Stock Code: 4726

Mycenax Biotech Inc.
Parent Company Only Financial Statements
with Independent Auditors' Report
For the years ended December 31,
2024 and 2023

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Mycenax Biotech Inc.:

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only financial statements of Mycenax Biotech Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the parent company only balance sheets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the parent company only statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the parent company only financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the parent company only financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and its parent company only financial performance and its parent company only 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 the Standards on Auditing of Taiwan. Our responsibility 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 Accountant of Taiwan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. Based on our audits and the reports of other auditors, 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 for the year ended December 31, 2024. 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, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters of the Company's parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 are stated as follows:

Revenue Recognition

Please refer to Note 4.12 for accounting policy related to revenue recognition and Note 6.15 for disclosure information about revenue recognition of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements.

Description

The main revenue of Mycenax Biotech Inc. is the provision of biopharmaceutical contract development and manufacturing services. The company's management team determines the timing of revenue recognition based on the contractual terms and conditions. Consequently, revenue recognition constitutes is one of the key audit matters for the current year.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

The main audit procedures for this key audit matter included understanding the Company's revenue recognition procedure and transaction process and assessed the Company's revenue recognition policy to meet the international financial reporting standard No.15, testing the effectiveness of the design and the implementation of internal control of sale and collection. We compared the detailed service revenue information and the general ledger, and we selected samples to exam service contract and transaction evidences, to assess the sale had been recognition in the percentage of completion for the contract. Furthermore, the auditors selected a sample of account receivable that had not yet been collected on the balance sheet date and performed a confirmation request to the third party and examination of subsequent collection.

Deferred income tax assets recognition

Please refer to Note 4.16 for accounting policy related to deferred income tax assets recognition and Note 6.19 for disclosure information of the parent company only financial statements.

Description

Mycenax Biotech Inc. recognized deferred income tax assets, which included tax loss carryforward and investment tax credits. The recognition and measurement of deferred income tax asset are based on management's subjective judgment of the assumptions of future profitability and the realizability of deferred income tax assets. Therefore, the assessment of the recognition of deferred income tax asset is one of the key audit matters for this year.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

The main audit procedures for this key audit matter include evaluating the reasonableness of management's recognition of deferred income tax asset, checking the related assumptions of future operating forecasts, and the financial budget that made by management, evaluating the assumptions of growth rates made by management, and assessing the prior-year taxable income and the quality of budget estimates. Additionally, the auditor also evaluates whether Mycenax Biotech Inc. has made appropriate disclosures regarding deferred income tax assets.

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 for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of parent company only financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the 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 the 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 Taiwan 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 Taiwan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We are 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 financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the group 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 for the year ended December 31, 2024 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audits resulting in this independent auditors' report are WU, JIN-DI and DAI, WEI-LIANG

Ful-Fill & Co., CPAs

Taipei, Taiwan

February 27, 2025

Notice to Readers

The accompanying parent company only financial statements are intended only to present the parent company only financial position, financial performance and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in Taiwan and not those of any other jurisdictions. The standards, procedures and practices to audit such parent company only financial statements are those generally applied in Taiwan.

For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying parent company only financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in Taiwan. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' report and parent company only financial statements shall prevail.

Mycenax Biotech Inc.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS

DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023

Expressed In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Account Co.	Assets	Notes	December 31, 2024 Amount	%	December 31, 2023 Amount	%
11XX	Current assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	4,6(1)	$ 263,453	8	$ 513,829	14
1136	Financial assets at amortized cost	4,6(2),8	8,500	—	149,618	4
1140	Contract assets	4,6(15),7	41,689	1	7,842	—
1170	Accounts receivable, net	4,6(3)	98,250	3	41,395	1
1180	Accounts receivable, net-related parties	7	798	—	9,294	—
1200	Other receivables	7	8,629	—	4,688	—
130X	Inventories	4,6(4)	64,943	2	112,326	3
1410	Prepayments		71,447	3	83,247	2
1482	Costs to fulfil contracts	4,6(15)	141,397	4	134,697	4
1470	Other current assets	8	31,447	1	35,359	1
11XX	Total current assets		730,553	22	1,092,295	29
15XX	Non-current assets					
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,6(5)	268	—	268	—
1550	Investments accounted for using the equity method	4,6(6)	183,457	5	195,295	5
1600	Property, plant and equipment, net	4,6(7),8	1,601,002	48	1,779,575	47
1755	Right-of-use assets	4,6(8)	103,594	3	67,768	2
1780	Intangible assets	4,6(9)	36,258	1	42,902	1
1840	Deferred income tax assets	4,6(19)	98,603	3	95,491	3
1915	Prepayment for Equipment	6(7)	603,038	18	484,758	13
1920	Refundable deposits		8,241	—	8,012	—
1975	Net defined benefit assets	4,6(12)	3,392	—	3,075	—
15XX	Total non-current assets		2,637,853	78	2,677,144	71
1XXX	Total assets		$ 3,368,406	100	$ 3,769,439	100

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements.)

Mycenax Biotech Inc.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS

DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023

Expressed In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Account Co.	Liabilities and Equity	Notes	December 31, 2024 Amount	%	December 31, 2023 Amount	%
21XX	Current liabilities					
2130	Contract liability	6(15),7	$ 230,850	7	$ 187,283	5
2170	Accounts payable	7	34,632	1	44,053	1
2200	Other payables	6(11),7	177,485	5	360,356	10
2230	Current tax liabilities		—	—	—	—
2280	Lease liabilities	4,6(8)	31,916	1	30,571	1
2320	Long-term liabilities, current portion	6(10)	168,075	5	125,920	3
2399	Other current liabilities	7	18,568	1	4,278	—
21XX	Total current liabilities		661,526	20	752,461	20
25XX	Non-current liabilities					
2541	Long-term borrowings	6(10),8	611,365	18	530,400	14
2580	Non-current lease liabilities	4,6(8)	72,036	2	39,386	1
25XX	Total non-current liabilities		683,401	20	569,786	15
2XXX	Total liabilities		1,344,927	40	1,322,247	35
31XX	Equity	6(13)				
3110	Common stock		2,070,069	61	2,058,862	55
3140	Advance receipts for ordinary share		439	—	1,022	—
3170	Share capital awaiting retirement		—	—	(2,000)	—
3200	Capital surplus		421,109	13	1,074,289	28
3350	Accumulated deficit		(466,907)	(14)	(682,641)	(18)
3400	Other equity interest		(1,231)	—	(2,340)	—
3XXX	Total equity		2,023,479	60	2,447,192	65
	Total liabilities and equity		$ 3,368,406	100	$ 3,769,439	100

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements.)

Mycenax Biotech Inc.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023

Expressed In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

(Except Earnings Per Share)

Account Co.	Item	Notes	2024 Amount	2024 %	2023 Amount	2023 %
4000	Operating Revenue	4,6(15),7	$ 683,924	100	$ 652,620	100
5000	Operating Costs		925,281	135	1,027,811	158
5900	Gross Profit (Loss)		(241,357)	(35)	(375,191)	(58)
6000	Operating Expenses	6(16),7				
6100	Sales and marketing expenses		55,740	8	66,499	10
6200	General and administrative expenses		87,900	13	91,961	14
6300	Research and development expenses		78,190	12	75,813	12
6450	Expected credit impairment loss (gain)		54	—	(1,131)	—
	Total operating expenses		221,884	33	233,142	36
6900	Operating Profit (Loss)		(463,241)	(68)	(608,333)	(94)
7000	Non-operating Income and Expenses					
7050	Finance costs	4,6(17)	(29,917)	(4)	(27,245)	(4)
7020	Other losses	6(17),10	(1,459)	—	(73,995)	(11)
7100	Interest income		8,524	1	17,660	3
7190	Other income	6(17),7	13,168	2	7,057	1
7230	Net foreign exchange gain (loss)		14,578	2	3,347	—
7070	Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(6)	(12,011)	(2)	(7,158)	(1)
	Total non-operating income and expenses		(7,117)	(1)	(80,334)	(12)
7900	Loss before income tax		(470,358)	(69)	(688,667)	(106)
7950	Income tax benefit(or expense)	4,6(19)	3,233	1	5,820	1
8200	Net Loss		(467,125)	(68)	(682,847)	(105)
8300	Other comprehensive income (loss)					
8310	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:	6(18)				
8311	Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation		272	—	258	—
8349	Income tax benefit (expense) relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	4,6(19)	(54)	—	(52)	—
8310	Total components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		218	—	206	—
8360	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:	6(18)				
8361	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements		334	—	(39)	—
8399	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	4,6(19)	(67)	—	8	—
8360	Total components of other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss		267	—	(31)	—
8500	Total Comprehensive Loss		$ (466,640)	(68)	$ (682,672)	(105)
	Earnings Per Share					
9750	Basic earnings per share	6(20)	$ (2.27)		$ (3.32)	
9850	Diluted earnings per share	6(20)	$ (2.27)		$ (3.32)	

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements.)

Mycenax Biotech Inc.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITYYEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023

Expressed In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Item	Share Capital			Capital Surplus					Other equity		
	Common stock	Advance Receipts for Common Stock	Share capital awaiting retirement	Additional paid-in capital	Employee stock options	Employee restricted stock	Others	Accumulated deficit	Foreign currency translation reserve	Unearned stock-based employee compensation	Total equity
Balance on January 1,2023	$ 2,053,060	$ 193	$ —	$ 1,417,115	$ 35,376	$ 886	$ 14,766	$ (406,832)	$ —	$ (8,989)	$ 3,105,575
Capital reserves for cover accumulated deficits	—	—	—	(406,832)	—	—	—	406,832	—	—	—
Employee stock option exercised	7,402	829	—	13,854	(5,493)	—	—	—	—	—	16,592
Employee stock options expired	—	—	—	—	(17,752)	—	17,752	—	—	—	—
Cancellation of restricted employee stocks due to forfeit upon	(1,600)	—	(2,000)	—	—	(3,723)	—	—	—	7,323	—
Income (Loss) for 2023	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(682,847)	—	—	(682,847)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	206	(31)	—	175
Total comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(682,641)	(31)	—	(682,672)
Compensation costs of employee stock options	—	—	—	—	8,340	—	—	—	—	(643)	7,697
Balance on December 31,2023	$ 2,058,862	$ 1,022	$ (2,000)	$ 1,024,137	$ 20,471	$ (2,837)	$ 32,518	$ (682,641)	$ (31)	$ (2,309)	$ 2,447,192
Capital reserves for cover accumulated deficits	—	—	—	(682,641)	—	—	—	682,641	—	—	—
Employee stock option exercised	14,607	(583)	—	34,576	(12,632)	—	—	—	—	—	35,968
Expired employee stocks options	—	—	—	—	(66)	—	66	—	—	—	—
Cancellation of restricted employee stocks due to forfeit upon	(3,400)	—	2,000	—	—	1,400	—	—	—	—	—
Income (Loss) for 2024	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(467,125)	—	—	(467,125)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	218	267	—	485
Total comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(466,907)	267	—	(466,640)
Compensation costs of employee stock options	—	—	—	—	6,117	—	—	—	—	842	6,959
Balance on December 31,2024	$ 2,070,069	$ 439	$ —	$ 376,072	$ 13,890	$ (1,437)	$ 32,584	$ (466,907)	$ 236	$ (1,467)	$ 2,023,479

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements.)

Mycenax Biotech Inc.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023

Expressed In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss before tax	$ (470,358)	$ (688,667)
Adjustments for:		
The income or loss items which did not affect cash flows		
Depreciation	295,312	303,438
Amortization	7,902	11,343
Expected credit impairment losses(income)	54	(1,131)
Compensation costs of employee stock options	7,120	7,535
Interest expense	29,917	27,245
Interest income	(8,524)	(17,660)
Dividend income	(4)	(4)
Shares of profit from associates under equity method	12,011	7,158
Gain on lease modification	—	(26)
Disaster loss	—	73,962
Write-down (reversal) of inventories	35,886	35,944
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
(Increase) decrease in contract assets	(33,847)	4,109
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable, net	(56,909)	18,467
Decrease in accounts receivable, net-related parties	8,496	1,343
(Increase) decrease in other receivables	(4,367)	(1,895)
(Increase) decrease in inventories	11,497	58,127
(Increase) decrease in prepayments	8,543	16,686
(Increase) decrease in costs to fulfil contracts	(6,700)	11,739
(Increase) decrease in other current assets	(995)	(2)
(Increase) decrease in net defined benefit asset	(45)	25
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(9,421)	(8,468)
Increase (decrease) in other payables	(48,059)	(15,770)
Increase (decrease) in current contract liabilities	43,567	45,008
Increase (decrease) in other current liabilities	14,290	2,881
Cash outflow generated from operations	(164,634)	(108,613)
Interest paid	(26,560)	(23,067)
Income tax paid	(826)	(1,891)
Net cash flows generated by operating activities	(192,020)	(133,571)

(To be continued)

(Continued)

	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Disposal (Acquisition) of financial assets at amortized cost	141,118	(132,302)
Acquisition of investment accounted for using the equity method	—	(3,085)
(Increase) decrease in restricted assets	5,733	(31,148)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(330,425)	(295,631)
(Increase) decrease in refundable deposits	(229)	(54)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(82)	(1,971)
Interest received	8,950	17,954
Dividend received	4	4
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(174,931)	(446,233)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of the principal of lease liabilities	(42,513)	(40,444)
Proceeds (Repayments) from short-term borrowings	—	(100,000)
Proceeds (Repayments) from long-term borrowings	123,120	(105,880)
Employee stock options exercised	35,968	16,592
Net cash flows from financing activities	116,575	(229,732)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(250,376)	(809,536)
Cash and Cash equivalents at beginning of year	513,829	1,323,365
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 263,453	$ 513,829

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements.)

