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TAISUN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023

Address: No. 6, Xinggong Rd., Tianzhong Township, Changhua County, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
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The reader is advised that these parent company only financial statements have been prepared originally in Chinese. In the event of a conflict between these financial statements and the original Chinese version or difference in interpretation between the two versions, the Chinese language financial statements shall prevail.

Independent Auditors' Report

To Taisun Enterprise Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only balance sheets of Taisun Enterprise Co., Ltd. (the"Company") as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the related parent company only statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, and notes to the parent company only financial statements, including the summary of material accounting policies (together "the parent company only financial statements").

In our opinion, based on our audits and the report of the other auditors (please refer to the *Other Matter* of our report), the parent company only financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the financial performance and the cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, in conformity with the requirements of 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 the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China (the "Norm"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Norm. Based on our audits and the report of the 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 2024 parent company only financial statements. 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.

Correctness of timing of revenue recognition

The operating revenue of the Company is mainly generated from the manufacturing and sales of oil, food, beverage, feed and other products. Due to different transaction conditions (such as consignment and outright sales, etc.), we believe that the correctness of the point at which the controlling right of goods has been transferred to the customer and performance obligations have been met is material to the parent company only financial statements and is therefore determined to be a key audit matter. Our audit procedures include, but are not limited to, evaluating and testing the effectiveness of the design and implementation of internal controls related to the sales cycle, selecting samples to perform transaction tests of details, reviewing their transaction records and checking material terms and conditions in orders or contracts to confirm when the performance obligations are met, performing cutoff tests for a period before and after the balance sheet date, selecting samples to review transaction conditions and checking relevant transaction vouchers to confirm that performance obligations have been indeed met. We also considered the appropriateness in disclosures of operating revenues in Note 6 to the parent company only financial statements.

Inventory valuation

As of December 31, 2024, the amount of inventories of the Company was NT$1,345,651 thousand, which is considered material to the parent company only financial statements. As the main raw materials for products such as oils and feeds are imported from abroad and are affected by international market fluctuations, and the market for food and beverages is highly competitive and subject to expiry, the Company management must assess possible losses for market price decline and obsolete and slow-moving inventories. As the assessment involves judgment from management, we therefore considered this a key audit matter. Our audit procedures include, but are not limited to, understanding the policies and management's evaluation procedures for the allowance for inventories valuation losses, testing the effectiveness of relevant internal control implementation, selecting samples to test the ranges of inventory aging and recalculating the correctness of the amount accrued. In addition, we select inventory samples to check transaction vouchers to verify the correctness of the net realizable value used by management, analyze and evaluate the inventory provision policies to confirm the reasonableness of inventory valuation. We also considered the appropriateness of disclosures of inventory accounting policies in Notes 4, 5 and 6 to the parent company only financial statements.

Emphasis of Matter – Contingency

As explained in Note 9 to the parent company only financial statements, on January 11, 2023, the Company received a civil complaint from Everwin Investment Co., Ltd. and Long Bon International Co., Ltd. requesting to invalidate the board resolution of the Company in 2022 regarding the disposal of shares in Taiwan FamilyMart Co., Ltd. The case is currently under trial in the Intellectual Property and Commercial Court. We have not revised the audit opinion as a result of this matter.

Emphasis of Matter – Non-current Prepayments for Investments

As explained in Note 6 (9) to the parent company only financial statements, the Company paid a transaction price of NT$3.6 billion (including the withholding and unpaid securities transaction tax in the amount of NT$4.2 million) for the equity investment in JKO FinTech Co., Ltd in May 2023. However, the Intellectual Property and Commercial Court ruled on this case and granted the shareholders of the Company preliminary injunction maintaining a temporary status quo, prohibiting the Company from executing this equity investment until the final ruling of the litigation. Subsequently, the Company filed a lawsuit against JKO FinTech Co., Ltd and Dorian Innovation Limited in the Taipei District Court of Taiwan in August 2023 for the return of investment funds. The case is currently under trial in the Taipei District Court of Taiwan. We have not revised the audit opinion as a result of this matter.

Other Matters

The financial statements of some of the investee companies included in the parent company only financial statements were not audited by us, the independent accountant, but by other auditors. Therefore, our opinions expressed herein regarding the amounts recorded in the financial statements of certain investee companies are based solely on the reports of the other auditors. The investment accounted for using the equity method in these investee companies as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 amounted to NT$323,843 thousand and NT$314,127 thousand, respectively, constituting 2.3% and 2.4% of the total assets. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the shares of profit and loss of subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures recognized by the equity method amounted to NT$53,992 thousand and NT$53,548 thousand, respectively, constituting 6.3% and 47.9% of the net income before tax. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the shares of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures recognized by the equity method amounted to NT$0 thousand and NT$2,524 thousand, respectively, constituting 0% and (0.2)% of the other comprehensive income.

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 requirements of 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 ability to continue as a going concern of the Company, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company only financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control of the Company.

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 ability to continue as a going concern of the Company. 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 accompanying notes, and whether the parent company only financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our group 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 2024 parent company only financial statements 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.

Lin, Su-Wen

Yang, Chih-Huei

Ernst & Young, Taiwan

March 12, 2025

Notice to Readers

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

Accordingly, the accompanying parent company only financial statements and report of independent auditors are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China, and their applications in practice. As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, Ernst & Young cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

TAISUN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets	Notes	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4, 6	$2,365,040	$1,406,819
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, current	4, 6	259,453	92,739
Notes receivables, net	4, 5, 6	88,155	89,007
Trade receivables, net	4, 5, 6	393,269	462,544
Trade receivables - related parties, net	4, 5, 6, 7	713,036	896,697
Other receivables		4,157	4,256
Other receivables - related parties, net	7	20,590	4,564
Inventories, net	4, 5, 6	1,345,651	1,240,969
Biological assets, current		26,099	24,634
Prepayments to supplier		274,201	624,301
Other prepayments		45,314	20,392
Other financial assets, current	6	90,000	91,500
Other non-current assets		19,704	1,440
Total current assets		5,644,669	4,959,862
Non-current assets			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	4, 6, 8	1,362,207	1,397,325
Investments accounted for using the equity method	4, 6	1,174,800	993,597
Property, plant and equipment	4, 6	1,638,710	1,705,771
Right-of-use assets	4, 6	208,645	-
Investment properties, net	4, 6	532,423	533,630
Intangible assets	4	-	107
Biological assets, non-current	4	7,281	7,033
Deferred tax assets	4, 5, 6	8,399	39,934
Prepayments for investments	4, 6	3,600,000	3,600,000
Net defined benefit assets	6	50,116	50,291
Other financial assets, non-current	6	44,717	36,692
Total non-current assets		8,627,298	8,364,380
Total assets		$14,271,967	$13,324,242

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

English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

TAISUN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS(Continued)

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Liabilities and Equity	Notes	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Current liabilities			
Notes payable	4	$264	$1,278
Accounts payable	4, 7	547,567	485,013
Other payables	7	349,168	267,047
Current tax liabilities	4, 5, 6	80,176	246,967
Lease liabilities, current	4, 6	18,874	-
Other current liabilities - Others		41,423	18,440
Total current liabilities		1,037,472	1,018,745
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	4, 5, 6	223,037	222,537
Leases liabilities - non-current	4, 6, 7	195,699	-
Deposits received		5,235	4,301
Total non-current liabilities		423,971	226,838
Total liabilities		1,461,443	1,245,583
Equity	4, 6		
Common stock		4,999,990	4,999,990
Additional paid-in capital	6	1,014,497	1,014,497
Retained earnings			
Legal reserve		869,876	869,876
Special reserve		240,776	240,776
Unappropriated earnings		6,002,073	5,249,096
Total retained earnings		7,112,725	6,359,748
Other equity	4, 6	(112,812)	(91,700)
Treasury stock	4, 6	(203,876)	(203,876)
Total equity		12,810,524	12,078,659
Total liabilities and equity		$14,271,967	$13,324,242

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

English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

TAISUN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Tauwan Dollars, Except for Earnings per Share)

		For the Years Ended December 31	
	Notes	2024	2023
Operating revenues, net	4, 6, 7	$9,074,797	$9,724,014
Operating costs	6, 7	(7,855,177)	(8,761,369)
Gross profit		1,219,620	962,645
Unrealized profit from sales		(18,040)	(19,409)
Realized profit from sales		19,409	22,008
Gross profit, net		1,220,989	965,244
Operating expenses	4, 6		
Selling expenses		(572,519)	(756,689)
Administrative expenses		(209,623)	(342,608)
Research and development expenses		(29,981)	(18,239)
Expected credit losses	6	-	(408)
Total operating expenses		(812,123)	(1,117,944)
Operating losses, net		408,866	(152,700)
Non-operating income and expenses	4, 6		
Interest income		32,499	18,691
Other gains and losses		179,571	112,860
Finance costs		(3,298)	(20,631)
Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method		238,448	154,322
Total non-operating income and expenses		447,220	265,242
Profit before tax		856,086	112,542
Income tax expense	4, 5, 6	(113,675)	(193,412)
Net income (loss)		742,411	(80,870)
Other comprehensive income	6		
Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		(1,949)	(4,740)
Unrealized gains (losses) on equity insreuments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(35,118)	(99,790)
Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method		10,679	(16,348)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		15,842	(5,092)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		(10,546)	(125,970)
Total comprehensive income		$731,865	$(206,840)
Earnings (losses) per share:	6		
Basic earnings (losses) per share (NT$)		$1.53	$(0.17)
Diluted earnings (losses) per share (NT$)		$1.52	$(0.17)

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

English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

TAISUN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

			Retained earnings			Other components of equity			
	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Operations	Unrealized (Losses) Gains From Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Treasury Stock	Total Equity
Balance as of January 1, 2023	$4,999,990	$1,006,742	$276,984	$240,776	$6,213,851	$(9,371)	$37,576	$(203,876)	$12,562,672
Appropriation and distribution of 2022 retained earnings:									
Legal reserve	-	-	592,892	-	(592,892)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(284,928)	-	-	-	(284,928)
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	(80,870)	-	-	-	(80,870)
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	(6,065)	(5,092)	(114,813)	-	(125,970)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(86,935)	(5,092)	(114,813)	-	(206,840)
Adjustments of additional paid-in capital for the Company's cash dividends received by subsidiaries	-	7,755	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,755
Balance as of December 31, 2023	$4,999,990	$1,014,497	$869,876	$240,776	$5,249,096	$(14,463)	$(77,237)	$(203,876)	$12,078,659
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$4,999,990	$1,014,497	$869,876	$240,776	$5,249,096	$(14,463)	$(77,237)	$(203,876)	$12,078,659
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	742,411	-	-	-	742,411
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	10,566	15,842	(36,954)	-	(10,546)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	752,977	15,842	(36,954)	-	731,865
Balance as of December 31, 2024	$4,999,990	$1,014,497	$869,876	$240,776	$6,002,073	$1,379	$(114,191)	$(203,876)	$12,810,524

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

English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

TAISUN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income before tax	$856,086	$112,542
Adjustments:		
Profit or loss not affecting cash flows:		
Depreciation	123,529	120,003
Amortization	107	412
Expected credit losses	-	408
Net income from financial asset and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	(17,524)	(6,589)
Interest expenses	3,298	20,631
Interest income	(32,499)	(18,691)
Dividend revenue	(45,951)	(50,331)
Share of profit of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity metho	(238,448)	(154,322)
Gains on disposals of property, plant and equipment	(36)	(111)
Unrealized profit from sales	18,040	19,409
Realized profit from sales	(19,409)	(22,008)
Gain from lease modification	(2)	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease in notes receivable	852	23,871
Decrease (increase) in trade receivables	69,275	(11,734)
Decrease in trade receivables - related parties	183,661	17,792
Decrease in other receivables	99	1,298
Increase in other receivables - related parties	(16,026)	(295)
(Increase) decrease in inventories, net	(104,682)	232,754
Increase in biological assets	(4,956)	(6,220)
Decrease (increase) in prepayments to suppliers	350,100	(263,114)
Increase in other current assets	(43,186)	(84,745)
Increase in net defined benefit assets	(1,773)	(5,921)
(Decrease) increase in notes payable	(1,014)	1,000
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	62,554	(58,484)
Increase (decrease) in other payables	82,121	(573,074)
Increase (decrease) in other current liabilities	22,983	(17,230)
Cash generated from (used in) operations	1,247,199	(722,749)
Interest received	32,499	18,691
Interest paid	(1,202)	(20,631)
Income tax paid	(248,431)	(289,556)
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities	1,030,065	(1,014,245)

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	(5,053)
Acquisition of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	(650,000)	-
Disposal of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	500,810	-
Increase in prepayments for investments	-	(3,595,800)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(45,714)	(90,562)
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment	52	120
Increase in other financial assets, non-current	(8,025)	(24,081)
Decrease in other financial assets, non-current	1,500	-
Dividends received	131,085	94,331
Net cash used in investing activities	(70,292)	(3,621,045)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Increase in short-term borrowings	4,408,658	2,871,839
Decrease in short-term borrowings	(4,408,658)	(3,631,329)
Decrease in short-term notes and bills payable	-	(350,000)
Repayments of long-term borrowings	-	(570,000)
Increase in deposits received	934	84
Repayment of lease liability principal	(2,486)	-
Cash dividends	-	(284,928)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,552)	(1,964,334)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	958,221	(6,599,624)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	1,406,819	8,006,443
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	$2,365,040	$1,406,819

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

1. History and organization

Taisun Enterprise Co., Ltd. ("the Company") was incorporated on October 21, 1960, with the approval from the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Company's common shares were publicly listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) on November 11, 1989. The main activities of the Company include manufacturing and sale of cooking oil, food, beverages and fodder. The Company's registered office is located at No.6, Xinggong Rd., Tianzhong Township, Changhua County, Taiwan (R.O.C.).

