Stock Code：4192

SynCore Biotechnology Co., Ltd and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements for

the Three Months Ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

and Independent Auditors' Review Report

(Translation)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REVIEW REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders

SynCore Biotechnology Co., Ltd

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of SynCore Biotechnology Co., Ltd and its subsidiaries (the "Company") as of March 31, 2026 and 2025 and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income for three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, and for three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, of changes in equity and cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the consolidated financial statements based on our reviews.

Scope of Review

We conducted our reviews in accordance with the Standards on Review Engagements of the Republic of China 2410 "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity". A review of consolidated financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our reviews, nothing has come to our attention that caused us to believe that the accompanying consolidated financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as of March 31, 2026 and 2025, and its consolidated financial performance for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" and International Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

The engagement partners on the reviews resulting in this independent auditors' review report are Chin Feng Lin and Ya Chuan Chang.

Crowe (TW) CPAs

Taipei, Taiwan

Republic of China

May 5, 2026

For the convenience of readers and for information purpose only, the auditor's report and the accompanying financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the republic of China. In the event of any discrepancy between the English version and the original Chinese version or any differences in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

SynCore Biotechnology Co., Ltd and Subsidiaries
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		March 31, 2026		December 31, 2025		March 31, 2025	
ASSETS	Note	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
CURRENT ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	6 (1)	$ 149,115	58	$ 157,334	61	$ 190,235	63
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6 (2)	7,077	3	7,071	3	6,987	2
Notes receivable, net	6 (3)	854	-	549	-	118	-
Accounts receivable, net	6 (4) and (17)、7 (2)	4,993	2	5,588	2	2,498	1
Inventories	6 (5)	7,511	3	9,675	4	11,539	4
Prepayments	6 (6)、7 (2)	34,690	14	34,804	14	36,872	12
Other current assets	7(2)	216	-	243	-	497	-
Total current assets		204,456	80	215,264	84	248,746	82
NONCURRENT ASSETS							
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6 (7)	-	-	-	-	2,690	1
Property, plant and equipment	6 (8)	878	-	1,094	1	1,587	-
Right-of-use assets	6 (9)、7 (2)	14,853	6	1,911	1	9,089	3
Intangible assets	6 (10)	35,310	14	36,986	14	42,129	14
Refundable deposits		447	-	447	-	60	-
Total noncurrent assets		51,488	20	40,438	16	55,555	18
TOTAL		$ 255,944	100	$ 255,702	100	$ 304,301	100
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY							
CURRENT LIABILITIES							
Current contract liabilities	6(17)	$ 2,042	1	$ 826	-	$ -	-
Notes payable		41	-	147	-	132	-
Accounts payable		1,052	-	1,057	1	10,014	3
Other payable	6(11)、7 (2)	4,687	2	5,462	2	4,911	2
Lease liabilities - current	6 (9)、7(2)	9,485	4	1,950	1	9,178	3
Other current liabilities		605	-	632	-	212	-
Total current liabilities		17,912	7	10,074	4	24,447	8
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES							
Lease liabilities - noncurrent	6 (9)、7(2)	5,383	2	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities		23,295	9	10,074	4	24,447	8
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF THE PARENT							
Capital stock	6 (13)	351,645	137	351,645	137	351,645	115
Capital surplus	6 (14)	12,624	5	12,624	5	66,907	22
Retained earnings							
Accumulated deficit	6 (15)	(95,290)	(37)	(82,316)	(32)	(67,940)	(22)
Others	6(16)						
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements		79	-	84	-	63	-
Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at FVTOCI		(36,409)	(14)	(36,409)	(14)	(70,821)	(23)
Total others		(36,330)	(14)	(36,325)	(14)	(70,758)	(23)
Total equity		232,649	91	245,628	96	279,854	92
TOTAL		$ 255,944	100	$ 255,702	100	$ 304,301	100

(The accompanying notes are integral part of the consolidated financial statements)

SynCore Biotechnology Co., Ltd and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		For the Three Months Ended March 31					
		2026			2025		
ITEM	Note		Amount	%		Amount	%
NET REVENUE	6 (17)、7(2)	$	6,122	100	$	5,386	100
COST OF REVENUE	6 (5) and (20)、7(2)		(2,201)	(36)		(2,104)	(39)
GROSS PROFIT			3,921	64		3,282	61
OPERATING EXPENSES	6 (12) and (20)、7 (2)						
Marketing			(6,350)	(104)		(5,544)	(103)
General and administrative			(4,969)	(81)		(5,208)	(96)
Research and development			(5,945)	(97)		(6,188)	(115)
Expected credit impairment loss	6(4)		(64)	(1)		-	-
Total operating expenses			(17,328)	(283)		(16,940)	(314)
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS			(13,407)	(219)		(13,658)	(253)
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES							
Interest income	6(18)		415	7		380	7
Other income			-	-		2	-
Other gains and losses	6 (19)		52	1		(330)	(6)
Finance costs	6 (21)、7(2)		(34)	(1)		(51)	(1)
Total non-operating income and expenses			433	7		1	-
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX			(12,974)	(212)		(13,657)	(253)
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	6 (22)		-	-		-	-
NET LOSS			(12,974)	(212)		(13,657)	(253)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)							
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:							
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	6 (16)		-	-		(1,218)	(22)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:							
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	6 (16)		(5)	-		41	-
Other comprehensive loss for the period, net of income tax			(5)	-		(1,177)	(22)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		$	(12,979)	(212)	$	(14,834)	(275)
NET INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO:							
Shareholders of the parent		$	(12,974)	(212)	$	(13,657)	(253)
Noncontrolling interests		$	-	-	$	-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO:							
Shareholders of the parent		$	(12,979)	(212)	$	(14,834)	(275)
Noncontrolling interests		$	-	-	$	-	-
LOSS PER SHARE							
Basic loss per share	6 (23)	$	(0.37)		$	(0.39)	

(The accompanying notes are integral part of the consolidated financial statements)

SynCore Biotechnology Co., Ltd and Subsidiaries
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ITEM	Capital Stock				Others		
	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Accumulated Deficit	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized Gain(Loss) on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Total Equity
Balance, January 1, 2025	$ 351,645	$ 66,907	$ (54,283)	$ 22	$ (69,603)	$ 294,688
Net loss for the three months ended March 31, 2025	-	-	(13,657)	-	-	(13,657)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the three months ended March 31, 2025 net of income tax	-	-	-	41	(1,218)	(1,177)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the three months ended March 31, 2025	-	-	(13,657)	41	(1,218)	(14,834)
Balance, March 31, 2025	$ 351,645	$ 66,907	$ (67,940)	$ 63	$ (70,821)	$ 279,854
Balance, January 1, 2026	$ 351,645	$ 12,624	$ (82,316)	$ 84	$ (36,409)	$ 245,628
Net loss for the three months ended March 31, 2026	-	-	(12,974)	-	-	(12,974)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the three months ended March 31, 2026 net of income tax	-	-	-	(5)	-	(5)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the three months ended March 31, 2026	-	-	(12,974)	(5)	-	(12,979)
Balance, March 31, 2026	$ 351,645	$ 12,624	$ (95,290)	$ 79	$ (36,409)	$ 232,649

(The accompanying notes are integral part of the consolidated financial statements)

