

TCM BIOTECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’
REPORT
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

For the convenience of readers and for information purpose only, the auditors’ 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

PWCR25000381

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of TCM BIOTECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only balance sheets of TCM BIOTECH INTERNATIONAL CORP. (the “Company”) as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related parent company only statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the parent company only financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers” .

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the “Regulations Governing Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants” and Standards of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors’ responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountants of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the parent company only financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company only financial statements as a whole and, in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter for the Company's 2025 parent company only financial statements is stated as follows:

Valuation of inventories

Description

Refer to Note 4(11) for the accounting policies on inventory valuation, Note 5(2) for the uncertainty of accounting estimations and assumptions in relation to inventory valuation, and Note 6(5) for the details of allowance for market value decline and loss on obsolete and slow-moving inventories. As of December 31, 2025, the balance of the Company's net inventories amounted to NT\$139,088 thousand (net of market value decline and loss on obsolete and slow-moving inventories of NT\$18,500 thousand).

The Company is engaged in the research and development of biotech new drugs, wholesale of western medicines and medical devices as well as manufacturing and sales of functional foods, etc. Such inventories have shelf lives and are sold in a highly competitive consumer market, resulting in greater exposure to the risk of loss on inventory valuation. The Company's inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value and related losses are recognized for inventories with short expiry and obsolete or damaged inventories. The Company's determination of net realizable value of inventories involves subjective judgement and a high degree of estimation uncertainty. Considering the Company's allowance for market value decline and loss on obsolete and slow-moving inventories are material to the financial statements, we considered the valuation of allowance for market value decline and loss on obsolete and slow-moving inventories a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures on the above key audit matter:

1. Obtained an understanding of the Company's operations and industry nature, assessed the reasonableness of policies and procedures for allowance for market value decline and loss on obsolete and slow-moving inventories, including the classification of inventory in determining the net realizable value and the reasonableness of determining inventory obsolescence.
2. Obtained an understanding of inventory management procedures, examined and observed the annual physical count and assessed the effectiveness of inventory management and inventory classification determined by management.
3. Evaluated the reasonableness of individually identified obsolete inventories, obtained supporting documents, and verified information from observation of physical inventory count.
4. Verified the appropriateness of calculated logic used in aging report and complied with the valuation policies.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the parent company only financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the parent company only financial statements in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" and such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of parent company only financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the parent company only financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance, including audit committee, are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the parent company only financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these parent company only financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company only financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the

Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the parent company only financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company only financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the parent company only financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Juanlu, Man-Yu

Feng, Min-Chuan

For and on Behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

March 12, 2026

The accompanying parent company only financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. The standards, procedures and practices in the Republic of China governing the audit of such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. Accordingly, the accompanying parent company only financial statements and independent auditors' report are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice.

As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, PricewaterhouseCoopers cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

TCM BIOTECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Assets	Notes	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024		
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	
Current assets						
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$ 234,237	19	\$ 213,071	18
1136	Current financial assets at amortised cost	6(2)	300,000	25	300,000	25
1150	Notes receivable, net	6(4)	19,907	2	27,342	2
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(4)	131,461	11	112,615	10
1200	Other receivables		106	-	1,677	-
130X	Inventory	6(5)	139,088	12	128,932	11
1410	Prepayments	6(6)	22,193	2	7,886	1
1470	Other current assets	7	2,860	-	3,046	-
11XX	Total current assets		<u>849,852</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>794,569</u>	<u>67</u>
Non-current assets						
1517	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)	27,520	2	30,000	3
1535	Non-current financial assets at amortised cost	6(1)(2) and 8	4,163	-	4,163	-
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method	6(7) and 7	11,355	1	21,351	2
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(8) and 8	270,121	22	276,869	23
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(9)	7,667	1	9,742	1
1780	Intangible assets	6(11)	17,579	2	20,717	2
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6(20)	1,315	-	1,018	-
1900	Other non-current assets	9(2)	14,286	1	22,392	2
15XX	Total non-current assets		<u>354,006</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>386,252</u>	<u>33</u>
1XXX	Total assets		<u>\$ 1,203,858</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 1,180,821</u>	<u>100</u>

(Continued)

TCM BIOTECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Liabilities and Equity		Notes	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
			AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Current liabilities						
2130	Current contract liabilities	6(18)	\$ 10,294	1	\$ 2,840	-
2150	Notes payable		5,721	-	7,578	1
2170	Accounts payable	7	42,656	4	13,111	1
2200	Other payables	6(12)	44,291	4	46,622	4
2230	Current income tax liabilities	6(20)	3,392	-	4,026	1
2280	Current lease liabilities		3,058	-	2,899	-
2320	Long-term liabilities, current portion	6(13) and 8	3,446	-	3,045	-
2399	Other current liabilities		759	-	828	-
21XX	Total current liabilities		<u>113,617</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>80,949</u>	<u>7</u>
Non-current liabilities						
2527	Non-current contract liabilities	6(18)	3,226	-	3,226	-
2540	Long-term borrowings	6(13) and 8	24,763	2	28,535	2
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	6(20)	-	-	4	-
2580	Non-current lease liabilities		4,951	1	7,182	1
2600	Other non-current liabilities	6(7)(14)	1,986	-	1,846	-
25XX	Total non-current liabilities		<u>34,926</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>40,793</u>	<u>3</u>
2XXX	Total liabilities		<u>148,543</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>121,742</u>	<u>10</u>
Equity						
Share capital						
3110	Common stock	6(15)	590,486	49	590,486	50
Capital surplus						
3200	Capital surplus	6(16)	415,772	35	415,772	35
Retained earnings						
3310	Legal reserve	6(17)	25,355	2	23,270	2
3320	Special reserve		52	-	69	-
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		26,224	2	29,534	3
Other equity interest						
3400	Other equity interest		(2,574)	-	(52)	-
3XXX	Total equity		<u>1,055,315</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>1,059,079</u>	<u>90</u>
Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognized contract commitments						
Significant event after the balance sheet date						
3X2X	Total liabilities and equity		<u>\$ 1,203,858</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 1,180,821</u>	<u>100</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

TCM BIOTECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except for earnings per share amount)

	Items	Notes	Year ended December 31			
			2025		2024	
			AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
4000	Sales revenue	6(18) and 7	\$ 685,491	100	\$ 666,554	100
5000	Operating costs	6(5)(19)	(368,502)	(54)	(339,221)	(51)
5900	Net operating margin		<u>316,989</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>327,333</u>	<u>49</u>
	Operating expenses	6(19) and 7				
6100	Selling expenses		(129,559)	(19)	(149,851)	(22)
6200	General and administrative expenses		(77,270)	(11)	(70,809)	(11)
6300	Research and development expenses		(81,475)	(12)	(87,465)	(13)
6450	Impairment gain and reversal of impairment loss	12(2)	<u>651</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>691</u>	<u>-</u>
6000	Total operating expenses		(287,653)	(42)	(307,434)	(46)
6900	Operating profit		<u>29,336</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>19,899</u>	<u>3</u>
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest income		5,596	1	4,545	1
7010	Other income		274	-	12,488	2
7020	Other gains and losses		(1,412)	-	(1,203)	-
7050	Finance costs		(836)	-	(1,561)	-
7070	Share of loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, net	6(7)	(10,660)	(2)	(9,151)	(2)
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		(7,038)	(1)	5,118	1
7900	Profit before income tax		<u>22,298</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>25,017</u>	<u>4</u>
7950	Income tax expense	6(20)	(3,128)	-	(4,007)	(1)
8200	Profit for the year		<u>\$ 19,170</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>\$ 21,010</u>	<u>3</u>
	Other comprehensive income (loss)					
	Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
8311	Actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit plan	6(14)	\$ 319	-	(\$ 201)	-
8316	Unrealised losses from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(2,480)	(1)	-	-
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive loss that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(20)	(64)	-	40	-
8310	Other comprehensive loss that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(2,225)	(1)	(161)	-
	Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
8361	Exchange differences on translation		(42)	-	17	-
8360	Other comprehensive (loss) income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		(42)	-	17	-
8300	Other comprehensive loss for the year		<u>(\$ 2,267)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(\$ 144)</u>	<u>-</u>
8500	Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>\$ 16,903</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>\$ 20,866</u>	<u>3</u>
	Earnings per share (in dollars)	6(21)				
9750	Basic earnings per share		<u>\$ 0.32</u>		<u>\$ 0.36</u>	
9850	Diluted earnings per share		<u>\$ 0.32</u>		<u>\$ 0.36</u>	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

TCM BIOTECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Capital Reserves			Retained Earnings			Other Equity Interest			Total
		Share capital - common stock	Capital surplus, additional paid-in capital	Capital surplus, treasury share transactions	Capital surplus, others	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Unrealised gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	
<u>Year ended December 31, 2024</u>											
Balance at January 1, 2024		\$ 590,486	\$ 413,491	\$ 1,764	\$ 517	\$ 21,470	\$ 110	\$ 27,273	(\$ 69)	\$ -	\$ 1,055,042
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	21,010	-	-	21,010
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	6(17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(161)	17	-	(144)
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	-	20,849	17	-	20,866
Appropriations of 2023 earnings	6(17)										
Legal reserve		-	-	-	-	1,800	-	(1,800)	-	-	-
Special reserve		-	-	-	-	-	(41)	41	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	(16,829)	-	-	(16,829)
Balance at December 31, 2024		\$ 590,486	\$ 413,491	\$ 1,764	\$ 517	\$ 23,270	\$ 69	\$ 29,534	(\$ 52)	\$ -	\$ 1,059,079
<u>Year ended December 31, 2025</u>											
Balance at January 1, 2025		\$ 590,486	\$ 413,491	\$ 1,764	\$ 517	\$ 23,270	\$ 69	\$ 29,534	(\$ 52)	\$ -	\$ 1,059,079
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	19,170	-	-	19,170
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	255	(42)	(2,480)	(2,267)
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	-	-	19,425	(42)	(2,480)	16,903
Appropriations of 2024 earnings	6(17)										
Legal reserve		-	-	-	-	2,085	-	(2,085)	-	-	-
Special reserve		-	-	-	-	-	(17)	17	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	(20,667)	-	-	(20,667)
Balance at December 31, 2025		\$ 590,486	\$ 413,491	\$ 1,764	\$ 517	\$ 25,355	\$ 52	\$ 26,224	(\$ 94)	(\$ 2,480)	\$ 1,055,315