2. Date and procedures of authorization of financial statements for issue

The parent company only financial statements of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were authorized for issue by the Company's board of directors (hereinafter "Board of Directors") on March 12, 2025.

3. Newly issued or revised standards and interpretations

(1) Changes in accounting policies resulting from applying for the first-time certain standards and amendments

The Company applied for the first time International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, and Interpretations issued, revised or amended which are recognized by Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC") and become effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. The adoption of these new standards and amendments had no material impact on the Company.

(2) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") which have been endorsed by FSC, but not yet adopted by the Company as of the end of the reporting period are listed below.

Items	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date issued by IASB
a	Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21	January 1, 2025

a. Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21

These amendments specify whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency and, when it is not, to determining the exchange rate to use and the disclosures to provide.

The abovementioned amendments are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025 and have no material impact on the Company.

(3) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by IASB which have not been endorsed by FSC, and have not yet been adopted by the Company as of the end of the reporting period are listed below.

Items	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date issued by IASB
a	IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" — Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures	To be determined by IASB
b	IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
c	IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"	January 1, 2027
d	Disclosure Initiative – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (IFRS 19)	January 1, 2027
e	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	January 1, 2026
f	Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11	January 1, 2026
g	Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	January 1, 2026

(a) IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" — Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures

The amendments address the inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*, in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is contributed to an associate or a joint venture. IAS 28 restricts gains and losses arising from contributions of non-monetary assets to an associate or a joint venture to the extent of the interest attributable to the other equity holders in the associate or joint ventures. IFRS 10 requires full profit or loss recognition on the loss of control of the subsidiary. IAS 28 was amended so that the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized in full.

IFRS 10 was also amended so that the gains or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of a subsidiary that does not constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

(b) IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"

IFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects (including recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements). The core of IFRS 17 is the General (building block) Model, under this model, on initial recognition, an entity shall measure a group of insurance contracts at the total of the fulfilment cash flows and the contractual service margin. The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at the end of each reporting period shall be the sum of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims.

Other than the General Model, the standard also provides a specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the Variable Fee Approach) and a simplified approach (Premium Allocation Approach) mainly for short-duration contracts.

IFRS 17 was issued in May 2017 and it was amended in 2020 and 2021. The amendments include deferral of the date of initial application of IFRS 17 by two years to annual beginning on or after January 1, 2023 (from the original effective date of January 1, 2021); provide additional transition reliefs; simplify some requirements to reduce the costs of applying IFRS 17 and revise some requirements to make the results easier to explain. IFRS 17 replaces an interim Standard – IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts – from annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

(c) IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"

IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. The main changes are as below:

(1) Improved comparability in the statement of profit or loss (income statement)
IFRS 18 requires entities to classify all income and expenses within their statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating; investing; financing; income taxes; and discontinued operations. The first three categories are new, to improve the structure of the income statement, and requires all entities to provide new defined subtotals, including operating profit or loss. The improved structure and new subtotals will give investors a consistent starting point for analyzing entities' performance and make it easier to compare entities.

(2) Enhanced transparency of management-defined performance measures
IFRS 18 requires entities to disclose explanations of those entity-specific measures that are related to the income statement, referred to as management-defined performance measures.

(3) Useful grouping of information in the financial statements
IFRS 18 sets out enhanced guidance on how to organize information and whether to provide it in the primary financial statements or in the notes. The changes are expected to provide more detailed and useful information. IFRS 18 also requires entities to provide more transparency about operating expenses, helping investors to find and understand the information they need.

(d) Disclosure Initiative – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (IFRS 19)

This standard permits subsidiaries without public accountability to provide reduced disclosures when applying IFRS Accounting Standards in their financial statements. IFRS 19 is optional for subsidiaries that are eligible and sets out the disclosure requirements for subsidiaries that elect to apply it.

(e) Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

The amendments include:

(1) Clarify that a financial liability is derecognised on the settlement date and describe the accounting treatment for settlement of financial liabilities using an electronic payment system before the settlement date.

(2) Clarify how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features.
(3) Clarify the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments.
(4) Require additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(f) Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11

(1) Amendments to IFRS 1
(2) Amendments to IFRS 7
(3) Amendments to Guidance on implementing IFRS 7
(4) Amendments to IFRS 9
(5) Amendments to IFRS 10
(6) Amendments to IAS 7

(g) Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

The amendments include:

(1) Clarify the application of the 'own-use' requirements.
(2) Permit hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments.
(3) Add new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company's financial performance and cash flows.

The abovementioned standards and interpretations issued by IASB have not yet endorsed by FSC at the date when the Company's financial statements were authorized for issue, the local effective dates are to be determined by FSC. As the Company is still currently determining the potential impact of the new or amended standards and interpretations listed under (a) and (c), it is not practicable to estimate their impact on the Company at this point in time. The remaining new or amended standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Company.

4. Summary of material accounting policies

(1) Statement of compliance

The parent company only financial statements of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers ("the Regulations").

(2) Basis of preparation

The parent company only financial statements of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations. In accordance with Article 21 of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, the profit or loss and other comprehensive income presented in the parent company only financial reports will be the same as the allocations of profit or loss and of other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent presented in the financial reports prepared on a consolidated basis, and the owners' equity presented in the parent company only financial reports will be the same as the equity attributable to owners of the parent presented in the financial reports prepared on a consolidated basis. Therefore, the Company accounted for its investments in subsidiaries using the equity method and, accordingly, made necessary adjustments.

The parent company only financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. The parent company only financial statements are expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars ("NT$") unless otherwise stated.

(3) Foreign currency transactions

The Company's parent company only financial statements are presented in NT$, which is also the Company's functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company's functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency closing rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as of the dates of the initial transactions.

All exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items are taken to profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for the following:

A. Exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings for an acquisition of a qualifying asset to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs are included in the borrowing costs that are eligible for capitalization.
B. Foreign currency items within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* are accounted for based on the accounting policy for financial instruments.
C. Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation is recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(4) Translation of financial statements in foreign currency

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into NT$ at the closing rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their income and expenses are translated at an average rate for the period. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income. On the disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation, recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the separate component of equity, is reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the gain or loss on disposal is recognized. When the partial disposal involves the loss of control of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation; and when the retained interest after the partial disposal of an interest in a joint arrangement or a partial disposal of an interest in an associate that includes a foreign operation is a financial asset that includes a foreign operation.

On the partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation that does not result in a loss of control, the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is re-attributed to the non-controlling interests in that foreign operation. In partial disposal of an associate or joint arrangement that includes a foreign operation that does not result in a loss of significant influence or joint control, only the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

Any goodwill and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and expressed in its functional currency.

(5) Current and non-current distinction

An asset is classified as current when:

A. The Company expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle.
B. The Company holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading.
C. The Company expects to realize the asset within twelve months after the reporting period.
D. The asset is cash or cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

A liability is classified as current when:

A. The Company expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle.
B. The Company holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading.
C. The liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period.
D. The Group does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(6) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid time deposits or investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(7) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* are recognized initially at fair value plus or minus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

A. Recognition and Measurement of financial assets

The Company accounts for regular way purchase or sales of financial assets on the trade date.

The Company classified financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss considering both factors below:

(a) the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and
(b) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met and presented as note receivables, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortized cost and other receivables etc., on balance sheet as at the reporting date:

(a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
(b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost (the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount and adjusted for any loss allowance) and is not part of a hedging relationship. A gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, through the amortization process or in order to recognize the impairment gains or losses.

Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:

(a) purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Company applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.
(b) financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Company applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

(a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
(b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Recognition of gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are described as below:

(a) A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial asset is derecognized or reclassified.
(b) When the financial asset is derecognized the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.
(c) Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:
    (i) purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Company applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.

(ii) financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Company applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

Besides, for certain equity investments within the scope of IFRS 9 that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business entity to which IFRS 3 applies, the Company made an irrevocable election to present the changes of the fair value in other comprehensive income at initial recognition. Amounts presented in other comprehensive income shall not be subsequently transferred to profit or loss (when disposal of such equity instrument, its cumulated amount included in other components of equity is transferred directly to the retained earnings) and these investments should be presented as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income on the balance sheet. Dividends on such investment are recognized in profit or loss unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of investment.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets were classified as measured at amortized cost or measured at fair value through other comprehensive income based on aforementioned criteria. All other financial assets were measured at fair value through profit or loss and presented on the balance sheet as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Such financial assets are measured at fair value, the gains or losses resulting from remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss which includes any dividend or interest received on such financial assets.

B. Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets measured at amortized cost. The loss allowance on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income and not reduce the carrying amount in the balance sheet.

The Company measures expected credit losses of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

(a) an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
(b) the time value of money; and
(c) reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The loss allowance is measured as follows:

(a) At an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses: the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition or the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. In addition, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition no longer met.
(b) At an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses: the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition or financial asset that is purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset.
(c) For trade receivables or contract assets arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 15, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.
(d) For lease receivables arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 16, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

At each reporting date, the Company needs to assess whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition by comparing the risk of a default occurring at the reporting date and the risk of default occurring at initial recognition. Please refer to Note 12 for further details on credit risk.

C. Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized when:

(a) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired
(b) The Company has transferred the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset have been transferred
(c) The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received or receivable including any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income, is recognized in profit or loss.

D. Financial liabilities and equity

Classification between liabilities or equity

The Company classifies the instrument issued as a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability, and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. The transaction costs of an equity transaction are accounted for as a deduction from equity (net of any related income tax benefit) to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities measured at amortized cost upon initial recognition.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated as of fair value through profit or loss.

(a) Financial liability is classified as held for trading if:
(b) it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term;
(c) on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
(d) it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

If a contract contains one or more embedded derivatives, the entire hybrid (combined) contract may be designated as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss; or a financial liability may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss when doing so results in more relevant information, because either:

(a) it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or
(b) a group of financial liabilities or financial assets and financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the Company is provided internally on that basis to the key management personnel.

Gains or losses on the subsequent measurement of liabilities at fair value through profit or loss including interest paid are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include interest bearing loans and borrowings that are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method after initial recognition. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest rate method amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or transaction costs.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor), such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

E. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(8) Derivative instrument

The Company uses derivative instruments to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks. A derivative is classified in the balance sheet as financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss except for derivatives that are designated as and effective hedging instruments which are classified as financial assets or liabilities for hedging.

Derivative instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. The changes in fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of hedges, which is recognized in either profit or loss or equity according to types of hedges used.

When the host contracts are either non-financial assets or liabilities, derivatives embedded in host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not designated at fair value though profit or loss.