MYCENAX BIOTECH INC.

NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

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

I. GENERAL

Mycenax Biotech Inc. was approved for establishment on September 28, 2001. Originally focused on research and development of biologic drugs and biosimilars, the Company strategically transformed into a specialized Contract Development and Manufacturing Organization (CDMO) in 2019. Mycenax Biotech Inc. now provides a comprehensive range of services for biopharmaceutical development and production, including program evaluation/confirmation, cell line development and construction, process development technology platforms, drug characterization analysis, establishment of testing methods, and drug production in accordance with PIC/S GMP manufacturing standards.

The shares of the Company have been listed on the Taipei Exchange since Dec 25, 2013.

II. THE AUTHORIZATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The parent company only financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on February 27, 2025.

III. Application of New Standards, Amendments, and Interpretations

(I) The initial adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), and Standard Interpretations Committee (SIC) (hereinafter referred to as "IFRSs") endorsed and announced by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) since January 1, 2024 has no significant impact on the Company’s accounting policies.

(II) Applicable IFRSs accredited by FSC in 2025

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date
Amendments to IAS 21 "Lack of Exchangeability"	January 1, 2025 (Note 1)

Note 1: Applicable to annual reporting periods beginning after January 1, 2025. Upon the first application of the amendment, the impact is recognized in retained earnings at the date of first application. When the Company uses a non-functional currency as the presentation currency, the impact amount will be adjusted for foreign operator exchange differences under equity items as of the date of initial application.

1. Amendment to IAS 21 "Lack of Exchangeability"

The amendment specifies that a currency is considered exchangeable when an entity can execute an exchange transaction to convert one currency into another through a market or exchange mechanism that establishes enforceable rights and obligations within a period of time without undue delay under normal management.

If a currency is not exchangeable on the measurement date, the company should estimate the spot exchange rate to reflect the rate that market participants would use in an orderly transaction on the measurement date, considering the prevailing economic conditions. In such cases, the company must also disclose information enabling financial statement users to assess how the lack of currency exchangeability affects or is expected to affect its operating results, financial position, and cash flows.

(III) IFRSs issued by IASB but not yet endorsed and announced by the FSC:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective Date of Issuance by the IASB Issuance (Note 1)
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IAS 7: "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments"	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IAS 7: "Regarding Contracts Involving Electricity from Natural Dependencies"	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”	To be determined by IASB.
IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	January 1, 2027
IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosure"	January 1, 2027

Note 1: Unless otherwise stated, the above new releases/amendments/revisions of standards or interpretations are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after the respective dates.

1. IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"

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

The income statement should classify revenue and expense items by operating, investing, financing, income tax, and discontinued operations categories.

The income statement should present operating profit or loss, profit or loss before financing and income tax, and subtotals and totals of profit or loss.

Providing guidance to enhance aggregation and disaggregation requirements: Consolidated entities must identify assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses, and cash flows arising from individual transactions or other events and classify and aggregate them based on common characteristics, ensuring that each significant line item in the primary financial statements has at least one similar characteristic. Items with different characteristics should be disaggregated in the primary financial statements and notes. Consolidated entities should label such items as "other" only of more specific description are not available.

Adding disclosures on performance measures defined by management: The company should disclose relevant information on performance measures defined by management in a single note to the financial statements when engaging in external communication beyond financial statements and when communicating management's perspective on a particular aspect of the company's overall financial performance to users of the financial statements. This disclosure should include a description of the measure, the method of calculation, adjustments to subtotals or totals defined under IFRS accounting standards, and the tax and non-controlling interest effects of related adjustments.

As of the date of issuance of this financial report, the Company is still evaluating the impact of the amendments to other standards and interpretations on its financial position and financial performance, and the related impact will be disclosed upon the completion of the evaluation.

IV. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Statement of Compliance

The parent company only financial report is prepared in accordance with the Securities Financial Report Preparation Standard (hereinafter referred to as IFRSs).

2. Basis of Preparation

Apart from financial instruments measured at fair value and the net defined benefit assets (liabilities) recognized by deducting the fair value of plan assets measured at fair value, this financial statement is prepared on a historical cost basis, where historical cost is typically based on the fair value of consideration paid to acquire an asset.

When preparing parent company only financial statements, the Company adopts the equity method for investments in subsidiaries and associates. In order to align profit or loss, other comprehensive income, and equity from the current year in the Parent Company Only Financial Statements with those attributable to the Company’s owners, the differences in accounting treatment with individual and consolidated basis have led to adjustments in “investments accounted for using the equity method”, “share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method”, “share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method” and related equity items.

3. Foreign currency

The Company prepares and discloses the financial statements in the currency of the main economic environment in which the business operates (as its functional currency). The operating results and financial status of the preparation of parent company only financial statements are converted into New Taiwan dollars (the Company’s functional currency and the presentation currency of individual financial statements.)

Those who trade in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (foreign currency) are converted and recognized at the exchange rate on the trading day. Monetary items of foreign currencies are reconverted on based on the spot exchange rate on the reporting day. Non-monetary items of foreign currencies measured at fair value are reconverted based on the exchange rate on the day the fair value is determined. Nonmonetary items of foreign currencies measured at historical cost is converted at the exchange rate on the transaction date and shall not be reconverted. The exchange difference is recognized as a gain or loss at the time of occurrence.

In preparing this parent company only financial statement, the Company's assets and liabilities of a foreign operation are to be translated into NTD using the closing rate of the reporting period. Income and expense items are translated using the average exchange rates of the current period, of which the exchange differences are to be recognized in other comprehensive income. They are accumulated in translating financial statements of foreign operations under equity (and distributed to non-controlling interests where necessary.)

4. Standard for Distinguishing Current and Non-current Assets and Liabilities

Current assets include assets held for transaction purpose and shall be realized or consumed within one year. Assets that are not current are non-current assets. Current liabilities include liabilities incurred for transaction purposes and payable within one year. Liabilities that are not current are non-current liabilities.

5. Inventories

Inventories include raw materials, materials and finished products. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using "weighted average" method. To determine the lower between the comparative cost and the net realizable value, it is based on individual items except for the same type of inventory. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and applicable variable selling expenses.

6. Investments accounted for using the equity method

(1) Investments in subsidiaries

Subsidiaries refer to individuals (including special-purpose entities) that the Company has control over.

Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognized at cost. The carrying amount of investment is adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition changes in the Company's share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and profit distribution of the subsidiaries. In addition, changes in the Company's share of subsidiaries' other equity are recognized in proportion to its shareholding ratio.

When a change in the Company's ownership interests in a subsidiary does not cause it to lose control of the subsidiary, it shall be accounted for as an equity transaction. The difference between the carrying amount of the investments and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity.

When the Company's share of losses of a subsidiary exceeds its equity in said subsidiary (which includes any carrying amount of the investment accounted for by the equity method and long-term equity that, in substance, forms part of the Company's net investment in said subsidiary), the Company continues recognizing its share of further losses.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, and liabilities of subsidiaries recognized at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill, which is included in the carrying amount of the investment and may not be amortized. Any excess of the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the acquisition cost is listed as current income.

When the Company loses control of a subsidiary, it recognizes the investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value at the date when control is lost. The difference between the fair value of the retained investment plus any consideration received and the carrying amount of the previous investment at the date when control is lost is recognized as a gain or loss in profit or loss. The Company accounted for all amounts recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary on the same basis as would be required if the Company had directly disposed of the related assets and liabilities.

The unrealized profit or loss in downstream transactions between the Company and the subsidiary shall be eliminated in the parent company only financial statements. The gains and losses arising from the countercurrent and side current transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries shall be recognized in the parent company only financial statements only to the extent not related to the Company's equity in the subsidiaries.

(2) Investments in associates

Associates refer to companies that the Company has a significant influence on, but are not subsidiaries or joint ventures. Significant influence refers to the power to participate in the financial and operating policies of the investee, but not the power to control or jointly control such policy decisions.

Except classified as assets for sale, the operating results and assets and liabilities of associates are included in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method. Under the equity method, associate investments are initially recognized at cost in the balance sheet, and then adjusted according to changes in the Company's share of the investee's net assets. When the Company's share of losses in associates exceeds its equity in the associates, additional losses are recognized only within the scope of the Company's legal obligations, constructive obligations, or payments made on behalf of the associates.

The excess of the cost of acquisition over the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the subsidiaries owned by the Company at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill. And it is included in the carrying amount of the investment. If the share of the net fair value of all identifiable assets and liabilities of all associates on the acquisition date exceeds the acquisition cost, it shall be recognized as an interest immediately after reassessment.

To assess impairment, the Company has to consider the overall carrying amount (including goodwill) of the investment as a single asset to compare the recoverable amounts (value in use or fair value minus the cost of selling) and carrying amounts. The cost of impairment identified is to be deemed as part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of impairment loss shall be recognized within the scope of subsequent increase in the recoverable amount of the investment.

When the Company loses material control of a associates, it recognizes the investment retained in the formerly associate at its fair value at the date when control is lost. The difference between the fair value of the retained investment plus any consideration received and the carrying amount of the previous investment at the date when control is lost is recognized as a gain or loss in profit or loss. In addition, the Company shall account for all the amounts recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate on the same basis as would be required if the associate had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. If the Company reduces the ownership interest in the associate due to the disposal, but the investment is still an investment in the associate, the gain or loss previously recognized as other comprehensive income shall be reclassified as gain and loss in proportion.

When an associate issues new shares, if the Company fails to subscribe or acquire the shares in proportion to its shareholding ratio, which results in a change in the investment ratio but still has a significant impact on it, and consequently increases or decreases the net value of the invested equity, the amount of increase or decrease shall be adjusted to the capital reserves and investments using the equity method.

However, if the Company has not subscribed in proportion to the shareholding ratio, resulting in a decrease in the ownership interest in the associate, the interest or loss related to the decrease in the ownership interest and previously recognized in other comprehensive income shall be reduced in proportion and reclassified to gain or loss (if the gain or loss must be reclassified to gain or loss when disposing of related assets or liabilities).

7. Property. Plant and Equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are recognized at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Property, plant, and equipment under construction are recognized at cost less accumulated impairment losses. When completed and ready for their intended use, such assets are classified into appropriate categories of property, plant, and equipment and depreciation is recognized.

The depreciation is based on the straight-line method. Depreciation is based on the following useful lives:

Assets	Useful life
Buildings	10 to 15 years
Machinery and equipment	3 to 8 years
Office equipment	3 to 6 years
Leasehold improvements	3 to 8 years

The company reviews the estimated useful lives, residual values, and depreciation methods at least annually and defers the effect of changes in accounting estimates.

When disposing of property, plant, and equipment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the income statement.

8. Intangible assets

(1)Goodwill

The goodwill received through business combinations has to be shown as the amount of goodwill recognized on the acquisition date and subsequently evaluated as cost less accumulated impairment loss.

(2)Other Intangible Assets

Other separately acquired intangible assets with limited useful lives are recognized at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment. Amortization is based on the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives and amortization methods are reviewed at the end of the reporting period, and the effect of any changes in the estimate shall be prospective application.

9. Impairment of tangible and intangible asset

(1)Goodwill

Goodwill is not amortized but it is subject to impairment test annually. Impairment tests are performed more frequently when there are signs of impairment of the cash-generating unit. When conducting impairment tests, goodwill should be allocated to each cash-generating unit that the Company expects to benefit from the synergies of the combination. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit and then to the other assets of the unit on a pro rata basis based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss shall be immediately and directly recognized as a loss in the statement of comprehensive income and may not be reversed in subsequent periods.

(2)Other tangible and intangible assets

The Company reviews the carrying amounts of tangible and intangible assets at the end of the reporting period to decide whether there is any sign of impairment. If there are signs of impairment, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the amount of impairment to be recognized. If it is not possible to determine the recoverable amount for an individual asset, the Company shall estimate the recoverable amount of the asset's cash-generating unit. If the shared asset is allocated on a reasonably consistent basis, the shared asset is also allocated to individual cash-generating units. Otherwise the minimum cash generation order that can be allocated on a reasonably consistent basis is a group.

The recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. When evaluating the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted at a pre-tax discount rate, which reflects the current market's assessment of the following items: (a) the time value of money, and (b) has not been used for adjustment The asset-specific risk of the estimated future cash flow.

If the recoverable amount of asset or the cash-generating unit is expected to be lower than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit shall be reduced to the recoverable amount and the impairment loss shall be recognized in gain or loss immediately for the current period.

If an impairment loss is reversed subsequently, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is raised to its recoverable amount, provided that the increased carrying amount shall not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in prior years. The impairment loss of the reversal is immediately recognized in the current gain or loss.

10. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities shall be recognized when the Company became a party to the terms of the financial instrument contract.

When showing the original financial assets and liabilities, if their fair value was not assessed based on profit or loss, it is the fair value plus the cost of transaction, that is, of its acquisition or issuance of the financial assets or financial liabilities. Transaction cost, which is directly attributable to financial assets and financial liability assessment loss measured by fair value through profits and losses, shall be recognized as gain or loss immediately.