SynCore Biotechnology Co., Ltd and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ITEM	For the three months ended March 31, 2026	For the three months ended March 31, 2025
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss before income tax	$ (12,974)	$ (13,657)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	2,628	2,624
Amortization expense	1,748	1,840
Expected credit impairment loss	64	-
Finance costs	34	51
Interest income	(415)	(380)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(4)	-
Gain on Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(6)	(31)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Notes receivable, net	(305)	(22)
Accounts receivable, net	531	(228)
Inventories	2,164	(1,485)
Prepayments	114	(1,693)
Other current assets	93	(76)
Contract liabilities	1,216	-
Notes payable	(106)	(62)
Accounts payable	(5)	697
Other payable	(775)	(731)
Other current liabilities	(27)	40
Cash used in operations	(6,025)	(13,113)
Interest received	349	377
Interest paid	(34)	(51)
Net cash used in operating activities	(5,710)	(12,787)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of		
Property, plant and equipment	(20)	(29)
Intangible assets	(72)	(75)
Proceeds of		
disposal of Property, plant and equipment	4	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(88)	(104)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(2,416)	(2,402)
Net cash provided by financing activities	(2,416)	(2,402)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(5)	41
NET INCREASE(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(8,219)	(15,252)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	157,334	205,487
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	$ 149,115	$ 190,235

(The accompanying notes are integral part of the consolidated financial statements)

SynCore Biotechnology Co., Ltd and Subsidiaries

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED March 31, 2026 and 2025

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

SynCore Biotechnology Co., Ltd (SynCore) was incorporated in the Republic of China ("R.O.C.") on June 26, 2008. SynCore mainly engaged in new drug developing and sale, healthy food developing and sale, medicine inspection, biotechnology service and intellectual property. The main operations of SynCore and its subsidiaries (collectively as "the Company") are described in the Note 4(3.). Sinphar Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd holds 64.26% of SynCore's shares and is the parent entity of the Company.

SynCore's shares have been listed on the Emerging Stock Market of the Taipei Exchange since August 29, 2013. On October 28, 2014, SynCore listed its shares on the Taipei Exchange. The address of its registered office and principal places of business is No.84, Zhongshan Rd., Dongshan Township, Yilan County, Taiwan.

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

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying consolidated financial statements were approved by the Company's board of directors and issued on May 5, 2026.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

(1) Effect of adoption of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) (collectively, the "IFRSs") in issue and endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. (FSC):

The IFRSs endorsed by the FSC and applicable in 2026 are listed below:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective Date Announced by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments"	January 1,2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity"	January 1,2026
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts "	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 "Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9－Comparative Information"	January 1, 2023
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11	January 1, 2026

A. Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments"

(A.) Clarify and add to the application guidance on how to assess whether contractual cash flows of a financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. The amendments further address the assessment on the contractual cash flow that could change subject to a contingent event, for example, interests linked to an ESG metric, as well as the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments.

(B.) Require additional disclosures for financial instruments with contractual terms that that could change contractual cash flows of a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked). Disclosures include a qualitative description of the nature of the contingent event, quantitative information about the possible changes to contractual cash flows as well as the gross carrying amount of financial assets and the amortized cost of financial liabilities subject to those contractual terms.

(C.) Clarify that a financial liability is derecognized on the settlement date and describe the accounting treatment for a financial liability (or part of it) that will be settled in cash using an electronic payment system to be discharged before the settlement date if, and only if, the entity has initiated a payment instruction that has resulted in:

a. The entity having no practical ability to withdraw, stop or cancel the payment instruction.

b. The entity having no practical ability to access the cash to be used for settlement as a result of the payment instruction.

c. The settlement risk associated with the electronic payment system being insignificant.

(D.) Require additional disclosures for equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). It is required to disclose the fair value gain or loss presented in OCI during the reporting period, showing separately the fair value gain or loss that relates to investments derecognized in the reporting period and the fair value gain or loss that relates to investments held at the end of the reporting period. If an entity derecognizes investments in equity instruments measured at FVTOCI during the reporting period, it is now required, under the amendments, to disclose any transfers of the cumulative gain or loss within equity during the reporting period related to the investments derecognized during that reporting period. Also, it is no longer required to disclose the fair value of each equity instruments designated at FVTOCI, this information can be provided by class of instruments.

B. Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity"

The amendments apply to contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity. These contracts are exposed an entity to variability in an underlying amount of electricity because the source of electricity generation depends on uncontrollable natural conditions.

(A.) Clarification of the application of the "own-use" requirement for contracts referencing the purchase or sale of natural electricity :

Some contracts require an enterprise to buy and receipt of electricity when electricity generated, and the design and operation of the market in which the electricity is transacted in may also require unused electricity to be sold within a specified time. The amendments require an enterprise to assess if it has been, its past, current and expected future electricity transactions not exceeding 12 months based on reasonable and supportable information.

An enterprise will be a net purchaser of electricity if it buys sufficient electricity to offset the sales of any unused electricity in the same market in which the electricity is sold. The new amendment requires contracts related to own-use referencing natural-dependent electricity to disclose:

a. The enterprise may faces risks of changes in basic electricity volume and to buy electricity during a delivery interval in which it cannot use the electricity;

b. The estimated future cash flows of unrecognized contractual commitments from buying electricity under these contracts, disclosed in appropriate time bands;

c. Qualitative and quantitative information about the effects on the entity's financial performance for the reporting period.

(B.) Clarification of how contracts referencing natural-dependent electricity designated as hedging instruments can apply hedge accounting:

An entity can designate contract referencing natural-dependent electricity as the hedging instrument in a hedge of forecast electricity transactions, to designate a variable nominal amount of forecast electricity transactions as the hedged item. This designated variable nominal amount must be aligned with the variable amount of nature-dependent electricity expected to be delivered by the generation facility as referenced in the hedging instrument. The cash flows of an in-scope contract designated as the hedging instrument are conditional on the occurrence of the forecast transaction that is designated as the hedged item in accordance with the Amendments, this forecast transaction is presumed to be highly probable.

Natural-dependent as hedging instruments, an entity must disaggregate the information about the terms and conditions of the hedging instruments by risk category required by IFRS 7.

Based on the Company's assessment, the New IFRSs above have no significant effect on the Company's financial position and financial performance.

(2) Impact on the Group of not adopting the amended IFRSs issued and endorsed by the FSC: None.

(3) The impact of the IFRSs issued by IASB but not endorsed by FSC:

The IFRSs issued by IASB but not endorsed by FSC were listed below:

New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations	Effective Date of IASB
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture"	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"	January 1, 2027 (Note)

New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations	Effective Date of IASB
IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability：Disclosures”	January 1, 2027
Amendments to IAS 21 “Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency”	January 1, 2027

Note:On September 25, 2025, the FSC announced that IFRS 18 will take effect starting from January 1, 2028. Domestic entities could elect to apply IFRS 18 for an earlier period after the endorsement of IFRS 18 by the FSC.

Except as described below, the Company assesses the application of the above standards, amendments and interpretations have not material impact on the Company financial position and financial performance.

A. Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”

The amendment resolve the difference between IFRS10 and IAS28, Transactions in which investors sell (invest) assets to their affiliated companies or joint ventures. Depending on the nature of the trading assets, all or part of the disposal gains and losses will be recognized.

(A.) When the assets (invest) traded are in line with the "business", all gains and losses from the disposal will be recognized；

(B.) When the assets (invest) traded are not in line with the "business", only part of the gains and losses from the disposal within the scope of the interests of the non-related investors in the related enterprises or joint ventures can be recognized.

B. IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”

IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements” will replace IAS1 and update the structure of the consolidated income statement. Added new disclosures on management performance measurement, and strengthened the aggregation and segmentation principles applied to the main financial statements and notes.

C. IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures”

IFRS 19 permits eligible subsidiaries to apply reduced disclosure requirements instead of the disclosure requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards.

D. Amendments to IAS 21“Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency ”

This amendment introduces a requirement that when converting amounts (including comparative amounts) from a functional currency of a non hyperinflationary economy into a presentation currency of a hyperinflationary economy, all amounts must be translated using the closing exchange rate at the date of the most recent statement of financial position. The amendment also includes an exception: when both the functional currency and the presentation currency are currencies of hyperinflationary economies, and the foreign operation belongs to an entity whose functional currency is from a non hyperinflationary economy, comparative amounts are exempt from retranslation. In addition, new disclosure requirements are added, including the translation method and aggregated financial information of foreign operations to which the method applies.

As of the date of the consolidated financial statements authorized for issue, the Company continues in evaluating the impact on its financial position and financial performance as a result of the initial adoption of the aforementioned standards or interpretations. The related impact will be disclosed when the Company completes the evaluation

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies except for the compliance statement, basis of preparation, basis of consolidation and new parts listed below, others is the same as note 4 in the consolidation financial statements of 2025. Except for the notes listed. The summary of significant accounting policies listed below is consistent adopted in all reporting periods.

(1.) Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and IAS 34 “Interim Financial Reporting” as endorsed by the FSC.

(2.) Basis of Preparation the Consolidation Financial Statement

A. Except for the following items, the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis:

(A.) The financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss (including derivative financial instruments).

(B.) The financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

B. The preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRSs endorsed by FSC requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a high degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3.) Basis of Consolidation

A. The basis for the preparation of consolidated financial statements

(A.) All subsidiaries are included in the Company's consolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries are the entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Consolidation of subsidiaries begins from the date the Company obtains control of the subsidiaries and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiaries.

(B.) All intra-Company transactions, balances, and unrealized gains or losses are eliminated in full on consolidation. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.

(C.) Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the shareholders of the parent and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the shareholders of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

(D.) Changes in the Company's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Company losing control of the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Company's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount of the non-controlling interests adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity.

(E.) When the Company loses control of a subsidiaries, the Company remeasures any investment retained in the former subsidiaries at its fair value. That fair value is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset or the cost on initial recognition of the associate or joint venture. Any difference between fair value and carrying amount is recognized in profit or loss. All amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiaries are reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as if the related assets or liabilities were disposed of. That is, when the Company loses control of a subsidiaries, all gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiaries should be reclassified from equity to profit or loss, if such gains or losses would be reclassified to profit or loss when the related assets or liabilities are disposed of.

B. The subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements:

		Percentage of Ownership		
Name of Investee	Main Business	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
SynCore Biotechnology Europe GmbH	New drug development and Biotechnology service	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

(A.) The financial statements of the subsidiaries were consolidated based on reviewed financial statements.

(B.) Increase/decrease of subsidiaries: None

C. Subsidiaries not included in the consolidated financial statements: None

D. Adjustments for subsidiaries with different balance sheet dates: None

E. Significant restrictions: None

F. Subsidiaries hold the securities issued by the parent company: None

G. Subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests to the Company: None

(4.) Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax. The interim-period income tax expense is accrued using the tax rate that would be applicable to expected total annual earnings, that is, the estimated average annual effective income tax rate applied to the profit before tax of the interim-period. For a change in the statutory tax rate during the interim period, the effect on tax rate changes and related tax consequence would be accounted consistently and recognized when occurred.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The same significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions have been applied in the Company's consolidated financial statements as those applied in Note 5 of the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1.) Cash and Cash Equivalents

ITEM	31-Mar-26	31-Dec-25	31-Mar-25
Cash on hand	$ 96	$ 94	$ 86
Check deposits	-	8	2
Demand deposits	41,619	41,532	63,666
Cash equivalent			
Time deposits			
(with original maturities within three months)	107,400	115,700	126,481
Total	$ 149,115	$ 157,334	$ 190,235

A. The Company trades with a variety of financial institutions all with high credit quality to disperse credit risk, and the management expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote.

B. The cash and cash equivalents were not pledged.

(2.) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss – current

ITEM	31-Mar-26	31-Dec-25	31-Mar-25
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss			
Beneficiary certificates	$ 6,475	$ 6,475	$ 6,475
Valuation adjustments	602	596	512
Total	$ 7,077	$ 7,071	$ 6,987

A. The financial assets at fair value through profit or loss were not pledged or held as collateral.

B. Please refer to Note 12 for information about the related credit risk management and the valuation techniques.

(3.) Notes Receivable, Net

ITEM	31-Mar-26	31-Dec-25	31-Mar-25
Notes receivable	$ 854	$ 549	$ 118
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	-	-	-
	$ 854	$ 549	$ 118

The notes receivable were not pledged.

(4.) Accounts Receivable, Net

ITEM	31-Mar-26	31-Dec-25	31-Mar-25
Accounts receivable	$ 5,057	$ 5,588	$ 2,498
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(64)	-	-
Accounts receivable, net	$ 4,993	$ 5,588	$ 2,498

A. The Company's average credit terms of accounts receivable were 30 to 210 days, which was determined with factors of customers' industrial environment, business scales and profitability.

B. The accounts receivable were not pledged.

C. The Company applies the simplified approach to provisions for expected credit losses, which permits the use of a lifetime expected credit losses provision for all notes receivable and accounts receivable. The lifetime expected credit losses on accounts receivables are estimated by reference to past default experience with the respective debtors and an analysis of the debtors' current financial positions. According to the past experience of credit loss, there is no significant difference between different customer categories, thus the provision matrix doesn't further distinguish customer categories, and is set up the expected credit loss ratio by the past due days.

The following table details the loss allowance of notes receivable and accounts receivable based on the Company's provision matrix (including related parties).

March 31, 2026	Expected Credit Loss Ratio	Gross Carrying Amount	Loss Allowance (Lifetime ECL)	Amortized Cost
Not past due	0%~1%	$ 5,582	$ 31	$ 5,551
0 to 60 days	5%	277	14	263
61 to 120 days	30%	34	10	24
121 to 180 days	50%	18	9	9
Over 181 days	100%	-	-	-
Total		$ 5,911	$ 64	$ 5,847

December 31, 2025	Expected Credit Loss Ratio	Gross Carrying Amount	Loss Allowance (Lifetime ECL)	Amortized Cost
Not past due	0%~1%	$ 5,916	$ -	$ 5,916
0 to 60 days	5%	148	-	148
61 to 120 days	30%	73	-	73
121 to 180 days	50%	-	-	-
Over 181 days	100%	-	-	-
Total		$ 6,137	$ -	$ 6,137

March 31, 2025	Expected Credit Loss Ratio	Gross Carrying Amount	Loss Allowance (Lifetime ECL)	Amortized Cost
Not past due	0%~1%	$ 2,616	$ -	$ 2,616
0 to 60 days	5%	-	-	-
61 to 120 days	30%	-	-	-
121 to 180 days	50%	-	-	-
Over 181 days	100%	-	-	-
Total		$ 2,616	$ -	$ 2,616

D. The movements of the loss allowances of notes receivable and accounts receivable, including those from related parties, were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended	
	31-Mar -26	31-Mar-25
Balance at January 1	$ -	$ -
Add: Recognition of impairment losses	64	-
Balance at March 31	$ 64	$ -