(9) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

A. In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
B. In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

(10) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value item by item.

Costs incurred in bringing each inventory to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:
Raw materials – Purchase cost by weighted average method.
Finished goods and work in progress – Cost of direct materials and labor and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Rendering of services is accounted in accordance with IFRS 15 and not within the scope of inventories.

(11) Biological assets

Biological assets are measured at fair value less selling costs upon initial recognition and at each reporting date. Selling costs refer to the costs directly attributable to the disposal of the asset, excluding financial costs and income taxes.

Gains or losses arising from the initial recognition of biological assets, as well as subsequent gains or losses resulting from changes in fair value less selling costs, are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they occur.

(12) Investments accounted for using the equity method

The Company's investment in its associate is accounted for using the equity method other than those that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale. An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence. A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture.

Under the equity method, the investment in the associate or an investment in a joint venture is carried in the balance sheet at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the Company's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture. After the interest in the associate or joint venture is reduced to zero, additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognized, only to the extent that the Company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Company and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the Company's related interest in the associate or joint venture.

When changes in the net assets of an associate or a joint venture occur and not those that are recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income and do not affect the Company's percentage of ownership interests in the associate or joint venture, the Company recognizes such changes in equity based on its percentage of ownership interests. The resulting capital surplus recognized will be reclassified to profit or loss at the time of disposing the associate or joint venture on a pro-rata basis.

When the associate or joint venture issues new shares, and the Company's interest in an associate or a joint venture is reduced or increased as the Company fails to acquire shares newly issued in the associate or joint venture proportionately to its original ownership interest, the increase or decrease in the interest in the associate or joint venture is recognized in additional paid-in capital and investments accounted for using the equity method. When the interest in the associate or joint venture is reduced, the cumulative amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss or other appropriate items. The aforementioned capital surplus recognized is reclassified to profit or loss on a pro-rata basis when the Company disposes the associate or joint venture.

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Company.

The Company determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate or an investment in a joint venture is impaired in accordance with IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*. If this is the case the Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value and recognizes the amount in the 'share of profit or loss of an associate' in the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*. In determining the value in use of the investment, the Company estimates:

A. Its share of the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the associate or joint venture, including the cash flows from the operations of the associate and the proceeds on the ultimate disposal of the investment.
B. The present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from dividends to be received from the investment and from its ultimate disposal.

Because goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate or an investment in a joint venture is not separately recognized, it is not tested for impairment separately by applying the requirements for impairment testing goodwill in IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate or joint venture, the Company measures and recognizes any retaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retaining investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss. Furthermore, if an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or an investment in a joint venture becomes an investment in an associate, the entity continues to apply the equity method and does not remeasure the retained interest.

According to Article 21 of the Regulations, the investments in subsidiaries will be disclosed under "investments accounted for using the equity method" and change in value will be adjusted to comply. The profit or loss and other comprehensive income presented in parent company only financial reports will be the same as the allocations of profit or loss and other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent presented in the financial reports prepared on a consolidated basis, and the owners' equity presented in the parent company only financial reports will be the same as the equity attributable to owners of the parent presented in the financial reports prepared on a consolidated basis. The difference of the accounting treatment between the parent company only basis and the consolidated basis are adjusted under "investments accounted for using the equity method," "share of profit of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using the equity method" and "share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using the equity method."

(13) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located and borrowing costs for construction in progress if the recognition criteria are met. Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Company recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognized in accordance with the derecognition provisions of IAS 16 *Property, plant and equipment*. When a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic lives of the following assets:

Buildings and facilities	2 to 56 years
Machinery and equipment	2 to 15 years
Transportation equipment	2 to 6 years
Other assets	2 to 16 years

Components of building that have different useful lives are main building structure, mechanical and electrical equipment and other equipment, which are depreciated over the useful lives of 26 to 56 years, 15 to 26 years and 3 to 13 years, respectively.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

(14) Investment property

The Company's owned investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing of an investment property. Subsequent to initial recognition, other than those that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale (or are included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*, investment properties are measured using the cost model in accordance with the requirements of IAS 16 *Property, plant and equipment* for that model. If investment properties are held by a lessee as right-of-use assets and is not held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5, investment properties are measured in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 16.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic lives of the following assets:

Buildings	20 to 50 years

Investment properties are derecognized when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

The Company transfers properties to or from investment properties according to the actual use of the properties.

The Company transfers to or from investment properties when there is a change in use for these assets. Properties are transferred to or from investment properties when the properties meet, or cease to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use.

(15) Leases

The Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time, the Company assesses whether the contract, throughout the period of use, has both of the following:

A. the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset; and
B. the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

For a contract that is, or contains, a lease, the Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract. For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components. The relative stand-alone price of lease and non-lease components shall be determined on the basis of the price the lessor, or a similar supplier, would charge the Company for that component, or a similar component, separately. If an observable stand-alone price is not readily available, the Company estimates the stand-alone price, maximising the use of observable information.

The Company as a lessee

Except for leases that meet and elect short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Company recognizes right-of-use asset and lease liability for all leases which the Company is the lessee of those lease contracts.

At the commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate. At the commencement date, the lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date:

A. fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
B. variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
C. amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
D. the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
E. payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability on an amortised cost basis, which is increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability by using an effective interest method; and reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

At the commencement date, the Company measures the right-of-use asset at cost. The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises:

A. the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
B. any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
C. any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and
D. an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

For subsequent measurement of the right-of-use asset, the Company measures the right-of-use asset at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. That is, the Company measures the right-of-use applying a cost model.

If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option, the Company depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the Company depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

The Company applies IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

Except for those leases that the Company accounted for as short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Company presents right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the balance sheet and separately presents lease-related interest expense and depreciation charge in the statement of comprehensive income.

For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Company elects to recognize the lease payments associated with those leases as an expense on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis.

The Company as a lessor

At inception of a contract, the Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. At the commencement date, the Company recognizes assets held under a finance lease in its balance sheet and present them as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease.

For a contract that contains lease components and non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract applying IFRS 15.

The Company recognizes lease payments from operating leases as rental income on either a straight-line basis or another systematic basis. Variable lease payments for operating leases that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as rental income when incurred.

(16) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is its fair value as of the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in profit or loss for the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at the end of each financial year. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

A summary of the policies applied to the Company's intangible assets is as follows:

Types	Computer software
Useful lives	5 years
Amortization method used	Amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life
Internally generated or acquired	Acquired

(17) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset in the scope of IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's ("CGU") fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been an increase in the estimated service potential of an asset which in turn increases the recoverable amount. However, the reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

A cash generating unit, or groups of cash-generating units, to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually at the same time, irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment. If an impairment loss is to be recognized, it is first allocated to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash generating unit (group of units), then to the other assets of the unit (group of units) pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit (group of units). Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods for any reason.

An impairment loss of continuing operations or a reversal of such impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(18) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probably that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

The liability to pay a levy is recognised progressively if the obligating event occurs over a period of time.

(19) Treasury shares

Own equity instruments which are reacquired (treasury shares) are recognized at cost and deducted from equity. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration is recognized in equity.

(20) Revenue recognition

The Company's revenue arising from contracts with customers are primarily related to sale of goods. The accounting policies are explained as follow:

(1) Sales of goods

The Company manufactures edible oils, food, and beverages, which are then sold to distributors and channel partners. Sales are recognized when control of the goods is transferred to the customer and the goods are delivered to the customers. Control transfer of the product occurs when the product is delivered to the customer, the customer has the ability to determine the sales channel and price for the product, and there are no remaining unfulfilled obligations that could affect the customer's acceptance of the product. Delivery occurs when the product is transported to a specified location, at which point the risks of obsolescence, deterioration, and loss have transferred to the customer. Additionally, the customer has accepted the product in accordance with the sales contract, and acceptance terms have either lapsed or there is objective evidence that all acceptance criteria have been met.

The Company recognizes revenue measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and offers quantity discounts to customers based on achieving certain cumulative sales volumes. The Company recognizes revenue based on the net amount of estimated quantity discounts subtracted from the contract price. The quantity discount amount is estimated using past cumulative experience and is recognized only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. As of the reporting date, the anticipated amounts to be paid to customers due to quantity discounts are recognized as provisions. The credit period of the Company's sale of goods aligns with industry practices and no financing component is deemed present.

The Company sells oils and food products, and according to the contracts, is required to pay listing fees, shipping fees, and product display fees to customers based on the sales volume. As the payment of such consideration does not result in the transfer of distinct goods or services to the customer, it is treated as a reduction of the transaction price and revenue.

The Company recognizes trade receivables upon delivery of goods, as the Company's right to consideration is unconditional except for the passage of time.

(2) Financing component

The Company expects the length of time between when the Company transfers the promised goods to the customer and when the customer pays for those goods to be no more than one year. Therefore, the Company does not adjust the transaction price for the time value of money.

(21) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

(22) Post-employment benefits

All regular employees of the Company is entitled to a pension plan that is managed by an independently administered pension fund committee. Fund assets are deposited under the committee's name in the specific bank account and hence, not associated with the Company. Therefore, fund assets are not included in the Company's parent company only financial statements.

For the defined contribution plan, the Company will make a monthly contribution of no less than 6% of the monthly wages of the employees subject to the plan. The Company recognizes expenses for the defined contribution plan in the period in which the contribution becomes due.

Post-employment benefit plan that is classified as a defined benefit plan uses the Projected Unit Credit Method to measure its obligations and costs based on actuarial assumptions. Re-measurements, comprising of the effect of the actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest) and the return on plan assets, are recognized as other comprehensive income with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings in the period in which they occur. Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of:

A. the date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
B. the date that the Company recognizes restructuring-related costs or termination benefits costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset, both as determined at the start of the annual reporting period, taking account of any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payment.

(23) Income tax

Income tax expense (income) is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Current income tax relating to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss.

The income tax for undistributed earnings is recognized as income tax expense in the subsequent year when the distribution proposal is approved by the Shareholders' meeting.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

A. Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination; at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and at the time of the transaction, does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.
B. In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

A. Where the deferred tax asset relating to the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination; at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and at the time of the transaction, does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

B. In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized accordingly.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

According to the temporary exception in the International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to IAS 12), information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income tax will neither be recognized nor be disclosed.

5. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's parent company only financial statements require management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumption and estimate could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

1. Estimates and assumptions

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

(1) Loss allowance for trade receivables (current and non-current)

The loss allowance for trade receivables is primarily estimated based on assumptions related to default risk and expected credit loss rate. On each reporting date, the Company considers historical experience, current market conditions, and forward-looking estimates to determine the assumptions and inputs for the calculation of impairment. Please refer to Note 6 for details on the assumptions and inputs. The Company assesses the repayment status of the receivables, financial condition, operational performance, industry context, existence and value of collateral, etc., on each reporting date to determine the assumptions and judgment for the calculation of impairment.

(2) Inventory

Estimates of net realizable value of inventories take into consideration that inventories may be damaged, become wholly or partially obsolete, or their selling prices have declined. The estimates are based on the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimates are made. Please refer to Note 6 for more details.

(3) Post-employment benefits

The cost of post-employment benefit and the present value of the pension obligation under defined benefit pension plans are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. These include the determination of the discount rate and changes of the future salary etc. Please refer to Note 6 for more details.

(4) Income tax

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective counties in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective Group company's domicile.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all carryforward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available or there are sufficient taxable temporary differences against which the unused tax losses, unused tax credits or deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The amount of deferred tax assets determined to be recognized is based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and taxable temporary differences together with future tax planning strategies.

6. Contents of significant accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cash on hand	$200	$200
Demand and Check deposits	188,840	1,354,215
Time deposits (Note)	1,976,000	52,404
Short-term bills purchased under resale agreements	200,000	-
Total	$2,365,040	$1,406,819

Note: Time deposits with contract period over three months were booked as other financial assets.

(2) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, current

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss, current:		
Listed on domestic companies stocks	$54,111	$48,781
Beneficiary certificate - open end funds	205,342	43,958
Total	$259,453	$92,739

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss were not pledged.

(3) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current:		
Listed on domestic companies stocks	$1,361,052	$1,384,594
Unlisted on domestic companies stocks	1,155	12,731
Total	$1,362,207	$1,397,325

(a) Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk.

