Inc. and provides financial support guarantees for the company.

(II) Operating transaction

Financial Statement Account	Category of Related Parties/Name	2025	2024
Sales revenue	Other related parties		
	T Rock Inc. (Note)	$ 37,819	$ 61,029
	Investors of significant influence		
	T Rock Inc. (Note)	1,155	1,111
	Substantive related party		
	Smart Lemon Global Inc. (Note)	3,391	-
Brand revenue	Associates	-	67
	Other related parties		
	T Rock Inc. (Note)	7,159	10,125
	Substantive related party		
	Smart Lemon Global Inc. (Note)	586	-
		$ 50,110	$ 72,332
Sales Allowances	Other related parties		
	T Rock Inc. (Note)	1,350	-
	Investors of significant influence		
	T Rock Inc. (Note)	198	-
		$ 1,548	$ -
Purchases	Other related parties		
	T Rock Inc. (Note)	$ 15	$ 51
	Shanghai Tai Quan Trading Co., Ltd.	12,855	39,713
	Investors of significant influence		
	T Rock Inc. (Note)	5,437	9,132
	Substantive related party		
	Smart Lemon Global Inc. (Note)	1,652	-
		$ 19,959	$ 48,896
Franchise cost	Other related parties		
	T Rock Inc.	10,466	9,571
	Substantive related party		
	Smart Lemon Global Inc. (Note)	343	-
		$ 10,809	$ 9,571

The prices of sales between the Consolidated Entity and its related parties are not significantly different from that of general customers. The collection terms of general customers are delivery upon cash receipt or one month from end of month. The collection terms of related parties are delivery upon cash receipt or three months from end of month.

The prices of purchases between the Consolidated Entity and its related parties are not significantly different from that of general suppliers. The payment terms of general suppliers are 1 to 2 months from end of month whereas the payment terms of related parties are 2 months from end of month.

Note: The Consolidated Company's purchases and sales with T Rock Inc. 、Smart Lemon Global Inc. are shown in total.

(III) Operating expenses

Category of Related Parties/Name	2025	2024
Investors of significant influence		
T Rock Inc.	$ 101	$ 158
Other related parties		
.T Rock Inc.	2,812	2,320
Chairman of the Company	18	36
	$ 2,931	$ 2,514

The prices of service expenditures between the Consolidated Entity and its related parties are not significantly different from that of general suppliers.

(IV) Other Related Party Transactions

Financial Statement Account	Category of Related Parties/Name	2025	2024
Other income	Investors of significant influence T Rock Inc.	$ -	$ 331
Shipping Revenue	Investors of significant influence T Rock Inc.	$ 52	$ -
	Substantive related party Smart Lemon Global Inc. (Note)	103	-
		$ 155	$ -

Other income includes processing fees for ingredients charged by the Consolidated Entity to related parties.

(V) Receivables from related parties

Financial Statement Account	Category of Related Parties/Name	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accounts receivables	Other related parties		
	T Rock Inc.	$ 5,645	$ 20,025
	Substantive related party Smart Lemon Global Inc. (Note)	6,356	-
		$ 12,001	$ 20,025

Guarantee deposits from outstanding receivables from related parties are not collected and expected credit losses are recognized for amounts that are more than 90 days past due.

(VI) Financing provided to related parties

Financial Statement Account	Category of Related Parties/Name	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Other receivables	Associates		
	Xian Zong Lin Food & B everage Management (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	$ 4,715	$ 39,342

(VII) Accounts payable - related parties

Financial Statement Account	Category of Related Parties/Name	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Account payables	Other related parties		
	Shanghai Tai Quan Trading Co.,Ltd.	$ 91	$ -
	Substantive related party Smart Lemon Global Inc. (Note)	1,542	-
		$ 1,633	-
Other payables	Other related parties		
	T Rock Inc.	$ 532	$ 1,124
	Substantive related party Smart Lemon Global Inc. (Note)	177	-
		$ 709	$ 1,124

The outstanding balance of payables to related parties classified as current is unsecured and will be settled in cash.

Other payable represent amounts collected or paid on behalf of others.

(VIII) Accounts received in advance (prepayments) - related parties

Financial Statement Account	Category of Related Parties/Name	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Prepayments	Other related parties Shanghai Tai Quan Trading Co.,Ltd.	$ 2	$ -

The amount collected in advance represents the deposit made by related parties for the equipmentwhile.