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

(1) Financial assets

(I)Classifications and measures of financial assets:

The company's classifications on financial assets are: financial assets measured through amortized cost, and equity instrument investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The company only re-classifies the influenced financial assets according to requirements when the operation mode of financial assets management is varied.

A.Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

Financial assets meeting all the following conditions and without being designated for measurement at fair value through profit or loss are to be measured through amortized cost:

a. The financial assets are held under the operation mode with the purpose of collecting contract cash flow.

b. The cash flow on certain date arising out of the contract term of the financial assets is completely for paying the capital and the interest of capital circulating outside.

The initial recognition is measured by fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs; subsequent effective interest method is adopted to measure the amortized cost minus the impairment loss. Interest income, foreign exchange profit or loss, and impairment loss are recognized in profit and loss. When derecognition, accumulated gain or loss is recognized in profit and loss.

B. Value relevance of equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)

When initially recognizing equity instrument investments, the company may irrevocably elect to designate non-trading investments as through other comprehensive income at fair value.

Subsequent fair value changes of equity instrument investments designated as through other comprehensive income are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other equity. Upon disposal, the cumulative gains or losses are transferred directly to retained earnings and not reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividends on equity instrument investments designated as through other comprehensive income are recognized in profit or loss only when the company’s right to receive payment is established, unless the right to receive payment clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

(II)Impairments of financial assets

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

Allowances shall be appropriated for accounts receivable for expected credit losses for the duration of their existence. A loss allowance for the 12-month expected credit losses is required for a financial asset if its credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition. A loss allowance for full lifetime expected credit losses is required for a financial asset if its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition.

The expected credit loss is the weighted average credit loss determined by the risk of default. The 12-month expected credit losses represent the expected credit losses arising from the possible default of the financial instrument in the 12 months after the balance sheet date, and the expected credit losses during the lifetime represent the expected credit losses arising from all possible defaults of the financial instrument during the expected existence period.

The impairment loss of all financial assets is reduced based on the allowance account.

(2) Equity instruments

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

The equity instruments issued by the company are recognized at the amount of proceeds received net of direct issuance costs.

The acquisition of equity instruments by the parent company only company itself is recognized and deducted in equity. The purchase, sale, issuance, or cancellation of equity instruments by the parent company only company itself is not recognized in profit or loss.

(3) Financial liabilities

A. Subsequent measurement

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

B. Derecognition of financial liabilities

When a financial liability is derecognized, the difference between the carrying value of financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid or payable (including any non-cash asset transferred or liability assumed) should be recorded into profits or losses of the current period.

11. Employee Benefits

(1)Retirement allowance

The defined contribution plan is recognized as an expense during the service period of the employee.

The costs of defined benefits under the defined benefit pension plan (including service cost, net interest, and the remeasurement amount) are calculated based on the projected unit credit method. The cost of services (including the cost of services of the current period) and the net interest of the net defined benefit liability (asset) are recognized as employee benefit expenses as they occur. Remeasurement (comprising actuarial gains and losses and return on plan assets net of interests) is recognized in other comprehensive income and included in retained earnings, and is not recycled to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Net defined benefit liabilities (assets) are the deficit (surplus) of the contribution made according to the defined benefit pension plan. A net defined benefit asset shall not exceed the present value of the contributions to be refunded from the plan, or the reductions in future contributions.

(2)Short-term employee benefits

The liabilities for short-term employee benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis, and recognized as expenses at the time of relevant services are provided.

A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(3)Share-based payment transactions

An increase in remuneration costs and relative benefits is recognized for the employee's share basis based on the fair value at the grant date. Recognition for remuneration costs is adjusted pursuant to the number of rewards expected to meet the conditions of service, until the final recognition sum is recognized by the vested date. For share-based payment awards with non-vesting conditions, the grant-date fair value of the share- based payment is measured to reflect such conditions, and there is no true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes.

12. Revenue recognition

(1)Revenue from customer contracts

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration a person is expected to receive as a result of the transfer of goods or services. The company recognizes revenue when control of goods or services is transferred to customers and performance obligations are satisfied. The company's major revenue items are summarized below:

A. Sales Revenue

Since the customer has the right to price and use the goods at the time of arrival at the customer's location and is primarily responsible for re-sale and bear the risk of obsolescence of the goods, the parent company only company recognizes revenue at that point and accounts receivable.

B. Service Revenue

Service revenues are primarily derived from the provision of technical services. Payments received from customers at the time of contract signing, for which the Company has an obligation to supply services in the future, is recognized as contract liabilities. Technical services provied during the contract period are recognized at the point in time when the Company satisfies its contractual obligations as upon completion of the contractual obligations.

C. Licensing Revenue

When the license fee received from drug licensing is calculated based on sales, revenue is only recognized upon the occurrence of (or with) the later of the following events, in accordance with the terms of the contract.

(a) Occurrence of subsequent sales; and

(b) The performance obligation related to the portion or all of the sales-based royalties that have been allocated has been satisfied (or partially satisfied).

(2)Assets related to contract costs

Costs of fulfill contracts

Expenditures related to customer contracts that result in the generation or enhancement of resources that will be used in the future to satisfy (or continue to satisfy) contractual obligations are recognized as costs of fulfill contracts to the extent that the amounts are recoverable.

13. Lease

On the contract inception date, the company evaluates whether the contract contains or includes a lease. For contracts with lease and non-lease components, the parent company only company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation in the contract based on its relative standalone selling price, and accounts for each obligation separately. However, for contracts where the leased asset is provided by the lessor, we choose to apply lease accounting to the contract as a whole for both lease and non-lease components.

(1)The company as lessor

Leases in which the lessee assumes all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Under operating leases, lease payments after deducting lease incentives are recognized as revenue on a straight-line basis over the relevant lease term.

(2)The company as lessee

Except that the lease payments of the low value subject-matter assets and short-term leases applicable to recognition exemption are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis during the lease period, other leases are recognized as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the lease commencement date.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost (including the original measured amount of the lease liability, the lease payment paid before the lease commencement date minus the lease incentive received, the original direct cost and the estimated cost of the recovery target asset), and subsequently measured at cost minus the accumulated depreciation and the accumulated impairment loss and adjusted for the remeasurement of the lease liability.

A right-of-use asset is separately presented on the balance sheets.

The right-of-use assets shall be depreciated on a straight-line basis from lease commencement date to the end of the useful life or the end of the lease term.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of lease payments. If the implicit interest rate of lease is easy to determine, the interest rate is used to discount the lease payment. If the interest rate is not easy to determine, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate shall be used. Subsequently, the lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, and the interest expense is amortized during the lease period. In the case that future lease payments change as a result of a change in the lease term, the company remeasures the lease liability and correspondingly adjusts the right-of-use asset, except in the case when the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has reduced to zero, in which case any residual remeasured amount shall be recognized in gain or loss. Lease liabilities are expressed separately in the balance sheets.

14. Borrowing costs

The borrowing cost directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of eligible assets shall be recognized as part of the cost of those assets until such time as substantially all of the activities necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale have been completed.

If specific borrowings are temporarily invested to earn investment income before capital expenditures that meet the criteria occur, the investment income earned shall be deducted from the borrowing costs that meet the capitalization criteria.

All other borrowing costs, except those mentioned above, shall be recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred

15. Government grants

Government grants are recognized 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.

If the government subsidy is used to compensate for expenses or losses that have already occurred or is given to the company for immediate financial support purposes with no future related costs, it shall be recognized in the income statement in the period in which they become receivables.

16. Income tax

Income tax expense is the sum of current income tax payable and deferred income tax.

(1)Current income tax

The current income tax payable is calculated based on the taxable income in the current period. As part of the proceeds and fees are taxable or deductible in other years or are not taxable or deductible under the relevant tax law, the income is different from the net income reported in the statement of comprehensive income. The company's current income tax liabilities are calculated based on the tax rate that has been legislated or substantively legislated at the end of the reporting period.

An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated earnings pursuant to the Income Tax Act and is recorded as income tax expense in the year when the shareholders' meeting resolves to appropriate the earnings. The related liabilities are estimated and recognized.

(2)Deferred tax

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

Deferred income tax liabilities are generally recognized for all future taxable temporary differences and deferred income tax assets are recognized when there are likely future taxable income for the deducting temporary differences.

The carrying amount of the deferred income tax assets is re-examined at each balance sheet date and the carrying amount is reduced for assets that are no longer likely to generate sufficient taxable income to recover all or part of the assets. The carrying amount of items that were not previously recognized as a deferred tax asset is also reviewed at the end of each reporting period and is raised when it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available in the future to recover all or part of the asset.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate of the period of expected repayment of liabilities or realization of assets. The rate is based on the tax rate (and tax laws) that have been enacted prior to the balance sheet date or have been substantially legislated. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the company expects, at the balance sheet date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

(3)Current and deferred income tax for the year

Current and deferred income taxes are recognized in gain or loss, but the current and deferred income taxes related to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly included in equity are respectively recognized in other comprehensive income or directly included in equity.

V. Material sources of uncertainty in accounting judgments, estimates and hypotheses:

When the company adopts accounting policies, it makes relevant judgments, estimates and assumptions regarding information about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not easily available from other sources. Estimates and underlying assumptions are based on past experience and other factors that are regarded as crucial. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that year, or in the year of the revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future years.

The following contain information regarding the future used for main assumptions and other primary sources of uncertainties estimated on the last day of the reporting period. Such assumptions and estimates are at risk for major adjustments in the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the next fiscal year.

1. Realizability of deferred income tax assets

Deferred income tax assets are recognized when there is likely to be sufficient taxable income to deduct temporary differences in the future. When assessing the feasibility of deferred income tax assets, significant accounting judgments and management estimates must be involved, including assumptions such as expected future sales revenue growth and profitability, tax exemption period, available income tax deductions, and tax planning. Any changes in the global economic environment, industrial environment, and laws and regulations may cause significant adjustments in deferred income tax assets.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the company recognized net deferred income tax assets were NT$98,603 thousand and NT$95,491 thousand respectively.

2. Impairment assessment of tangible asset and intangible asset (goodwill excluded)

The company assesses the impairment of assets based on its subjective judgment and determines the separate cash flows of a specific group of assets, useful lives of assets and the future possible income and expenses arising from the assets depending on how assets are utilized and their industrial characteristics. Any changes in these estimates arising from changes in economic conditions or business strategies could lead to significant impairment losses in the future.

The company did not recognize any impairment losses for asset assessments in the 2024 and 2023 fiscal year.

3. Inventory valuation

Since the inventory must be valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value, the company must use judgment and estimation to determine the net realizable value of the inventory at the terminal date of the financial reporting period.

Due to the rapid changes in technology, the company assesses the amount of inventory due to normal wear and tear, obsolescence, or no market sales value at the end of the financial reporting period and offsets the inventory cost to the net realizable value. The net realizable value of the inventory is mainly determined based on assumptions of future demand within a specific time horizon, which may cause a significant variation.

As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, the carrying amounts of the Company's inventories were NT$64,943 and NT$112,326 thousand, respectively.

4. Lease term

When determining the lease term of the leased asset, the company considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise (or not to exercise) an option to renew or terminate the lease, including the expected changes in facts and circumstances during the period from the lease commencement date to the option exercise date. The significant factors considered include the terms and conditions of the contract covering the option period, significant leasehold improvements made during the lease term, and the importance of the underlying asset to the lessee's operations. The company reassesses the lease term when there is a significant change in a matter or circumstance that is within its control.

5. Recognition of revenues

According to the conditions specified in each technology service commission contract, the company determines the timing of revenue recognition. In making such determination, management has fully considered the revenue recognition criteria, particularly whether the company has satisfied its contractual obligations in accordance with the contract terms before recognizing revenue.

VI. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

1. Cash and cash equivalents

Items	2024.12.31	2023.12.31
Cash on hand and petty cash	$ 100	$ 100
Demand deposits	253,517	508,729
Cash equivalents：		
Time deposits	9,836	5,000
Total	$ 263,453	$ 513,829

(1) Cash equivalents include time deposits that are highly liquid, were readily convertible to known amounts of cash and were subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value within 3 months from the date of acquisition and are used to meet short-term cash commitments.

(2) The market interest rate range of time deposits as of the balance sheet date is as follows:

Items	2024.12.31	2023.12.31
Time deposits	4.33%	1.16%

2. Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Items	2024.12.31	2023.12.31
Current：		
Time deposits with an original maturity exceeding three months	$ 8,500	$ 149,618

(1) The market interest rate range for time deposits as of the balance sheet date is as follows:

Items	2024.12.31	2023.12.31
Time deposits	1.685%~1.69%	1.56%~5.13%

(2) Details of the financial assets at amortized cost pledged to others as collateral, please refer to Note 8.

3. Accounts receivable, net

Items	2024.12.31	2023.12.31
Measured at amortized cost		
Accounts receivable	$ 115,361	$ 58,452
Less: Loss allowance	(17,111)	(17,057)
NET	$ 98,250	$ 41,395

The company grants credit to customers with a credit period of 30-60 days after the invoice date, and accounts receivable are non-interest-bearing.

As of the balance sheet date, the company adopts the simplified approach under IFRS 9 to estimate expected credit losses over the remaining period of each account receivable. The expected credit losses are calculated using a provision matrix based on the company's historical credit loss experience, industry and economic outlook, and forward-looking information adjustments. As the company's historical credit loss experience shows no significant difference in loss patterns among different customer groups, the provision matrix does not further distinguish customer groups and only sets the expected credit loss rate based on the number of days past due of accounts receivable. In addition to the provision based on the expected credit loss rate, the company also considers the operating condition and debt-paying ability of customers to assess whether additional expected credit losses should be recognized. Furthermore, the company recognizes loss allowance a full amount for accounts receivable that are past due over 365 days without other credit guarantees.