(b) Please refer to Note 8 for more details on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income under pledge.

(4) Notes receivables and trade receivables (including related parties)

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Notes receivables	$88,155	$89,007
Trade receivables	395,966	489,270
Debt collection	11,150	21,759
Less: loss allowance	(13,847)	(48,485)
Subtotal	481,424	551,551
Trade receivables -related parties	713,036	896,697
Total	$1,194,460	$1,448,248

(a) Notes receivable and trade receivables were not pledged.

(b) Trade receivables are generally on 30 to 90 day terms. The total carrying amounts as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 were NT$1,208,307 thousand and NT$1,496,733 thousand, respectively. Please refer to Note 6(14) for more details on loss allowance of trade receivables. Please refer to Note 12(4) for more details on credit risk management.

(5) Inventories

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Raw materials	$483,884	$543,409
Supplies	35,554	26,091
Work in progress	193,365	215,355
Finished goods	632,848	456,114
Total	$1,345,651	$1,240,969

The cost of inventories recognized in expenses amounted to NT$7,853,970 thousand and NT$8,760,162 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

No inventories were pledged.

(6) Investments accounted for using the equity method

(a) The following table lists the investments accounted for using the equity method of the Company:

	As of			
	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
Investees	Amount	Percentage of ownership (%)	Amount	Percentage of ownership (%)
Investment in subsidiaries				
Taisun (Cayman) Investment Ltd.	$468,919	100%	$361,522	100.00%
Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	335,271	99.93%	260,633	99.93%
Taiwan Nikomart Co., Ltd.	27,371	73.92%	27,105	73.92%
Taisun Yuan Co., Ltd.	10,982	100%	21,850	100%
Chuang Shin Traffic Co., Ltd.	8,414	13.26%	8,360	13.26%
Investments in associates				
Central Union Oil Corp.	323,843	33.33%	314,127	33.33%
Total	$1,174,800		$993,597	

Investments in subsidiaries are reported as "investments accounted for using the equity method" in parent company only financial statements, with necessary adjustments made to reflect their valuation.

(b) The reconciliation of the differences in investment gain (loss) recognized under the equity method and the amount recognized in the financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, based on the financial statements of the investee companies audited by CPAs, were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,			
	2024		2023	
Name of investees	Investment gain (loss)	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	Investment gain (loss)	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations
Investment in subsidiaries:				
Taisun (Cayman) Investment Ltd.	$92,992	$15,842	$70,463	$(5,092)
Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	87,016	-	22,407	-
Taiwan Nikomart Co., Ltd.	266	-	1,098	-
Taisun Yuan Co., Ltd.	3,342	-	6,254	-
Chuang Shin Traffic Co., Ltd.	840	-	552	-
Investment in associates:				
Central Union Oil Corp.	53,992	-	53,548	-
Total	$238,448	$15,842	$154,322	$(5,092)

(c) The Company's investment in Central Union Oil Corp. is not material to the Company. The summarized financial information of the aforementioned investee, presented in total based on the Company's ownership interest, were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Net income from continuing operations	$53,992	$53,548
Other comprehensive income (post-tax)	-	252
Total comprehensive income	$53,992	$53,800

The associates had no contingent liabilities or capital commitments as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

(7) Property, plant and equipment

	As of December 31,	
	2024	2023
Owner occupied property, plant and equipment	$1,638,710	$1,705,771

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Others	Construction in progress and equipment awaiting examination	Total
Cost:							
As of January 1, 2024	$1,048,637	$778,890	$1,055,479	$40,940	$201,520	$27,165	$3,152,631
Additions	-	1,417	4,006	455	1,155	32,245	39,278
Disposals	-	-	(186)	(160)	-	-	(346)
Transfers	-	9,657	16,330	-	4,182	(29,442)	727
Other changes	6,436	-	-	-	-	-	6,436
As of December 31, 2024	$1,055,073	$789,964	$1,075,629	$41,235	$206,857	$29,968	$3,198,726
As of January 1, 2023	$1,048,637	$760,008	$999,001	$40,314	$162,308	$62,990	$3,073,258
Additions	-	671	924	130	36,729	52,108	90,562
Disposals	-	(726)	(7,854)	(2,550)	(59)	-	(11,189)
Transfers	-	18,937	63,408	3,046	2,542	(87,933)	-
As of December 31, 2023	$1,048,637	$778,890	$1,055,479	$40,940	$201,520	$27,165	$3,152,631
Depreciation and impairment:							
As of January 1, 2024	$-	$610,200	$691,158	$34,194	$111,308	$-	$1,446,860
Depreciation	-	19,875	68,054	2,223	22,607	-	112,759
Disposals	-	-	(186)	(144)	-	-	(330)
Transfers	-	727	-	-	-	-	727
As of December 31, 2024	$-	$630,802	$759,026	$36,273	$133,915	$-	$1,560,016
As of January 1, 2023	$-	$587,507	$631,059	$33,978	$89,579	$-	$1,342,123
Depreciation	-	23,419	67,953	2,766	21,779	-	115,917
Disposals	-	(726)	(7,854)	(2,550)	(50)	-	(11,180)
As of December 31, 2023	$-	$610,200	$691,158	$34,194	$111,308	$-	$1,446,860
Net carrying amounts:							
As of December 31, 2024	$1,055,073	$159,162	$316,603	$4,962	$72,942	$29,968	$1,638,710
As of December 31, 2023	$1,048,637	$168,690	$364,321	$6,746	$90,212	$27,165	$1,705,771

(a) Due to legal restrictions prohibiting private juristic persons from assuming ownership of arable lands, the ownership of the 14 pieces of arable lands with a total value of NT$53,164 thousand that are located at Nos. 185 and 186 in Daxin Section of Beidou Township, Changhua County., was transferred to natural persons(the Chairman of the Company). The Company maintains the original land ownership certificate as a means of security.

(b) Components of building that have different useful lives are main building structure, mechanical and electrical equipment and other equipment, which are depreciated over their respective useful lives.

(c) No property, plant and equipment were pledged.

(8) Investment property

(a) The Company's investment properties include owned investment properties. The Company has entered into commercial property leases on its owned investment properties with terms between 1 and 3 years. These leases include a clause to enable upward revision of the rental charge on an annual basis according to prevailing market conditions. Some of these contracts provide the Company options to extend the leases.

(b) Information on investment properties held by the Company were as follows:

	Land	Buildings	Total
Cost:			
As of January 1, 2024	$501,302	$129,581	$630,883
Transfers	-	(727)	(727)
As of December 31, 2024	$501,302	$128,854	$630,156
As of January 1, 2023	$501,302	$129,581	$630,883
Additions	-	-	-
As of December 31, 2023	$501,302	$129,581	$630,883

	Land	Buildings	Total
Depreciation and impairment:			
As of January 1, 2024	$-	$97,253	$97,253
Depreciations	-	1,207	1,207
Transfers	-	(727)	(727)
As of December 31, 2024	$-	$97,733	$97,733
As of January 1, 2023	$-	$96,045	$96,045
Depreciations	-	1,208	1,208
As of December 31, 2023	$-	$97,253	$97,253
Net carrying amounts:			
As of December 31, 2024	$501,302	$31,121	$532,423
As of December 31, 2023	$501,302	$32,328	$533,630

No investment properties were pledged.

The Company's investment properties include several commercial properties leased out to third parties. The renewal periods of each lease agreement are negotiated with the tenants, and no contingent rental income has been collected.

Investment properties held by the Company are not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed. The fair value measurements of the investment properties are categorized within Level 3. The fair value of investment properties were NT$1,480,141 thousand and NT$1,351,690 thousand, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The fair values as of the respective financial reporting date were determined using the comparative approach, referencing information from the website of Department of Land Administration, Ministry of Interior, and estate agency's website.

(9) Prepayments for investments

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Prepayment for investments	$3,600,000	$3,600,000

The 22nd Board of Directors held the 12th meeting on May 5, 2023 which had been rescheduled from April 20, 2023 to discuss the equity investment in JKO FinTech Co., Ltd. The proposal included a subscription to approximately NT$2.2 billion of common stocks of JKO FinTech Co., Ltd. through a capital injection at around NT$24.63 per share (referred to as the "NT$2.2 Billion Cash Injection"). Additionally, the proposal involved acquiring shares of JKO FinTech Co., Ltd., amounting to approximately NT$1.4 billion, held by Dorian Innovation Limited (Dorian) at around NT$24.63 per share. The total shares involved in the transaction amounted to 146,166 thousand shares, with a total transaction amount of NT$3.6 billion. The proposal was approved by four directors, while three directors declined to participate in the meeting held on May 5, 2023. Following this, on May 6, 2023, the Company entered into an agreement with JKO FinTech Co., Ltd. and Dorian Innovation Limited (Dorian), and on May 8, 2023, the Company remitted the total transaction amount of NT$3.6 billion (including the amount due to Dorian as per the agreement) after deducting the unpaid securities transaction tax of NT$4.2 million deducted by the Company, the entire amount was paid to JKO FinTech Co.

On May 15, 2023, the Company received a preliminary injunction filed by Everwin Investment Co., Ltd. to the Intellectual Property and Commercial Court, which prohibited the Company from executing the aforementioned equity investment and investment in a bottled water plant. Subsequently, on May 22, 2023, the Company received a ruling from the Intellectual Property and Commercial Court granting the preliminary injunction filed by Everwin Investment Co., Ltd., prohibiting the Company from executing the equity investment in JKO FinTech Co., Ltd. and the investment in the bottled water plant that were approved by the Board of Directors on May 5, 2023, until the final ruling of the litigation. Everwin Investment Co., Ltd., in order to sustain the efficacy of the previously established interim disposition, has initiated legal proceedings within the statutory period to challenge the validity of the board resolution pertaining to the equity investment in JKO FinTech Co., Ltd. The case is currently under examination in the Commercial Court."

Due to the legal action brought up by shareholders contesting the validity of the NT$3.6 billion equity investment case in JKO Fintech Co., Ltd., and they claimed the person representing the Company in signing the agreement acted without gaining the legal and valid authority to do so. Therefore, no parties shall perform the invalid agreement and they shall be obligated to restore the original state. In July 2023, the Company sent a letter to JKO Fintech Co., Ltd. requiring the return of the transaction price in the amount of NT$3.6 billion, but did not receive a response. On August 30, 2023, the Company filed an action with the Taiwan Taipei District Court against JKO Fintech Co., Ltd. to request payment return. The case is pending at the Taiwan Taipei District Court.

In addition to the foregoing, there are concerns regarding the legality and efficacy of the 12th meeting of the 22nd Board of Directors of the Company, aside from doubts about its enforceability. Pursuant to the agreement between the parties, each counterparty is obligated to deliver shares to the Company as a presentation of the acquisition of equity. However, as of the reporting date, neither JKO FinTech Co., Ltd. nor Dorian Company has fulfilled their obligation to deliver shares to the Company in accordance with said agreement. Furthermore, On October 27, 2023, the Industrial Development Administration of Ministry of Economic Affairs rejected the application of new share issue for cash injection and articles of incorporation amendment to change the registered capital by JKO FinTech Co., Ltd. (NT$2.2 billion cash injection). Therefore, the Company booked NT$3.6 billion that was remitted outward previously as prepayment for investment.

The Company intends to recover the future economic benefits related to this prepayment for investment of NT$3.5958 billion (the balance of NT$3.6 billion after deducting the unpaid securities transaction tax in the amount of NT$4.2 million withheld by the Company) from JKO Fintech Co., Ltd. and Dorian Innovation Limited through filing a legal action. However, the obligatory rights need to be determined by a court judgment. Therefore, upon obtaining a court judgment confirming the receivables in the future, the Company will reclassify the relevant accounting items (such as prepaid investment) as other receivables. Additionally, according to IFRS 9 *Financial instruments*, the credit risk assessment and measurement of the receivables that have not been collected as of the balance sheet date will be performed based on the lifetime expected credit risk. On the contrary, if the aforementioned action contesting the validity of the Board's resolution of investing in JKO Fintech Co., Ltd. is unsuccessful, or if the Company's claim against JKO Fintech Co., Ltd. for the return of the investment funds is unsuccessful and when the Company acquires the shares of the underlying transaction, the payments made by the Company will no longer be deemed prepayments. Instead, they will be recognized and measured as appropriate at the time when the investors acquire the equity of the investee according to the relevant Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Financial Reporting Standards (such as determining whether it constitutes a business combination, associates, or be treated in accordance with IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*. However, the selection and adoption of the abovementioned standards will depend on the Company's then shareholding ratio in JKO Fintech Co., Ltd. and the accompanying economic circumstances and legal conditions.