(IX) Equity transaction

Please refer to Note X, XXIII.

(X) Loans

Loan guaranteeThe Consolidated Entity's long-term and short-term loans were guaranteed by the director Chen You-zhen.

(XI) Compensation to key management

	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	$ 31,440	$ 24,663

The remuneration to Directors and other key management is determined by the Remuneration Committee based on personal performance and market trends.

XXVIII. Pledged Assets

The following assets of the Consolidated Entity have been provided to financial institutions as collateral for long/short-term loans:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Restricted bank deposits (recognized under other current assets - others) (Note VI)	$ 6,450	$ 450
Freehold land (Note XIV)	42,782	44,731
Buildings (Note XIV)	30,982	33,262
	$ 80,214	$ 78,443

XXIX. Unrecognized Contract Commitments

Unrecognized contract commitments of the Consolidated Entity as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Right-of-use assets (lease contract)	$ -	$ 21,323

XXX. Others

(I) The Company resolved at its Board of Directors meeting on December 18, 2025, to improve the financial structure of its US subsidiary, Happy Lemon USA LLC, by participating in its cash capital increase in the amount of USD 2, 000,000 through its subsidiary, RBT Holdings Limited. Following the capital increase, its paid-in capital will increase from USD 2,000,000 to USD 4,000, 000, and the record date for the capital increase is scheduled for April 2026.

(II) The Company's Board of Directors resolved on December 18, 2025 that in order to respond to the long-term development of the US region and the supply needs of raw materials and trade for agents and franchisees in the US, the Company proposes to conduct a cash capital increase of USD 1,000,000 to Yummy-town USA LLC through its subsidiary RBT Holdings Limited. The original capital of USD 2,290,628 will be increased to USD 3,290,628, and the record date for the capital increase is expected to be April 2026.

(III) The Company's Board of Directors resolved on March 13, 2026 that in order to improve the financial structure to facilitate future business development, the Company plans to conduct a cash capital increase of HKD 3,000,000 to RBT Enterprises Limited . The original paid-in capital of HKD 8,800 will be increased to HKD 3,008,800. The record date for the capital increase is March 31, 2026.

(IV) The Company's Board of Directors resolved on March 13,2026 that in order to reduce administrative costs and following the Company's assessment, it plans to proceed with the dissolution and liquidation of Yummy-town UK Ltd.

XXXI Significant Assets and Liabilities Denominated in Foreign Currencies

The following summary is presented in foreign currencies other than the functional currencies of entities within the Consolidated Entity. The exchange rates disclosed are the ones used to translate amount in foreign currencies to the functional currency.

Unit: Foreign currency/in thousands of NT$

	December 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	NT$	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	NT$
Financial assets						
Monetary items						
USD	$ 2,512,134	31.430	$ 78,956	$ 691,508	32.785	$ 22,671
RMB	83,332	4.496	375	83,942	4.478	376
Financial liabilities						
Monetary items						
USD		31.430	-	1,100,000	32.785	36,064

The Company's foreign exchange gain (losses), including unrealized and realized portions, were $(5,185) thousand and $1,342 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Due to a large number of foreign currency transactions and functional currencies within the entities, gains or losses cannot be disclosed by foreign currencies with significant impact.

XXXII. Supplementary Disclosures

(I) Information on significant transactions and (II) Information on reinvestment

No.	Item	Remark
1	Financing provided to others	Table I
2	Endorsement and guarantee provided to others	Table II
3	Marketable securities held at the end of year (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)	None
4	The amount of purchases or sales with related parties reached NTD 100 million or 20% and above of the paid-in capital.	None
5	Receivables from related parties amounted to NTD 100 million or 20% and above of paid-in capital.	Table III
6	Business Relationships and Important Transactions between the Parent Company and Subsidiaries and between Subsidiaries	Table IV
7	Information on investees	Table V

(III) Information on investments in mainland China:

No.	Item	Remark
1	Information on investees in mainland China, including the name, principal business activities, paid-in capital, method of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, ownership percentage, net income/loss of investees, investment gain or loss, carrying amount of the investment at the end of the period, repatriations of investment income/loss, and limit on the amount of investment in mainland China.	Table VI
2	Significant transactions with investees in mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third party, and their prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains or losses.	Table VII