(1) The aging analysis of the net accounts receivable is as follows:

Items	2024.12.31	2023.12.31
Not past due	$ 68,803	$ 40,001
Past due		
Past due within 30 days	29,447	336
Past due 31 to 60 days	—	37
Past due 61 to 180 days	—	1,021
Total	$ 98,250	$ 41,395

(2) Movements of the loss allowance for accounts receivable is listed as follows:

Items	2024	2023
Beginning balance	$ 17,057	$ 32,043
Provision	54	—
Reversal	—	(1,131)
Written off	—	(13,855)
Ending Balance	$ 17,111	$ 17,057

(3) None of the above accounts receivable were pledged as collateral.

4. Inventories

Items	2024.12.31	2023.12.31
Finished goods	$ 506	$ —
Work-in-progress	1,520	—
Raw material	131,288	178,696
Inventory in transit	266	—
Less: Allowance for inventory write-downs	(68,637)	(66,370)
NET	$ 64,493	$ 112,326

(1) For the year ended in 2024 and 2023, the write-down of inventories of NT$35,886 thousand (The write-off loss offset the allowance for decline in value of inventories of 33,619 thousand) and NT$35,943 thousand were included in the operating costs, respectively.

(2) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the company's inventories were not pledged as collateral.

5. Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Items	2024.12.31	2023.12.31
Non-current		
Domestic unlisted stocks	$ 268	$ 268

(1) These investments in equity instruments are held for medium to lont-term purposes and therefore are accounted for as fair value through other comprehensive income.

(2) The securities described above have not been pledged as collateral.

(3) For the years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023, the evaluation net gain(loss) of financial assets generated was both NT$0 thousand.

6. Investments accounted for using the equity method

Items	2024.12.31	2023.12.31
Investments in subsidiaries	$ 5,858	$ 4,753
Investments in associates	177,599	190,542
Total	$ 183,457	$ 195,295

(1) Investments in subsidiaries

Investee	2024.12.31		2023.12.31	
	Carrying amount	Shareholding percentage	Carrying amount	Shareholding percentage
Unlisted company Mycenax Biotech USA, LLC	$ 5,858	100%	$ 4,753	100%

Please refer to Note 4(3) in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 for the information regarding the Company's subsidiaries.

(2) Investments in associates

Items	2024.12.31	2023.12.31
KRISAN BIOTECH CO., LTD.	$ 177,599	$ 190,542

(A) The basic information of the Company's major associates is as follows:

	Shareholding percentage	Shareholding percentage
Items	2024.12.31	2023.12.31
KRISAN BIOTECH CO., LTD.	19.15%	19.15%

For information on the nature of business, principal place of business, and country of registration of the associates above, please refer to Table 2 "Information on Investees".

The company acquired the shares of KRISAN BIOTECH CO., LTD. in December, 2022 as a strategic partner in constructing of the value chain of ADC. According to the investment agreement, the consolidated company is entitled to appoint directors, thereby obtaining significant influence over the investee.

(B) The shares of other comprehensive income and profit and loss of the associates adopting the equity method in 2024 and 2023 shall be recognized based on the financial reports of the associates reviewed and approved by the accountants during the same period.

	2024	2023
The company's share of profit		
Net income of continuing operations	$ (12,943)	$ (8,703)
Other comprehensive income	—	—
Total Comprehensive income	$ (12,943)	$ (8,703)

(C) Investments accounted for using the equity method described above have not been pledged as collateral.

7.Property, Plant, Equipment and Prepayment for Equipment

(1) The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are listed as follows:

Item	2024.12.31	2023.12.31
B buildings, and structures	$ 650,556	$ 709,695
Machinery and equipment	704,855	857,056
Office Equipment	15,559	20,160
Leasehold improvements	71,940	85,812
Construction in progress	158,092	106,852
Total	$ 1,601,002	$ 1,779,575

	Balances as of January 1, 2024	Addition	Disposal	Reclassification	Balances as of December 31, 2024
Cost:					
Buildings, and structures	$ 792,856	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 792,856
Machinery and equipment	1,567,272	8,307	(20,521)	2,387	1,557,445
Office equipment	36,216	105	(144)	—	36,177
Leasehold improvements	317,338	14,018	(5,824)	—	325,532
Construction in process	106,852	51,240	—	—	158,092
Total	$ 2,820,534	$ 73,670	$ (26,489)	$ 2,387	$ 2,870,102

	Balances as of January 1, 2024	Depreciation	Disposal	Reclassification	Balances as of December 31, 2024
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment:					
Buildings, and structures	$ 83,161	$ 59,139	$ —	$ —	$ 142,300
Machinery and equipment	710,216	162,895	(20,521)	—	852,590
Office equipment	16,056	4,706	(144)	—	20,618
Leasehold improvements	231,526	27,890	(5,824)	—	253,592
Total	$ 1,040,959	$ 254,630	$ (26,489)	$ —	$ 1,269,100

	Balances as of January 1, 2023	Addition	Disposal	Reclassification	Balances as of December 31, 2023
Cost:					
Buildings, and structures	$ 791,675	$ 141	$ —	$ 1,040	$ 792,856
Machinery and equipment	1,540,623	24,513	(12,729)	14,865	1,567,272
Office equipment	34,563	4,806	(3,903)	750	36,216
Leasehold improvements	307,772	13,529	(11,987)	8,024	317,338
Construction in process	3,352	107,416	—	(3,916)	106,852
Total	$ 2,677,985	$ 150,405	$ (28,619)	$ 20,763	$ 2,820,534

	Balances as of January 1, 2023	Depreciation	Disposal	Reclassification	Balances as of December 31, 2023
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment:					
Buildings, and structures	$ 24,071	$ 59,090	$ —	$ —	$ 83,161
Machinery and equipment	548,549	170,339	(8,672)	—	710,216
Office equipment	14,978	4,981	(3,903)	—	16,056
Leasehold improvements	203,471	28,719	(664)	—	231,526
Total	$ 791,069	$ 263,129	$ (13,239)	$ —	$ 1,040,959

Note: The reclassified item was transferred from prepayment for equipment (listed under "non-current assets”).

A. The capitalized interest amounted of the company for the year 2024 and 2023 were both NT$0 thousand.

B. Please refer to Note 8 for the information of property, plant, and equipment pledged by the company as collateral for a loan.

(2) Prepayments for business facilities:

	2024	2023
Beginning balance	$ 484,758	$ 201,127
Addition	121,843	306,824
Reclassification	(3,563)	(23,193)
Ending Balance	$ 603,038	$ 484,758

8. Lease Agreements

(1) The carrying amounts of the company's Right-of-use assets are listed as follows:

Items	2024.12.31	2023.12.31
Land	$ 9,084	$ 13,149
Buildings	94,510	54,619
Total	$ 103,594	$ 67,768

Addition to Right-of-use assets	2024	2023
Land	$ (3,295)	$ —
Buildings	79,803	16,775
Total	$ 76,508	$ 16,775

Depreciation expense	2024	2023
Land	$ 770	$ 982
Buildings	39,912	39,327
Total	$ 40,682	$ 40,309

(2) Leasing liabilities:

Items	2024.12.31	2023.12.31
Carrying amount of lease liabilities		
Current	$ 31,916	$ 30,571
Non-current	$ 72,036	$ 39,386

The ranges of discount rate for lease liabilities are listed as follows:

Items	2024.12.31	2023.12.31
Land	2%	2%
Buildings	1.809%~2.8095%	1.809% ~1.977%

(3) Other Lease Information:

Items	2024	2023
Short-term lease expenses	$ 1,231	$ 2,201
Total cash outflow for leases	$ (42,513)	$ (40,444)

The company chooses to exempt the leases applicable such as leases of copiers, equipment, and instruments for short-term and does not recognize the relevant right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for such tenancies.

(4) Significant leasing activities and terms:

The company leases land, buildings, and constructions for 1 to 20 years. For the lease contracts for land located in Taiwan (ROC), the lease payments will be adjusted based on the announced land prices. The consolidated company has no purchase options to acquire the leased land and buildings at the end of the lease terms.

9. Intangible assets

Items	2024.12.31	2023.12.31
Software	$ 12,339	$ 18,983
Goodwill	23,919	23,919
Professional expertise	—	—
Customer relations	—	—
Total	$ 36,258	$ 42,902

	Balance as of January 1, 2024	Addition	Disposal	Reclassification	Balance as of December 31, 2024
Cost:					
Software	$ 41,263	$ 82	$ —	$ 1,176	$ 42,521
Goodwill	23,919	—	—	—	23,919
Professional expertise	37,125	—	(37,125)	—	—
Customer relations	14,008	—	(14,008)	—	—
Total	$ 116,315	$ 82	$ (51,133)	$ 1,176	$ 66,440

	Balance as of January 1, 2024	Amortization expense	Disposal	Reclassification	Balance as of December 31, 2024
Accumulated amortization and impairment					
Software	$ 22,280	$ 7,902	$ —	$ —	$ 30,182
Goodwill	—	—	—	—	—
Professional expertise	37,125	—	(37,125)	—	—
Customer relations	14,008	—	(14,008)	—	—
Total	$ 73,413	$ 7,902	$ (51,133)	$ —	$ 30,182

	Balance as of January 1, 2023	Addition	Disposal	Reclassification	Balance as of December 31, 2023
Cost:					
Software	$ 47,569	$ 1,971	$ (10,707)	$ 2,430	$ 41,263
Goodwill	23,919	—	—	—	23,919
Professional expertise	37,125	—	—	—	37,125
Customer relations	14,008	—	—	—	14,008
Total	$ 122,621	$ 1,971	$ (10,707)	$ 2,430	$ 116,315

	Balance as of January 1, 2023	Amortization expense	Disposal	Reclassification	Balance as of December 31, 2023
Accumulated amortization and impairment					
Software	$ 22,348	$ 10,639	$ (10,707)	$ —	$ 22,280
Goodwill	—	—	—	—	—
Professional expertise	36,421	704	—	—	37,125
Customer relations	14,008	—	—	—	14,008
Total	$ 72,777	$ 11,343	$ (10,707)	$ —	$ 73,413

In February 2019, the company acquired assets, liabilities, and business related to the "Biopharmaceutical Technology Service Industry" through a business transfer, resulting in a goodwill of NT$23,919 thousand. The goodwill was primarily derived from expected synergy following the merger, which would enhance the Company's competitiveness in the biopharmaceutical CDMO market and expand its business scale.

At the end of the annual reporting period, the company performed an impairment test on the recoverable amount of goodwill and the recoverable amount is determined based on the value in use. The value in use was calculated, based on the expected cash flows from the financial budgets covering the future five-year-period. The Company used the income approach and a discount rate of 15%.

The company did not recognize any impairment loss on goodwill in both the 2024 and 2023 fiscal years.

10.Borrowings

(1) Long-term borrowings

Items	2024.12.31		2023.12.31	
Bank loan				
Syndicated loan	$	779,440	$	656,320
Less: Long-term borrowings – current portion		(168,075)		(125,920)
Total		611,365		530,400
Range of interest rate		3.0074%		2.8753%

In August 2021, the company signed a 7-year syndicated loan agreement with seven financial institutions, including Taiwan Cooperative Bank, for a total amount of NT$3.8 billion. The loan is intended for the construction of a factory, acquisition of machinery and equipment, and increasing working capital.

(2) For assets pledged by the company as collateral for long-term borrowings, please refer to Note 8.

(3) For detail of the company's interest rate, foreign currency, and liquidity risks, please refer to Note 6(22).

11.Other payables

Items	2024.12.31		2023.12.31	
Salaries and bonuses	$	80,806	$	86,204
Construction and equipment payable		43,545		178,457
Leave payable		7,396		6,595
Commission expenses		2,417		11,122
License transfer price payable		—		40,000
Pension and labor, health insurance expenses		7,435		7,440
Estimated loss payable		10,225		12,867
Others		25,661		17,671
Total	$	177,485	$	360,356

12. Employee Benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Company adopts the employee retirement method under the Labor Pension Act, which is a state-managed defined contribution plan. According to the Labor Pension Act, the company makes monthly contributions to employees' individual pension accounts at 6% of their monthly salaries.

The company recognized the total amount of NT$12,909 thousand and NT$13,489 thousand respectively in the statements of comprehensive income in 2024 and 2023.

Defined benefit plan

Where the Company adopt the government-managed defined benefit plan as their pension system applicable under the Labor Standards Act, each employee whose has served the Company for up to 15 years, shall be given two bases for each full year of service rendered, while each employee who has served the Company over 15 years shall be given one base for each full year of service rendered. An employee shall not receive more than 45 bases in total. The payment of employee pension shall be calculated based on an employee's years of service and his/her average wage (number of bases) over six months before his/her retirement is approved. The company contributes 2% of the total salary to the pension fund, which is deposited into a special account opened with Bank of Taiwan under the name of the Supervisory Committee of Employee Retirement Reserve Fund.

Before the end of the year, if the estimated balance in the special account is insufficient to pay the workers who are estimated to meet the retirement conditions in the next year, the difference will be paid once before the end of March of the next year. The Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor administers the account. The company has no right over its investment and administration strategies.