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

TCM BIOTECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31	
		2025	2024
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Profit before tax		\$ 22,298	\$ 25,017
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Depreciation expense	6(8)(9)(19)	18,298	19,116
Amortization expense	6(19)	2,810	3,304
Impairment gain and reversal of impairment loss	12(2)	(651)	(691)
Interest expense		836	1,561
Interest income		(5,596)	(4,545)
Share of loss of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method	6(7)	10,660	9,151
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(1,078)	(720)
Gain on lease modification	6(9)	(2)	-
Impairment loss on intangible assets	6(11)	671	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Notes receivable		7,496	(653)
Accounts receivable		(18,256)	120,471
Other receivables		1,573	2,037
Inventories		(12,715)	50,652
Prepayments		(14,307)	23,178
Other current assets		186	1,337
Changes in operating liabilities			
Contract liabilities		7,454	590
Notes payable		(1,857)	(520)
Accounts payable		29,545	(43,323)
Other payables		(2,332)	(29,985)
Other current liabilities		(69)	(552)
Net defined benefit liability		(247)	(248)
Cash inflow generated from operations		44,717	175,177
Interest received		5,595	4,440
Interest paid		(836)	(1,561)
Income taxes paid		(4,128)	(2,560)
Net cash flows from operating activities		<u>45,348</u>	<u>175,496</u>
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Increase in financial assets at amortised cost		-	(300,000)
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	(30,000)
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method	6(7)	-	(25,000)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(8)	(2,486)	(3,714)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		2,167	1,276
Acquisition of intangible assets	6(11)	(343)	(353)
Decrease in refundable deposits		3,537	1,423
Decrease (increase) in other non-current assets		163	(164)
Increase in prepayments for business facilities		-	(4,406)
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities		<u>3,038</u>	<u>(360,938)</u>
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Repayments of short-term borrowings	6(22)	-	(44,000)
Repayments of long-term borrowings	6(22)	(3,371)	(33,305)
Decrease in guarantee deposits received	6(22)	-	(263)
Payments of lease liabilities	6(22)	(3,182)	(3,118)
Cash dividends paid	6(17)	(20,667)	(16,829)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		<u>(27,220)</u>	<u>(97,515)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		21,166	(282,957)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	6(1)	213,071	496,028
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	6(1)	<u>\$ 234,237</u>	<u>\$ 213,071</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

TCM BIOTECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.
NOTES TO THE PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

TCM Biotech International Corp. (the “Company”) was incorporated as a company limited by shares under the provisions of the Company Act of the Republic of China (R.O.C.). The primary business activities of the Company include the research and development of new biotech drugs, development of microbial strain cultivation and fermentation technology, biotechnology services, wholesale of medical equipment, and sales of functional foods.

2. THE DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUANCE OF THE PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORIZATION

These parent company only financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 12, 2026.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

(1) Effect of the adoption of new issuances of or amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS[®]”) Accounting Standards that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission (“FSC”)

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC and became effective from 2025 are as follows:

<u>New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments</u>	<u>Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board</u>
Amendments to IAS 21, ‘Lack of exchangeability’	January 1, 2025

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company’s financial condition and financial performance based on the Company’s assessment.

(2) Effect of new issuances of or amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards as endorsed by the FSC but not yet adopted by the Company

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC effective from 2026 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Specific provisions of Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, ‘Amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments’	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, ‘Contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity’	January 1, 2026
IFRS 17, ‘Insurance contracts’	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17, ‘Insurance contracts’	January 1, 2023
Amendment 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

Except for the following, the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company’s financial condition and financial performance based on the Company’s assessment.

Specific provisions of Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, ‘Amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments’

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

(3) IFRS Accounting Standards issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

New standards, interpretations and amendments issued by IASB but not yet included in the IFRS Accounting Standards as endorsed by the FSC are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
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 International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS 18, ‘Presentation and disclosure in financial statements’	January 1, 2027 (Note)
IFRS 19, ‘Subsidiaries without public accountability: disclosures’	January 1, 2027

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IAS 21, ‘Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency’	January 1, 2027

Note : The FSC has announced in a press release on September 25, 2025 that public companies will apply IFRS 18 starting from the fiscal year 2028. Additionally, entities can choose to adopt IFRS 18 earlier based on their requirements after the FSC endorses IFRS 18.

Except for the following, the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company’s financial condition and financial performance based on the Company’s assessment.

IFRS 18, ‘Presentation and disclosure in financial statements’

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

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these parent company only financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

(1) Compliance statement

The parent company only financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers”.

(2) Basis of preparation

A. Except for the following items, the parent company only financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention:

(a) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(b) Defined benefit liabilities recognized based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation.

B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC[®] Interpretations, and SIC[®] Interpretations that came into effect as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the “IFRSs”) requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the “functional currency”). The parent company only financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars, which is the Company’s functional and presentation currency.

A. Foreign currency transactions and balances

- (a) Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.
- (b) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the balance sheet date are recognized in profit or loss.
- (c) Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income. However, non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.
- (d) All other foreign exchange gains and losses based on the nature of those transactions are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within ‘other gains and losses’.

B. Translation of foreign operations

- (a) The operating results and financial position of all the company entities and associates that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:
 - i. Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing exchange rate at the date of that balance sheet;
 - ii. Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates of that period; and
 - iii. All resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.
- (b) When the foreign operation partially disposed of or sold is a subsidiary, cumulative exchange differences that were recorded in other comprehensive income are proportionately transferred to the non-controlling interest in this foreign operation. In addition, even when the Company still retains partial interest in the former foreign subsidiary after losing control of the former foreign subsidiary, such transactions should be accounted for as disposal of all interest in the foreign operation.

(4) Classification of current and non-current items

- A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets:
 - (a) Assets that are expected to be realized, or are intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
 - (b) Assets that are held primarily for the purpose of trading;
 - (c) Assets that are expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period;
 - (d) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to settle liabilities for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
- B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities:
 - (a) Liabilities that are expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
 - (b) Liabilities that are held primarily for the purpose of trading;
 - (c) Liabilities that are due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period;
 - (d) It does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability at least twelve months after the reporting period.

(5) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

- A. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise equity securities which are not held for trading, and for which the Company has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognize changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.
- B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized and derecognized using trade date accounting.
- C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. The Company subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value, the changes in fair value of equity investments that were recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to retained earnings and are not reclassified to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends are recognized as revenue when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(6) Financial assets at amortized cost

- A. Financial assets at amortized cost are those that meet all of the following criteria:
 - (a) The objective of the Company's business model is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows.
 - (b) The assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.
- B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at amortized cost are recognized and derecognized using trade date accounting.
- C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective

interest method. A gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized or impaired.

D. The Company's time deposits which do not fall under cash equivalents are those with a short maturity period and are measured at initial investment amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(7) Accounts and notes receivable

A. Accounts and notes receivable entitle the Company a legal right to receive consideration in exchange for transferred goods or rendered services.

B. The short-term accounts and notes receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(8) Impairment of financial assets

For financial assets at amortized cost, at each reporting date, the Company recognizes the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or recognizes the impairment provision for the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) if such credit risk has increased since initial recognition after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information that includes forecasts. On the other hand, for accounts receivable or contract assets that do not contain a significant financing component, the Company recognizes the impairment provision for lifetime ECLs.

(9) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire.

(10) Leasing arrangements (lessor) – operating leases

Lease income from an operating lease (net of any incentives given to the lessee) is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(11) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the weighted-average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads (allocated based on normal operating capacity). It excludes borrowing costs. The item by item approach is used in applying the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(12) Investments accounted for using equity method-subidiaries

A. Subsidiaries are all 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.

- B. Unrealized gains or losses on transactions between the Company and subsidiaries are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.
- C. The Company's share of its subsidiaries' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognized in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income. When the Company's share of losses in a subsidiary equals or exceeds its interest in the subsidiary, the Company continues to recognize losses proportionate to its ownership.
- D. At the balance sheet date, the Company performs an impairment test for an investment in an associate when there is an indication that the investment may be impaired. The entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment as a single asset, by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognized forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.
- E. Pursuant to the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers," profit (loss) of the current period and other comprehensive income in the parent company only financial statements shall equal to the amount attributable to owners of the parent in the financial statements prepared with basis for consolidation. Owners' equity in the parent company only financial statements shall equal to equity attributable to owners of the parent in the financial statements prepared with basis for consolidation.

(13) Property, plant and equipment

- A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost.
- B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.
- C. Land is not depreciated. Other property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately.
- D. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', from the date of the change. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment

are as follows:

Buildings and structures	3 ~ 50 years
Machinery and equipment	3 ~ 10 years
Office equipment	3 ~ 10 years
Leasehold Improvements	3 ~ 10 years
Other equipment	3 ~ 10 years

(14) Leasing arrangements (lessee) — right-of-use assets/ lease liabilities

A. Leases are recognized as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate. Lease payments are comprised of the fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable.

The Company subsequently measures the lease liability at amortized cost using the interest method and recognizes interest expense over the lease term. The lease liability is remeasured and the amount of remeasurement is recognized as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset when there are changes in the lease term or lease payments and such changes do not arise from contract modifications.

C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost comprising the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability. The right-of-use asset is measured subsequently using the cost model and is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the asset's useful life or the end of the lease term. When the lease liability is remeasured, the amount of remeasurement is recognized as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

(15) Intangible assets

A. Licenses

Separately acquired licenses are stated at historical cost. Licenses have a finite useful life and are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 1 to 10 years.

B. Computer software

Computer software is stated at cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 2 to 5 years.

C. Internally generated intangible assets—research and development expenditures

(a) Research expenditures are recognized as an expense as incurred.

(b) Development expenditures that do not meet the following criteria are recognized as expenses as incurred, but are recognized as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

i. It is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;

ii. An entity intends to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;

- iii. An entity has the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
 - iv. It can be demonstrated how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
 - v. Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset are available; and
 - vi. The expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development can be reliably measured.
- (c) Upon being available for use, internally generated intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life of 5 years.

(16) Impairment of non-financial assets

- A. The Company assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. When the circumstances or reasons for recognizing impairment loss for an asset in prior years no longer exist or diminish, the impairment loss is reversed. The increased carrying amount due to reversal should not be more than what the depreciated or amortized historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognized.
- B. Intangible assets that have not yet been available for use are evaluated periodically. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

(17) Borrowings

Borrowings comprise long-term and short-term bank borrowings. Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

(18) Notes and accounts payable

- A. Accounts payable are liabilities for purchases of raw materials, goods or services and notes payable are those resulting from operating and non-operating activities.
- B. The short-term notes and accounts payable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(19) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

(20) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and reported in the net amount in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle

on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(21) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in respect of service rendered by employees in a period and should be recognized as expense in that period when the employees render service.