XXXIII. Segment information

The information is provided to the chief business decision-maker to allocate resources and assess the performance of each segment, focusing on the type of product or service delivered or provided. Reportable segments of the consolidated entity are as follows:

Catering segment - direct sales to consumers

Trade segment - wholesale sales to franchisees

Other segment - other

The chief business decision-makers consider the constituent entities within the group as individual operating segments. However, when compiling the consolidated financial report, the Consolidated Entity considers the following factors and treats operating segments with the following features as a single operating entity:

(I) These operating segments have similar long-term gross profits;

(II) The methods for generating cash flows are similar; and

(III) Daily operations are similar.

Segment revenues and the results of operations

The segment revenue and operation results of the Consolidated Entity are analyzed by reportable segments as follows:

	2025					
	Catering	Trade	Others	Total	Adjustments and Elimination	Total
Operating Revenue	$ 391,659	$ 251,997	$ 23,495	$ 667,151	($ 99,143)	$ 568,008
Net operating income (loss)	($ 89,653)	$ 6,388	($ 15,972)	$ 112,013	($ 2,970)	$ 109,043
Interest income						259
Other income						17,595
Other gains and losses						(7,857)
Finance costs						(9,232)
Net loss before tax						$ 108,278

	2024					
	Catering	Trade	Others	Total	Adjustments and Elimination	Total
Operating Revenue	$ 308,289	$ 385,139	$ 32,144	$ 725,572	($ 160,908)	$ 564,664
Net operating loss	($ 11,986)	$ 20,456	($ 5,063)	($ 3,407)	$ 2,458	($ 5,865)
Interest income						3,510
Other income						8,362
Other gains and losses						(96,803)
Finance costs						(7,247)
Shares of loss of associates accounted for using the equity method						(1,751)
Net loss before tax						($ 105,542)

Interdepartmental transactions in 2025 and 2024 were eliminated.

Segment income refers to the profits made by each segment and excludes other income, other gains, and losses, finance costs, the share of losses of associates accounted for using the equity method, and income tax expenses The assessed amount is provided to the chief business decision-maker to allocate resources and assess the performance of each segment.

Areas revenues and the results of operations

The Consolidated Company's revenue from external customers in continuing operations units by location as follows:

	Revenue from external customers	
	2025	2024
Mainland China	$ -	$ 12,706
Taiwan	122,579	168,720
United States	375,332	310,919
Hong Kong	61,223	66,245
Malaysia	8,874	6,074
	$ 568,008	$ 564,664

Yummy Town (Cayman) Holdings Corporation and Subsidiaries
Financing Provided to Others
2025