The amounts of defined benefit plans included in the Company only balance sheets are as follows:

	2024.12.31		2023.12.31	
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$	101	$	93
Fair value of the planned assets		(3,493)		(3,168)
Net defined benefit liability (asset)	$	(3,392)	$	(3,075)

Movements in net defined benefit liability (asset) are as follows:

	Present value of defined benefit obligation	Fair value of the planned assets	Net defined benefit liability (asset)
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ 93	$ (3,168)	$ (3,075)
Service cost for the period	—	—	—
Interest expense (income)	1	(43)	(42)
Recognized in gain or loss	1	(43)	(42)
Remeasurements			
Return on planned assets	—	(279)	(279)
(excluding amount included in net interest)			
Actuarial (profit) loss -changes in demographic assumption	4	—	4
Actuarial (profit) loss -changes in financial assumptions	(6)	—	(6)
Actuarial (profit) loss - experience adjustments	9	—	9
Recognized in other comprehensive income	7	(279)	(272)
Contribution from employer	—	(3)	(3)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	$ 101	$ (3,493)	$ (3,392)

	Present value of defined benefit obligation	Fair value of the planned assets	Net defined benefit liability (asset)
Balance as of January 1, 2023	$ 247	$ (3,089)	$ (2,842)
Service cost for the period	81	—	81
Interest expense (income)	4	(46)	(42)
Recognized in gain or loss	85	(46)	39
Remeasurements			
Return on planned assets	—	(19)	(19)
(excluding amount included in net interest)			
Actuarial (profit) loss -changes in demographic assumption	(1)	—	(1)
Actuarial (profit) loss -changes in financial assumptions	3	—	3
Actuarial (profit) loss - experience adjustments	(241)	—	(241)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(239)	(19)	(258)
Contribution from employer	—	(14)	(14)
Balance as of December 31, 2023	$ 93	$ (3,168)	$ (3,075)

Actuarial assumptions on pensions are summarized as follows:

Items	2024	2023
Discount rate	1.70%	1.35%
Expected Rate of future salary increase	3.00%	3.00%

The Company is exposed to the following risks through the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Act:

A. Investment risk: The Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor invests the labor pension fund in domestic listed, OTC, or private equity securities, investment in securities-based products of domestic and foreign real estate, and deposits in domestic and foreign securities. However, the distributed amount from the plan assets received by the company shall not be lower than interest on a two-year time deposit at a local bank.

B. Interest rate risk: The decrease in the interest rate of government bonds will increase the present value of defined benefit obligation, but the yield on debt investment of plan assets will also increase accordingly, which will partially offset the impact on net defined benefit liabilities.

C. Salary risk: The present value of defined benefit obligation is calculated with reference to future salaries of plan members. Therefore, the salary increase of plan members will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

If changes occur in major actuarial assumptions with other assumptions unchanged, the present value of defined benefit obligation will increase (decrease) as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Discount rate		
Increase by 0.25%	$ (4)	$ (4)
Decrease by 0.25%	$ 4	$ 4
Expected salary increase rate		
Increase by 0.25%	$ 4	$ 4
Decrease by 0.25%	$ (4)	$ (4)
Turnover rate		
Expected turnover rate for 110%	$ —	$ (1)
Expected turnover rate for 90%	$ —	$ 1

As actuarial assumptions may be correlated, the likelihood of fluctuation in a single assumption is not high. Therefore, the sensitivity analysis may not reflect the actual fluctuations of the present value of defined benefit obligation.

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2021	
Expected amount of contribution within 1 year	$	20	$	18
Average duration of defined benefit obligation		16		17

13.Equity

(1) Common Stock

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
Authorized Shares (in thousands)		500,000		500,000
Authorized Capital	$	5,000,000	$	5,000,000
Issued Capital	$	2,070,069	$	2,058,862

Issued shares (in thousands)	2024		2023	
Beginning balance	$	205,686	$	205,306
Employee stock option exercised		1,461		740
Restricted Stock Unit Cancellation for Capital Reduction		(140)		(160)
Restricted Stock Units forfeited upon employee departure pending cancellation		—		(200)
Ending balance	$	207,007	$	205,686

From January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024, the company' s employees exercised employee stock options, converting into 1,461 thousand shares and 740 thousand shares of common stock, respectively. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, there are still 392 thousand shares and 0 thousand shares, respectively, were issued and remain pending registration.

On May 29, 2018, the shareholders' meeting and the board of directors on January 31, 2019 approved a private placement cash capital increase of 18,000 thousand new shares at a premium of NT$22.3 per share, resulting in a total capital increase of NT$401,400 thousand. The capital increase reference date was February 15, 2019, and the registration was completed on March 7, 2019. Except for the limitations on transferability and the requirement to wait for three years after delivery and to apply for over-the-counter listing only after a public offering has been completed, the rights and obligations of the aforementioned privately placed common shares are the same as those of other issued common shares.

On July 5, 2022, the Company's board of directors approved the issuance of 1,000 thousand new shares of restricted employee stock options at no cost. The new share issuance reference date was July 5, 2022, and the subscription price was set at NT$0 per share. Until employees meet the predetermined conditions, the rights and obligations of the newly issued common shares are the same as those of other issued common shares, except for the restriction on the transferability of shares. If an employee leaves during the vesting period, and fails to meet the issuance conditions, the parent company only company will repurchase the employee's restricted shares at no cost and cancel them.

On May 30, 2022, the Company resolved in a shareholders' meeting and on July 27, 2022, the Board of Directors resolved to conduct a private placement of 50,000 thousand new shares at a premium issue price of NTD 32.5 per share, raising a total of NTD 1,625,000 thousand. The capital increase reference date was October 13, 2022, and the registration was completed on October 26, 2022. Except for the restriction on transferability and the requirement to complete public offering and wait for three years before applying for OTC listing, the rights and obligations of the privately placed common shares are the same as those of other issued common shares.

From January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024, due to the resignation of certain employees during the vesting period, 140 thousand shares of restricted stock previously granted to employees did not satisfy the stipulated vesting conditions. Accordingly, these shares have been returned and will be cancelled through a capital reduction.

(2) Advance Receipts for Common Stock

As of December 31, 2024, the Company issued 14.9 thousand shares of common stock through the exercise of employee stock options, with total proceeds of NT$ 439 thousand received.

(3) Capital Surplus

Items		2024.12.31		2023.12.31
Additional paid-in capital	$	376,072	$	1,024,137
Employee stock options		13,890		20,471
Employee stock options expired		32,584		32,518
Employee Restricted stock		(1,437)		(2,837)
Total	$	421,109	$	1,074,289

According to legal regulations, the excess amount generated from issuing stocks above par value (including issuing co0mmon stocks above par value, stock premium from mergers, and capital surplus from convertible bonds) and the capital surplus generated from donation can be used to offset losses, and can also be used to pay cash dividends or allocate to capital stock when the Company has no losses, but the allocation to capital stock is limited to a certain ratio of the paid-in capital each year. In addition, changes in ownership equity of subsidiaries, changes in net equity of equity method investments in affiliated enterprises, and unclaimed dividends from shareholders that have exceeded the statute of limitations can be used to offset losses, but those generated from employee stock options cannot be used for any purposes.

(4) Accumulated deficit

Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay all taxes and offset prior years' losses and then 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal capital reserve. After the provision or reversal of special reserve in accordance with laws or regulations, the appropriation of the remaining earnings along with the unappropriated earnings of prior years shall be proposed by the Board of Directors and resolved at shareholders' meetings. See Note 6(16) for the Employee and Director Compensation Distribution Policy.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation, being a growth-stage company, the dividend distribution policy is based on the Company's annual earnings and accumulated earnings from previous years, taking into account the Company's profitability, capital structure, and future operating needs. Proposed dividend distribution of the Company is decided after the end of each fiscal year. The Company may distribute dividends in the form of stock dividends, limited to no more than 50% of the total dividends, and the remaining portion as cash dividends. The Board of Directors will propose a distribution plan after considering the Company's operating and capital expenditure needs, and the plan will be submitted to a shareholders' meeting for approval.

On June 24, 2024 and June 20, 2023, the shareholders' meetings of the Company approved the proposal to offset the losses for year 2023 and 2022,respectively.

Please refer to the website of "Market Observation Post System" for information about earnings appropriation to offset deficit which was proposed by the Board of Directors and resolved at the shareholders' meeting.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company had accumulated losses and had no distributable earnings.

(5) Other equity

1. The changes in unrealized gains and losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Exchange differences on translation	Unearned compensation	Exchange differences on translation	Unearned compensation
Beginning balance	$ (31)	$ (2,309)	$ —	$ (8,989)
Exchange differences on translation	267	—	(31)	—
Cancellation of restricted employees shares due to forfeiture upon termination	—	—	—	7,323
Compensation cost of share-based payment	—	842	—	(643)
Ending balance	$ 236	$ (1,467)	$ (31)	$ (2,309)

14. Share-based payment

(1) For the years ended December 31, 2024, the company's share-based payment arrangements were as follows:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Quantity granted (shares in thousands)	Contract period	Vested conditions
Employee stock options	2020.03.05	3,585	7 years	NOTE 1
Employee stock options	2022.07.19	2,828	5 years	NOTE 1
Employee Restricted stock	2022.07.05	1,000	1.7 years ~2.7 years	NOTE 2
Employee stock options	2023.05.10	172	5 years	NOTE 1

Note 1: After two years from the grant of the employee stock options, the employees are entitled to exercise their stock options in accordance with the schedule and proportion in the plan.

Note 2: If an employee is still employed and the Company achieves its operating performance targets after the grant of restricted employee shares, the employee may acquire the shares in installments.

(2) Details of the share-based payment arrangements are as follows:

A. Employee stock options

Employee Share Warrants	2024 No. of options (units)		2024 Weighted -average exercise price (in NTD)	2023 No. of options (units)		2023 Weighted - average exercise price (in NTD)
Options outstanding at January 1	3,526	$	30.44	5,747	$	31.66
Options granted	—		—	172		39.15
Options exercised	(1,440)		24.98	(767)		21.63
Options forfeiture	(330)		37.13	(824)		35.19
Options lapsed on expiry	—		—	(802)		44.78
Options outstanding at December 31	1,756		33.58	3,526		30.40
Options exercisable at December 31	642		29.11	502		20.80
Weighted average fair value per share of current peroid's stock options	—			11.89		

B. Employee Restricted stock

(Unit: Thousand shares)		2024		2023
Stock outstanding at January 1	$	640	$	1,000
Stocks lapse of resignation		(140)		(360)
Stock outstanding at Decembery 31	$	500	$	640

(3) For the years ended December 31, 2024, the Company's information on outstanding employee stock options is as follows:

Range of exercise price (in NTD)	Outstanding units	Weighted average remaining life(in years)	Weighted average exercise price of outstanding units (in NTD)	Exercisable units	Weighted average exercise price of exercisable options (in NTD)
20.8	293	2.18	20.8	293	20.8
36.1	1,433	2.55	36.1	349	36.1
39.15	20	3.36	39.15	—	—

(4) The fair value of stock options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to estimate the fair value of employee stock options. Relevant information is as follows:

Type of Agreement	Grant given	Stock price	Exercise Price	Expected price volatility	Expected option life	Expected dividends	Risk-free interest rate	Fair value per share (in NTD)
Employee stock option	2020.03.05	21.9	21.9	38.10%	4.95 years	0.00%	0.47%	7.3593
Employee stock option	2022.07.19	37.55	37.55	41.599%	3.5 to 4.5 years	0.00%	1.016%~ 1.064%	12.49
Employee Restricted stock	2022.07.05	38.05	—	—	—	—	—	38.05
Employee stock option	2023.05.10	39.15	39.15	37.543%	3.5 to 4.5 years	0.00%	1.039%~ 1.065%	11.89

(5) The compensation costs of employee stock options recognized by the company for the years 2024 and 2023 were NT$7,120 thousand and NT$7,535 thousand, respectively.

15. Revenue from contracts with customers

(1) Details of revenue:

	2024		
	Sale of technical service	Other	Total
Primary Geographical Markets			
Domestic Sales	266,759	306	267,065
Asia	367,437	2,428	369,865
America	6,559	—	6,559
Europe	40,435	—	40,435
Total revenue	681,190	2,734	683,924

	2023		
	Sale of technical service	Other	Total
Primary Geographical Markets			
Domestic Sales	156,048	85	156,133
Asia	492,741	1,028	493,769
America	2,718	－	2,718
Total revenue	651,507	1,113	652,620

(2) Contract balances

Below are the contract assets and contract liabilities related to the Customer Contract Revenues recognized by the company:

Items	2024.12.31	2023.12.31
Accounts receivable (including related parties)	$ 116,159	$ 67,746
Less: Loss allowance	(17,111)	(17,057)
Total	$ 99,048	$ 50,689

Items	2024.12.31	2023.12.31
Contract assets-		
Fulfil contracts receivable	$ 41,689	$ 7,842

Items	2024.12.31	2023.12.31
Contractual liabilities-		
Technical Services	$ 230,850	$ 187,283

The contract liabilities at the beginning of the period were recognized as income for the period as follows:

Items	2024.12.31	2023.12.31
Revenue Recognized from Beginning contract Liabilities	$ 144,651	$ 101,245

(3) Assets related to the contract costs

Items	2024.12.31	2023.12.31
Costs to fulfill contracts	$ 164,720	$ 194,075
Less. Accumulated impairment	(23,323)	(59,378)
Total	$ 141,397	$ 134,697

For the years ended in 2024 and 2023, the reversal of gain (impairment loss) on costs to fulfil contracts is the amounts of NT$36,055 thousand and (NT$39,051) thousand, respectively.