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plans

For defined contribution plans, the contributions are recognized as pension expense when they are due on an accrual basis. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent of a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments.

(b) Defined benefit plans

i. Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Company in current period or prior periods. The liability recognized in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The net defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability; when there is no deep market in high-quality corporate bonds, the Company uses interest rates of government bonds (at the balance sheet date) instead.

ii. Remeasurements arising on defined benefit plans are recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as retained earnings.

C. Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration

Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration are recognized as expense and liability, provided that such recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts is accounted for as changes in estimates.

(22) Employee share-based payment

For the equity-settled share-based payment arrangements, the employee services received are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the grant date, and are recognized as compensation cost over the vesting period, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. The fair value of the equity instruments granted shall reflect the impact of market vesting conditions and non-vesting conditions. Compensation cost is subject to adjustment based on the service conditions that are expected to be satisfied and the estimates of the number of equity instruments that are expected to vest under the non-market vesting conditions at each balance sheet date. Ultimately, the

amount of compensation cost recognized is based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

(23) Income tax

- A. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or items recognized directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity.
- B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.
- C. Deferred tax is recognized, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheet. However, the deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled.
- D. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. At each balance sheet date, unrecognized and recognized deferred tax assets are reassessed.
- E. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset on the balance sheet when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.
- F. A deferred tax asset shall be recognized for the carryforward of unused tax credits resulting from research and development expenditures to the extent that it is possible that future taxable profit

will be available against which the unused tax credits can be utilized.

(24) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or stock options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(25) Dividends

Dividends are recorded in the Company's financial statements in the period in which they are resolved by the Company's shareholders. Cash dividends are recorded as liabilities; stock dividends are recorded as stock dividends to be distributed and are reclassified to ordinary shares on the effective date of new shares issuance.

(26) Revenue recognition

A. Sales of goods

- (a) The Company sells functional foods , pharmaceuticals, and medical equipment. Sales are recognized when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.
- (b) Revenue from these sales is recognized based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated volume discounts, sales discounts and allowances. Revenue is only recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. The estimation is subject to an assessment at each reporting date. The sales usually are made with a credit term of 90 to 120 days. As the time interval between the transfer of committed goods or service and the payment of customer does not exceed one year, the Company does not adjust the transaction price to reflect the time value of money.
- (c) A receivable is recognized when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

B. Service Revenue

- (a) The company provides logistics and respiratory maintenance services. Service revenue is recognized based on the actual time of service provided and the rate specified in the contract.
- (b) For service contracts priced at a fixed monthly rate, the company recognizes revenue and accounts receivable at the time of issuing the customer's invoice each month, based on the amount entitled to be billed.

(27) Government grants

Government grants are recognized at their fair value only when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with any conditions attached to the grants and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognizes expenses for the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND KEY SOURCES OF ASSUMPTION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of these parent company only financial statements requires management to make critical judgements in applying the Company’s accounting policies and make critical assumptions and estimates concerning future events. Assumptions and estimates may differ from the actual results and are continually evaluated and adjusted based on historical experience and other factors. Such assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year; and the related information is addressed below:

(1) Critical judgements in applying the Company’s accounting policies

None.

(2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Evaluation of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value, the Company must determine the net realizable value of inventories on balance sheet date using judgements and estimates. Due to the rapid technology innovation, the Company evaluates the amounts of normal inventory consumption, obsolete inventories or inventories without market selling value on balance sheet date, and writes down the cost of inventories to the net realizable value. Such an evaluation of inventories is principally based on the demand for the products within the specified period in the future. Therefore, there might be material changes to the evaluation.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Cash on hand	\$ 195	\$ 243
Demand deposits and checking accounts	<u>234,042</u>	<u>212,828</u>
	<u>\$ 234,237</u>	<u>\$ 213,071</u>

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

B. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, restricted time deposits amounted to \$4,163, and are classified as financial assets at amortized cost. Details are provided in Note 8.

(2) Financial assets at amortized cost

Items	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current items:		
Time deposits with a maturity of more than three months	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000
Non-current items:		
Restricted deposits	\$ 4,163	\$ 4,163

- A. The interest income recognized from financial assets measured at amortized cost by the Group for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounted to \$4,453 and \$2,129, respectively.
- B. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the financial assets at amortized cost held by the Company was book value.
- C. The Company has no financial assets at amortized cost pledged to others.
- D. Information relating to credit risk of financial assets at amortized cost is provided in Note 12(2). The counterparties of the Company's investments in certificates of deposits are financial institutions with high credit quality, so the Company expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote.

(3) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Items	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Non-current items:		
Equity instruments		
Unlisted stocks	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000
Valuation adjustment	(2,480)	-
Total	\$ 27,520	\$ 30,000

- A. The Company has elected to classify equity instrument investments that are considered to be strategic investments as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- B. Amount recognized in profit or loss in relation to financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are listed below:

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
<u>Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income</u>		
Fair value change recognized in other comprehensive income	(\$ 2,480)	\$ -

- C. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income held by the Company was \$27,520 and \$30,000, respectively.

D. Information relating to credit risk of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is provided in Note 12(2).

(4) Notes and accounts receivable

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Notes receivable	\$ 19,921	\$ 27,417
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(14)	(75)
	<u>\$ 19,907</u>	<u>\$ 27,342</u>
	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Accounts receivable	\$ 131,551	\$ 113,295
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(90)	(680)
	<u>\$ 131,461</u>	<u>\$ 112,615</u>

A. The ageing analysis of accounts receivable and notes receivable that were past due but not impaired is as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>		<u>December 31, 2024</u>	
	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable
Not past due	\$ 128,018	\$ 19,921	\$ 110,643	\$ 27,342
1 to 90 days	3,407	-	2,121	-
91 to 180 days	69	-	530	-
Over 181 days	57	-	1	-
	<u>\$ 131,551</u>	<u>\$ 19,921</u>	<u>\$ 113,295</u>	<u>\$ 27,342</u>

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

B. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, accounts receivable and notes receivable were all from contracts with customers. As of January 1, 2025, the balance of receivables from contracts with customers amounted to \$260,530.

C. The Company has no accounts receivable and notes receivable pledged to others.

D. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the Company's notes and accounts receivable was the book value.

E. Information relating to credit risk of accounts receivable and notes receivable is provided in Note 12(2).

(5) Inventories

	December 31, 2025		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials and supplies	\$ 7,918	(\$ 310)	\$ 7,608
Work in progress	229	-	229
Merchandise inventory and finished goods	148,869	(18,190)	130,679
Inventory in transit	572	-	572
	<u>\$ 157,588</u>	<u>(\$ 18,500)</u>	<u>\$ 139,088</u>

	December 31, 2024		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials and supplies	\$ 7,120	(\$ 962)	\$ 6,158
Work in progress	2,248	-	2,248
Merchandise inventory and finished goods	135,508	(21,656)	113,852
Inventory in transit	6,674	-	6,674
	<u>\$ 151,550</u>	<u>(\$ 22,618)</u>	<u>\$ 128,932</u>

The cost of inventories recognized as expense for the year:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Cost of goods sold	\$ 370,983	\$ 339,724
Loss on decline in market value and gain on reversal of decline in market value (Note)	(4,118)	(502)
Inventory scrap loss	1,626	-
Others	11	(1)
	<u>\$ 368,502</u>	<u>\$ 339,221</u>

Note: The Company reversed a previous inventory write-down which was accounted for as reduction of cost of goods sold because of the disposal and clearance of inventories for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

(6) Prepayments

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Prepayments to suppliers	\$ 17,038	\$ 3,304
Other prepayments	5,155	4,582
	<u>\$ 22,193</u>	<u>\$ 7,886</u>

(7) Investments accounted for using equity method

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Subsidiaries:		
TAIWAN COGENTIDE NOVEL DRUG CO.		
SAMOA TOTAL TECH LTD. (TOTAL)	\$ 11,355	\$ 21,351
Credit balance of investments accounted for using equity method (Recognized as "Non-current other assets-others")	(1,087)	(381)
	<u>\$ 10,268</u>	<u>\$ 20,970</u>

- A. Information on the Company's subsidiaries is provided in Note 4(3) of the Company's 2025 consolidated financial statements.
- B. The share of loss of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method of \$10,660 and \$9,151 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, were based on the audited financial statements of investee companies.
- C. In line with the development of the Group's business, in January 2024, the Company increased its capital in TAIWAN COGENTIDE NOVEL DRUG CO. in the amount of 25,000 thousand shares at a subscription price of NT\$1 (in dollars) per share, totalling \$25,000.

(Remainder of page intentionally left blank)

(8) Property, plant and equipment

	2025							
	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery	Office equipment		Leasehold improvements	Others	Total
				Owner-occupied	Lease			
At January 1								
Cost	\$ 83,080	\$ 197,044	\$ 42,773	\$ 12,546	\$ 23,281	\$ 10,435	\$ 26,267	\$ 395,426
Accumulated depreciation	-	(38,555)	(36,761)	(11,729)	(8,927)	(4,290)	(18,295)	(118,557)
	<u>\$ 83,080</u>	<u>\$ 158,489</u>	<u>\$ 6,012</u>	<u>\$ 817</u>	<u>\$ 14,354</u>	<u>\$ 6,145</u>	<u>\$ 7,972</u>	<u>\$ 276,869</u>
At January 1	\$ 83,080	\$ 158,489	\$ 6,012	\$ 817	\$ 14,354	\$ 6,145	\$ 7,972	\$ 276,869
Additions	-	-	300	744	-	-	1,442	2,486
Reclassifications (Note)	-	-	-	-	2,559	-	4,406	6,965
Disposals-cost	-	-	-	(119)	(1,621)	-	(3,067)	(4,807)
Disposals-accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	119	705	-	2,894	3,718
Depreciation charge	-	(5,906)	(731)	(1,125)	(3,872)	(833)	(2,643)	(15,110)
At December 31	<u>\$ 83,080</u>	<u>\$ 152,583</u>	<u>\$ 5,581</u>	<u>\$ 436</u>	<u>\$ 12,125</u>	<u>\$ 5,312</u>	<u>\$ 11,004</u>	<u>\$ 270,121</u>
At December 31								
Cost	\$ 83,080	\$ 197,044	\$ 43,073	\$ 13,171	\$ 24,219	\$ 10,435	\$ 29,048	\$ 400,070
Accumulated depreciation	-	(44,461)	(37,492)	(8,912)	(15,917)	(5,123)	(18,044)	(129,949)
	<u>\$ 83,080</u>	<u>\$ 152,583</u>	<u>\$ 5,581</u>	<u>\$ 4,259</u>	<u>\$ 8,302</u>	<u>\$ 5,312</u>	<u>\$ 11,004</u>	<u>\$ 270,121</u>