Table 1

Unit: Thousands of NT Dollars/Foreign Currency

No.	Lending company	Borrower	General Ledger Account	Related Party or Not	Maximum Balance for the Period	Ending Balance	Actual Drawdown	Interest Rate Range %	Nature of Financing (Note 3)	Business Transaction Amount	Reason for Short-term Financing	Allowance for Loss Receivables	Collateral		Limit on the Loan Amount to Individual Counterparty (Note 1)	Total Limit on Financing (Note 1)
													Tittle	Value		
0	Yummy Town(Cayman) Holdings Corporation	Shanghai Xian Zong Lin Food &Beverage Management CO., LTD.	Receivables from related parties	Yes	$ 39,846 USD 1,200,000	$ 4,715 USD 150,000	$ 4,715 USD 150,000	-	2	$ -	Operating capital	$ -	-	$ -	$ 75,610	$ 151,220
		Happy Lemon USA LLC	Receivables from related parties	Yes	9,962 USD 300,000	9,429 USD 300,000	9,429 USD 300,000	-	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	75,610	151,220
		Yummy Town USA LLC	Receivables from related parties	Yes	25,144 USD 800,000	25,144 USD 800,000	15,715 USD 500,000	-	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	75,610	151,220
		Yen Mei Enterprise Limited	Receivables from related parties	Yes	56,574 USD 1,800,000	56,574 USD 1,800,000	47,145 USD 1,500,000	-	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	75,610	151,220
1	RBT Resources Limited	Yummy Town(Cayman) Holdings Corporation	Receivables from related parties	Yes	64,020 HKD 15,000,000	60,570 HKD 15,000,000	35,534 HKD 8,800,000	-	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	169,079	225,438
		RBT Enterprises Limited	Receivables from related parties	Yes	10,243 HKD 2,400,000	9,691 HKD 2,400,000	- HKD -	-	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	169,079	225,438
2	Happy Lemon HK Limited	Yummy Town(Cayman) Holdings Corporation	Receivables from related parties	Yes	51,216 HKD 12,000,000	48,456 HKD 12,000,000	41,173 HKD 10,196,452	-	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	79,439	105,918
		RBT Enterprises Limited	Receivables from related parties	Yes	12,804 HKD 3,000,000	10,095 HKD 2,500,000	8,480 HKD 2,100,000	-	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	79,439	105,918
3	Yen Mei Enterprise Limited	Yummy Town(Cayman) Holdings Corporation	Receivables from related parties	Yes	6,000	-	-	-	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	7,572	15,145
		Happy Lemon USA LLC	Receivables from related parties	Yes	9,962 USD 300,000	7,858 USD 250,000	7,858 USD 250,000	-	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	7,572	15,145
		Yummy Town USA LLC	Receivables from related parties		8,301 USD 250,000	7,858 USD 250,000	- USD -	-	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	7,572	15,145
4	Yummy Town USA LLC	RBT Enterprises Limited	Receivables from related parties	Yes	13,282 USD 400,000	12,572 USD 400,000	- USD -	-	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	45,758	61,010
		Happy Lemon USA LLC	Receivables from related parties	Yes	26,564 USD 800,000	25,144 USD 800,000	25,144 USD 800,000	-	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	45,758	61,010
		Yen Mei Enterprise Limited	Receivables from related parties	Yes	6,564 USD 200,000	- USD -	- USD -	-	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	6,101	12,202
5	Yummy-town Holding Corporation	Happy Lemon USA LLC	Receivables from related parties	Yes	6,641 USD 200,000	6,286 USD 200,000	4,715 USD 150,000	-	2	-	Operating capital	- -	-	-	7,262	14,523
		Yummy-town USA LLC	Receivables from related parties	Yes	6,641 USD 200,000	- USD -	- USD -	-	2	-	Operating capital	- -	-	-	7,262	14,523
6	RBT Holdings Limited	Happy Lemon HK Limited	Receivables from related parties	Yes	4,038 HKD 1,000,000	4,038 HKD 1,000,000	4,038 HKD 1,000,000	-	2	-	Operating capital	--	-	-	421,578	562,104

Note 1: 1. The total amount of funds lent by this company and its subsidiaries to other parties shall be limited to forty percent of the net asset value reported in the most recent financial statements (as of December 31, 2024) of the lending company.
2. For short-term financial accommodation needs, the individual limit for any single borrower shall not exceed twenty percent of the net asset value reported in the most recent financial statements (as of December 31, 2024) of the lending company.
3. However, for non-Taiwan subsidiaries where this company directly or indirectly holds one hundred percent of the voting shares, intercompany loans between such subsidiaries or loans provided by these subsidiaries to the parent company are not subject to the aforementioned restrictions. The individual limit for such loans shall not exceed one hundred fifty percent of the net asset value reported in the most recent financial statements (as of December 31, 2024) of the lending company, while the aggregate limit shall not exceed two hundred percent of the same net asset value.

Note 2: On December 31, 2025, the exchange rate was USD：NTD＝1：31.43；HKD：NTD＝1：4.038

Note 3: Nature of financing:
1. Trading partner
2. Short-term financing is needed.

Note 4: RBT Resources Limited.'s loan of funds to Yummy Town (Cayman) Holdings Corporation is overdue past the originally agreed maturity date (November 8, 2025), and this is not due to exceeding the monetary limit; an improvement plan will be submitted in accordance with regulations.

Note 5: Happy Lemon HK Limited.'s loan of funds to Yummy Town (Cayman) Holdings Corporation is overdue past the originally agreed maturity date (November 21, 2025), and this is not due to exceeding the monetary limit; an improvement plan will be submitted in accordance with regulations.