16. Employee benefit, depreciation, depletion, and amortization expenses:

	2024			2023		
Function / Nature	Recognized in Operating Costs	Recognized in Operating Expenses	Total	Recognized in Operating Costs	Recognized in Operating Expenses	Total
Employee Benefit Expenses						
Salary Costs	194,767	93,378	288,145	228,076	87,454	315,530
Labor and Health Insurance Fees	18,202	7,275	25,477	21,821	7,208	29,029
Pension costs	8,975	3,892	12,867	9,988	3,539	13,527
Directors' remuneration	—	1,520	1,520	—	1,490	1,490
Other employee benefit expenses	8,297	3,019	11,316	7,964	2,328	10,292
Subtotal	230,241	109,084	339,325	267,849	102,019	369,868
Depreciation expense	265,913	29,399	295,312	272,547	30,891	303,438
Amortization expense	2,858	5,044	7,902	5,881	5,462	11,343

In accordance with the provisions of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company has distributed employee compensation at a rate of 10% to 12% of the pre-tax profit before deducting employee and director remuneration for the current year, and director compensation at a rate not exceeding 2%.

The Company incurred accumulated deficit for the years ended 2024 and 2023, therefore no earnings distribution was made, and no provision was made for employee and director compensation.

(1) The numbers of employees (including directors) for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were 316 and 345, respectively. Among which the numbers of directors who do not serve as employees were 7 and 8, respectively.

(2) The average employee benefits expense for 2024 is NT$1,093 thousand = (『Total employee benefit expenses for 2024 - Total Directors' remuneration』 / 『Number of employees for 2024 - Number of Directors who are not part-time employees』).

The average employee benefits expense for 2023 is NT$1,093 thousand = (『Total employee benefit expenses for 2023 - Total Directors' remuneration』 / 『Number of employees for 2023 - Number of Directors who are not part-time employees』).

(3) The average employee salary expense for 2024 was NT$933thousand = (Total salary expenses for 2024 / 『Number of employees for 2024 - Number of Directors who do not serve as employees』).

The average employee salary expense for 2023 was NT$936 thousand = (Total salary expenses for 2023 / 『Number of employees for 2023 - Number of Directors who are not part-time employees』).

(4) The rate of adjustment in average salary expenses was (0.32)% = (『Average salary expense for 2024 - Average salary expense for 2023』 / Average salary expense for 2023].

(5) The Company established an audit committee on August 15, 2019. So there is no supervisor-related remuneration for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

(6) The information of the Company's salary and remuneration is as follows:

I. Directors:

The remuneration of directors is determined by the Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors based on their level of involvement and contribution to the Company's operations, as well as the industry's prevailing standards.

II. Managers and Employees:

The Company establishes its compensation policy and salary structure based on market standards, industry salary surveys, and job requirements and qualifications. Salaries and job titles are determined based on different job attributes and employee qualifications.

The reasonableness of salaries and benefits is reviewed annually in light of macroeconomic and industry conditions, and appropriate performance bonuses are awarded based on the Company's operating performance and individual job performance.

The remuneration of managers is subject to review by the Remuneration Committee and approval by the Board of Directors.

17. Non-operating income and expenses

(1) Other income

Items	2024		2023	
Rental income	$	565	$	607
Dividend income		4		4
Profit from lease modification		—		26
Contract termination income		—		2,456
Insurance claim income		11,846		—
Others		753		3,964
Total	$	13,168	$	7,057

(2) Financial costs

Items	2024		2023	
Interest expenses:				
Interest on bank loans	$	23,779	$	20,760
Interest on lease liabilities		2,381		1,723
Others		—		976
Subtotals	$	26,160	$	23,459
Bank loan processing fees		3,757		3,786
Total	$	29,917	$	27,245

(3) Other Losses

Items	2024	2023
Fire Losses	$ (1,065)	$ 73,962
Claim expenses	1,791	—
Others	733	33
Total	$ 1,459	$ 73,995

18. Other Comprehensive Income Component

The following items have been recognized in the company's statement of other comprehensive income:

(1) Items not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:

2024	Generate	Other Comprehensive Income	Income Tax Benefits (Expense)	Amount After tax
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	$ 272	$ 272	$ (54)	$ 218

2023	Generate	Other Comprehensive Income	Income Tax Benefits (Expense)	Amount After tax
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	$ 258	$ 258	$ (52)	$ 206

(2) Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:

2024	Generate	Reclassification Adjustment	Other Comprehensive Income	Income Tax Benefit (Expense)	Net of tax
Exchange differences on translation	$ 334	$ —	$ 334	$ (67)	$ 267

2023	Generate	Reclassification Adjustment	Other Comprehensive Income	Income Tax Benefit (Expense)	Net of tax
Exchange differences on translation	$ (39)	$ —	$ (39)	$ 8	$ (31)

19.Income tax

(1)Deferred tax assets (liabilities)

	2024			
	January 1	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized as other comprehensive net income	December 31
Temporary differences:				
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)				
Allowance for bad debts	$ 1,921	$ (92)	$ －	$ 1,829
Allowance for inventory write-downs	13,274	453	－	13,727
Payables for annual leave	1,319	160	－	1,479
Loss carryforwards	44,901	18,202	－	63,103
Investment credits	9,484	－	－	9,484
Depreciation recognition difference	3,258	3,593	－	6,851
Unrealized exchange losses	2,376	(3,677)	－	(1,301)
Unrealized loss on investments	(309)	(186)	－	(495)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign statements	8	－	(67)	(59)
Pensions	(616)	(9)	(54)	(679)
Others	19,875	(15,211)	－	4,664
Total	$ 95,491	$ 3,233	$ (121)	$ 98,603

	2023			
	January 1	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized as other comprehensive net income	December 31
Temporary differences:				
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)				
Allowance for bad debts	$ 1,656	$ 265	$ －	$ 1,921
Allowance for inventory write-downs	6,085	7,189	－	13,274
Payables for annual leave	1,250	69	－	1,319
Loss carryforwards	59,777	(14,876)	－	44,901
Investment credits	9,484	－	－	9,484
Depreciation recognition difference	284	2,974	－	3,258
Unrealized exchange losses	(122)	2,498	－	2,376
Unrealized loss on investments	－	(309)	－	(309)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign statements	－	－	8	8
Pensions	(569)	5	(52)	(616)
Others	11,870	8,005	－	19,875
Total	$ 89,715	$ 5,820	$ (44)	$ 95,491

(2)Income tax expense (income)

A.Reconciliation between accounting income and current income tax expenses is as follows:

	2024	2023
Loss before income tax	$ (470,358)	$ (688,667)
Income tax expenses calculated at the statutory rate	(94,072)	(137,733)
Permanent difference:		
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes	103	(1)
The share of gains and losses recognized by the equity method - domestic	2,589	1,741
Temporary differences:		
Expected Credit Losses	—	(159)
Write-down of inventories	453	7,189
Loss on performance of contract costs	(7,211)	7,810
Retirement allowance	(9)	5
Foreign exchange losses (gain)	(3,677)	2,498
Depreciation recognition difference	3,593	1,761
Others	(8,026)	(45)
Offset between Profits and Losses	106,257	116,934
Current income tax payables	—	—
Income Basic Tax	—	—
Deferred income tax expense (gain)	(3,233)	(5,820)
Income tax expense recognized in gain or loss	$ (3,233)	$ (5,820)

B.Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

Item	2024	2023
Gains (losses) on re-measurements of defined benefit plans	$ 54	$ 52
Exchange differences on translation	67	(8)
Income tax gain (expense) related to other comprehensive income components	$ 121	$ 44

(3)Deferred tax assets that have not been recognized in the balance sheets

As of December 31, 2024, the amount of unused loss carryforwards and unused investment tax credits had not been utilized.

Loss carryforwards

Unutilized balance of tax credits	Expiry year	Recognition of deferred tax asset
$ 101,215	2025	
154,825	2026	
90,986	2027	
331,649	2028	
218,168	2029	
92,899	2031	
397,662	2032	
591,011	2033	
531,282	2034	
$ 2,509,697		$ 63,103

Investment credits

Unutilized balances	Item	Recognized income tax assets
$ 174,705	Research and development expenditure	
1,122	Training Expenditures	
10,000	Shareholders' investment tax credit	
$ 185,827		$ 9,484

NOTE: According to the regulations and provisions of the Industrial Development Act for Biotech and New Pharmaceuticals, the shareholders are entitled to investment tax credits. In addition, tax credits for research and development expenses and employee training expenses are also available. These tax credits can be applied to offset the corporate income tax payable for each of the five years following the year in which they were claimed.

(4)The Company’s income tax returns have been examined by the tax authorities through 2022.

20.Loss per share

	2024			2023		
	Loss after tax	Weighted average shares (in thousands)	Loss per share	Loss after tax	Weighted average shares (in thousands)	Loss per share
Basic loss per share	(467,125)	205,999	(2.27)	(682,847)	205,528	(3.32)
Dilutive potential						
Employee stock options	－	(NOTE)		－	(NOTE)	
Diluted loss per share	(467,125)	205,999	(2.27)	(682,847)	205,528	(3.32)

NOTE: In the computation of diluted earnings per share, the potential common stock from employee stock options were not included for the years 2024 and 2023 as the company were in loss.

21.Capital management

Based on the characteristics of the industries in which the company is currently operating and the future development of the company, as well as taking into account factors such as changes in the external environment, the company plans its needs for working capital, research and development expenses, and dividend payments in future periods, with a view to safeguarding the company’s ability to continue as a going concern, giving back to its shareholders while attending to the interests of other stakeholders, and maintaining an optimal capital structure to enhance shareholder value over the long run.

In order to maintain or adjust its capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders by issuing new shares, distributing cash to shareholders, or repurchasing its shares.

The company monitors its capital by regularly reviewing its debt ratio. The company’s capital is represented by "total equity" as indicated in its balance sheets, which is also equal to total assets minus total liabilities.

The company’s debt ratios are listed as follows:

Items	2024.12.31		2023.12.31	
Total liabilities	$	1,344,927	$	1,322,247
Total amount	$	3,368,406	$	3,769,439
Debt ratio		39.93%		35.08%

22. Financial instruments

(1) Information on Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of the company's financial instruments not measured at fair value (including cash and cash equivalents, time deposits, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, long-term and short-term borrowings, refundable deposits, bills payable, accounts payable and other payables) approximate their fair values.

(2) Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified based on the nature, characteristics, and risks of the assets and liabilities and the level of fair value hierarchy. The relevant information is presented below:

A. Fair value hierarchy

	2024.12.31			
		Fair value		
	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current:				
- Domestic unlisted (OTC) stocks	$ 268	$ —	$ —	$ 268

	2023.12.31			
		Fair value		
	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current:				
- Domestic unlisted (OTC) stocks	$ 268	$ —	$ —	$ 268

B. Information on Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The table below supplies an analysis of financial instruments measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, which are grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable. Each level of the fair value hierarchy is defined as follows:

(a) Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

(b) Level 2: Other than quoted prices included within Level 1, inputs are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

(c) Level 3: Derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

C. The valuation techniques and inputs used by the company to measure the Level 3 fair value are as follows:

For equity investments in domestic unlisted or emerging companies, fair value is estimated using the market approach. This primarily involves reference to recent fundraising activities of the investee or similar entities, market transaction prices, and market conditions, with appropriate adjustments made for any premiums or discounts. A liquidity discount of 20% to 25% is applied to significant unobservable inputs used by the Company, and the fair value of the investment will increase when the liquidity discount decreases.

(3) Financial Risk Management Objectives

The company company's financial risk management objective is to manage market risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk associated with its operating activities. In order to mitigate the relevant financial risks, the company is committed to identifying, assessing, and avoiding market uncertainties, so as to reduce potentially unfavorable effects brought by market changes to its financial performance.

The company's major financial activities are reviewed by the Board of Directors in accordance with the relevant regulations and its internal control system. During the implementation of a financial plan, the company must strictly comply with the financial procedures relating to overall financial risk management and segregation of duties.

A.Market Risk

Market risk refers to a type of risk in which the company's revenue or the value of financial instruments it holds is influenced by changes in market prices, such as exchange rates, interest rates, and equity securities prices. Financial risk management aims to manage the level of exposure to market risk within an acceptable range and maximize return on investment.

(a)Exchange Rate Risk

Information on the Company's foreign-currency financial assets and liabilities with significant influence is as follows:

	2024.12.31			2023.12.31		
	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	NTD	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	NTD
(Foreign currency: functional currency)						
Financial assets						
Monetary items						
RMB: NTD	—	—	—	2,222	4.327	9,614
USD: NTD	5,570	32.785	182,612	11,105	30.705	340,987
EUR: NTD	1,655	34.14	56,502	619	33.98	21,030
Financial liabilities						
Monetary items						
USD: NTD	75	32.785	2,459	386	30.705	11,860
EUR: NTD	6	34.14	205	2,479	33.98	84,236

Due to a wide variety of foreign currencies involved in foreign currency transactions, exchange gains and losses are summarized and disclosed based on various foreign currencies with material impact. All the exchange gains (losses) (including realized and unrealized) recognized in 2024 and 2023 due to changes in exchange rates were NTD$14,578 thousand and NTD$3,347 thousand, respectively.