E. Please refer to Note 12 for information about the related credit risk management and the valuation techniques.

(5.) Inventories

ITEM	31-Mar-26	31-Dec-25	31-Mar-25
Merchandise	$ 240	$ 254	$ -
Finished goods	4,995	7,134	8,867
Work in process	-	-	115
Raw materials	2,251	2,262	2,513
Materials	25	25	44
Total	$ 7,511	$ 9,675	$ 11,539

A. Cost of revenue related to inventories recognized in profit or loss as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended	
ITEM	31-Mar -26	31-Mar -25
Cost of revenue and services	$ 2,437	$ 2,095
Loss on decline (gain on reversal) in market value of inventories	(238)	-
Loss on physical inventory	-	9
Loss on inventory scrapped	2	-
Total	$ 2,201	$ 2,104

B. No inventories were pledged.

(6.) Prepayments

ITEM	31-Mar -26	31-Dec-25	31-Mar -25
Office Supplies	$ 17	$ 19	$ 8
Offset Against Business Tax Payable	33,303	33,340	33,089
Other Prepayments	370	445	2,775
Prepayment for purchases	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	$ 34,690	$ 34,804	$ 36,872

(7.) Financial Assets at Fair Value through other comprehensive income – Non-current

ITEM	31-Mar -26	31-Dec-25	31-Mar -25
Equity instruments			
Foreign publicly traded stocks	$ -	$ -	$ 37,102
Foreign unlisted preference share	36,409	36,409	36,409
Subtotal	36,409	36,409	73,511
Valuation adjustments	(36,409)	(36,409)	(70,821)
Total	$ -	$ -	$ 2,690

A. These investments in equity instruments are held for long-term strategic purposes. Accordingly, the management elected to designate these investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI as they believed that recognizing short-term fluctuations from these investments' fair value in profit or loss would not be consistent with the Company's strategy of holding these investments for long-term purposes.

B. The financial assets at FVTOCI was not pledged or held as collateral.

C. Please refer to Note 12 for information about the related credit risk management and the valuation techniques.

D. In April 2025, the Company disposed of its investment in ordinary shares of Medigene for consideration of NT$541 thousand, measured at fair value. The cumulative loss of NT$36,561 thousand, previously recognized in other equity in respect of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, was transferred to retained earnings.

(8.) Property, Plant and Equipment

	Machinery	Transportation	Office Equipment	Lease Improvement	Total
Cost					
1-Jan-26	$ 28,249	$ 4,200	$ 7,188	$ 18,381	$ 58,018
Additions	-	-	20	-	20
Disposals	-	-	(594)	-	(594)
31-Mar-26	$ 28,249	$ 4,200	$ 6,614	$ 18,381	$ 57,444
1-Jan-25	$ 28,153	$ 4,200	$ 7,052	$ 18,381	$ 57,786
Additions	-	-	29	-	29
31-Mar-25	$ 28,153	$ 4,200	$ 7,081	$ 18,381	$ 57,815
Accumulated Depreciation and impairment					
1-Jan-26	$ 28,072	$ 3,601	$ 6,870	$ 18,381	$ 56,924
Depreciation	23	175	38	-	236
Disposals	-	-	(594)	-	(594)
31-Mar-26	$ 28,095	$ 3,776	$ 6,314	$ 18,381	$ 56,566
1-Jan-25	$ 27,996	$ 2,901	$ 6,719	$ 18,381	$ 55,997
Depreciation	17	176	38	-	231
31-Mar-25	$ 28,013	$ 3,077	$ 6,757	$ 18,381	$ 56,228
Carrying Amount					
31-Mar-26	$ 154	$ 424	$ 300	$ -	$ 878
31-Dec-25	$ 177	$ 599	$ 318	$ -	$ 1,094
31-Mar-25	$ 140	$ 1,123	$ 324	$ -	$ 1,587

A. The property, plant and equipment were not pledged or held as collateral.

B. The property, plant and equipment were depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives as follows:

Machinery: 3 Years

Transportation: 5 Years

Office Equipment: 3~6 Years

Lease Improvement: 3~5 Years

(9.) Lease Agreement

The Company signed lease agreements with the parent entity (SINPHAR PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD.) about the office and laboratory lease as follows：

A. Right-of-use assets

ITEM	31-Mar -26	31-Dec-25	31-Mar -25
Buildings	$ 15,334	$ 15,348	$ 15,348
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(481)	(13,437)	(6,259)
Net	$ 14,853	$ 1,911	$ 9,089

ITEM	For the Three Months Ended 31-Mar -26	For the Three Months Ended 31-Mar -25
Right-of-use assets Additions	$ 15,334	$ 3,792

ITEM	For the Three Months Ended 31-Mar -26	For the Three Months Ended 31-Mar -25
Right-of-use assets Accumulated Depreciation	$ 2,392	$ 2,393

B. Lease liabilities

ITEM	31-Mar -26	31-Dec-25	31-Mar -25
Carrying Amount			
Current	$ 9,485	$ 1,950	$ 9,178
Non-current	$ 5,383	$ -	$ -

The following table details the discount rate interval of lease liabilities.

ITEM	31-Mar -26	31-Dec-25	31-Mar -25
Buildings	3.1190%~3.2440%	3.1190%~3.244%	3.1190%~3.2440%

Please refer to Note 12(3) for information about the maturity of lease liabilities.

C. Important leasing activities and terms

The Company leases buildings mainly for the use of office and laboratory with lease terms from March 1, 2024 to February 28, 2028. According to the lease contracts, the Company could not lease out the right-of-use assets to others without consent of the lessor.

As of Mar 31, 2026, there was no indication that the right-of-use assets were impaired, therefore the Company did not assess impairment.

(10.) Intangible Assets

	Software	Technology Licenses	Total
Cost			
1-Jan-26	$ 189	$ 344,344	$ 344,533
Additions	72	-	72
31-Mar-26	$ 261	$ 344,344	$ 344,605
1-Jan-25	$ 249	$ 344,344	$ 344,593
Additions	75	-	75
Disposals	(150)	-	(150)
31-Mar-25	$ 174	$ 344,344	$ 344,518
Accumulated amortization and impairment			
1-Jan-26	$ 115	$ 307,432	$ 307,547
Amortization	44	1,704	1,748
31-Mar-26	$ 159	$ 309,136	$ 309,295
1-Jan-25	$ 162	$ 300,537	$ 300,699
Amortization	56	1,784	1,840
Disposals	(150)	-	(150)
31-Mar-25	$ 68	$ 302,321	$ 302,389
Carrying Amount			
31-Mar-26	$ 102	$ 35,208	$ 35,310
31-Dec-25	$ 74	$ 36,912	$ 36,986
31-Mar-25	$ 106	$ 42,023	$ 42,129

The aforementioned technology licenses were licensed by the National Health Research Institutes (NHRI) and were acquired from a German company “Medigene”. The main purpose of these technologies were to develop new drug for anticancer.

(11.) Other payable

ITEM	31-Mar -26	31-Dec-25	31-Mar -25
Salaries payable	$ 2,188	$ 2,892	$ 2,226
Other employee benefit payable	823	850	727
Others	1,676	1,720	1,958
Total	$ 4,687	$ 5,462	$ 4,911

(12.) Pension

A. The plan under the Labor Pension Act (the "Act") is deemed as a defined contribution plan managed by the Government. Pursuant to the Act, SynCore has made monthly contributions equal to 6% of each employee's monthly salary to employees' pension accounts.