		2024							
		Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery	Office equipment		Leasehold improvements	Others	Total
					Owner-occupied	Lease			
At January 1									
Cost	\$	83,080	\$ 196,970	\$ 40,022	\$ 11,765	\$ 23,316	\$ 10,327	\$ 26,267	\$ 391,747
Accumulated depreciation		-	(32,652)	(35,735)	(6,664)	(10,248)	(3,447)	(15,661)	(104,407)
	\$	<u>83,080</u>	<u>\$ 164,318</u>	<u>\$ 4,287</u>	<u>\$ 5,101</u>	<u>\$ 13,068</u>	<u>\$ 6,880</u>	<u>\$ 10,606</u>	<u>\$ 287,340</u>
At January 1		\$ 83,080	\$ 164,318	\$ 4,287	\$ 5,101	\$ 13,068	\$ 6,880	\$ 10,606	\$ 287,340
Additions		-	74	2,751	781	-	108	-	3,714
Reclassifications (Note)		-	-	-	-	2,150	-	-	2,150
Disposals-cost		-	-	-	-	(2,185)	-	-	(2,185)
Disposals-accumulated depreciation		-	-	-	-	1,629	-	-	1,629
Depreciation charge		-	(5,903)	(1,026)	(1,242)	(4,131)	(843)	(2,634)	(15,779)
At December 31	\$	<u>83,080</u>	<u>\$ 158,489</u>	<u>\$ 6,012</u>	<u>\$ 4,640</u>	<u>\$ 10,531</u>	<u>\$ 6,145</u>	<u>\$ 7,972</u>	<u>\$ 276,869</u>
At December 31									
Cost	\$	83,080	\$ 197,044	\$ 42,773	\$ 12,546	\$ 23,281	\$ 10,435	\$ 26,267	\$ 395,426
Accumulated depreciation		-	(38,555)	(36,761)	(7,906)	(12,750)	(4,290)	(18,295)	(118,557)
	\$	<u>83,080</u>	<u>\$ 158,489</u>	<u>\$ 6,012</u>	<u>\$ 4,640</u>	<u>\$ 10,531</u>	<u>\$ 6,145</u>	<u>\$ 7,972</u>	<u>\$ 276,869</u>

Note: Transferred from inventory and prepaid equipment (listed in other current assets).

Information about the property, plant and equipment that were pledged to others as collateral is provided in Note 8.

(9) Leasing arrangements – lessee

- A. The Company leases various assets including buildings, business vehicles, multifunction printers. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 1 to 8 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.
- B. The carrying amount of right-of-use assets and the depreciation charge are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>
Buildings and structures	\$ 6,845	\$ 9,398
Transportation equipment (Business vehicles)	432	71
Office equipment (Photocopiers)	390	273
	<u>\$ 7,667</u>	<u>\$ 9,742</u>

	<u>Year ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>Depreciation charge</u>	<u>Depreciation charge</u>
Buildings and structures	\$ 2,553	\$ 2,692
Transportation equipment (Business vehicles)	541	550
Office equipment (Photocopiers)	94	95
	<u>\$ 3,188</u>	<u>\$ 3,337</u>

- C. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the additions to right-of-use assets were \$1,168 and \$6,708, respectively.
- D. The information on profit and loss accounts relating to lease contracts is as follows:

	<u>Years Ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<u>Items affecting profit or loss</u>		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	\$ 178	\$ 190
Expense on short-term lease contracts	1,077	731
Gain on lease modification	(2)	-

- D. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's total cash outflow for leases were \$4,437 and \$4,039, respectively.

(10) Leasing arrangements – lessor

The Company leases various assets including Respirator (office equipment). Rental contracts are

typically made for periods of 1 and 3 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. Rental revenue of \$7,320 and \$6,892 was recognized in 2025 and 2024, respectively, under operating lease contracts.

(11) Intangible assets

	2025			
	Licences	Computer software	Internally incurred costs	Total
At January 1				
Cost	\$ 11,817	\$ 8,484	\$ 15,661	\$ 35,962
Accumulated amortisation	(8,291)	(6,954)	-	(15,245)
	<u>\$ 3,526</u>	<u>\$ 1,530</u>	<u>\$ 15,661</u>	<u>\$ 20,717</u>
At January 1	\$ 3,526	\$ 1,530	\$ 15,661	\$ 20,717
Additions — acquired separately	343	-	-	343
Amortisation charge	(1,280)	(1,530)	-	(2,810)
Impairment loss	(671)	-	-	(671)
At December 31	<u>\$ 1,918</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 15,661</u>	<u>\$ 17,579</u>
At December 31				
Cost	\$ 11,795	\$ 8,422	\$ 15,661	\$ 35,878
Accumulated amortisation	(9,206)	(8,422)	-	(17,628)
Accumulated impairment	(671)	-	-	(671)
	<u>\$ 1,918</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 15,661</u>	<u>\$ 17,579</u>
	2024			
	Licences	Computer software	Internally incurred costs	Total
At January 1				
Cost	\$ 11,836	\$ 8,484	\$ 15,661	\$ 35,981
Accumulated amortisation	(7,197)	(5,116)	-	(12,313)
	<u>\$ 4,639</u>	<u>\$ 3,368</u>	<u>\$ 15,661</u>	<u>\$ 23,668</u>
At January 1	\$ 4,639	\$ 3,368	\$ 15,661	\$ 23,668
Additions — acquired separately	353	-	-	353
Amortisation charge	(1,466)	(1,838)	-	(3,304)
At December 31	<u>\$ 3,526</u>	<u>\$ 1,530</u>	<u>\$ 15,661</u>	<u>\$ 20,717</u>
At December 31				
Cost	\$ 11,817	\$ 8,484	\$ 15,661	\$ 35,962
Accumulated amortisation	(8,291)	(6,954)	-	(15,245)
	<u>\$ 3,526</u>	<u>\$ 1,530</u>	<u>\$ 15,661</u>	<u>\$ 20,717</u>

- A. Intangible assets generated internally within the Company include those that have achieved technical feasibility so that the intangible assets will be available for use or sale, such as labor costs of related personnel and experimental costs consumed, etc.
- B. The Company expects that future cash flows will decrease due to poor sales performance of certain pharmaceutical products in 2025, resulting in impairment of intangible assets and recognition of impairment loss of \$671.

(12) Other payables

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Wages and salaries payable	\$ 25,273	\$ 24,085
Collection payable	-	284
Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration payable	2,360	2,360
Other payables	16,658	19,893
	<u>\$ 44,291</u>	<u>\$ 46,622</u>

(13) Long-term borrowings

<u>Type of borrowings</u>	<u>Borrowing period and repayment term</u>	<u>Interest rate range</u>	<u>Collateral</u>	<u>December 31, 2025</u>
Long-term bank borrowings				
Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from June 12, 2017 to August 7, 2033; interest is repayable monthly.	2.13%~2.22%	Property	\$ 28,209
Less: Current portion				(3,446)
				<u>\$ 24,763</u>

<u>Type of borrowings</u>	<u>Borrowing period and repayment term</u>	<u>Interest rate range</u>	<u>Collateral</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Long-term bank borrowings				
Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from June 12, 2017 to August 7, 2033; interest is repayable monthly.	2.00%~2.22%	Property	\$ 31,580
Less: Current portion				(3,045)
				<u>\$ 28,535</u>

Information about the provision of collateral for the aforementioned long-term borrowings is detailed in Note 8.

(14) Pensions

A. (a) The Company has a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act, covering all regular employees' service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be subject to the pension mechanism under the Labor Standards Act. Under the defined benefit pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement. The Company contributes monthly an amount equal to 2% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the independent retirement fund committee. Also, the Company would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by December 31, every year. If the account balance is insufficient to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned method to the employees expected to qualify for retirement in the following year, the Company will make contributions for the deficit by next March.

(b) The amounts recognized in the balance sheet are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Present value of defined benefit obligations	\$ 7,591	\$ 7,392
Fair value of plan assets	(6,700)	(5,935)
Net defined benefit liability	<u>\$ 891</u>	<u>\$ 1,457</u>

(c) Movements in net defined benefit liabilities are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>		
	<u>Present value of defined benefit obligations</u>	<u>Fair value of plan assets</u>	<u>Net defined benefit liability</u>
At January 1	\$ 7,392	(\$ 5,935)	\$ 1,457
Interest expense (income)	<u>122</u>	<u>(98)</u>	<u>24</u>
	<u>7,514</u>	<u>(6,033)</u>	<u>1,481</u>
Remeasurements:			
Change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Change in financial assumptions	195	-	195
Experience adjustments	<u>(118)</u>	<u>(396)</u>	<u>(514)</u>
	<u>77</u>	<u>(396)</u>	<u>(319)</u>
Pension fund contribution	<u>-</u>	<u>(271)</u>	<u>(271)</u>
At December 31	<u>\$ 7,591</u>	<u>(\$ 6,700)</u>	<u>\$ 891</u>

	2024		
	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
At January 1	\$ 6,666	(\$ 5,162)	\$ 1,504
Interest (expense) income	84	(65)	19
	<u>6,750</u>	<u>(5,227)</u>	<u>1,523</u>
Remeasurements:			
Change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Change in financial assumptions	(334)	-	(334)
Experience adjustments	976	(441)	535
	<u>642</u>	<u>(441)</u>	<u>201</u>
Pension fund contribution	-	(267)	(267)
At December 31	<u>\$ 7,392</u>	<u>(\$ 5,935)</u>	<u>\$ 1,457</u>

(d) The Bank of Taiwan was commissioned to manage the Fund of the Company's defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Fund's annual investment and utilization plan and the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund" (Article 6: The scope of utilization for the Fund includes deposit in domestic or foreign financial institutions, investment in domestic or foreign listed, over-the-counter, or private placement equity securities, investment in domestic or foreign real estate securitization products, etc.). With regard to the utilization of the Fund, its minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statements shall be no less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. If the earnings is less than aforementioned rates, government shall make payment for the deficit after being authorized by the Regulator. The Company has no right to participate in managing and operating that fund and hence the Company is unable to disclose the classification of plan assets fair value in accordance with IAS 19 paragraph 142. The composition of fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is given in the Annual Labor Retirement Fund Utilization Report announced by the government.