(10) Short-term borrowings

There were no short-term borrowings as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

The Company's unused short-term lines of credits amounted to NT$1,154,908 thousand and NT$950,000 thousand as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Certain credit lines were secured by financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current and other financial assets - current. Please refer to Note 8 for details of the guarantee.

(11) Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plan

The Company adopted a defined contribution plan in accordance with the Labor Pension Act of the R.O.C. Under the Labor Pension Act, the Company would make monthly contributions to the employees' individual pension accounts at the amounts not less than 6% of the employees' monthly wages. The Company have made monthly contributions of 6% of each individual employee's salaries or wages to employees' pension accounts.

Pension expenses under the defined contribution plan for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were NT$18,842 thousand and NT$18,320 thousand, respectively.

Defined benefits plan

The Company adopts a defined benefit plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act of the R.O.C. The pension benefits are disbursed based on the units of service years and the average salaries for the six months before retirement. Two units per year are awarded for the first 15 years of services while one unit per year is awarded after the completion of the 15th year. The total units shall not exceed 45 units. Under the Labor Standards Act, the Company contribute an amount equivalent to 2%~15% of the employees' total salaries and wages on a monthly basis to the pension fund deposited at the Bank of Taiwan in the name of the administered pension fund committee. Before the end of each year, the Company assess the balance in the designated labor pension fund. If the amount is inadequate to pay pensions calculated for workers retiring in the same year, the Company will make up the difference in one appropriation before the end of March the following year.

The Ministry of Labor is in charge of establishing and implementing the fund utilization plan in accordance with the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund. The pension fund is invested in-house or under a mandation, based on a passive-aggressive investment strategy for long-term profitability. The Ministry of Labor establishes checks and risk management mechanism based on the assessment of risk factors including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk, in order to maintain adequate manager flexibility to achieve targeted return without over-exposure of risk. With regard to utilization of the pension fund, the minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statement shall not be less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. Treasury Funds can be used to cover the deficits after the approval of the competent authority. As the Company does not participate in the operation and management of the pension fund, no disclosure on the fair value of the plan assets categorized in different classes could be made in accordance with paragraph 142 of IAS 19. The Company expects to contribute NT$576 thousand to its defined benefit plan during the 12 months beginning after December 31, 2024.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefits plan obligation as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 were 10 years and 10.18 years, respectively.

Pension costs recognized in profit or loss are as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Current period service cost	$-	$560
Net interest on net defined benefit assets	(853)	(780)
Total	$(853)	$(220)

Reconciliations in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	As of		
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	January 1, 2023
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$41,368	$35,983	$147,033
Plan assets at fair value	(91,484)	(86,274)	(196,143)
Net defined benefit assets, non-current	$(50,116)	$(50,291)	$(49,110)

Reconciliation of liabilities (assets) of the defined benefit plan are as follows:

	Present value of defined benefits obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liabilities (assets), non-current
As of January 1, 2023	$147,033	$(196,143)	$(49,110)
Current period service cost	560	-	560
Interest expenses (income)	2,184	(2,964)	(780)
Subtotal	149,777	(199,107)	(49,330)
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities/assets:			
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(357)	-	(357)
Experience adjustments	5,400	-	5,400
Return on plan assets	-	(303)	(303)
Subtotal	5,043	(303)	4,740
Benefits paid	(118,837)	117,548	(1,289)
Contributions by employer	-	(4,412)	(4,412)
As of December 31, 2023	35,983	(86,274)	(50,291)
Current period service cost	-	-	-
Interest expenses (income)	574	(1,427)	(853)
Subtotal	36,557	(87,701)	(51,144)
Remeasurements of defined benefit liabilities/assets:			
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(405)	-	(405)
Experience adjustments	12,203	-	12,203
Return on plan assets	-	(9,849)	(9,849)
Subtotal	11,798	(9,849)	1,949
Benefits paid	(6,987)	6,987	-
Contributions by employer	-	(921)	(921)
As of December 31, 2024	$41,368	$(91,484)	$(50,116)

The following significant actuarial assumptions are used in determining the Company's defined benefit plan:

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Discount rate	1.750%	1.625%
Expected rate of salary increases	1.000%	1.000%

Sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions are shown below:

	For the years ended December 31,			
	2024		2023	
	Increase in defined benefit obligation	Decrease in defined benefit obligation	Increase in defined benefit obligation	Decrease in defined benefit obligation
Discount rate increase by 0.25%	$-	$793	$-	$698
Discount rate decrease by 0.25%	816	-	718	-
Future salary increase by 0.25%	800	-	703	-
Future salary decrease by 0.25%	-	781	-	686

The sensitivity analysis above are based on a change in a significant assumption (for example: change in discount rate or future salary), keeping all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analysis may not be representative of an actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis compared to the previous period.

(12) Equity

A. Common stock

The Company's authorize capital as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, were NT$10,000,000 thousand, each at a par value of NT$10. Each share has one voting right and a right to receive dividends. The Company has issued 499,999 thousand common stocks amounting to NT$4,999,990 thousand as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, each at a par value of NT$10. Each share has one voting right and a right to receive dividends.

B. Addition Paid-in Capital

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Common stock premium	$915,977	$915,977
Treasury share transactions	79,251	79,251
Common stock premium - Employee stock options	4,132	4,132
Expired employee stock options	1,561	1,561
Difference between consideration given/ received and carrying amount of interests in subsidiaries acquired/disposed of by an associate accounted for using the equity method	17	17
Others	13,559	13,559
Total	$1,014,497	$1,014,497

According to the Company Act, the capital reserve shall not be used except for making good the deficit of the company. When a company incurs no loss, it may distribute the capital reserves related to the income derived from the issuance of new shares at a premium or income from endowments received by the company. The distribution could be made in cash or in the form of dividend shares to its shareholders in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of them.

C. Treasury stock

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company's shares held by the subsidiaries were NT$203,876 thousand, and the number of the Company's shares held by the subsidiaries was 13,679 thousand. These shares held by the subsidiaries were purchased in the open market for the purpose of investment before the Company Act was amended at the end of 2001. The shares held by the subsidiaries are treated as treasury stocks. The status on the Company's shares held by the subsidiaries are as follows:

	Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Taiwan Nikomart Co., Ltd.	Chuang Shin Traffic Co., Ltd.	Subtotal
Number of shares:				
As of January 1, 2024	10,351	2,960	368	13,679
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As of December 31, 2024	10,351	2,960	368	13,679
As of January 1, 2023	10,351	2,960	368	13,679
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As of December 31, 2023	10,351	2,960	368	13,679
Net carrying amount:				
As of January 1, 2024	$154,637	$44,880	$4,359	$203,876
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As of December 31, 2024	$154,637	$44,880	$4,359	$203,876
As of January 1, 2023	$154,637	$44,880	$4,359	$203,876
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As of December 31, 2023	$154,637	$44,880	$4,359	$203,876

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the market price of the Company's shares was NT$19.75 and NT$22.5, respectively.

D. Retained earnings and dividend policies

A. The Company's current industry development is mature, with stable profitability. However, considering significant capacity expansion and vertical development plans in the coming years, the appropriation of earnings shall be conducted at the end of each quarter. In the case of dividend distribution in cash, the Board of Directors shall decide, in accordance with Article 228-1 and Paragraph 5, Article 240 of the Company Act, and report to the shareholders' meeting, without submission to the shareholders' meeting for approval. At each quarter end, if there are profits, they shall estimate and retain the taxes and dues to be paid, the losses to be covered and the legal reserve to be set aside. Where such legal reserve amounts to the total paid-in capital, this provision shall not apply. It may be allocated or reversed based on the company's operational needs and legal provisions, and after any special reserve allocation or reversal. If there are profits, they shall be added to the accumulated undistributed earnings at the beginning period, and the distribution shall be proposed and resolved by the Board of Directors. The proportion of cash dividends distributed shall not be less than 30% of the total dividend distribution amount.

In the case where the dividend per share is below NT$0.1, the Board of Directors may retain the profit without distributing dividend.

B. According to the Company Act, the Company needs to set aside amount to legal reserve unless where such legal reserve amounts to the total paid-in capital. The legal reserve can be used to make good the deficit of the Company. When the Company incurs no loss, it may distribute the portion of legal serve which exceeds 25% of the paid-in capital by issuing new shares or by cash in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of the shareholders.

C. According to existing regulations, when the Company distributing distributable earnings, it shall set aside to special reserve, from the profit/loss of the current period and the undistributed earnings from the previous period, an amount equal to "other net deductions from shareholders' equity for the current fiscal year, provided that if the company has already set aside special reserve in the first-time adoption of the IFRS, it shall set aside supplemental special reserve based on the difference between the amount already set aside and other net deductions from shareholders' equity. For any subsequent reversal of other net deductions from shareholders' equity, the amount reversed may be distributed from the special reserve.

D. On March 31, 2021, the FSC issued Order No. Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa-Zi-1090150022, which sets out the following provisions for compliance: On a public company's first-time adoption of the IFRS, for any unrealized revaluation gains and cumulative translation adjustments (gains) recorded to shareholders' equity that the company elects to transfer to retained earnings by application of the exemption under IFRS 1, the Company set aside special reserve in the amount of NT$240,776 thousand. For any subsequent use, disposal or reclassification of related assets, the special reserve in the amount equal to the reversal may be released for earnings distribution.

E. Details of the 2024 and 2023 earnings distribution and dividends per share as proposed and resolved by the board of directors' meeting and shareholders' meeting on March 12, 2025 and May 28, 2024, respectively, are as follows:

	Appropriation of earnings		Dividend per share (NT$)	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Legal reserve	$75,298	$-		
Common stock – cash dividend	674,999	-	$1.35	$-

Please refer to Note 6(16) for details on employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors.

(13) Operating revenue

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Consumer food products	$5,931,113	$5,960,121
Commodities and animal feed	3,130,203	3,750,242
Other revenue		
Rental revenue from investment properties	13,481	13,651
Total	$9,074,797	$9,724,014

Analysis of revenue from contracts with customers for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

Disaggregation of revenue

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	Consumption Division	Commodity Division	Other	Total
Sales of goods	$5,931,113	$-	$-	$5,931,113
Commodities and animal feed	-	3,130,203	-	3,130,203
Rental revenue	-	-	13,481	13,481
Total	$5,931,113	$3,130,203	$13,481	$9,074,797
Timing of revenue recognition:				
At a point in time	$5,931,113	$3,130,203	$-	$9,061,316
Over time	-	-	13,481	13,481
Total	$5,931,113	$3,130,203	$13,481	$9,074,797

For the year ended December 31, 2023

	Consumption Division	Commodity Division	Other	Total
Sales of goods	$5,960,121	$-	$-	$5,960,121
Commodities and animal feed	-	3,750,242	-	3,750,242
Rental revenue	-	-	13,651	13,651
Total	$5,960,121	$3,750,242	$13,651	$9,724,014
Timing of revenue recognition:				
At a point in time	$5,960,121	$3,750,242	$-	$9,710,363
Over time	-	-	13,651	13,651
Total	$5,960,121	$3,750,242	$13,651	$9,724,014

(14) Expected credit losses

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Operating expenses - Expected credit losses		
Notes receivables and trade receivables (including related parties)	$-	$408

Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk.