B. The Company recognized expense of NT$ 336 thousand and NT$ 294 thousand for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

(13.) Capital Stock

A. Movement in the number of the Company's ordinary shares (in thousand) and amounts outstanding are as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended 31-Mar-26	
	Issued and paid shares (in thousands)	Issued capital
1-Jan-26	35,165	$ 351,645
31-Mar -26	35,165	$ 351,645

	For the Three Months Ended 31-Mar-25	
	Issued and paid shares (in thousands)	Issued capital
1-Jan-25	35,165	$ 351,645
31-Mar -25	35,165	$ 351,645

For implementing the clinical trial development program of SB05 PC pancreatic cancer new drug and other operational demands, the Company raised capital from private placement from 2018 to 2021. The information is as follows:

Year	Shareholder's Meeting Date	Subscription Base Date	Privately Placed Equity Shares (in thousands)	Privately Placed Equity shares held after Capital reduction (in thousands)	Consideration Per Share
2018	June 19, 2018	August 2, 2018	13,500	3,607	24.0
2019	June 19, 2019	August 20, 2019	14,000	3,740	24.5
2020	May 7, 2020	June 19, 2020	9,210	2,461	38.0
2021	May 7, 2020	March 24, 2021	8,500	2,271	41.0

The privately placed equity shares are handled in accordance with the provisions of Article 43-8 of the Securities and Exchange Act and could be transferred after three years from the date of delivery of the privately placed equity shares. Except for the private placement of new shares subject to the provisions of the Act, its rights and obligations are the same as the outstanding shares.

B. As of March 31, 2026, the Company's authorized capital was NT$ 1,500,000 thousand and 150,000 thousand shares.

(14.) Capital Surplus

ITEM	31-Mar-26	31-Dec-25	31-Mar-25
Additional paid-in capital	$ 12,624	$ 12,624	$ 66,907

Under the Company Act, the capital surplus generated from excess of the issuance price over the par value of capital stock and donations may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Company has no deficit, such capital surplus may be distributed as stock dividends or cash dividends. Further, the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Law requires that the amount of capital surplus to be capitalized mentioned above should not exceed a certain percentage of SynCore's paid in capital each year. Capital surplus should not be used to cover accumulated deficit unless the legal reserve is insufficient.

The resolutions of 2025 and 2024 deficit compensation have been approved by SynCore's Board of Directors and shareholders in its meeting held on March 10, 2026 and June 20, 2025, respectively. The deficit covered by the capital surplus amounted to NT$ 12,624 thousand and NT$ 54,283 thousand, respectively.

(15.) Accumulated Deficit and Dividend Policy

A. When allocating the net profits in each fiscal year, SynCore shall be first utilized for paying taxes, offsetting losses of previous years, and then setting aside the 1) legal capital reserve at 10% of the profits left over, until the accumulated legal capital reverse equals SynCore's paid-in capital; 2) special capital reverse in accordance with relevant laws or regulations or as requested by the authorities in charge; and 3) balance left over shall be allocated according to the resolution of the board of directors and the shareholders' meeting.

B. To consider about the economic circumstances, development phase, and future business expansion, dividends will be allocated in consideration of future capital expenditure and cash forecast. However, cash dividends are limited to over 10% of total dividends distributed.

C. The appropriation for legal capital reserve shall be made until the reserve equals the Company's paid-in capital. The reserve may be used to offset deficit, or be distributed as dividends in cash or stocks for the portion in excess of 25% of the paid-in capital if the Company incurs no loss.

D. Pursuant to existing regulation, SynCore is required to set aside additional special capital reverse equivalent to the debit balance of the other components of stockholders' equity, such as the accumulated balance of foreign currency translation reverse, loss from changes in fair value of hedging instruments in cash, and unrealized valuation loss from equity instrument financial assets, etc. (excluding the treasure stock transactions). For the subsequent decrease in the deduction amount to stockholders' equity, and special reverse appropriated may be reversed to the extent that the net debit balance reverses.

E. The information about the resolutions approved by Board of Directors and the meeting of shareholders is available at the Market Observation Post System website.

(16.) Others Equity Items

ITEM	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Total
1-Jan-26	$ 84	$ (36,409)	$ (36,325)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	(5)	-	(5)
31-Mar-26	$ 79	$ (36,409)	$ (36,330)

ITEM	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Total
1-Jan-25	$ 22	$ (69,603)	$ (69,581)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	41	-	41
Equity Instrument at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	-	(1,218)	(1,218)
31-Mar -25	$ 63	$ (70,821)	$ (70,758)

(17.) Net Revenue

ITEM	For the Three Months Ended 31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Net revenue from the sale of goods	$ 5,904	$ 5,335
Net revenue from technology service	218	51
Total	$ 6,122	$ 5,386

A. The Company’s main sales location is domestic, and its sales revenue by product category is broken down as follows:

ITEM	For the Three Months Ended 31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Pharmaceutical	$ 2,388	$ 2,413
Healthy food	3,516	2,922
Technology service	218	51
Total	$ 6,122	$ 5,386

B. Contract Balance

The contract liabilities in relation to contract revenue were as follows:

ITEM	31-Mar -26	31-Dec-25	31-Mar-25	1-Jan-25
Accounts receivable Note 6(4)	$ 4,933	$ 5,588	$ 2,498	$ 2,270
Contract liabilities-current				
Merchandise sales	$ 2,042	$ 826	$ -	$ -

(A.) Changes in contract liabilities mainly result from the time difference between the performance obligation satisfied and the customer’s payment.

(B.) Revenue from opening contract liabilities - sales of goods recognized as revenue in the current period:

ITEM	For the Three Months Ended 31-Mar -26	31- Mar -25
Amounts from opening contract liabilities –Merchandise sales	$ 253	$ -

(18.) Interest Income

ITEM	For the Three Months Ended 31-Mar -26	31- Mar -25
Bank Deposit	$ 415	$ 380

(19.) Other Gains and Losses

ITEM	For the Three Months Ended 31-Mar -26	31- Mar -25
Net currency exchange gain(loss)	$ 42	$ (361)
Gains on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6	31
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	4	-
Total	$ 52	$ (330)

(20.) Employee Benefits Expense, Depreciation and Amortization

ITEM	For the Three Months Ended 31-Mar -26 Cost of revenue	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits expense			
Salaries and wages	$ 52	$ 6,700	$ 6,752
Labor and health insurance	-	670	670
Pensions	-	336	336
Other employee benefits	-	330	330
Depreciation	-	2,628	2,628
Amortization	-	1,748	1,748
Total	$ 52	$ 12,412	$ 12,464

ITEM	For the Three Months Ended 31-Mar -25 Cost of revenue	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits expense			
Salaries and wages	$ 9	$ 5,646	$ 5,655
Labor and health insurance	-	575	575
Pensions	-	294	294
Other employee benefits	-	316	316
Depreciation	-	2,624	2,624
Amortization	-	1,840	1,840
Total	$ 9	$ 11,295	$ 11,304

A. SynCore shall allocate remuneration to directors and compensation to employees of SynCore no more than 2% and 2%~8% of income before income tax during the period, respectively.

B. As of March 31, 2026, no employee's compensation (bonus) and directors' and supervisors' remuneration were accrued for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 due to the accumulated deficit.

C. The information about the appropriations of SynCore's compensation to employees and remuneration to directors and supervisors resolved by the board of directors meeting is available at the Market Observation Post System website.