(e) The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2025	Year ended December 31, 2024
Discount rate	1.39%	1.65%
Future salary increases	2.00%	2.00%

Future mortality rate was estimated based on the 6th Taiwan Standard Ordinary Experience Mortality Table for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Because the main actuarial assumption changed, the present value of defined benefit obligation is affected. The analysis was as follows:

	<u>Discount rate</u>		<u>Future salary increases</u>	
	<u>Increase 0.5%</u>	<u>Decrease 0.5%</u>	<u>Increase 0.5%</u>	<u>Decrease 0.5%</u>
<u>December 31, 2025</u>				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	<u>(\$ 248)</u>	<u>\$ 419</u>	<u>\$ 414</u>	<u>(\$ 248)</u>
<u>December 31, 2024</u>				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	<u>(\$ 275)</u>	<u>\$ 434</u>	<u>\$ 430</u>	<u>(\$ 276)</u>

The sensitivity analysis above is based on one assumption which changed while the other conditions remain unchanged. In practice, more than one assumption may change all at once. The method of analysing sensitivity and the method of calculating net pension liability in the balance sheet are the same.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous period.

- (f) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Company for the year ending December 31, 2026 amount to \$270.
- (g) As of December 31, 2025, the weighted average duration of the retirement plan is 9 years.
- B. (a) Effective July 1, 2005, the Company has established a defined contribution pension plan (the “New Plan”) under the Labor Pension Act (the “Act”), covering all regular employees with R.O.C. nationality. Under the New Plan, the Company contributes monthly an amount based on 6% of the employees’ monthly salaries and wages to the employees’ individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment.
- (b) The pension costs under the defined contribution pension plans of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were \$6,705 and \$6,905, respectively.

(15) Share capital

As of December 31, 2025, the Company’s authorized capital was \$800,000, and the paid-in capital was \$590,486 with a par value of \$10 (in dollars) per share. All proceeds from shares issued have been collected.

(16) Capital surplus

Pursuant to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus arising from paid-in capital in excess of par value on issuance of common stocks and donations can be used to cover accumulated deficit or to issue new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, provided that the Company has no accumulated deficit. Further, the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act requires

that the amount of capital surplus to be capitalized mentioned above should not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital each year. Capital surplus should not be used to cover accumulated deficit unless the legal reserve is insufficient.

(17) Retained earnings

A. According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, if there is a surplus in the annual final accounts, it shall first be used to pay taxes and make up for past losses. Next, 10% shall be appropriated as a legal reserve, except when the legal reserve has already reached the Company's paid-in capital. Additionally, special reserves shall be appropriated or reversed in accordance with laws or regulations set by competent authorities. If there is still a surplus for the current year, the remaining amount shall be added to the undistributed earnings accumulated from previous years, and a distribution proposal shall be prepared by the Board of Directors.

The distribution of dividends and bonuses, or the entirety or a portion of the legal reserve and capital reserve as specified in Article 241, Paragraph 1 of the Company Act, if distributed in cash, shall be authorized by the Board of Directors in accordance with Article 240, Paragraph 5 of the Company Act. This requires the attendance of at least two-thirds of the directors and a resolution passed by a majority of the attending directors, followed by a report to the shareholders' meeting. If distributed in the form of newly issued shares, it shall be subject to a resolution by the shareholders' meeting prior to distribution.

B. The Company's dividend policy takes into account the environment and growth stage of the Company, future investment climate, capital requirements, domestic and international competitive conditions, and capital budgeting, while balancing shareholders' interests, dividends, and long-term financial planning. Each year, the Board of Directors is responsible for formulating a proposal for the distribution of earnings in accordance with the law, which is then submitted to the shareholders' meeting for approval. The Company operates in a capital-intensive industry and is currently in a growth phase, necessitating retained earnings to support operational growth and investment needs. The dividend payout ratio to shareholders should be no less than 50% of the remaining balance after deducting the 10% legal reserve from the annual after-tax net profit. Cash dividends should constitute at least 10% of the total dividends distributed. However, if the net profit per share for the year is less than NT\$0.5, the earnings for that year may not be distributed. The type and ratio of earnings distribution can be adjusted based on the actual profit and cash position for the year, subject to a proposal by the Board of Directors and approval by the shareholders' meeting.

C. Except for covering accumulated deficit or issuing new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, the legal reserve shall not be used for any other purpose. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted, provided that the distribution of the reserve is limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the Company's paid-in capital.

D. In accordance with the regulations, the Company shall set aside special reserve from the debit

balance on other equity items at the balance sheet date before distributing earnings. When debit balance on other equity items is reversed subsequently, the reversed amount could be included in the distributable earnings.

- E. The appropriations and distribution of 2024 and 2023 earnings had been resolved at the shareholders' meeting on June 27, 2025 and June 18, 2024, respectively. Details are summarized below:

	2024		2023	
	Amount	Dividends per share	Amount	Dividends per share
		(in dollars)		(in dollars)
Legal reserve	\$ 2,085		\$ 1,800	
Reversal of special reserve	(17)		(41)	
Cash dividends	<u>20,667</u>	\$ 0.350	<u>16,829</u>	\$ 0.285
	<u>\$ 22,735</u>		<u>\$ 18,588</u>	

- F. The appropriations and distribution of 2025 earnings had been resolved by the Board of Directors on March 12, 2026. Details are summarized below:

	2025	
	Amount	Dividends per share
		(in dollars)
Legal reserve	\$ 1,942	
Appropriation for special reserve	2,522	
Cash dividends	<u>21,258</u>	\$ 0.360
	<u>\$ 25,722</u>	

(18) Operating revenue

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Revenue from contracts with customers	\$ 678,171	\$ 659,662
Rental revenue	<u>7,320</u>	<u>6,892</u>
	<u>\$ 685,491</u>	<u>\$ 666,554</u>

(Reminder of page intentionally left blank)

A. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Company derives revenue from the transfer of goods and services over time and at a point in time in the following major product lines: Department A is the Functional Foods Division, while Department B is the Pharmaceuticals Division:

	2025			
	Department A	Department B	Other departments	Total
Revenue from external customer contracts	\$ 57,613	\$ 627,771	\$ 107	\$ 685,491
Timing of revenue recognition				
At a point in time	\$ 57,613	\$ 615,064	\$ 107	\$ 672,784
Over time	-	12,707	-	12,707
	\$ 57,613	\$ 627,771	\$ 107	\$ 685,491
	2024			
	Department A	Department B	Other departments	Total
Revenue from external customer contracts	\$ 56,875	\$ 609,061	\$ 618	\$ 666,554
Timing of revenue recognition				
At a point in time	\$ 56,875	\$ 595,960	\$ 618	\$ 653,453
Over time	-	13,101	-	13,101
	\$ 56,875	\$ 609,061	\$ 618	\$ 666,554

B. Contract liabilities

(a) The Company has recognized the following revenue-related contract liabilities:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	January 1, 2024
Contract liabilities –			
Advance sales receipts	\$ 10,294	\$ 2,840	\$ 2,250
Contract liabilities –			
Unearned licensing revenue	3,226	3,226	3,226
	\$ 13,520	\$ 6,066	\$ 5,476

(b) Revenue recognized that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year are summarized below:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Revenue	\$ 1,866	\$ 1,050

(19) Employee benefit expense

	Year ended December 31, 2025			Year ended December 31, 2024		
	Classified as	Classified as	Total	Classified as	Classified as	Total
	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses		Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	
Employee Benefit Expenses						
Wages and salaries	\$ 3,145	\$ 123,747	\$ 126,892	\$ 2,422	\$ 133,221	\$ 135,643
Labour and health insurance fee	411	11,813	12,224	282	11,587	11,869
Pension costs	191	6,538	6,729	138	6,786	6,924
Directors' remuneration	-	6,190	6,190	-	5,803	5,803
Other personnel expenses	217	6,261	6,478	162	7,186	7,348
Depreciation expense	3,213	15,085	18,298	3,526	15,590	19,116
Amortization expense	-	2,810	2,810	-	3,304	3,304

Note: As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had 140 and 138 employees, including 8 non-employee directors for both years, respectively.

- A. In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, the ratio of employees' salaries to distributable profit for the current year shall not be less than 3%, and the ratio of directors' and supervisors' salaries shall not be more than 3%, the ratio of the allocation of compensation for grassroots employees shall not be less than 1% from the aforementioned employees' salaries.
- B. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, employees' compensation was accrued at both \$1,800; while directors' and supervisors' remuneration was accrued at both \$560. The aforementioned amounts were recognized in salary expenses.

The employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration were estimated and accrued based on the ratio stipulated in the company's articles of distributable profit of current year as of the end of reporting period. The employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration resolved by the Board of Directors were \$1,800 and \$560, respectively, and the employees' compensation will be distributed in the form of cash.

Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration for 2024 as resolved by the Board of Directors were in agreement with those amounts recognized in the 2024 financial statements.

Information about employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration of the Company as resolved by the Board of Directors will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(20) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

(a) Components of income tax expense:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the year	\$ 3,502	\$ 4,226
Prior year income tax over estimation	(9)	(226)
Total current tax	3,493	4,000
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(365)	7
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 3,128</u>	<u>\$ 4,007</u>

(b) The income tax charge relating to components of other comprehensive income is as follows:

	2025	2024
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	<u>\$ 64</u>	<u>(\$ 40)</u>

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate	\$ 4,460	\$ 5,003
Expenses disallowed by tax regulation	(1,323)	(770)
Prior year income tax overestimation	(9)	(226)
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 3,128</u>	<u>\$ 4,007</u>

(Reminder of page intentionally left blank)

C. Amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities as a result of temporary differences are as follows:

2025				
	January 1	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	December 31
— Deferred tax assets:				
Temporary differences:				
Pension	\$ 929	\$ -	(\$ 64)	\$ 865
Accrued vacation liability	89	-	-	89
Unrealised exchange loss	-	227	-	227
Impairment loss	-	134	-	134
	<u>\$ 1,018</u>	<u>\$ 361</u>	<u>(\$ 64)</u>	<u>\$ 1,315</u>
— Deferred tax liabilities:				
Unrealised exchange gain	(4)	4	-	-
	<u>\$ 1,014</u>	<u>\$ 365</u>	<u>(\$ 64)</u>	<u>\$ 1,315</u>
2024				
	January 1	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	December 31
— Deferred tax assets:				
Temporary differences:				
Pension	\$ 889	\$ -	\$ 40	\$ 929
Accrued vacation liability	89	-	-	89
Unrealised exchange loss	3	(3)	-	-
	<u>\$ 981</u>	<u>(\$ 3)</u>	<u>\$ 40</u>	<u>\$ 1,018</u>
— Deferred tax liabilities:				
Unrealised exchange gain	-	(4)	-	(4)
	<u>\$ 981</u>	<u>(\$ 7)</u>	<u>\$ 40</u>	<u>\$ 1,014</u>