(b)Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk refers to a type of risk in which the fair value of financial instruments changes due to market changes.

The carrying amounts of the company company's financial assets and liabilities that are exposed to interest rate risk at the balance sheet date are listed as follows:

	2024.12.31	2023.12.31
With cash flow interest rate risk		
-Financial assets	$ 299,312	$ 696,439
-Financial liabilities	$ 779,440	$ 656,320

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below is decided based on the interest rate exposure of financial instruments at the balance sheet date. Floating-rate liabilities are analyzed based on the assumption that the amount of liabilities outstanding at the balance sheet date remains outstanding throughout the year.

If the interest rate increases/decreases by one percentage point, with all other variables held constant, the parent company only company's 2024 pre-tax net loss will decrease/increase by NTD$4,801 thousand, and the pre-tax net loss for 2023 will increase/decrease by NTD$401 thousand.

B. Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss caused by counterparty defaulting on contractual obligations. The credit risk of the parent company only company primarily arises from trade receivables generated by operating activities, as well as bank deposits, fixed income investments, and other financial instruments generated by investment activities. Business related and financial credit risks are managed separately.

(a) Business related credit risk

To maintain the quality of accounts receivable, the Company has established business related credit risk management procedures. The risk assessment of individual customers takes into account various factors that may affect their payment ability, including the customer's financial condition, credit rating, the parent company only company's internal credit rating, historical transaction records, and current economic conditions. The parent company only company also uses certain credit enhancement tools such as prepayment and credit insurance at appropriate time to reduce the credit risk of specific customers.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the total accounts receivable from the top ten selling customers accounted for 72.13% and 64.28%, respectively, of the parent company only company's total accounts receivable. The parent company only company reviews the recoverable amount of accounts receivable on a case-by-case basis at the balance sheet date to ensure that appropriate impairment losses have been provided for uncollectible accounts receivable. Accordingly, the management of the parent company only company believes that the related credit risk has been significantly reduced. The credit concentration risk of the remaining accounts receivable is relatively insignificant.

(b)Financial credit risk

The credit risk of bank deposits, fixed-income investments, and other financial instruments is measured and monitored by the finance department of the parent company only company. As the parent company only company's counterparties and obligors are banks, financial institutions, corporate entities, and government agencies with good credit ratings or above, and there is no significant doubt about their ability to perform, there is no significant credit risk.

C. Liquidity Risk Management

The objective of the parent company only company's liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient financial flexibility by ensuring the availability of cash and cash equivalents, highly liquid securities, and adequate bank financing facilities required for the parent company only company's operations.

The following table presents an analysis of the parent company only company's financial liabilities by maturity date and undiscounted amount of repayment obligations:

2024.12.31

Item	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Accounts payables (including related parties)	$ 34,632	$ —	$ —	$ 34,632
Other payables (including related parties)	177,485	—	—	177,485
Leas liabilities	34,170	69,152	6,793	110,115
Long-term borrowings	168,075	611,365	—	779,440
Total	$ 414,362	$ 680,517	$ 6,793	$ 1,101,672

2023.12.31

Item	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Accounts payable (including related parties)	$ 44,053	$ —	$ —	$ 44,053
Other payables (including related parties)	360,356	—	—	360,356
Lease liabilities	31,612	31,527	10,091	73,230
Long-term borrowings	125,920	530,400	—	656,320
Total	$ 561,941	$ 561,927	$ 10,091	$ 1,133,959

23.Cash Flow Information

(1)Non-cash transactions

	2024	2023
Property, Plant, and Equipment (Prepaid Equipment) Increase	$ (195,513)	$ (457,229)
Changes in Payables for Construction and Equipment	(134,912)	161,598
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment (including prepayments) - cash paid	$ (330,425)	$ (259,631)

	2024	2023
Increase in Intangible Assets	$ (82)	$ (1,971)
Changes in accounts payable	—	—
Acquisition of intangible assets-cash paid	$ (82)	$ (1,971)

(2)Changes in liabilities from financing activities

			The Change in Non-Cash Items		
	2024.01.01 balance	Cash Flow	Changes in Lease Terms	Other	2024.12.31 balance
Lease liabilities	$ 69,957	$ (42,513)	$ 76,508	$ —	$ 103,952

			The Change in Non-Cash Items		
	2023.01.01 balance	Cash Flow	Changes in Lease Terms	Other	2023.12.31 balance
Lease liabilities	$ 93,652	$ (40,444)	$ 19,441	$ (2,692)	$ 69,957

VII. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

1. Name and Relationship of Related Parties

Name of related party	Relationship with Parent company only Company
Center Laboratories, Inc.	The investors with significant influence
JCR Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd.	The investors with significant influence
MYCENAX BIOTECH USA LLC	The Company's subsidiary
BioGend Therapeutics Co.,Ltd.	Related party in substance
LUMOSA THERAPEUTICS CO., LTD	Related party in substance
Bioengine Technology Development Inc	Related party in substance
GLAC BIOTECH CO., LTD.	Related party in substance
KRISAN BIOTECH CO.	Affiliated Company

2. Significant transactions between the parent company only company and related parties are listed as follows:

(1)Operating Revenue

Name of Related Party	2024	2023
BioGend Therapeutics Co., Ltd.	$ 23,895	$ 23,757
LUMOSA THERAPEUTICS CO., LTD.	22,205	30,995
JCR Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd.	132,252	129,234
KRISAN BIOTECH CO.	36	—
GLAC BIOTECH CO., LTD.	—	600
Total	$ 178,388	$ 184,586

For the related party transactions, the prices were determined by both parties based on market situations.

(2)Outsourced research and development

Name of related party	2024	2023
KRISAN BIOTECH CO.	$ 11,746	$ 5,980

(3)Operating Expenses

Items	Name of Related Party	2024	2023
Other operating expenses	LUMOSA THERAPEUTICS CO., LTD.	$ —	$ 208
Other operating expenses	BioGend Therapeutics Co.,Ltd.	10	—
Other operating expenses	JCR Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd.	15	—
Other operating expenses	Bioengine Technology Development Inc.	—	208
Professional service fees	LUMOSA THERAPEUTICS CO., LTD.	—	21
Professional service fees	Center Laboratories, Inc.	—	75
Professional service fees	MYCENAX BIOTECH USA LLC	14,307	17,124
Disbursement fee	Center Laboratories, Inc.	—	12
Total		$ 14,332	$ 17,648

(4)Other income

Name of Related Party	2024	2023
JCR Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd.	26	156
KRISAN BIOTECH CO.	—	188
Total	$ 26	$ 344

3. Receivables and payables with related parties:

(1)Contractual assets

Name of Related Party	2024.12.31	2023.12.31
BioGend Therapeutics Co., Ltd.	$ 979	$ —
LUMOSA THERAPEUTICS CO., LTD.	2,316	—
Total	$ 3,295	$ —

(2)Accounts receivable – related parties

Name of Related Party	2024.12.31	2023.12.31
BioGend Therapeutics Co., Ltd.	$ 315	$ 720
LUMOSA THERAPEUTICS CO., LTD.	12	3,115
JCR Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd.	436	5,459
KRISAN BIOTECH CO.	36	—
Total	$ 798	$ 9,294

(3)Other receivables

Name of Related Party	2024.12.31	2023.12.31
MYCENAX BIOTECH USA LLC	$ 897	$ —

(4)Contractual liabilities

Name of Related Party	2024.12.31	2023.12.31
BioGend Therapeutics Co., Ltd.	$ 9,182	$ 17,095
LUMOSA THERAPEUTICS CO., LTD.	5,516	6,128
JCR Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd.	33,435	32,805
Total	$ 48,133	$ 56,028

(5)Accounts payable

Name of Related Party	2024.12.31	2023.12.31
KRISAN BIOTECH CO.	$ 457	$ 1,123

(6)Other payables

Name of Related Party	2024.12.31	2023.12.31
Bioengine Technology Development Inc.	$ —	$ 33
JCR Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd.	—	4
MYCENAX BIOTECH USA LLC	59	—
Total	$ 59	$ 37

(7)Other current liabilities — Other advances received

Name of Related Party	2024.12.31	2023.12.31
JCR Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd.	$ 14,726	$ —

4. Information on Compensation of Key Management Personnel

Items	2024	2023
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	$ 10,084	$ 11,002
Retirement benefits	108	108
Share-based payments	698	832
Total	$ 10,890	$ 11,942

VIII. PLEDGED ASSETS

The following assets of the parent company only company have been provided as collateral or are subject to restrictions for use as a source of borrowing facilities by financial institutions:

Name of Pledged Asset	2024.12.31	2023.12.31	Content of Secured Debt
Pledged time deposits (current financial assets at amortized cost)	$ 1,200	$ 1,200	Security deposits for leased land
Restricted assets (other current assets)	27,459	33,192	Reserve accounts
Property, plant, and equipment (including prepayments for business facilities)	1,138,448	1,187,366	Bank loans
Total	$ 1,167,107	$ 1,221,758	

IX. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

As of the end of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the parent company only company had signed contracts for the purchase of equipment and construction of plants buildings, with capital expenditures yet to be completed amounting to NT$161,628 thousand and NT$226,845 thousand, respectively.

X. LOSS FROM MATERIAL DISASTERS:

On March 6, 2023, the Company suffered a fire, which resulted in damage to equipment and inventory, and incurred repair and maintenance costs. The estimated loss from the fire was $73,962 thousand, which was recognized as other losses for the period January 1 to December 31, 2023, the company has insured relevant property. As of the date of approval of the financial report, the company received an insurance claim reimbursement of NT$10,000 thousand from the insurance company in April, 2024, and is continuing to negotiate with the insurance company regarding the claim settlement.

XI. SIGNIFICANT MATTERS AFTER THE PERIOD: None

XII. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

1. Information on Significant Transactions and Investees

No.	Items	Description
1.	Financing provided	None
2.	Endorsement/guarantee provided	None
3.	Marketable securities held (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture)	TABLE 1
4.	Marketable securities acquired and disposed of at costs or prices of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital	None
5.	Acquisition of real estate property at costs of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital	None
6.	Disposal of real estate property at costs of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital	None
7.	Purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital	TABLE 2
8.	Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital	None
9.	Engaging in Derivatives Transactions	None

2. Disclosure of Information on Investees

No.	Items	Description
1.	Information on investees (excluding information on investments in Mainland China)	TABLE 3
2.	Disclosure of control over investment companies	None

3. Mainland China Investment Information: None.

4. Information on major shareholders:

   Name, number of shares and percentage of ownership of shareholders with a shareholder percentage of at least 5%: TABLE 4

XIII. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The company is a professional CDMO (Contract Development and Manufacturing Organization) company, providing a full range of biopharmaceutical development and production services, only operating a single industry, and the consolidated company's operating decision-makers are based on the Company's overall evaluation of performance and allocation of resources, and the consolidated company has been identified as a single reportable department.

1. Major products and labor revenues

Items	2024	2023
Sales of technical services	$ 681,190	$ 651,507
Other revenue	2,734	1,113
Total	$ 683,924	$ 652,620

2. Geographical information

The Company's main operating region is located in Taiwan. Geographical segment revenue is calculated based on the location of the recipient. Please refer to Note 6.15 for details.

3. Main customer information

Customer	2024		2023	
	Revenue Amount	Revenue Percentage	Revenue Amount	Revenue Percentage
Client AK	$ 132,252	19	$ 129,934	20
Client Y	96,340	14	190,194	29
Client D	89,098	13	18,666	3
Client AW	80,869	12	25,887	4
Client G	70,461	10	10,994	2
Total	$ 469,020	68	$ 374,975	58

Mycenax Biotech Inc.

Marketable securities held

December 31, 2024

Table 1:

Relevant information disclosure on the Company's marketable securities holdings on December 31, 2024

(excluding subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures):

Unit: In Thousands of NTD

Name of Company Held	Type and name of securities	Relationship with Securities Issuer	Financial Statement Account	Ending Balance			
				Number of Shares	Carrying amount	Shareholding percentage	Fair Value
Mycenax Biotech Inc.	Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation	Non-related parties	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,785	268	0.0002%	268

Mycenax Biotech Inc.

Purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital

December 31, 2024

Table 2: Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital:

Unit: In Thousands of NTD

Imports (Sales) international trading	Counterparty Name	Relationship	Transactional circumstances				Circumstances and Reasons for Transactions with Terms That Differ from standard Transactions		Notes and accounts receivable (payable)		Note
			Import (Sales)	Amount	Ratio of total purchases (sales) to total sales (purchases).	Credit period	Unit Price	Credit period	Balance	Percentage of total notes and accounts receivable (payable)	
Mycenax Biotech Inc.	JCR Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd.	Investors with significant influence	Sales	132,252	19.34%	60 days from the invoice date	Comparable to general customers		Accounts receivable $ 436	0.4%	—

Mycenax Biotech Inc.

Name and location of the investee company

December 31, 2024

Table 3: Name, locations and other relevant information of the investees: (excluding investees in mainland)

Unit: In Thousands of NTD:Shares

Name of Investor	Investee Companies	Address	Main Operations	Initial Investment Amount		December 31, 2024			Net Profit (Loss) of Investee	Share of Profit (Loss) of Investee	Note
				December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Number of shares	Ratio	Carrying amount			
Mycenax Biotech Inc.	KRISAN BIOTECH CO., LTD.	Tainan City, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	Development and manufacturing of active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs)	200,000	200,000	10,000,000	19.15%	177,599	(46,792)	(12,943)	—
Mycenax Biotech Inc.	Mycenax Biotech USA, LLC	USA	Market Development	3,085	3,085	100,000	100.00%	5,858	932	932	—

Mycenax Biotech Inc.