(21.) Finance Costs

ITEM	For the Three Months Ended 31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Interest expense - bank loans	$ -	$ 3
Interest expense - lease liabilities	34	48
Total	$ 34	$ 51

(22.) Income Tax

A. The Company did not recognize income tax in income and other comprehensive income.

B. The tax authorities have examined income tax return of SynCore through 2023.

(23.) Loss Per Share

ITEM	For the Three Months Ended 31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Basic loss per share:		
Loss for the period attributable to owners of the Company	$ (12,974)	$ (13,657)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (in thousands)	35,165	35,165
Basic loss per share (Unit: NT$ Per Share)	$ (0.37)	$ (0.39)

7. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The Company's parent and ultimate controlling party is SINPHAR PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD., which holds 64.26% of ordinary shares of the Company. SINPHAR PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD. has prepared a consolidated financial report for public.

(1.) Related party name and categories

Related Party Categories	Relationship
SINPHAR PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD (SINPHAR)	Parent entity
Board of Directors, General Manager and Vice General Manger	Key Management Personnel

(2.) Significant transaction with related parties

A. Revenue

Related Party Categories	For the Three Months Ended 31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Parent entity/SINPHAR	$ 218	$ 51

The prices of sales with related parties were not significantly different from those of sold to third parties, and the receive term is 30 days.

B. Purchases of goods

Related Party Categories	For the Three Months Ended 31-Mar-26	For the Three Months Ended 31-Mar-25
Parent entity/SINPHAR	$ -	$ 3,279

The prices of purchase and commission processing with related parties were not significantly different from those of purchased from third parties, and the payment term is 30 days.

C. Operating Expense

Related Party Categories	For the Three Months Ended 31-Mar-26	For the Three Months Ended 31-Mar-25
Parent entity/SINPHAR	$ 1,810	$ 2,793

D. Receivables to related parties

Item	Related Party Categories	31-Mar-26	31-Dec-25	31-Mar-25
Accounts receivable	Parent entity/SINPHAR	$ 124	$ -	$ -
Other current assets	Parent entity/SINPHAR	$ -	$ 94	$ -

E. Payables to related parties

Item	Related Party Categories	31-Mar-26	31-Dec-25	31-Mar-25
Other payable	Parent entity/SINPHAR	$ 330	$ 310	$ 16
	Key Management Personnel	48	56	56
	Total	$ 378	$ 366	$ 72

F. Prepayments

Related Party Categories	31-Mar-26	31-Dec-25	31-Mar-25
Parent entity/SINPHAR	$ -	$ -	$ 2,469

G. Other Transaction

(A.) For the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, SINPHAR paid software fee and inspection fee in advance for the Company amounted to NT$ 510 thousand, NT$ 83 thousand, respectively.

(B.) For the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, SynCore paid utility bills on behalf of SINPHAR amounted NT$ 33 thousand, NT$ 39 thousand, respectively.

H. Lease arrangements

Please refer to Note 6.(9.) and 6.(21.) for the information about the Company leasing office and laboratory from the parent entity SINPHAR for operation. According to contract, the rental fee was determined based on rental rate of the nearby area and paid monthly.

I. Endorsements/guarantees Obtain

Information about the Company’s endorsements by the parent entity SINPHAR is as follows:

Related Party Categories	31-Mar-26 Endorsement/Guarantee Provided	31-Mar-26 Used Balance	31-Mar-26 Unused Balance
Parent entity/SINPHAR	$ 200,000	$ -	$ 200,000

Related Party Categories	31-Dec-25 Endorsement/Guarantee Provided	31-Dec-25 Used Balance	31-Dec-25 Unused Balance
Parent entity/SINPHAR	$ 200,000	$ -	$ 200,000

Related Party Categories	31-Mar-25 Endorsement/Guarantee Provided	Used Balance	Unused Balance
Parent entity/SINPHAR	$ 250,000	$ -	$ 250,000

(3.) Compensation of key management personnel

ITEM	For the Three Months Ended 31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Salary and short-term employee benefits	$ 1,575	$ 1,561

8. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL OR FOR SECURITY: None.

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

In addition to those disclosed in other notes, significant commitments and contingencies of the Company as of March 31, 2026 were as follows:

(1.) The National Health Research Institutes (NHRI) and the Company entered into an exclusive license contract to transfer a new anticancer drug developing technology to SynCore in August 2008. According to this contract, after the authorized drug approved for commercialization, the Company will pay a certain percentage of net revenue for sales royalty fee, except for the fixed amounted license fee.

(2.) MacuCLEAR (an American company) and the Company entered into the technology license contract to obtain the exclusive license of prescription to manufacture and market the new drug for dry age-related macular degeneration in Asia and Australia in November 2011. According to this contract, the Company will pay a certain percentage of sales profit for sales royalty fee.

(3.) Medigene (a German company) and the Company entered into the agreement for the license of phase Ⅲ clinical trial and collaboration development of the new anticancer drug “EndoTAG-1” (SB05) on 6 July 2012. Based on the business developing strategy, the Company had revised the partial terms and conditions of the agreement with Medigene. The final revised agreement state that the Company obtained the complete rights of the EndoTAG technology platform (including developing the original item (SB05) and its derivative diseases, new item for diseases, new technology platform and new derivatives). The license fee was on a country-by-country basis no more than EUR 4,000 thousand and on the basis of certain percentage of net sales after the new drug (SB05) approved for commercialization.

10. SIGNIFICANT LOSSES FROM DISASTERS: None.

11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER REPORTING PERIOD: None.

12. OTHER INFORMATION

(1.) Explanation of seasonal or periodic impact on interim operation

There is no seasonal or cyclical impact on the operation of the Company.

(2.) Capital management

The Company’s overall capital management strategy remains unchanged. Please refer to Note 12(1) of the Consolidated Financial Statements for year ended December 31, 2025.

(3.) Financial instruments

A. Financial Risk of financial instrument.

Financial risk management objectives and polices

The Company's risk management objectives are to manage the market risk (including foreign currency risk, interest risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk related to its operating activities. The Company identifies, measures and manages the aforementioned risks and mitigates the disadvantage impact on financial performance.

The material treasury activities are reviewed by Audit Committees and/or Board of Directors in accordance with procedures required by relevant regulations or internal controls. During the implementation of such plans, Corporate Treasury function must comply with certain treasury procedures that provide guiding principles for overall financial risk management and segregation of duties.

Nature and extent of significant financial risks

(A.) Market risk

a. Foreign currency risk

(a.) Nature and extent of significant financial risks remains unchanged. Please refer to Note 12(2.) of the Consolidated Financial Statements for year ended December 31, 2025.