D. Details of the amount the Company is entitled as investment tax credit and unrecognized deferred tax assets are as follows:

Qualifying items	December 31, 2025		Expiry year
	Unused tax credits	Unrecognized deferred tax assets	
Biotechnology and pharmaceutical research and development-year 2022	\$ 6,963	\$ 6,963	2026
Biotechnology and pharmaceutical research and development-year 2023	7,291	7,291	2027
Biotechnology and pharmaceutical research and development-year 2024	<u>10,686</u>	<u>10,686</u>	2028
	<u>\$ 24,940</u>	<u>\$ 24,940</u>	
Qualifying items	December 31, 2024		Expiry year
	Unused tax credits	Unrecognized deferred tax assets	
Biotechnology and pharmaceutical research and development-year 2021	\$ 5,809	\$ 5,809	2025
Biotechnology and pharmaceutical research and development-year 2022	6,963	6,963	2026
Biotechnology and pharmaceutical research and development-year 2023	<u>13,525</u>	<u>13,525</u>	2027
	<u>\$ 26,297</u>	<u>\$ 26,297</u>	

E. The Company's income tax returns through 2023 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

(Reminder of page intentionally left blank)

(21) Earnings per share

	Year ended December 31, 2025		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Net income	\$ 19,170	59,049	\$ 0.32
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Net income	19,170	59,049	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	18	
Net income plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	\$ 19,170	59,067	\$ 0.32
	Year ended December 31, 2024		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Net income	\$ 21,010	59,049	\$ 0.36
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Net income	21,010	59,049	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	31	
Net income plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	\$ 21,010	59,080	\$ 0.36

(22) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	2025				
	Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	Guarantee deposits received	Lease liabilities	Liabilities from financing activities- gross	
At January 1	\$ 31,580	\$ 7	\$ 10,081	\$ 41,668	
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	(3,371)	-	(3,182)	(6,553)	
Changes in other non-cash items	-	-	1,110	1,110	
At December 31	<u>\$ 28,209</u>	<u>\$ 7</u>	<u>\$ 8,009</u>	<u>\$ 36,225</u>	

	2024				
	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	Guarantee deposits received	Lease liabilities	Liabilities from financing activities- gross
At January 1	\$ 44,000	\$ 64,885	\$ 270	\$ 6,491	\$ 115,646
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	(44,000)	(33,305)	(263)	(3,118)	(80,686)
Changes in other non-cash items	-	-	-	6,708	6,708
At December 31	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 31,580</u>	<u>\$ 7</u>	<u>\$ 10,081</u>	<u>\$ 41,668</u>

7. Related Party Transactions

(1) Names of related parties and relationship

<u>Names of related parties</u>	<u>Relationship with the Company</u>
SAMOA TOTAL TECH LTD. (TOTAL)	The Company's subsidiaries
TAIWAN COGENTIDE NOVEL DRUG CO.	The Company's subsidiaries
TOTAL TECH (SuZhou Industrial Park) Company Limited	The Company's second-tier subsidiary
INSTANT NANOBIOSENSORS CO., LTD. (INSTANT NANOBIOSENSORS)	The Company's president is its director (Note)

Note: Since June 2025, the Company's President has been a director of the company.

(2) Significant related party transactions

A. Operating revenue:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Sales of goods:		
The Company's subsidiaries	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 24</u>

Goods are sold based on the price lists in force and terms that would be available to third parties.

B. Receivables from related parties:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Collection and payment (Listed in "other current assets") -The Company's second-tier subsidiary	2,764	2,905
	<u>\$ 2,764</u>	<u>\$ 2,905</u>

C. Purchases:

	<u>Year ended December 31, 2025</u>
Purchases of goods:	
INSTANT NANOBIOSENSORS	<u>\$ 1,401</u>
The above purchases were made at normal prices and under normal terms, and were settled approximately 30 days from month-end.	

D. Payable to related parties:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>
Accounts payable:	
INSTANT NANOBIOSENSORS	<u>\$ 21</u>

E. Acquisition of financial assets:

There are no financial assets transactions with related parties for the year ended December 31, 2025.

			<u>Year ended December 31, 2024</u>
	<u>Accounts</u>	<u>No. of shares</u> <u>(in thousand shares)</u>	<u>Objects</u>
Subsidiaries	Investments accounted for using equity method	25,000	TAIWAN COGENTIDE NOVEL DRUG CO. equity
			<u>\$ 25,000</u>

F. Rental revenue:

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
The Company's subsidiaries	<u>\$ 43</u>	<u>\$ 43</u>

(3) Key management compensation

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 16,512	\$ 16,097
Post-employment benefits	378	378
	<u>\$ 16,890</u>	<u>\$ 16,475</u>

8. Pledged Assets

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

Pledged asset	Book value		Purpose
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 75,580	\$ 76,695	Long-term and short-term borrowing guarantees
Time deposit (Listed in "other non-current assets")	4,163	4,163	Supplier and distributor contract credit guarantee
	<u>\$ 79,743</u>	<u>\$ 80,858</u>	

9. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Contract Commitments

(1) Contingencies

None.

(2) Commitments

- A. For the Company's services for the contracted new drug development and commissioned trials as well as other cases, the consideration to be paid in the future amounted to \$1,110, RMB 247 thousand and USD 79 thousand as of December 31, 2025.
- B. As the Company entered into a technology transfer licensing contract, the Company's future maximum payment of technology authorization fees totaled \$15,500 and USD 2,960 thousand as of December 31, 2025, based on the stage of completion of research and development progress stipulated in the contract. In addition, royalties are paid based on a certain percentage of sales upon the successful market launch of the target.
- C. The development of the Company's new drug, PTX-9908, was approved by the National Medical Products Administration and the Taiwan Food and Drug Administration (TFDA) for phase 1 and phase 2 of the Investigational New Drug Application (IND) in 2021 and 2019, respectively. The Company entered into contracts with hospitals in Taiwan to conduct clinical trials. Meanwhile, the Company also obtained the orphan drug designation from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the patent approval from Taiwan Intellectual Property Office of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, R.O.C. for the development of this new drug. As of December 31, 2025, the consideration to be paid in the future for research and development services and clinical trial fees is \$10,280.
- D. The development item of the Company's new therapeutic drug, U101 (aims to prevent recurrent urinary tract infections), was approved by the Taiwan Food and Drug Administration (TFDA) for phase 3 of the Investigational New Drug Application (IND) in 2020. The Company entered into contracts with hospitals in Taiwan to conduct clinical trials. The Company obtained the patent approval from the United States Patent and Trademark Office for the year ended December 31, 2021 for this new drug, and obtained invention patents in Europe, South Korea and Japan in August 2023, April 2022 and May 2022, respectively. As of December 31, 2025, the consideration to be paid in the future for research and development services and clinical trial fees is \$104,935.

In addition, the performance guarantee paid for the abovementioned development item amounted to \$3,055 (shown as other non-current assets).

- E. The Company entered into distribution contracts with various drug suppliers and obtained the authorization from the drug suppliers for sale promotion and logistics distribution services within the agreed areas. The contract period starts from the effective date of the contract to five years after obtaining a drug registration certificate, which is automatically to be extended for another three to five years if certain conditions are met. Upon achieving the milestone targets stipulated in the contracts, the Company is required to pay royalties. Starting from the effective date of the pharmaceutical product registration permit and the first market pricing approval, both parties have agreed on the annual purchase quantities, delivery schedule, and payment schedule and method for each sales year. These may be reviewed and negotiated based on market supply and demand conditions, allowing adjustment of the Company's annual minimum purchase quantities and amount, as well as the minimum number of trial program reports. As of December 31, 2025, the Company still needs to pay royalties amounting to USD 400 thousand, and the minimum purchase amount for products with market authorization is \$42,000 annually.
- F. The Company entered into distribution contracts with medical device suppliers on July 1, 2025, and obtained the five years authorization from the medical device suppliers for sale promotion and related services within the agreed areas. The contract period starts from the effective date of the contract and lasts for five years, which is automatically extended for another two years if certain conditions are met. During the contract period, the minimum purchase amount that shall be paid amounted to \$50,000. Both parties have agreed on the annual purchase volumes, delivery schedules as well as payment schedules and methods. As of December 31, 2025, the Company's minimum purchase amount to be paid in the future is \$41,599.

10. Significant Disaster Loss

None.

11. Significant Events after the Balance Sheet Date

1. The appropriations of 2025 earnings as resolved by the Board of Directors on March 12, 2026 is provided in Note 6(17) F.
2. To meet the needs of the Group's operational development, the Company's Board of Directors, on behalf of the subsidiary, resolved on March 12, 2026 to proceed with a cash capital increase of TAIWAN COGENTIDE NOVEL DRUG CO. The amount of the cash capital increase will not exceed \$30,000. As of the date of these financial statements, the relevant procedures are still in progress.

12. Others

(1) Capital management

The Company's capital management objectives are based on the operational circumstances of the biotechnology industry and the future development of the company, taking into account external environmental changes. These objectives aim to ensure that the Company retains long-term

operational funds to continue its operations, while maintaining an optimal capital structure to reduce capital costs and enhance shareholder value. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend amount paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, or issue new shares to reduce debt.

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$ 27,520	\$ 30,000
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	234,237	213,071
Current financial assets at amortised cost	300,000	300,000
Notes receivable	19,907	27,342
Accounts receivable	131,461	112,615
Other receivables	106	1,677
Non-current restricted assets	4,163	4,163
Guarantee deposits paid	11,200	14,737
	<u>\$ 701,074</u>	<u>\$ 673,605</u>

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Notes payable	\$ 5,721	\$ 7,578
Accounts payable	42,656	13,111
Other accounts payable	44,291	46,622
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	28,209	31,580
Guarantee deposits received	7	7
	<u>\$ 120,884</u>	<u>\$ 98,898</u>
Lease liabilities	<u>\$ 8,009</u>	<u>\$ 10,081</u>

B. Financial risk management policies

- (a) The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management policy focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to mitigate potential adverse impacts on the Company's financial position and financial performance.