The Company measures the loss allowance of its notes receivables and trade receivables (including related parties) at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The assessment of the Company's loss allowance as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

The Company considers the grouping of trade receivables by the counterparties' credit rating, geographical region and industry sector and its loss allowance is measured by using a provision matrix, details are as follows:

As of December 31, 2024

Group 1: Consumer food products and commodities		Overdue					
	Not yet due	0-90 days	91-180 days	181-270 days	270-360 days	> =365 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$1,136,618	$16,974	$-	$-	$-	$-	$1,153,592
Loss rate	0-0.13%	0-1.98%	-%	-%	-%	100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	(1,441)	(336)	-	-	-	-	(1,777)
Subtotal	$1,135,177	$16,638	$-	$-	$-	$-	$1,151,815

Group 2: Animal feed		Overdue					
	Not yet due	0-90 days	91-180 days	181-270 days	270-360 days	> =365 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$43,032	$533	$-	$-	$-	$11,150	$54,715
Loss rate	2.09-2.38%	4.13-4.83%	12.42%	12.55%	32.26%	100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	(898)	(22)	-	-	-	(11,150)	(12,070)
Subtotal	$42,134	$511	$-	$-	$-	$-	$42,645

As of December 31, 2023

Group 1: Consumer food products and commodities		Overdue					
	Not yet due	0-90 days	91-180 days	181-270 days	270-360 days	> =365 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$1,326,257	$55,839	$13,312	$11,195	$-	$21,759	$1,428,362
Loss rate	0-1.75%	0-1.75%	0-1.75%	0.45-7.80%	11.45%	100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	(23,170)	(976)	(233)	(870)	-	(21,759)	(47,008)
Subtotal	$1,303,087	$54,863	$13,079	$10,325	$-	$-	$1,381,354

Group 2: Animal feed		Overdue					
	Not yet due	0-90 days	91-180 days	181-270 days	270-360 days	> =365 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$64,167	$3,546	$546	$112	$-	$-	$68,371
Loss rate	1.57-1.90%	4.02-4.85%	11.60-13.99%	11.73-14.13%	26.45%	100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	(1,213)	(172)	(76)	(16)	-	-	(1,477)
Subtotal	$62,954	$3,374	$470	$96	$-	$-	$66,894

The movement in the provision for impairment of notes receivables and trade receivables (including related parties) for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, is as follows:

	Notes receivable and trade receivables
As of January 1, 2024	$48,485
Write-off due to uncollectability	(34,638)
As of December 31, 2024	$13,847
As of January 1, 2023	$48,077
Addition for the current period	408
As of December 31, 2023	$48,485

(15) Leases

A. The Company as a lessor

The Company leases various properties, including real estate such as land and buildings and transportation equipment. The lease terms range from 3 to 10 years.

The Company's leases effect on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows are as follow:

(a) Amounts recognized in the balance sheet

(i) Right-of-use assets

The carrying amount of right-of-use assets

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Buildings	$206,659	$-
Transportation equipment	1,986	-
Total	$208,645	$-

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group's additions to right-of-use assets amounted to NT$215,797 thousand and NT$0 thousand, respectively.

(ii) Leases liabilities

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Leases liabilities	$214,573	$-
Current	$18,874	$-
Non-current	195,699	-
Total	$214,573	$-

Please refer to Note 6(17)C. for the interest on lease liabilities recognized for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 and refer to Note 12(5) Liquidity Risk Management for the maturity analysis for lease liabilities as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

(b) Amounts recognized in the statement of comprehensive income

Depreciation charged for right-of-use assets

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Buildings	$5,972	$-
Transportation equipment	348	-
Total	$6,320	$-

(c) Income and costs relating to leasing activities

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
The expenses relating to short-term leases	$1,200	$1,447
The expenses relating to leases of low-value assets (Not including the expenses relating to short-term leases of low-value assets)	1,719	2,136

(d) Cash outflow relating to leasing activities

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company's total cash outflow for leases amounted to NT$7,500 thousand and NT$3,583 thousand, respectively.

B. The Company as lessor

Please refer to Note 6(8) for the relevant disclosure of the Company's investment properties. Self-owned investment real estate is classified as operating leases since substantially all the risks and rewards attached to the ownership of the underlying assets have not been transferred.

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Lease income recognized from operating leases		
Income related to fixed lease payments	$13,481	$13,651

The Company signed an operating lease contract. The undiscounted lease payments and the total amount for the remaining years to be received as of December 31, 2024, and 2023 are as follows:

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Not later than one year	$10,839	$13,186
Later than one year but not later than two years	9,548	8,504
Later than two year but not later than three years	964	6,325
Later than three year but not later than four years	220	659
Later than four year but not later than five years	-	220
Total undiscounted lease payments	$21,571	$28,894

(16) Summary statement of employee benefits, depreciation and amortization expenses by function for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023:

By nature / By function	For the years ended December 31,					
	2024			2023		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits expense						
Salaries	$208,282	$198,883	$407,165	$178,043	$170,162	$348,205
Labor and health insurance	22,463	16,505	38,968	25,183	20,866	46,049
Pension	10,346	7,643	17,989	9,728	8,372	18,100
Remuneration to directors	-	-	-	-	6,942	6,942
Other employee benefits expense (Note)	14,004	14,465	28,469	15,081	10,437	25,518
Depreciation	96,413	27,116	123,529	99,035	20,968	120,003
Amortization	-	107	107	-	412	412

Note: Other employee benefits expenses include employee benefit, and meal allowances.

Additional information on number of employees and employee benefits expense for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Number of employees	570	571
Number of directors who are not employees	9	9
Average employee benefits expense	$878	$779
Average salaries	$726	$620
Adjustments for average salaries	17%	
Remuneration to supervisors	$-	$-

The information of the Company's remuneration policy (including directors, managers and employees) is as follows:

(1) The Company's remuneration to directors is determined in accordance with Article 19 of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company. The remuneration to chairmen and directors when they perform their duties is authorized to the Board of Directors to be determined with reference to the recommendations of the remuneration committee of the Company and based on the extent of individual participation and contribution to the Company's operations, the value of their contributions and the general level in the industry. In addition, if the Company makes a profit for the current year, no higher than 5% of the profit of the current year is distributable as the remuneration to directors in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Company. The actual contribution rate is reviewed by the remuneration committee based on the operating performance and make recommendations before sending them to the Board of Directors for resolution. As for independent directors, the Board of Directors will determine their monthly fixed remuneration. Independent directors receive attendance fees for each board meeting and are not entitled to the distribution of remuneration when the Company makes profits.

(2) The remuneration to general manager, deputy general manager and managers with equivalent positions includes salary and bonus. The salary references the general salary level in the industry and factors such as professional titles, ranks, academic (experience), professional abilities and responsibilities. The bonus is approved to allocate based on manager performance evaluation, which includes financial indicators (such as the sales revenue, the achievement rates of net profit before and after tax) and non-financial indicators (such as major finding in compliance and operational risk matters of the departments under its charge), and the contribution to the Company's overall operations will be assessed and proposed to the remuneration committee for review.

(3) The employee compensation policy is determined based on the individual's ability, contribution to the company, performance, the market value of the position held, and the Company's future operating risks. It is positively related to operating performance and no distinction is made based on age, gender, race, religion, political affiliation, marital status, or union affiliation. If the Company makes profits for the current year, no less than 2% of profit is distributable as employee compensation in accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation. Employees who have served for two years can apply to join the employee stock ownership trust. The overall salary package for employees mainly consists of three parts: basic fixed salary, bonuses and benefits. As for the standard of payment, the basic fixed salary is determined based on the market level of the position held by the employees, while bonuses are determined according to the achievement of each employee and department goals and the Company's operating performance, and annual accomplishment award is given to outstanding teams or individuals with excellent performance. The benefits are designed for employees in accordance with relevant laws and regulations so that they can enjoy such benefits while taking into account the needs of employees.

According to the Articles of Incorporation, 2% of profit of the current year is distributable as employees' compensation and no higher than 5% of profit of the current year is distributable as remuneration to directors. However, the Company's accumulated losses shall have been covered first. The Company may have the profit distributable as employees' compensation to employees of parents or subsidiaries of the company meeting certain specific requirements.

The Company may, by a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of Board of Directors attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors, have the profit distributable as employees' compensation in the form of shares or in cash; and in addition thereto a report of such distribution is submitted to the shareholders' meeting. If the Board of Directors resolved to distribute employees' compensation in the form of stocks, then the number of stocks distributed as employees' compensation was calculated based on the closing price one day earlier than the date of resolution. Differences between the estimated amount and the actual distribution of the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors are recognized in profit or loss of the subsequent year. Information on the Board of Directors' resolution regarding the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors can be obtained from the "Market Observation Post System" on the website of the Taiwan Security Exchange.

A resolution was passed at a Board of Directors meeting held on March 12, 2025 to distribute NT$17,792 thousand and NT$0 thousand as employees' compensation and remuneration to directors of 2024, respectively.

The actual amounts of employees' compensation and remuneration to directors distributed by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2023 were NT$2,305thousand and NT$0 thousand, respectively. No material differences existed between the estimated amount and the actual distribution of the employee compensation and remuneration to directors for the year ended December 31, 2023.

(17) Non-operating income and expenses

A. Interest income

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Interest on bank deposits	$32,464	$18,643
Other interest income	35	48
Total	$32,499	$18,691

B. Other gains and losses

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Dividend income	$45,951	$50,331
Foreign exchange gains (losses), net	39,407	(3,654)
Gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	17,524	6,589
Income arising from delivery service	9,108	15,173
Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	36	111
Others	67,545	44,310
Total	$179,571	$112,860

C. Finance costs

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Interest on lease liabilities	$2,095	$-
Interest on borrowings from bank	1,203	20,631
Total	$3,298	$20,631

(18) Components of other comprehensive income

For the year ended December 31, 2024:

	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Others comprehensive income	Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	$(1,949)	$-	$(1,949)	$-	$(1,949)
Unrealized gains (losses) from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(35,118)	-	(35,118)	-	(35,118)
Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	10,679	-	10,679	-	10,679
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	15,842	-	15,842	-	15,842
Total	$(10,546)	$-	$(10,546)	$-	$(10,546)

For the year ended December 31, 2023:

	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Others comprehensive income	Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	$(4,740)	$-	$(4,740)	$-	$(4,740)
Unrealized gains (losses) from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(99,790)	-	(99,790)	-	(99,790)
Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	(16,348)	-	(16,348)	-	(16,348)
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(5,092)	-	(5,092)	-	(5,092)
Total	$(125,970)	$-	$(125,970)	$-	$(125,970)

(19) Income tax

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

A. Income tax recognized in profit or loss

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Current income tax expense (income):		
Current income tax charge	$83,339	$248,483
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	(1,699)	(48,283)
Deferred tax expense (income)	32,035	(6,788)
Total income tax expense	$113,675	$193,412

B. A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by applicable tax rates is as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Profit (loss) before tax from continuing operations	$856,086	$112,542
Tax at the domestic rates applicable to profits in the country concerned	$171,217	$22,508
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	4,497	4,287
Tax effect of deferred tax assets/liabilities	104	7,304
Undistributed surplus for income tax	-	248,484
Other income tax effects adjusted in accordance with the tax laws and regulations	(355)	1,518
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	(1,699)	(48,283)
Tax effect of revenues exempt from taxation	(60,089)	(42,406)
Total income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$113,675	$193,412

C. Deferred tax assets (liabilities) relate to the following:

(1) For the year ended December 31, 2024

	Beginning balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Ending Balance
Temporary differences				
Unrealized exchange losses	$1,021	$(1,521)	$-	$(500)
Unrealized inventory valuation losses	4,599	-	-	4,599
Unrealized gross losses from sales	3,882	(274)	-	3,608
Land value increment tax	(222,537)	-	-	(222,537)
Others	-	192	-	192
Unused tax losses	30,432	(30,432)	-	-
Deferred tax expense		$(32,035)	$-	
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	$(182,603)			$(214,638)
Reflected in balance sheet as follows:				
Deferred tax assets	$39,934			$8,399
Deferred tax liabilities	$(222,537)			$(223,037)

(2) For the year ended December 31, 2023

	Beginning balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Ending Balance
Temporary differences				
Unrealized exchange losses	$-	$1,021	$-	$1,021
Unrealized inventory valuation losses	1,964	2,635	-	4,599
Unrealized gross losses from sales	750	3,132	-	3,882
Unused tax losses	30,432	-	-	30,432
Land value increment tax	(222,537)	-	-	(222,537)
Unused tax losses	30,432	-	-	30,432
Deferred tax income		$6,788	$-	
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	$(189,391)			$(182,603)
Reflected in balance sheet as follows:				
Deferred tax assets	$33,146			$39,934
Deferred tax liabilities	$(222,537)			$(222,537)

(3) Unrecognized deferred tax assets

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, deferred tax assets have not been recognized amounting to NT$185,648 thousand and NT$209,116 thousand, respectively, as the future taxable profit may not be available.