Note 6: Yummy Town (Cayman) Holdings Corporation's loan of funds to Happy Lemon USA LLC is overdue past the originally agreed maturity date (December 17, 2025), and this is not due to exceeding the monetary limit; an improvement plan will be submitted in accordance with regulations.

Yummy Town (Cayman) Holdings Corporation and Subsidiaries
Endorsement and Guarantee Provided to Others
2025

Table 2

Unit: Thousands of NT Dollars/Foreign Currency

No.	Name of Endorsement/ Guarantee Provider	Subject of Endorsements/Guarantees		Limit on Endorsements/ Guarantees Provided to a Single Party (Note 1)	Maximum Balance for Endorsements and Guarantees this Period	Endorsement/ Guarantee Ending Balance	Actual Drawdown	Amount of Endorsement/ Guarantee Collateralized by Properties	Accumulated Endorsements/ Guarantees to Net Worth per Latest Financial Statement %	Endorsements/ Guarantees Provided by Parent Company to A Subsidiary	Endorsements/ Guarantees Provided by A Subsidiary to Parent Company	Endorsements / Guarantees Provided to Subsidiaries in mainland China	Maximum Endorsement/ Guarantee Amount Allowance (Note 1)
		Name of Company	Relationship (Note 3)										
0	Yummy Town(Cayman) Holdings Corporation	Happy Lemon USA LLC	4	$ 756,100	$ 31,430	$ 31,430	$ -	$ 31,430	16.64%	V	-	-	$ 1,134,150
1	RBT Resources Limited	Yummy Town(Cayman) Holdings Corporation	3	225,438	42,786	42,786	34,573 USD 1,100,000	42,786	37.96%	-	V	-	338,157
		Yen Mei Enterprise Limited	4	225,438	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	23.07%	-	-	-	338,157
2	Yen Mei Enterprise Limited	Yummy Town(Cayman) Holdings Corporation	4	75,724	25,144	25,144	-	25,144	66.41%	-	V	-	113,586

Note 1: Within the companies where our company holds, directly or indirectly, one hundred percent of the shares, the individual limit for endorsing guarantees shall not exceed two hundred percent of the net worth of the endorsing guarantee company, while the total amount shall not exceed three hundred percent of the net worth of the endorsing guarantee company.

Note 2: The exchange rate on December 31, 2025 was USD: NTD = 1: 31.43.

Note 3: The relationships between the endorsement and guarantee provider and subject are as follows:

1. Trading partner
2. Companies in which the Company directly and indirectly holds more than 50% of the voting shares.
3. Companies that directly and indirectly hold more than 50% of the voting shares in the Company.
4. Between companies in which the Company holds, directly or indirectly, 90% or more of the voting shares.
5. Mutually guaranteed companies among peers or co-constructors based on the need for undertaking projects.
6. The company is guaranteed by all shareholders in proportion to their shareholdings due to the joint investment relationship.
7. Joint and several securities between peers for performance guarantees of pre-construction homes under the Consumer Protection Act.

Yummy Town (Cayman) Holdings Corporation and Subsidiaries

The amount receivable from related parties reaches NT$100 million or more than 20% of the paid-in capital

December 31, 2025

Note 3

Unit: NT$thousand/foreign currency

The company that accounts for receivables	Name of the counterparty	Relationship	Receivable related parties Balance of payments	Turnover rate	Overdue amounts due from related parties		Funds receivable from related parties The amount will be recovered after the period	List for backup Amount of loss
					Amount	Processing method		
Yummy Town UK	RBT Holdings Limited	Fellow subsidiary	$ 136,457 GBP 3,223,653		$		$	$

Notes: Other receivables - related parties.

Yummy Town (Cayman) Holdings Corporation and Subsidiaries

Business relationships and important transactions between parent and subsidiary companies and subsidiaries