- (b) Risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (Company trea) policies approved by the Board of Directors. Company treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close cooperation with the Company's operating units.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

- i. The Company is exposed to exchange rate risks arising from various currencies, primarily the JPY, USD, and RMB. These exchange rate risks stem from future commercial transactions, recognized assets, and net investments in foreign operating entities.
- ii. Management has set up a policy to require the Company to manage its foreign exchange risk.
- iii. The Company's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations. The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

December 31, 2025					
			<u>Sensitivity analysis</u>		
Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	
(Foreign currency: functional currency)					
<u>Financial assets</u>					
<u>Monetary items</u>					
JPY:NTD	\$ 401,054	0.2008	\$ 80,532	1%	\$ 805
RMB:NTD	120	4.496	540	1%	5
USD:RMB	91	31	2,860	1%	29
December 31, 2024					
			<u>Sensitivity analysis</u>		
Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	
(Foreign currency: functional currency)					
<u>Financial assets</u>					
<u>Monetary items</u>					
JPY:NTD	\$ 210,200	0.2099	\$ 44,121	1%	\$ 441
RMB:NTD	118	4.478	528	1%	5

- iv. The total exchange gain (loss), including realized and unrealized, arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Company for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, amounted to \$1,821 and (\$1,923), respectively.

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

- i. The Company's main interest rate risk arises from short-term borrowings and long-term borrowings (including current portion) with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. During 2025 and 2024, the Company's borrowings at variable rate were mainly denominated in New Taiwan dollars.
- ii. If the borrowing interest rate of short-term and long-term (including current portion) borrowings had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, profit, net of tax for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 would have decreased or increased by \$226 and \$253, respectively. The main factor is that changes in interest expense result from floating rate borrowings.

(b) Credit risk

- i. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Company arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. The main factor is that counterparties could not repay in full the accounts receivable based on the agreed terms, and the contract cash flows of debt instruments stated at amortized cost.
- ii. The Company manages its credit risk taking into consideration the entire Company's concern. According to the Company's credit policy, each local entity in the Company is responsible for managing and analyzing the credit risk for each of their new clients before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the Board of Directors. The utilization of credit limits is regularly monitored.
- iii. The Company adopts the following assumption under IFRS 9 to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition:
If the contract payments were past due over 90 days based on the terms, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition.
- iv. The Company adopts the assumptions under IFRS 9, that is, the default occurs when the contract payments are past due over 180 days.
- v. The methods for assessing the expected credit risk of accounts receivable by the Company are as follows:
 - (i) For individually significant accounts receivable that have already defaulted, expected credit loss is estimated on an individual basis.
 - (ii) For other customers, accounts receivable is grouped based on the Company's credit rating standards, and expected credit losses are estimated using different loss rate methods or provision matrices for different groups.
 - (iii) Forward-looking considerations are incorporated by adjusting loss rates established based on specific historical and current information periods, with reference to the

National Development Council's Economic Indicator Inquiry System.

- (iv) The allowances for notes and accounts receivable are estimated both individually and using loss rate methods or provision matrices as follows:

	Individual	Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
<u>At December 31, 2025</u>					
Expected loss rate	100%	0.03%	0.06%	0.03%	
Total book value	\$ 57	\$ 102,124	\$ 102	\$ 49,189	\$ 151,472
Loss allowance	57	31	1	15	104
<u>At December 31, 2024</u>					
Expected loss rate	100%	0.03%	0.06%	0.03%~1.56%	
Total book value	\$ 1	\$ 86,444	\$ 8,088	\$ 46,179	\$ 140,712
Loss allowance	1	26	5	723	755

Group A: Public and private hospitals, public institutions, schools, financial institutions, etc.

Group B: TSE, OTC , OES and public companies.

Group C: Others.

- vi. Movements in relation to the Company applying the modified approach to provide loss allowance for accounts receivable are as follows:

	2025	
	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable
At January 1	\$ 680	\$ 75
Reversal of impairment loss	(590)	(61)
At December 31	<u>\$ 90</u>	<u>\$ 14</u>
	2024	
	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable
At January 1	\$ 1,371	\$ 75
Reversal of impairment loss	(691)	-
At December 31	<u>\$ 680</u>	<u>\$ 75</u>

- vii. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the term deposits of the Company (listed as financial assets measured at amortized cost - current and other non-current assets) are assessed for credit risk using the 12 month expected credit loss measurement. Since the counterparties are reputable banks with good credit standings, there are no significant concerns regarding their performance, and thus no major credit risk exists.

(c) Liquidity risk

- i. Cash flow forecasting is aggregated by Company treasury. Company treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs.

- ii. Surplus cash held by the operating entities over and above balance required for working capital management are transferred to the Company treasury. Company treasury invests surplus cash in interest bearing current accounts, choosing instruments with appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to provide sufficient head-room as determined by the above-mentioned forecasts. The forecasts take into account the company's financial ratio targets.
- iii. The table below analyses the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date for non-derivative financial liabilities and to the expected maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

December 31, 2025	Less than	Between	Between	Over 5
	1 year	1 and 2 years	2 and 5 years	years
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>				
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	\$ 4,028	\$ 4,028	\$ 12,085	\$ 10,508
Lease liabilities	3,183	1,991	3,108	-

December 31, 2024	Less than	Between	Between	Over 5
	1 year	1 and 2 years	2 and 5 years	years
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>				
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	\$ 3,706	\$ 7,662	\$ 20,722	\$ 2,693
Lease liabilities	2,870	2,728	3,905	799

The Company's non-derivative financial liabilities, except as mentioned above, are all due within the next year. Additionally, the Company has no derivative financial liabilities.

(3) Fair value information

A. The different levels that the inputs to valuation techniques are used to measure fair value of financial and non-financial instruments have been defined as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. A market is regarded as active where a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

B. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, current financial assets at amortised cost, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, short-term borrowings, notes payable, accounts payable, other payables and long-term borrowings (including current portion) are approximate to their fair values.

C. The related information on financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value by level on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities:

(a) The related information on the nature of the assets and liabilities is as follows:

<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 27,520	\$ 27,520
<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000

D. The following chart is the movement of Level 3 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>Equity instrument</u>	<u>Equity instrument</u>
At January 1	\$ 30,000	\$ -
Recorded as unrealised losses on valuation of investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(2,480)	-
Acquired during the year	-	30,000
At December 31	<u>\$ 27,520</u>	<u>\$ 30,000</u>

E. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, there was no transfer into or out from Level 3.

F. Company treasury segment is in charge of valuation procedures for fair value measurements being categorised within Level 3, which is to verify independent fair value of financial instruments. Such assessment is to ensure the valuation results are reasonable by applying independent information to make results close to current market conditions, confirming the resource of information is independent, reliable and in line with other resources and represented as the exercisable price, and frequently calibrating valuation model, performing back-testing, updating inputs used to the valuation model and making any other necessary adjustments to the fair value.

G. The following is the qualitative information of significant unobservable inputs and sensitivity analysis of changes in significant unobservable inputs to valuation model used in Level 3 fair value measurement:

	Fair value at December 31, 2025	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative equity instrument: Unlisted shares	\$ 27,520	Market comparable companies	Enterprise value to operating income ratio multiple, discount for lack of marketability, control premium	The higher the multiple and control premium, the higher the fair value; the higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value;
	Fair value at December 31, 2024	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative equity instrument: Unlisted shares	\$ 30,000	Discounted cash flow	Long-term revenue growth rate, weighted average cost of capital, long-term pre-tax operating margin, discount for lack of marketability, discount for lack of control	The higher the weighted average cost of capital and discount for lack of control, the lower the fair value; the higher the long-term revenue growth rate and long-term pre-tax operating margin, the higher the fair value

H. The Company has carefully assessed the valuation models and assumptions used to measure fair value. However, use of different valuation models or assumptions may result in different measurement. The following is the effect on profit or loss or on other comprehensive income from financial assets and liabilities categorized within Level 3 the inputs used to valuation models have changed:

		December 31, 2025				
		Recognized in profit or loss		Recognized in other comprehensive income		
Input	Change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change	
Financial assets						
Equity instrument	Enterprise value to operating income ratio multiple, discount for lack of marketability, control premium.	±1%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 275	\$ (275)
		December 31, 2024				
		Recognized in profit or loss		Recognized in other comprehensive income		
Input	Change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change	
Financial assets						
Equity instrument	Long-term revenue growth rate, weighted average cost of capital, long-term pre-tax operating margin, lack of marketability discount, minority interest discount.	±1%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 300	\$ (300)

13. Supplementary Disclosures

(1) Significant transactions information

- A. Loans to others: None.
- B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: None.
- C. Holding of significant marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Please refer to table 1.
- D. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
- E. Receivables from related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
- F. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting period: None.

(2) Information on investees

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China) : Please refer to table 2.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

A. Basic information: Please refer to table 3.

B. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area: None.

14. Segment Information

None.

(Reminder of page intentionally left blank)

TCM BIOTECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.

Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)

December 31, 2025

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Securities held by	Marketable securities (Note 1)	Relationship with the securities issuer (Note 2)	General ledger account	As of December 31, 2025				Footnote (Note 4)
				Number of shares	Book value (Note 3)	Ownership (%)	Fair value	
TCM BIOTECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.	INSTANT NANOBIOSENSORS CO., LTD.	None	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,000,000	\$ 27,520	9.95%	\$ 27,520	

Note 1: Marketable securities in the table refer to stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificates and other related derivative securities in accordance with IFRS 9.

Note 2: Leave the column blank if the issuer of marketable securities is non-related party.

Note 3: Fill in the amount after adjusted at fair value and deducted by accumulated impairment for the marketable securities measured at fair value; fill in the acquisition cost or amortised cost deducted by accumulated impairment for the marketable securities not measured at fair value.

Note 4: The number of shares of securities and their amounts pledged as security or pledged for loans and their restrictions on use under some agreements should be stated in the footnote if the securities presented herein have such conditions.

TCM BIOTECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.

Information on investees

Year ended December 31, 2025

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investor	Investee (Notes 1 and 2)	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as at December 31, 2025			Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2025 (Note 2(2))	Investment income (loss) recognized by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025 (Note 2(3))	Footnote
				Balance as at December 31, 2025	Balance as at December 31, 2024	Number of shares	Ownership	Book value (Note 3)			
TCM BIOTECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.	SAMOA TOTAL TECH LTD.	Samoa	Overseas holding company	\$ 9,840	\$ 9,840	325,000	100%	(\$ 1,087)	(\$ 664)	(\$ 664)	Subsidiaries
TCM BIOTECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.	TAIWAN COGENTIDE NOVEL DRUG Co.	Taiwan	Biotechnology related research and development	30,000	5,000	30,000,000	100%	11,355	(9,996)	(9,996)	Subsidiaries

Note 1: If a public company is equipped with an overseas holding company and takes consolidated financial report as the main financial report according to the local law rules, it can only disclose the information of the overseas holding company about the disclosure of related overseas investee information.