(b.) Foreign currency exposure and sensitivity analysis

(i)Information on foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities materially affected by significant exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

	31-Mar-26		
	Foreign Currencies (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount (In Thousands)
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NT$	$ 64	31.995	$ 2,061
EUR:NT$	57	36.71	2,100
Non-monetary items			
EUR:NT$	-	-	-
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
EUR:NT$	$ 36	36.71	$ 1,306

	31-Dec-25		
	Foreign Currencies (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount (In Thousands)
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NT$	$ 64	31.43	$ 2,024
EUR:NT$	57	36.9	2,110
Non-monetary items			
EUR:NT$	-	-	-
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
EUR:NT$	$ 33	36.9	$ 1,234

	31-Mar-25		
	Foreign Currencies (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount (In Thousands)
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NT$	$ 201	33.205	$ 6,687
EUR:NT$	42	35.97	1,508
Non-monetary items			
EUR:NT$	75	35.97	2,690
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
EUR:NT$	$ 283	35.97	$ 10,187

(ii) The consolidated company's exposure to foreign exchange market risk resulting from significant exchange rate fluctuations is analyzed as follows:

Sensitivity analysis	For the Three Months Ended 31-Mar-26			For the Three Months Ended 31-Mar-25		
	Extent of variation	Impact on Profit or loss	Impact on Equity	Extent of variation	Impact on Profit or loss	Impact on Equity
Financial assets						
Monetary items						
USD:NT$	1%	$ 21	$ -	1%	$ 67	$ -
EUR:NT$	1%	21	-	1%	15	-
Non-monetary items						
EUR:NT$	1%	-	-	1%	-	27
Financial liabilities						
Monetary items						
EUR:NT$	1%	$ 13	$ -	1%	$ 102	$ -

If New Taiwan dollar strengthened against the relevant currency and all other variables were held constant, there would be an equal and opposite impact on profit or loss and other equity as of March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025.

(iii.) Since there were varieties of foreign currencies within the Company, the Company disclosed the summarized foreign exchange gain (loss) information of monetary items. The realized and unrealized foreign exchange gain (loss) were NT$ 42 thousand and NT$ (361) thousand for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

(iv.) The Company believes the unrealized exchange gain (loss) of fluctuation risk on foreign currency monetary item is insignificant.

b. Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk primarily related to its investment in instruments classified as financial assets at FVTPL and financial assets at FVTOCI.

The Company primarily invested in the foreign publicly traded and unlisted stocks and the domestic beneficiary certificates. The instruments prices are affected by the uncertainties of the investment targets' future value.

Assuming a hypothetical increase/decrease of 1% in prices of the equity instruments at the end of the reporting period, the other comprehensive income for the three months ended March 31, 2025 would have increased/decreased by NT$ 27 thousand as they were classified as financial assets at FVTOCI.

Assuming a hypothetical increase/decrease of 1% in prices of the beneficiary certificate at the end of the reporting period, the net loss for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 would have increased/decreased by NT$ 71 thousand and NT$ 70 thousand , respectively, as they were classified as financial assets at FVTPL.

c. Interest rate risk

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk primarily arises from its investment positions and financial liabilities. The carrying amounts of interest-bearing financial instruments held by the Group as of the reporting date were as follows:

ITEM	Carrying Amount		
	31-Mar-26	31-Dec-25	31-Mar-25
Fair value interest rate risk			
Financial assets	$ 107,400	$ 115,700	$ 126,481
Financial liabilities	-	-	-
Net	$ 107,400	$ 115,700	$ 126,481

ITEM	Carrying Amount 31-Mar-26	31-Dec-25	31-Mar-25
Cash flow interest rate risk			
Financial assets	$ 41,619	$ 41,532	$ 63,666
Financial liabilities	-	-	-
Net	$ 41,619	$ 41,532	$ 63,666

(a.) Sensitivity analysis: Fair value interest rate risk

The Company did not designate any fixed interest rate financial instruments as fair value through profit or loss and derivatives instruments (interest rate swaps) to hedge its exposures to changes in fair values. As such, changes in interest rate would not affect the net income and the other comprehensive income at the end of the reporting period.

(b.) Sensitivity analysis: Cash flow interest rate risk

The Company's financial instruments at floating interest rate were assets (liabilities) at floating interest rate. Therefore, changes in interest rate would affect the future cash flows. Assuming a hypothetical increase/decrease 1% in interest rates, the net income for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 would increase/decrease by NT$ 104 thousand and NT$ 159 thousand, respectively.

(B.) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial losses to the Company. The Company is exposed to credit risk from operating activities, primarily from account receivables, and from investing activities, primarily from bank deposits, fixed-income investments and other financial instruments. The Company managed the credit risk separately for business related and financial related risk.

a. Business related credit risk:

To maintain the quality of account receivable, the Company has established related credit risk management procedure. The risk assessment of individual customer includes evaluating financial position, internal evaluation, historical trading records and economic circumstance which could affect the payment ability of the customer. The Company may choose to strengthen overall risk management including collection in advance or credit insurance to mitigate the credit risk of certain customers.

b. Financial credit risk:

The financial department of the Company regularly monitors and reviews the credit risk of bank deposit and other financial instruments. The Company mitigates its exposure by selecting counterparties (banks, financial institutions, company organizations and government authorities) with well credit and investment-grade credit ratings. The credit risk is insignificant. The Company has no debt instrument classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets at FVTOCI.

(a.) Concentration of credit risk

As of March 31, 2026, December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, accounts receivable from the top 10 customers represent 14.58%,9.13% and 21.40% of total accounts receivables of the Company, respectively. The Company believes the concentration risk is insignificant for the remaining accounts receivable.

(b.) Expected credit impairment losses measurement

(i.)Accounts receivable：Simplified approach, please refer to Note 6(4).

(ii.)Judgment on whether credit risk increasing significantly: None.

(C.) Liquidity risk

a. Liquidity risk management

The Company's objective of managing liquidity risk is to maintain sufficient cash and cash equivalents required for operations, high liquidity securities, and bank financing lines for operations, and to ensure that the Company has sufficient financial flexibility.

b. Maturity analysis of financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities	31-Mar-26 Less than 6 Months	6－12 Months	1－2 Years	2－5 Years	Over 5 Years	Contractual Cash flows	Carrying Amount
Note payable	$ 41	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 41	$ 41
Accounts payable	1,052	-	-	-	-	1,052	1,052
Other payable	1,676	-	-	-	-	1,676	1,676
Lease liabilities	4,900	4,900	5,456	-	-	15,256	14,868
Total	$ 7,669	$ 4,900	$ 5,456	$ -	$ -	$ 18,025	$ 17,637

Information about lease liability maturity analysis is as follows:

	Less than 1 Year	1－5 Years	5－10 Years	10－15 Years	15－20 Years	Over 20 Years	Total undiscounted lease payments
Lease liabilities	$ 9,800	$ 5,456	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 15,256

Non-derivative financial liabilities	31-Dec-25 Less than 6 Months	6－12 Months	1－2 Years	2－5 Years	Over 5 Years	Contractual Cash flows	Carrying Amount
Note payable	$ 147	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 147	$ 147
Accounts payable	1,057	-	-	-	-	1,057	1,057
Other payable	1,720	-	-	-	-	1,720	1,720
Lease liabilities	1,954	-	-	-	-	1,954	1,950
Total	$ 4,878	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 4,878	$ 4,874

Information about lease liability maturity analysis is as follows:

	Less than 1 Year	1－5 Years	5－10 Years	10－15 Years	15－20 Years	Over 20 Years	Total undiscounted lease payments
Lease liabilities	$ 1,954	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,954

Non-derivative financial liabilities	31-Mar-25 Less than 6 Months	6－12 Months	1－2 Years	2－5 Years	Over 5 Years	Contractual Cash flows	Carrying Amount
Note payable	$ 132	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 132	$ 132
Accounts payable	10,014	-	-	-	-	10,014	10,014
Other payable	1,958	-	-	-	-	1,958	1,958
Lease liabilities	4,900	4,404	-	-	-	9,304	9,178
Total	$ 17,004	$ 4,404	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 21,408	$ 21,282

Information about lease liability maturity analysis is as follows:

	Less than 1 Year	1－5 Years	5－10 Years	10－15 Years	15－20 Years	Over 20 Years	Total undiscounted lease payments
Lease liabilities	$ 9,304	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 9,304

The Company does not expect the timing of occurrence of the cash flows estimated through the maturity date analysis will be significantly earlier, nor expect the actual cash flow amount will be significantly different.