2025

Note 4 Unit: NT$thousand

number (Note 1)	Name of the trader	Transaction objects	Relationship with the trader (Note 2)	Transactions			
				Subjects	Amount	Trading conditions (Note 4)	Accounted for the total consolidated revenue or ratio of total assets (Note 3)
0	Yummy Town (Cayman) Holdings Corporation	Happy Lemon USA LLC	1	Receivables from advances to related parties	$ 9,429	There is no material difference from unrelated parties	1
1	RBT Resources Limited	Yummy Town (Cayman) Holdings Corporation	2	Receivables from advances to related parties	35,534	〃	5
2	Happy Lemon HK Limited	Yummy Town (Cayman) Holdings Corporation	2	Receivables from advances to related parties	41,173	〃	6
		RBT Enterprise Limited	3	Receivables from advances to related parties	8,480	〃	1
3	Yen Mei Enterprise Limited	Happy Lemon USA LLC	3	Receivables from advances to related parties	7,858	〃	1
4	Yummy-town USA LLC	Happy Lemon USA LLC	3	Receivables from advances to related parties	25,144	〃	4
5	RBT Holdings Limited	Happy Lemon HK Limited	3	Receivables from advances to related parties	4,038	〃	1
6	Yummy Town Holdings Corporation	Happy Lemon USA LLC	3	Receivables from advances to related parties	4,715	〃	1
7	Yummy Town UK	RBT Holdings Limited	3	Receivables from advances to related parties	136,457	〃	1

Note 1: The business transaction information between the parent company and the subsidiary shall be indicated in the number column separately, and the number should be filled in as follows:

1. Parent company fill in 0.
2. The subsidiaries are numbered by company starting with the Arabic numeral 1.

Note 2: There are three types of relationships with traders, just indicate the type:

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

Note 3: The calculation of the ratio of transaction amount to consolidated total revenue or total assets, if it is an asset-liability account, is calculated as the balance at the end of the period as a percentage of consolidated total assets. If it is a profit or loss account, it shall be calculated based on the cumulative amount during the period as a percentage of the consolidated total revenue.

Note 4: The material transactions in this table may be determined by the company based on the principle of materiality.

Yummy Town (Cayman) Holdings Corporation and Subsidiaries

Name of the investee company, location and other relevant information

2025

Note 5

Unit: NT$thousand; Foreign currency is in dollars

Investment company name	The name of the investee company	Location	Main business items	Original investment amount		Hold at the end of the period			Investee companies Profit and loss for the period	This issue recognizes it investment (profit or loss).	Note
				The end of the current period	The end of the first period	Number of shares (Note 1)	Ratio %	Carrying amount			
Yummy Town (Cayman) Holdings Corporation	Unlisted companies										
	RBT Holdings Limited	Hong Kong	investment holding and trading of catering and food raw materials	$ 328,550	$ 328,550	HKD 81,564	100	$ 281,052	($ 75,139)	($ 75,139)	Subsidiary
	RBT Enterprise Limited	Hong Kong	Trademark management	37	37	HKD 8,800	100	(2,979)	(72)	(72)	Subsidiary
	Yen Mei Enterprise Limited	Taiwan	Beverage trading, collection of franchise fees, collection of royalties, and trading of catering and food raw materials	9,127	9,127	10,000	100	32,429	(24,746)	(18,834)	Subsidiary
RBT Holdings Limited	Unlisted companies										
	Happy Lemon HK Limited	Hong Kong	Buy and sell drinks, collect franchise fees and collect royalties	27,857	27,857	HKD 7,000,000	100	52,959	(10,604)	(10,604)	Sub-subsidiary
	RBT Resources Limited	Hong Kong	Trading of catering and food raw materials	105,354	105,354	HKD 26,000,000	100	112,719	(1,930)	(1,930)	Sub-subsidiary
	Yummy-town UK Ltd	UK	Investment holdings	140,009	140,009	GBP 3,533,910	100	257,158	(57,581)	(84,595)	Sub-subsidiary
	Freshtea Japan Co., Ltd	Japanese	Drink trading	28,421	28,421	12,000	100	8,526	(3,099)	(3,099)	Sub-subsidiary
	Yummy-town Holding Corporation	United States	Investment holdings	36,309	-	USD 2,641,371	95	36,309	(53,842)	-	Sub-subsidiary
	Happy Lemon USA LLC	United States	Dining shops	64,989	-	USD 2,000,000	100	64,989	(6,303)	-	Sub-subsidiary
Yummy-town UK Ltd	Unlisted companies										
	Yummy-town Holding Corporation	United States	Investment holdings	-	80,972	-	-	-	(53,842)	(51,150)	Sub-subsidiary
	Happy Lemon USA LLC	United States	Dining shops	-	66,142	-	-	-	(6,303)	(6,303)	Sub-subsidiary
Yummy-town Holding Corporation	Unlisted companies										
	Yummy-town USA LLC	United States	Buy and sell drinks, collect franchise fees and collect royalties	74,704	74,704	USD 2,290,628	100	30,505	(25,318)	(25,318)	Sub-subsidiary
	RBT International LLC	United States	Trading of catering and food raw materials	-	-	USD -	-	-	-	-	Sub-subsidiary
	GW Bros International LLC	United States	catering establishments, collecting franchise fees, collecting royalties, and buying and selling catering and food raw materials	4,566	4,566	USD 30,600	51	818	(132)	(67)	Sub-subsidiary
Yummy-town USA LLC	Unlisted companies										
	Happy Lemon West Inc.	United States	Drink trading	33,442	33,442	USD 208,821	70	45,098	11,809	8,266	Sub-subsidiary