Note 2: If situation does not belong to Note 1, fill in the columns according to the following regulations:

- (1)The columns of 'Investee', 'Location', 'Main business activities', 'Initial investment amount' and 'Shares held as at December 31, 2025' should fill orderly in the Company's (public company's) information on investees and every directly or indirectly controlled investee's investment information, and note the relationship between the Company (public company) and its investee each (ex. direct subsidiary or indirect subsidiary) in the 'footnote' column.
- (2)The 'Net (loss) profit of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2025' column should fill in amount of net (loss) profit of the investee for this period.
- (3)The 'Investment (loss) income recognized by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025' column should fill in the Company (public company) recognized investment (loss) income of its direct subsidiary and recognized investment (loss) income of its investee accounted for under the equity method for this period. When filling in recognized investment (loss) income of its direct subsidiary, the Company (public company) should confirm that direct subsidiary's net (loss) profit for this period has included its investment (loss) income which shall be recognized by regulations.

TCM BIOTECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.
Information on investments in Mainland China
Year ended December 31, 2025

Table 3

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investee in Mainland China	Main business activities	Paid-in capital	Investment method (Note 1)	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1, 2025	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/ Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the year ended December 31, 2025		Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2025	Net income of investee for the year ended December 31, 2025	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect)	Investment income (loss) recognized by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025 (Note 2)	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2025	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of December 31, 2025	Footnote (Note 2)
					Remitted to Mainland China	Remitted back to Taiwan							
TOTAL TECH (SuZhou Industrial Park) Cmpany Limited	Engaged in pharmaceutical research and development through service outsourcing and providing related technical consultation.	\$ 7,947	(Note 4)	\$ 7,947	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,947	(\$ 633)	100	(\$ 633) (2)B	(\$ 1,402)	\$ -	(2)B

Company name	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2025 (Note 4)	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)	Ceiling on investments in Mainland China imposed by the Investment Commission of MOEA
The Company	\$ 7,947	\$ -	\$ 633,189

Note 1: Investment methods are classified into the following three categories; fill in the number of category each case belongs to:

- (1) Directly invest in a company in Mainland China
- (2) Through investing in an existing company in the third area, which then invested in the investee in Mainland China.
- (3) Others

Note 2: In the current period's investment gains and losses column:

- (1) If the entity is in the preparatory stage and there are no investment gains or losses, it should be noted.
- (2) The basis for recognizing investment gains and losses is categorized into the following three types, which should be noted
 - A. Financial reports audited and certified by an international CPA firm that has a cooperative relationship with a CPA firm in the R.O.C.
 - B. Financial statements audited by the parent company's certified public accountant in Taiwan.
 - C. Others.

Note 3: Figures in this table should be presented in New Taiwan Dollars.

Note 4: Reinvestment is conducted through TOTAL TECH LTD. in the third region, Samoa

TCM BIOTECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.
STATEMENT OF CASH
DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 1

Item	Description	Amount
Cash on hand		\$ 39
Petty cash		156
Demand deposits and checking accounts		150,145
Foreign time deposit-JPY	JPY 401,040,114 dollars, exchange rate 0.2008	80,529
-USD	USD 90,212 dollars, exchange rate 31.43	2,835
-RMB	RMB 118,521 dollars, exchange rate 4.496	533
		\$ 234,237

(Blank)

TCM BIOTECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 2

Client Name	Description	Amount	Note
Non-related parties:			
Company A	Operating	\$ 10,966	
Company B	"	7,036	
			The balance of each customer has not exceeded 5% of the accounts receivable balance.
Others	"	<u>113,549</u>	
		131,551	
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts		(<u>90</u>)	
		<u>\$ 131,461</u>	
	(Blank)		

TCM BIOTECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.
STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 3

Item	Amount		Note
	Cost	Net Realizable Value	
Raw materials and supplies	\$ 7,918	\$ 9,452	The market price is based on the net realizable value.
Work in progress	229	229	
Merchandise inventory and finished goods	148,869	189,722	
Inventory in transit	<u>572</u>	<u>572</u>	
	157,588	<u>\$ 199,975</u>	
Less: Allowance for valuation loss	(18,500)		
	<u>\$ 139,088</u>		
	(Blank)		

TCM BIOTECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.
STATEMENT OF LONG-TERM BORROWINGS
DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 4

Creditor	Description	Amount	Contract Period	Interest Rate	Collateral	Note
Taiwan Cooperative Bank	Long-term bank borrowings	\$ 9,740	Borrowing period is from June 12, 2017 to June 12, 2033; interest is repayable monthly.	2.13%	Note 8	
Hua Nan Commercial Bank, Ltd.	"	18,469	Borrowing period is from August 7, 2018 to August 7, 2033; interest is repayable monthly.	2.22%	"	
		<u>28,209</u>				
Less: Current portion		(3,446)				
		<u>\$ 24,763</u>				

TCM BIOTECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.
STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 5

<u>Item</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Note</u>
Sales revenue of pharmaceuticals and medical equipment	50,344	Thousands of tablets/vials/bottles/packages, etc.	\$ 685,045	
Sales revenue of functional foods	694	Thousands of boxes/kg/bottles/pieces/packages, etc.	58,002	
Others			204	
			743,251	
Less: Sales returns and allowance			(5,915)	
Sales discount			(70,296)	
Net operating revenue			667,040	
Service revenue			7,320	
Rental revenue			11,131	
Operating revenue			<u>\$ 685,491</u>	

(Blank)

TCM BIOTECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.
STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 6

Item	Amount
Merchandise inventory	
Beginning merchandise inventory (including inventory in transit)	\$ 136,666
Add: Net purchases for the year	364,406
Transferred from finished goods	95
Less: Ending merchandise inventory (including inventory in transit)	(143,865)
Transferred to equipment	(2,559)
Transferred to expense, etc.	(3,007)
Inventory written-off	(1,540)
Inventory shortages	(6)
	<u>350,190</u>
Beginning raw materials and supplies	7,120
Add: Net purchases for the year	3,043
Less: Ending raw materials and supplies	(7,918)
Raw materials and supplies written-off	(86)
Raw materials and supplies shortages	(5)
Transferred to expense, etc.	(313)
Raw materials consumed during this year (1)	1,841
Direct labor (2)	1,240
Manufacturing expense (3)	15,983
Total manufacturing cost ((1)+(2)+(3))	<u>19,064</u>
Add: Beginning work in Progress	2,248
Less: Ending work in Progress	(229)
Cost of finished goods	21,083
Add: Beginning finished goods	5,515
Less: Ending finished goods	(5,576)
Transferred to merchandise inventory	(95)
Transferred to operating expense	(134)
Cost of goods manufactured and sold	<u>20,793</u>
Inventory shortage	11
Loss in inventory written-off	1,626
Gain on inventory revaluation	(4,118)
Total operating cost	<u>\$ 368,502</u>

TCM BIOTECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.
STATEMENT OF MANUFACTURING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 7

Item	Amount	Note
Processing expense	\$ 7,256	
Depreciation expense	3,213	
Indirect labor	2,167	
Water and electricity expense	1,270	
Others expense	2,077	The balance of each item has not exceeded 5% of the total manufacturing expenses.
	<u>\$ 15,983</u>	
	(Blank)	

TCM BIOTECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.
STATEMENT OF SELLING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 8

Item	Amount	Note
Salary expense	\$ 78,258	
Advertising expense	8,387	
Insurance expense	7,546	
Others expense	35,368	The balance of each item has not exceeded 5% of the total selling expenses.
	<u>\$ 129,559</u>	
	(Blank)	

TCM BIOTECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.
STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 9

Item	Amount	Note
Salary expense	\$ 37,154	
Service expense	9,233	
Depreciation expense	7,848	
Other expenses	23,035	The balance of each item has not exceeded 5% of the total administrative expenses.
	<u>\$ 77,270</u>	
	(Blank)	

TCM BIOTECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.
STATEMENT OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 10

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Outsourcing research costs		\$ 50,513	
Salary expense		14,524	
Other expenses		16,438	The balance of each item has not exceeded 5% of the total research and development expenses.
		<u>\$ 81,475</u>	
	(Blank)		

TCM BIOTECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT PERIOD EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, DEPRECIATION, AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES BY FUNCTION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 11

Function Nature	Year ended December 31, 2025			Year ended December 31, 2024		
	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total
Employee Benefit Expense						
Wages and salaries	\$ 3,145	\$ 123,747	\$ 126,892	\$ 2,422	\$ 133,221	\$ 135,643
Labour and health insurance fees	411	11,813	12,224	282	11,587	11,869
Pension costs	191	6,538	6,729	138	6,786	6,924
Directors' remuneration	-	6,190	6,190	-	5,803	5,803
Other personnel expenses	217	6,261	6,478	162	7,186	7,348
Depreciation Expense	3,213	15,085	18,298	3,526	15,590	19,116
Amortisation Expense	-	2,810	2,810	-	3,304	3,304

Note:

1. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had 140 and 138 employees, including 8 and 8 non-employee directors, respectively.
2. Average employee benefit expense in current year was \$1,088 (in dollars).
Average employee benefit expense in previous year was \$1,172 (in dollars).
3. Average employees salaries in current year was \$906 (in dollars).
Average employees salaries in previous year was \$983 (in dollars).
4. Adjustments of average employees salaries was -7.79%.
5. Remuneration of the supervisors in current year was \$0 (in dollars), remuneration of the supervisors in previous year was \$0 (in dollars).

TCM BIOTECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT PERIOD EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, DEPRECIATION, AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES BY FUNCTION
(Cont.)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 11

6. Please disclose the company's remuneration policy (including directors, supervisors, managerial officers and employees).

a. The company's employee remuneration comprises basic salary, meal allowances, various allowances, and year-end bonuses. Salary levels are determined based on both internal and external market conditions, job grade, professional competence, and individual experience (including educational background, professional skills, and knowledge). This ensures competitive compensation that fairly reflects employees' value and contributions. Year-end bonuses are awarded considering operational performance and employee appraisal results. Salary adjustment policies take into account factors such as inflation indices, operating profitability, and employee performance evaluations, adhering to the principle of profit sharing. To align staff interests with the company's long-term profitability, the company also uses employee share ownership and other incentive tools to encourage employee participation in the company's sustainable growth.

b. The remuneration policy for managerial staff is based on the company's business strategy, job responsibilities, performance results, and profitability, with reference to market compensation levels. Recommendations are proposed by the Remuneration Committee and executed following approval by the Board of Directors.

c. According to the company's articles of incorporation, if the company generates profits in a given fiscal year, the Board of Directors shall propose to allocate no less than 3% of net profit as employees' compensation and no more than 3% as directors' remuneration. However, if the company has accumulated losses, the distribution shall be reserved accordingly and reported to the shareholders' meeting.