B. Categories of financial instruments

The following is the carrying amounts of the financial assets and financial liabilities of the Company at March 31, 2026, December 31, 2025, and March 31, 2025.

	31-Mar-26	31-Dec-25	31-Mar-25
Financial assets			
Financial assets measured at amortized cost			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 149,115	$ 157,334	$ 190,235
Notes and accounts receivable (including	5,847	6,137	2,616
Other receivable	126	148	392
Refundable deposits	447	447	60
Financial assets at FVTPL – current	7,077	7,071	6,987
Financial assets at FVTOCI – non-current	-	-	2,690
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost			
Notes and accounts payable	$ 1,093	$ 1,204	$ 10,146
Other payable	1,676	1,720	1,958

(4.) Fair value information

A. For the fair value of financial instruments that are not measured at fair value, please refer to the Note 12(4) B.

Fair value hierarchy definition

Level 1

Fair value measurements of the Level 1 are those derived from quoted prices in active markets for identical financial instruments. An active market is a market in which transactions for identical instrument take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide public pricing information on an ongoing basis. The foreign publicly traded stocks and the domestic beneficiary certificates invested by the Company were classified as this hierarchy.

Level 2

Fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that observable for the instrument, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3

Fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for instrument that are not based on observable market data. The Company invested in equity investments without active market included within level 3.

B. Financial instruments that are not measured at fair value

The Company considers the carrying amounts of financial instruments that are not measured at fair value, such as cash and cash equivalents, notes and accounts receivables, other financial assets, refundable deposits, notes and accounts payable, and guarantee deposits, approximate their fair values.

C. Fair value hierarchy information

The Company's financial instruments measured at fair value were under a recurring basis.

The following table presents the Company's financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

	31-Mar-26			
Items	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Asset:				
Fair value on a recurring basis				
Financial assets measured at FVTPL				
Beneficiary certificates	$ 7,077	$ -	$ -	$ 7,077
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Foreign unlisted preference share	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 7,077	$ -	$ -	$ 7,077

Items	31-Dec-25 Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total	
Asset:								
Fair value on a recurring basis								
Financial assets measured at FVTPL								
Beneficiary certificates	$	7,071	$	-	$	-	$	7,071
Financial assets at FVTOCI								
Foreign unlisted preference share		-		-		-		-
Total	$	7,071	$	-	$	-	$	7,071

Items	31-Mar-25 Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total	
Asset:								
Fair value on a recurring basis								
Financial assets measured at FVTPL								
Beneficiary certificates	$	6,987	$	-	$	-	$	6,987
Financial assets at FVTOCI								
Foreign publicly traded stocks		2,690		-		-		2,690
Foreign unlisted preference share		-		-		-		-
Total	$	9,677	$	-	$	-	$	9,677

D. Valuation techniques and assumptions used in fair value measurement

(A.) If there is an active market for the financial instruments, the fair value of the financial instruments is measured by using the quoted market prices. The quoted market prices announced by the main market place and the prices of government bonds classified as popular securities announced by Taipei Exchange (TPEx) are deemed as fair value foundation of publicly traded equity instruments and debt instruments with an active market.

If there are timely and frequent quoted prices from the exchange market, the broker, the dealer, industry association, pricing service organization, or the administrative, and the prices represent actual, frequent, and fair trades, the financial instruments are deemed as with an active market. Otherwise, the market is deemed as inactive. In general, huge price gap, price gap apparently expanding, and small trading volume are indicators of an inactive market.

The financial instruments held by the Company with active market quoted prices as their fair value are listed below by characteristics:

a. Publicly traded stock: Closing price

b. Beneficiary certificates: Net value

(B.) Except for the aforementioned financial instruments with active market, the fair value of other financial instruments is measured by valuation technique or quotation of counterparties. The fair value from valuation technique could refer to the fair value of other financial instruments with similar substantial conditions and characteristics, discounted cash flow method and other valuation technique including model with observable market information on balance sheet date (e.g., yield curve of TPEx, quoted interest rate of Reuters commercial note).

The fair values of non-listed equity investments were Level 3 fair value assets, and determined using the market approach by reference the peer companies valuations, third party quotation, net value and operation status. The significant unobservable input used was discount for lack of marketability. A movement in discount for the lack of marketability would not result in significant changes in the fair values.

(C.) The Company considered the credit risk evaluation adjustment for financial instruments and non-financial instruments to reflect the credit risk of the counterparty and the credit quality of the Company.

(D.) Valuation techniques used in Level 3 fair value Measurement:

The evaluation procedure of the financial instruments belong to Level 3 is verified by the financial department of the Company through verifying the independent source inputs to make sure the evaluation results closing to the market status. To make sure the reasonability of the evaluation results, the financial department verifies the independence and reliability of source data, test and renew the input data, model and other necessary inputs.

(E.) There were no transfers between different fair value hierarchy for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

13. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

(1.) Information about significant transactions:

A. Financing provided to others: None;

B. Endorsements/guarantees provided: None;

C. Material marketable securities held (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Please see Table 1 attached;

D. Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None;

E. Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None;

F. Others: The business relationship between the parent and the subsidiaries and significant transactions between them: None;

(2.) Related Information of investees: Please see Table 2 attached;

(3.) Information on investments in Mainland China: None.

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

(1.) The Company operates business in single industry, the new drug development. There is no requirement for industrial information.

(2.) Geographic Information:

As of March 31, 2026, the Company’s foreign segment has not generated operating revenues. Therefore, there is no requirement for geographic information.

(3.) Major Customer Information:

For the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, the Company does not have customers representing at least 10% of net revenue. Therefore, no major customer information was disclosed.

TABLE 1

SynCore Biotechnology Co., Ltd and Subsidiaries

Material marketable Securities Held (Excluding Subsidiaries, Associate and Joint Venture)

As of March 31, 2026

(Amounts in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Held Company Name	Marketable Securities Type and Name	Relationship with the Company	Financial Statement Account	March 31, 2026				Note
				Shares/Units	Carrying Value	Percentage of Ownership	Fair Value	
SynCore Biotechnology Co., Ltd	Fuh Hwa Money Market	—	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Current)	252,743.00	$ 3,852	-	$ 3,852	—
SynCore Biotechnology Co., Ltd	Fuh Hwa You Li Money Market	—	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Current)	152,110.90	2,165	-	2,165	—
SynCore Biotechnology Co., Ltd	JPMorgan （Taiwan） Glbl Fd of Bd Fds Inc	—	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Current)	90,062.20	1,060	-	1,060	—

TABLE 2

SynCore Biotechnology Co., Ltd and Subsidiaries

Name, location, and Related Information of Investees Over Which the Company Exercise Significant Influence (Excluding Information On Investment In Mainland China)

March 31, 2026

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		Balance as of March 31, 2026			Net Income (Losses) of the Investee	Share of Profits / Losses of Investee	Note
				March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	Shares	Percentage of Ownership	Carrying Value			
SynCore Biotechnology Co., Ltd	SynCore Biotechnology Europe GmbH	Germany	New drug development and biotechnology service	$ 834	$ 834	25,000	100%	$ 835	$ -	$ -	Subsidiary