Note 1: Except for the number of shares of Freshtea Japan Co., Ltd., Yen Chun International Co., Ltd.. and Yen Mei Enterprise Limited., the rest are based on the investee companies in December 31, 2025. paid-in capital on the same day.

Note 2: The profit or loss of investment recognized using the equity method of each company included in the consolidated financial reports, the investment using the equity method recorded in the accounts of the investment company, and the net equity value of the investee company have been fully written off.

Note 3: For mainland investment information, please refer to the attached table six。

Note 4: On December 18, 2025, the board of directors approved the sale of 95% of the shares of Yummy-town Holding Corporation and 100% of Happy Lemon USA LLC to RBT Holdings Limited. The transaction is an investment structure adjustment that has no significant impact on the overall operation of the merged company and the merger's profit and loss, and the effective record date is December 31, 2025.

Yummy Town (Cayman) Holdings Corporation and Subsidiaries

Mainland China investment information

December 31,2025

Note 6

Unit: NT$thousand; Foreign currency is in dollars

1. Name of invested company in mainland China, main business items, paid-in capital, investment method, capital remittance and outflow, shareholding ratio, investment profit and loss, investment book value and repatriation of investment profit and loss:

The name of the investee company in mainland China	Main business items	Paid-in capital	Investment method	At the beginning of this period Remitted from Taiwan Cumulative investment amount	Remitting or recovering the investment amount during the current period		The end of the current period Remitted from Taiwan Cumulative investment amount	Investee companies Profit and loss for the period (Note 3).	Shareholding ratio of the Company's direct or indirect investments (%)	Profit or loss on investment (loss) recognized for the period (Note 1)	End of period investment Book value	As of the current period It has been remitted to Taiwan investment income
					Export	Take back						
Shanghai Xian Zong Lin Food &Beverage Management CO., LTD.	restaurants, franchise fees and royalties	USD 4,500,000	Reinvest in mainland companies through the establishment of a holding company in a third place	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	($ 38,057)	30	$ -	$ -	$ -

Note 1:The investment gains and losses recognized in the current period are based on Financial statements that have not been audited by a CPA.

Note 2: Shanghai Xian Zong Lin Food &Beverage Management CO., LTD. is mainly due to the company's continuous operating losses, and the merged company recognizes that the share of losses in the affiliated enterprise has exceeded its interest in the affiliated company according to the shareholding ratio, and the merged company will stop recognizing further losses, and the net worth of the affiliated enterprise using the equity method as of December 31, 2025 is 0 thousand dollars.

2. Investment limit in the mainland area:

At the end of the current period, the cumulative investment amount remitted from Taiwan to the mainland area	The investment amount approved by the Investment Review Committee of the Ministry of Economic Affairs	Investment limits in the mainland area in accordance with the regulations of the Investment Review Committee of the Ministry of Economic Affairs
(Note 4).	(Note 4).	(Note 4).

Note 4: Since the Company is an overseas company of the Republic of China, there is no investment limit in the Mainland area.

3. Major transactions with mainland investment companies directly or indirectly through third-region enterprises: Detailed in the attached tabletwo。

4. Situations in which a mainland investment company directly or indirectly provides endorsements, guarantees, or collateral through enterprises in third regions:None。

5. Financing facilities provided directly and indirectly with mainland investment companies through third regions: Table 1 for details.

6. Other transactions that have a material impact on profit or loss or financial position for the period: None.