(4) The assessment of income tax return

As of December 31, 2024, the income tax returns of the Company have been assessed and approved up to 2022.

(20) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing net profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Basic earnings (losses) per share		
Net income (loss)	$742,411	$(80,870)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share	499,999	499,999
Less: number of treasury shares (in thousands)	13,606	13,606
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment (in thousands)	486,393	486,393
Basic earnings (losses) per share (NT$)	$1.53	$(0.17)

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Diluted earnings (losses) per share		
Net income (loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company after adjusting for the effect of dilutive potential ordinary share	$742,411	$(80,870)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment (in thousands)	486,393	486,393
Effect of dilution:		
Employee compensation – stocks (in thousands)	922	-(Note)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after dilution (in thousands)	487,315	486,393
Diluted earnings (losses) per share (NT$)	$1.52	$(0.17)

(Note: The calculation is not performed due to the net loss for the current period, in order to avoid anti-dilution.)

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of completion of the financial statements.

7. Related party transactions

Information of the related parties that had transactions with the Company during the financial reporting period is as follows:

1. Name and nature of relationship of the related parties

Name of the related parties	Relationships with the Company
Long Bon International Co., Ltd.	Parent company
Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
Chuang Shin Traffic Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
Taisun Yuan Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
Central Union Oil Corp.	Associate
Taiwan Familymart Co., Ltd.	Other related party (Note)
Family International Gourmet Co., Ltd.	Other related party (Note)
Taiwan Distribution Center Co., Ltd.	Other related party (Note)
Authenticity attorneys-at-law	Other related party

Note: On June 21, 2024, it was no longer the Company's related parties.

2. Significant transactions with the related parties

A. Sales

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Central Union Oil Corp.	$2,379,705	$2,921,364
Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	2,011,502	2,301,399
Others	12,082	37,686
Total	$4,403,289	$5,260,449

The sales channels for beverages and oil products are mainly through the welfare headquarters, various welfare stations and related parties. Sales to the welfare headquarters and welfare stations require payment of commissions for respective distributors; therefore, the sales price is higher than that of related parties. The collection term of the sales to Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd. is payment by monthly settlement with a 60-day remittance. The collection term of related parties is 30 to 90 days end of the month.

The sales of soybean powder to Central Union Oil Corp. by the Company are priced based on market rates less relevant sales expenses, resulting in the net sales price. This pricing approach exhibits no significant deviations when compared to transactions with third parties. The collection terms for related parties range from 45 to 60 days. Collection terms for sales to third parties range from 30 to 45 days from month-end.

B. Purchases and processing expense

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Central Union Oil Corp.	$279,607	$223,594

Payment terms for purchases from the aforementioned related parties are within 30 days from the date of arrival, which align with conditions similar to those for other related parties. The processing fees from the soybean oil refining carried out by the related party on behalf of the Company, where credit terms involve an advance payment based on estimated processing quantities, followed by settlement of the remaining payment balance within 15 days from month-end reconciliation. The Company does not engage in comparable transactions involving outsourcing to unrelated parties for processing.

C. Trade receivables - related parties

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	$434,851	$516,613
Central Union Oil Corp.	278,185	375,521
Others	-	4,563
Total	$713,036	$896,697

D. Other receivables - related parties

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	$20,590	$4,564

E. Accounts payable

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Central Union Oil Corp.	$15,424	$696

F. Other payables

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	$30,886	$5,392
Others	1,605	-
Total	$32,491	$5,392

G. Lease

Right-of-use assets

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Long Bon International Co., Ltd	$206,169	$-

Lease liabilities (including current and non-current)

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Long Bon International Co., Ltd	$212,091	$-

The amount of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities listed in the table above arose from the Company leasing an office building from Longbang International Industrial Co., Ltd. for the Company's operation in Taipei. The total area of the lease is 1,023.47 ping, and the lease period is from September 20, 2024 to September 19, 2034; The first 3 months are rent-free periods. The monthly rent from the 4th to 36th month is approximately NT$2,149 thousand (tax included); the monthly rent from the 37th to 72nd month is approximately NT$2,257 thousand (tax included) and the monthly rent from the 73rd to 120th months is approximately NT$2,370 thousand (tax included). The total lease amounts to approximately NT$265,910 thousand (tax included). The Company has paid an amount equivalent to 2 months' rent of approximately NT$4,299 thousand as deposit.

H. Others

A. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company paid logistics fees, promotion fees and gift fees were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	$41,720	$67,668

B. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the recognition of information service fees and inventory management fees is as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	$20,425	$8,216

C. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the recognition of dividend income is as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Central Union Oil Corp.	$44,000	$44,000
Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	26,570	-
Taisun Yuan Co., Ltd.	13,818	-
Chuang Shin Traffic Co., Ltd.	747	-
Taiwan Familymart Co., Ltd.	-	44,437
Total	$85,135	$88,437

D. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the recognition of remuneration to directors is as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Central Union Oil Corp.	$681	$723

I. Key management personnel compensation

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Short-term employee benefits	$47,568	$28,026

J. Professional service fees

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Authenticity attorneys-at-law	$2,105	$-

8. Assets pledged as security

The following table lists assets of the Company pledged as security:

	Carrying amount as of As of		
Items	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Secured liabilities
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income non-current	$818,400	$378,000	Short-term borrowings
Other financial assets, current	90,000	90,000	Short-term borrowings
Other financial assets, non-current	1,500	-	Guarantee deposits for provisional execution
Other financial assets, current	-	1,500	Guarantee deposits for provisional execution
Total	$909,900	$469,500	

9. Significant contingencies and unrecognized contractual commitments

The list of significant contingencies and unrecognized contractual commitments of the Company is as follows:

(1) Amounts available under unused letters of credit:

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Amounts available under unused letters of credit	$543,217	$-

(2) The amounts of contract signed and consideration paid for the acquisition of fixed assets and advertising endorsement are as follows:

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Signed Contract	$81,315	$83,181
Price paid	$47,968	$36,221

(3) The Company has issued promissory notes as guarantees for bank financing performance in the amount of NT$0 thousand and NT$250,000 thousand, respectively, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

(4) In May 2022, the Company has acquired the authorized distribution rights for alcoholic beverages in China region (excluding Taiwan) from Matsu Liquor Factory Industry Co., Ltd. The distribution rights commenced on September 1, 2022, and the agreement is valid for a period of three years. The minimum amount of distribution for this period is set at a minimum of NT$300,000 thousand. Additionally, if the Company does not achieve the minimum distribution amount or perform this contract, Matsu Liquor Factory Industry Co., Ltd. may terminate this contract without a prior notice and forfeit the performance guarantee deposit in the amount of NT$5 million.

(5) In March 2023, the Company has entered into a master dealer agreement for alcoholic beverages in Taiwan with Matsu Liquor Factory Industry Co., Ltd. The distribution rights commenced on July 1, 2023, and the agreement is valid for a period of three years. The minimum amount of distribution for this period is set at a minimum of NT$1,589,000 thousand. Additionally, if the Company does not achieve the minimum distribution amount or perform this contract, Matsu Liquor Factory Industry Co., Ltd. may terminate this contract without a prior notice and forfeit the performance guarantee deposit in the amount of NT$26.5 million.

(6) On December 2, 2022, the Board of Directors resolved to partially dispose part of the Company's shares in FamilyMart Co., Ltd. (FamilyMart). On December 5, 2022, the Company disposed of 43,300 thousand shares with a net disposal consideration in the amount of NT$7,986,979 thousand through intra-day block trade. The Company has received the entirety of this consideration and recognized a gain on disposal of investments in the amount of NT$5,325,489 thousand at the same year. The Company's shareholding in FamilyMart has decreased from 22.47% to 3.07%. As the Company lost significant control over FamilyMart, it remeasured the remaining 3.07% shareholding at the time of the disposal. The fair value as of December 5, 2022 was then reclassified to financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current. As a result, the Company recognized a gain on disposal of investments in the amount of NT$885,583 thousand and the total gain on disposal of investment for the year ended December 31, 2022 amounted to NT$6,211,072 thousand.

However, on January 11, 2023, the Company received a notice from the Intellectual Property and Commercial Court regarding an action filed against the Company by Everwin Investment Co., Ltd. and Long Bon International Co., Ltd. The action was seeking invalidation of the 8th meeting of the 22nd board resolution of the Company concerning the "disposal of shares held in FamilyMart Co., Ltd." The reasons provided include failure to comply with Subparagraph 2, Paragraph 1, Article 185 of the Company Act by not submitting the aforementioned proposal for a special resolution at the shareholders' meeting, as well as inadequate provision of information to the Board of Directors and violations of the legal procedures for convening the board meeting, rendering the resolution invalid. The parties involved in this lawsuit were Long Bon International Co., Ltd. and the Company, as well as other interveners including Wan Bao Development Co., Ltd., Hon-Chiang Co., Ltd. and Ching-Hsun Investment Industrial Co., Ltd. As of the financial reporting date, the case is still pending at the Intellectual Property and Commercial Court.

(7) The Company was under investigation by the Fair Trade Commission for the alleged price-fixing with several fish feed companies, which may be liable for punishment. As of the financial reporting date, the case is still pending.

(8) Please refer to Note 6(9) for relevant information on the 40.39% equity investment in JKO FinTech Co., Ltd.

(9) In 2023, the Company was sued by Mei Ruei Advertisement Co., Ltd. in the Taipei District Court, claiming that the Company should pay the advertising fees and liquidated damages totaling approximately NT$40,503 thousand. The case was ruled against the Company in the first instance by the Taiwan Taipei District Court on September 20, 2024. The Company shall pay Meirui Company's advertising expenses, delayed interest and liquidated damages, for a total of NT$31,755 thousand. Since this case falls within the three-level and three-instance system, the Company appealed to the Taiwan High Court in October 2024. The Company evaluated in accordance with the accounting standards and believed that as of December 31, 2024, the Company only had a possible obligation for the judgment result rendered by the court of first instance, not a current obligation. In the future, it will evaluate the obligation in a timely manner depending on the outcome of the litigation, and will reclassify other payables that have been estimated in accordance with the contract in the Company's accounts to liabilities provision when it has current obligations.

(10) The Company received a complaint from Deyang Biotechnology Co., Ltd. (“Deyang”) to the Taiwan Taipei District Court, claiming that the Company shall compensate Deyang for damages in the amount of approximately NT$1,278 thousand. As of the date of the financial statements, this case was still pending in court, no provision for liability has been recognized.

(11) The Company was sued by Boxin International Law Firm in the Taiwan Taipei District Court, claiming that the Company shall pay an amount totaling approximately NT$8,712 thousand. As of the date of the financial statements, this case was still pending in court, no provision for liability has been recognized.

10. Losses due to major disasters

None.

11. Significant subsequent events

None.

12. Other

(1) Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	$259,453	$92,739
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,362,207	1,397,325
Financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents (exclude cash on hand)	2,364,840	1,406,619
Trade receivables (including related parties)	1,194,460	1,448,248
Other receivables (including related parties)	24,747	8,820
Prepayment for investments	3,600,000	3,600,000
Other financial assets (current and non-current)	134,717	128,192
Subtotal	7,318,764	6,591,879
Total	$8,940,424	$8,081,943

Financial liabilities

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:		
Accounts payable	$547,831	$486,291
Other payables (including related parties)	349,168	267,047
Leases liabilities (including current and non-current)	214,573	-
Deposits received	5,235	4,301
Total	$1,116,807	$757,639

(2) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial risk management objective is to manage the market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk related to its operating activities. The Company identifies, measures and manages the aforementioned risks based on the Company's policy and risk appetite.

The Company has established appropriate policies, procedures and internal controls for financial risk management. Before entering into significant transactions, due approval process by the Board of Directors and Audit Committee must be carried out based on related protocols and internal control procedures. The Company complies with its financial risk management policies at all times.

(3) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of the changes in market prices. Market prices comprise currency risk and interest rate risk.

In practice, it is rarely the case that a single risk variable will change independently from other risk variable, there is usually interdependencies between risk variables. However, the sensitivity analysis disclosed below does not take into account the interdependencies between risk variables.