INFORMATION ON MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

December 31, 2024

Table 4

Names of major shareholders	Shares	
	No. of shares held	Shareholding percentage
Center Laboratories, Inc.	41,974,314	20.27%
JCR Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd.	41,220,000	19.91%

STATEMENT CATALIGUE OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ITEMS

ITEMS	NO./REF
Assets,Liabilities, and Equity	
Cash and other cash equivalent	1
Financial assets at amortized cost	2
Accounts receivable,net	3
Inventories	4
Prepayments	5
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income non-curren	6
Changes in investments accounted for using the equity method	7
Property, plant and equipment,net	Note 6.7
Right-of-use assets	8
Changes in accumulated depreciation of right-of-use assets	9
Changes in intangible assets	Note 6.9
Deferred income tax assets and liabilities	Note 6.19
Prepayments for bussiness facilities	10
Short-term loans	11
Contract liabilities	12
Accounts payable	Note 6.11
Other payables	13
Long-term loans	14
Lease liabilities	15
Income	
Operating revenue	Note 6.15
Operating costs	16
Sales and marketing expenses	17
General and adminstrative expenses	18
Research and development expenses	19
Finance costs	Note 6.17
Other income	Note 6.17

Mycenax Biotech Inc.

STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

DECEMBER 31,2024

Statement 1 Unit: NT$ thousand

Item	Description	Amount		Remark
		Subtotal	Total	
Cash on hand and petty cash			$ 100	
Demand Deposit				
Demand Deposit-Deposit of NTD		$ 89,612		
-Deposit foreign currency	USD 3,237 thousand Excnange rate 32.785	106,125		
	EUR 1,685 thousand Exchange rate 34.140	56,490		
	GBP 20 thousand Exchange rate 41.190	840		
	Others	450	253,517	
Cash equivalents				
Time deposits-Deposit of foreign currency	USD 300 thousand Excnange rate 32.785	9,836	9,836	Note 1
Total			$ 263,453	

Note 1： The above mentioned time deposits are all maturing in three months with interest rate of 4.33%.

Mycenax Biotech Inc.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST

DECEMBER 31,2024

Statement 2

Unit: NT$ thousand

Name	Description	Certificate of deposit	Rates	Amount	Accumulated impairment	Collateral
Time deposits with an original maturity exceeding three months-current						
E.Sun Bank	2024/11/23~2025/11/23	1	1.685%	$ 1,200	$ -	Note 1
Cooperative Bank	2024/07/26~2025/07/26	1	1.690%	3,650	-	
Cooperative Bank	2024/07/27~2025/07/27	1	1.690%	3,650	-	
Total				$ 8,500	$ -	

Note 1：Due to lease of NSTC's land guarantee.

Mycenax Biotech Inc.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

DECEMBER 31,2024

Statement 3 Unit: NT$ thousand

Client name	Description	Amount		Remark
		Subtotal	Total	
Biogend Therapeutics Inc.	Related parties	$ 315		
Lumosa Therapeutics Inc.	Related parties	12		
JCR Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd.	Related parties	436		
Krisan Biotech Co.	Related parties	35		
Less:Allowance for uncollectible accounts		-		
Subtotal			$ 798	
Client D	Non-related parties	$ 43,508		
Client AY	Non-related parties	21,551		
Client AO	Non-related parties	8,000		Accounts overdue for more than one year
Client AZ	Non-related parties	7,547		
Client I	Non-related parties	7,236		Accounts overdue for more than one year
Client AX	Non-related parties	6,226		
Client Y	Non-related parties	6,144		
Client G	Non-related parties	6,001		
Client AW	Non-related parties	5,816		
Others		3,332		Sum of less than 5%
Less:Allowance for uncollectible accounts		(17,111)		
Subtotal			98,250	
Total			$ 99,048	

Mycenax Biotech Inc.

STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES

DECEMBER 31,2024

Statement 4

Unit: NT$ thousand

Item	Description	Amount		Remark
		Cost	Net Realizable Value	
Finshed goods		$ 506	$ 506	
Work-in-progress		1,520	1,520	
Raw materials		131,288	82,611	
Inventory in transit		266	266	
Less:Allowance for Inventory Valuation and Obsolecence Losses		(68,637)		
Total		$ 64,943	$ 84,903	

Mycenax Biotech Inc.

STATEMENT OF PREPAYMENTS

DECEMBER 31,2024

Statement 5 Unit: NT$ thousand

Item	Description	Amount	Remark
Loan processing fees	Host and management expense in syndicated loan case	$ 11,963	
Commission prepaid		3,314	
Insurance prepaid		796	
Input tax		3,165	
Excess business tax paid (or Net Input VAT)		42,797	
Prepayments to supplies		447	
Others	Prepaid verification fee, maintain expense etc.	8,965	Sum of less than 5%
Total		$ 71,447	

Mycenax Biotech Inc.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME NON-CURRENT

DECEMBER 31,2024

Statement 6

Unit: NT$ thousand

Investees name	Beginning balance		Increase		Decrease		Ending balance		Accumulated impairment	Collateral	Remark
	Shares	Fair value	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	fair value			
Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation	1,500	268	285	—	—	—	1,785	268	N/A	None	

Mycenax Biotech Inc.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

DECEMBER 31,2024

Statement 7

Unit: NT$ thousand

Investees name	Beginning balance		Increase		Decrease		The share of profit or loss of the equity-method investee	Others (Note 1)	Ending balance			Fair value or net value of the invested equity(Note 2)	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount			Shares	shareholding ratio	Amount	Price	Total
KRISAN BIOTECH CO., LTD.	10,000,000	190,542	-	-	-	-	(12,943)	-	10,000,000	19.15%	177,599	19.05	190,542
Mycenax Biotech USA, LLC	100,000	4,753	-	-		161	932	334	100,000	100.00%	5,858		5,858
Total		195,295	-	-		161	(12,011)	334			183,457		

Note 1：Other amounts for the current period include exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements in foreign currencies.

Note 2：The amounts in this table do not include the accumulated impairment.

Mycenax Biotech Inc.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RIGHHT-OF-USE ASSETS

DECEMBER 31,2024

Statement 8 Unit: NT$ thousand

Item	Beginning balance	Increase	Decrease	Ending balance	Remark
Land	$ 18,003	$ 719	$ 4,065	$ 14,657	
Buildings	184,509	79,803	52,220	212,092	
Total	$ 202,512	$ 80,522	$ 56,285	$ 226,749	

Mycenax Biotech Inc.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION OF RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

DECEMBER 31,2024

Statement 9 Unit: NT$ thousand

Item	Beginning balance	Increase	Decrease	Ending balance	Remark
Land	$ 4,854	$ 770	$ 51	$ 5,573	
Building	129,890	39,912	52,220	117,582	
Total	$ 134,744	$ 40,682	$ 52,271	$ 123,155	

Mycenax Biotech Inc.

STATEMENT OF PREPAYMENTS FOR BUSINESS FACILITIES

DECEMBER 31,2024

Statement 10

Unit: NT$ thousand

Company name	Description	Amount	Remark
bl company	Multifunction automatic filling system	$ 317,266	
al company	Filling line air conditioning project	97,760	
Others		188,012	Sum of less than 5%
Total		$ 603,038	

Mycenax Biotech Inc.

STATEMENT OF SHORT-TERM LOANS

DECEMBER 31,2024

Statement 11

Unit: NT$ thousand

Type of loans	Decription	Ending balance	Term	Rate range	Financing facilities	Collateral	Remark
Credit loan	Yuanta Bank	$ -	2024/05/22-2025/05/22	-	$ 80,000	None	
Credit loan	Shanghai Bank	-	2024/05/14-2025/05/14	-	40,000	None	
Credit loan	First Bank	-	2024/11/15-2025/11/15	-	50,000	None	
Credit loan	Taipei Fubon Bank	-	2024/12/27-2025/12/27	-	50,000	None	
Total		$ -			$ 220,000		

Note. As of December 31,2023, the company has signed a credit agreement with Taipei Fubon Bank, Yuanta Bank, and First Bank for a short-term financing amount, which remains undrawn.

Mycenax Biotech Inc.

STATEMENT OF CONTRACT LIABILITY

DECEMBER 31,2024

Statement 12 | Unit: NT$ thousand

Client name	Description	Amount		Remark
		Subtotal	Total	
JCR Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd.	Related parties	$ 33,435		
Biogend Therapeutics Inc.	Related parties	9,182		
Lumosa Therapeutics Inc.	Related parties	5,516		
Subtotal			$ 48,133	
Client AY	Non-related parties	$ 41,921		
Client D	Non-related parties	31,086		
Client AG	Non-related parties	23,168		
Client Y	Non-related parties	20,039		
Client AX	Non-related parties	19,477		
Others		47,026		Sum of less than 5%
Subtotal			182,717	
Total			$ 230,850	

Mycenax Biotech Inc.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

DECEMBER 31,2024

Statement 13

Unit: NT$ thousand

Client name	Description	Amount	Remark
Company G	Payment for services	$ 10,094	
Company AD	Payment for services	5,537	
Others	Payment for services	19,001	Sum of less than 5%
Total		$ 34,632	

Mycenax Biotech Inc.

STATEMENT OF LONG-TERM LOANS

DECEMBER 31,2024

Statement 14

Unit: NT$ thousand

Type of loans	Description	Ending balance	Contract term	Rate range	Financing facilities	Collateral	Remark
Syndicated loan	Cooperative Bank	$ 226,038	110.11.22~117.09.24	3.0074%	$ 327,700	Plant and structures as well as their auxiliary, machinery	
Syndicated loan	Hua Nan Bank	116,916	110.11.22~117.09.24	3.0074%	169,500	Plant and structures as well as their auxiliary, machinery	
Syndicated loan	Chang Hwa Bank	116,916	110.11.22~117.09.24	3.0074%	169,500	Plant and structures as well as their auxiliary, machinery	
Syndicated loan	Land Bank	116,916	110.11.22~117.09.24	3.0074%	169,500	Plant and structures as well as their auxiliary, machinery	
Syndicated loan	Taiwan Business Bank	116,916	110.11.22~117.09.24	3.0074%	169,500	Plant and structures as well as their auxiliary, machinery	
Syndicated loan	Agriculture Bank	77,944	110.11.22~117.09.24	3.0074%	113,000	Plant and structures as well as their auxiliary, machinery	
Syndicated loan	CTBC Bank	7,794	110.11.22~117.09.24	3.0074%	11,300	Plant and structures as well as their auxiliary, machinery	
Subtotal		$ 779,440			$ 1,130,000		
Less:Current portion		(168,075)					
Total		$ 611,365					

Mycenax Biotech Inc.

STATEMENT OF LEASE LIABILITIES

DECEMBER 31,2024

Statement 15 Unit: NT$ thousand

Item	Description	Lease term	Discount rate	Ending balance	Remark
Land	Kexi 1st Rd.(Second plant) Kedong 3rd Rd.(First stage)	2018~2037	2.000%	$ 9,766	
Building	Kedong 3rd Rd.(First stage) Keyan Rd.(Second stage) Nangang Software Park Shengyi 2nd Rd.(office) Shengyi 5th Rd. Sec. 2, Shengyi Rd.	2020~2029	1.809%~2.8095%	94,186	
Less:Lease liabilities-current				(31,916)	
Total				$ 72,036	

Mycenax Biotech Inc.

STATEMENT OF OPERATING COST

YEAR 2024

Statement 16

Unit: NT$ thousand

Item	Amount	
	Subtotal	Total
Labor cost of project		$ 556,239
Loss of scrapping and prcie decline of merchandise inventory		35,886
Unallocated cost		368,923
Loss on performance of contract costs		(36,055)
Others		288
Operating cost total		$ 925,281

Mycenax Biotech Inc.

STATEMENT OF SALES AND MARKETING EXPENSES

YEAR 2024

Statement 17

Unit: NT$ thousand

Item	Description	Amount	Remark
Wages and salaries		$ 18,659	
Traveling expense		1,742	
Advertisement expense		2,110	
Utilities		1,124	
Insurance		1,883	
Depreciation		3,253	
Food stipend		547	
Commission expense		8,639	
Pension		867	
Professional service fees		13,970	
Other expenses		2,946	
Total		$ 55,740	

Mycenax Biotech Inc.

STATEMENT OF GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

YEAR 2024

Statement 18

Unit: NT$ thousand

Item	Description	Amount	Remark
Wages and salaries		$ 48,412	
Traveling expense		1,069	
Repair and maintenance expense		3,607	
Utilities		1,986	
Insurance		6,179	
Depreciation		5,965	
Amortizations		4,959	
Food stipend		1,329	
Pension		1,784	
Miscellaneous purchases		1,256	
Professional service fees		4,210	
Other expenses		7,144	
Total		$ 87,900	

Mycenax Biotech Inc.

STATEMENT OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES

YEAR 2024

Statement 19 Unit: NT$ thousand

Item	Description	Amount	Remark
Wages and salaries		$ 27,827	
Traveling expense		914	
Freight		1,043	
Repair and maintenance expense		10,905	
Utilities		6,905	
Insurance		4,709	
Depreciation		20,181	
Amortizations		85	
Food stipend		950	
Pension		1,241	
Miscellaneous purchases		605	
Professional service fees		518	
Other expenses		2,307	
Total		$ 78,190	