Foreign currency risk

The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense are denominated in a different currency from the Company's functional currency) and the Company's net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

The Company has certain foreign currency receivables to be denominated in the same foreign currency with certain foreign currency payables, therefore natural hedge is received. The Company also uses forward contracts to hedge the foreign currency risk on certain items denominated in foreign currencies. Hedge accounting is not applied as they did not qualify for hedge accounting criteria. Furthermore, as net investments in foreign subsidiaries are for strategic purposes, they are not hedged by the Company.

The foreign currency sensitivity analysis of the possible change in foreign exchange rates on the Company's profit is performed on significant monetary items denominated in foreign currencies as of the end of the reporting period. The Company's foreign currency risk is mainly related to the volatility in the exchange rates for USD, JPY and CNY. The information of the sensitivity analysis are as follows:

(1) When NTD strengthens/weakens against USD by 1%, the profit for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 would decrease/increase by NT$1,399 thousand and NT$3,687 thousand, respectively.
(2) When NTD strengthens/weakens against JPY by 1%, the profit for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 would decrease/increase by NT$99 thousand and NT$242 thousand, respectively.
(3) When NTD strengthens/weakens against CNY by 1%, the profit for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 would decrease/increase by NT$0 thousand and NT$219 thousand, respectively.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's bank borrowings with variable interest rates.

The interest rate sensitivity analysis is performed on items exposed to interest rate risk as at the end of the reporting period, including investments. At the reporting date, a change of 0.5 basis points of interest rate in a reporting period could cause the profit for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 to decrease/increase by NT$0 thousand and NT$0 thousand, respectively.

Equity price risk

The Company's listed and unlisted equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment objectives. The Company's listed and unlisted equity securities are classified under financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Company manages the equity price risk through placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Company's senior management on a regular basis. The Company's Board of Directors reviews and approves all equity investments according to level of authority.

At the reporting date, a change of 5% in the price of the listed equity securities measured at fair value through profit or loss could increase/decrease the Company's profit for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 by NT$2,706 thousand and NT$2,439 thousand, respectively.

At the reporting date, a change of 5% in the price of the listed companies stocks classified as equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income could have an increase/decrease in the amount of NT$68,053 thousand and NT$69,230 thousand on the equity attributable to the Company for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Please refer to Note 12(9) for sensitivity analysis information of other equity instruments or derivatives that are linked to such equity instruments whose fair value measurement is categorized under Level 3.

(4) Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from operating activities (primarily for trade receivables and notes receivable) and from its financing activities, including bank deposits and other financial instruments.

Credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to credit risk management. Credit limits are established for all counterparties based on their financial position, rating from credit rating agencies, historical experience, prevailing economic condition and the Company's internal rating criteria etc. Certain counter parties' credit risk will also be managed by taking credit enhancing procedures, such as requesting for prepayment.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, trade receivables from the top customer, Central Union Oil Corp., represent 23% and 26% of the trade receivables of the Company, respectively. The credit concentration risk of trade receivables is insignificant.

Credit risk from balances with banks, fixed income securities and other financial instruments is managed by the Company's treasury in accordance with the Company's policy. The Company only transacts with counterparties approved by the internal control procedures, which are banks and financial institutions, companies and government entities with good credit rating. Consequently, there is no significant credit risk for these counter parties.

The Company adopted IFRS 9 to assess the expected credit losses. Except for trade receivables, the remaining debt instrument investments which are not measured at fair value through profit or loss were acquired with low credit risk as the prerequisite upon acquisition and are grouped based on credit risk characteristics. The Company makes an assessment at each reporting date as to whether the credit risk significantly increases since original recognition, and further determines the method of measuring the loss allowance and the loss rates.

Financial assets are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery (the issuer or the debtor is in financial difficulties or bankruptcy).

When the credit risk on debt instrument investment has increased, the Company will dispose that investment in order to minimize the credit losses. When assessing the expected credit losses, the evaluation of the forward-looking information (available without undue cost and effort) is mainly based on the macroeconomic information and the credit loss ratio is further adjusted if there is significant impact from forward-looking information.

(5) Liquidity risk management

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of cash and cash equivalents and leases. The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on the contractual undiscounted payments and contractual maturity. The payment amounts include the contractual interest. The undiscounted payment relating to borrowings with variable interest rates is extrapolated based on the estimated interest rate yield curve as of the end of the reporting period.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
As of December 31, 2024					
Accounts payable	$547,831	$-	$-	$-	$547,831
Other payables (including related parties)	349,168	-	-	-	349,168
Leases liabilities	26,073	25,579	76,556	125,518	253,726
Deposits received	5,235	-	-	-	5,235

	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
As of December 31, 2023					
Accounts payable	$486,291	$-	$-	$-	$486,291
Other payables	267,047	-	-	-	267,047
Deposits received	4,301	-	-	-	4,301

Derivative financial liabilities

None.

(6) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Reconciliations of the liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2024:

	Short-term borrowings	Short-term notes payable	Long-term borrowings	Lease liabilities, current	Total liabilities from financing activities
As of January 1, 2024	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-
Cash flows	-	-	-	(2,486)	(2,486)
Non-cash changes	-	-	-	217,059	217,059
As of December 31, 2024	$-	$-	$-	$214,573	$214,573

Reconciliations of the liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2023:

	Short-term borrowings	Short-term notes payable	Long-term borrowings	Lease liabilities, current	Total liabilities from financing activities
As of January 1, 2023	$759,490	$350,000	$570,000	$-	$1,679,490
Cash flows	(759,490)	(350,000)	(570,000)	-	(1,679,490)
Non-cash changes	-	-	-	-	-
As of December 31, 2023	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-

(7) Fair values of financial instruments

A. The methods and assumptions applied in determining the fair value of financial instruments:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The following methods and assumptions were used by the Company to measure or disclose the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities:

a. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, accounts payable and other current liabilities approximate their fair value due to their short maturities.

b. For financial assets and liabilities traded in an active market with standard terms and conditions, their fair value is determined based on market quotation price (including listed equity securities, beneficiary certificates, bonds and futures etc.) at the reporting date.

c. Fair value of equity instruments without market quotations (including private placement of listed equity securities, unquoted public company and private company equity securities) are estimated using the market method valuation techniques based on parameters such as prices based on market transactions of equity instruments of identical or comparable entities and other relevant information (for example, inputs such as discount for lack of marketability, P/E ratio of similar entities and Price-Book ratio of similar entities).

d. Fair value of debt instruments without market quotations, bank loans, bonds payable and other non-current liabilities are determined based on the counterparty prices or valuation method. The valuation method uses DCF method as a basis, and the assumptions such as the interest rate and discount rate are primarily based on relevant information of similar instrument (such as yield curves published by the Taiwan Exchange, average prices for Fixed Rate Commercial Paper published by Reuters and credit risk, etc.)

e. The fair value of derivatives which are not options and without market quotations, is determined based on the counterparty prices or discounted cash flow analysis using interest rate yield curve for the contract period. Fair value of option-based derivative financial instruments is obtained using on the counterparty prices or appropriate option pricing model (for example, Black-Scholes model) or other valuation method (for example, Monte Carlo Simulation).

B. Fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost

The carrying amount of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost approximate their fair value.

C. Fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments

Please refer to Note 12(9) for fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments of the Company.

(8) Derivative financial instruments

None.

(9) Fair value measurement hierarchy

A. Fair value measurement hierarchy

All asset and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole. Level 1, 2 and 3 inputs are described as follows:

Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date
Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly
Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization at the end of each reporting period.

B. Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities

The Company does not have assets that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis is as follows:

As of December 31, 2024:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets measured at fair value:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Listed domestic companies stocks	$54,111	$-	$-	$54,111
Beneficiary certificate - open end funds	205,342	-	-	205,342
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Listed domestic companies stocks	1,361,052	-	-	1,361,052
Unlisted domestic companies stocks	-	-	1,155	1,155

As of December 31, 2023:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets measured at fair value:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Listed domestic companies stocks	$48,781	$-	$-	$48,781
Beneficiary certificate - open end funds	43,958	-	-	43,958
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Listed domestic companies stocks	1,384,594	-	-	1,384,594
Unlisted domestic companies stocks	11,576	-	1,155	12,731

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period

During the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements.

Fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy for movements during the period

Reconciliation for fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy for movements during the period is as follows:

	Assets
	At fair value through other comprehensive income
	Stocks
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$1,155
Total gains and losses recognized for the year ended December 31, 2024:	
Amount recognized in OCI (presented in "Unrealized gains (losses) from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income)	-
Balance as of December 31, 2024	$1,155

	Assets
	At fair value through other comprehensive income
	Stocks
Balance as of January 1, 2023	$1,155
Total gains and losses recognized for the year ended December 31, 2023:	
Amount recognized in OCI (presented in "Unrealized gains (losses) from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income)	-
Balance as of December 31, 2023	$1,155

Information on significant unobservable inputs to valuation

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation of recurring fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy is as follows:

As of December 31, 2024:

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantitative information	Relationship between inputs and fair value	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Financial assets:					
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Stocks	Market approach	Discount for lack of marketability	50%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability	1% increase (decrease) in the discount for lack of marketability would result in increase (decrease) in the Company's profit or loss by NT$12 thousand

As of December 31, 2023:

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantitative information	Relationship between inputs and fair value	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Financial assets:					
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Stocks	Asset-Based Approach	Discount for lack of marketability	50%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability	1% increase (decrease) in the discount for lack of marketability would result in increase (decrease) in the Company's profit or loss by NT$12 thousand

Valuation process used for fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

The Company's finance department is responsible for validating the fair value measurements and ensuring that the results of the valuation are in line with market conditions, based on independent and reliable inputs which are consistent with other information, and represent exercisable prices. The department analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies at each reporting date.

(10) Significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

Information regarding the significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies is listed below:

Amount Unit: in thousands

	As of December 31, 2024		
	Foreign currencies	Foreign exchange rate	NTD
Financial assets			
Monetary items:			
USD	$4,269	32.7810	$139,942
JPY	47,203	0.2098	9,903
CNY	-	4.4913	-
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items:			
USD	$-	32.7810	$-

	As of December 31, 2023		
	Foreign currencies	Foreign exchange rate	NTD
Financial assets			
Monetary items:			
USD	$12,759	30.7350	$392,148
JPY	111,359	0.2173	24,198
CNY	5,064	4.3338	21,946
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items:			
USD	$762	30.7350	23,420

The above information is disclosed based on the carrying amount of foreign currency (after conversion to functional currency).

(11) Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

13. Other disclosure

(a) Information on significant transactions

(1) Financing provided to others: None.

(2) Endorsement/Guarantee provided to others for the year ended December 31, 2024: None.

(3) Securities held at the end of the period:

Held company	Securities type and name	Relationship with the securities issuer (Note 2)	Financial statement account	Ending of period				Note
				Shares/ Units	Carrying amount	Percentage of ownership (%)	Fair value	
The Company	Stocks - Yi Jinn Industrial Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, current	2,753,730	$54,111	0.87%	$54,111	
The Company	Stocks - Cando Corporation	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, current	256,923	-	0.07%	-	
The Company	Fund - Fubon S&P US Preferred Stock ETF	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, current	1,000,000	16,180	- %	16,180	
The Company	Fund - Yuanta Global NextGen Communications ETF	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, current	500,000	21,950	- %	21,950	
The Company	Fund - Yuanta Global Leaders Balanced Fund-TWD(A)	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, current	33,000	15,292	- %	15,292	

Held company	Securities type and name	Relationship with the securities issuer (Note 2)	Financial statement account	Ending of period				Note
				Shares/ Units	Carrying amount	Percentage of ownership (%)	Fair value	
The Company	Taishin 1699 Money Market Fund		Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, current	10,738,293	151,920	- %	151,920	
The Company	Preferred Stocks - Cathy Financial Holding Co., Ltd. Preferred Stock A	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	333,000	20,313	- %	20,313	
The Company	Stocks - Fwusow Industry Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	3,994,288	60,713	1.17%	60,713	
The Company	Stocks - Taiwan Familymart Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	6,836,417	1,271,574	3.06%	1,271,574	
The Company	Stocks - Yin-Wang Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	10,000	100	10.00%	100	
The Company	Stocks - China Trade and Development Corporation	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	2,788	28	- %	28	
The Company	Stocks - Mega 888 Corp.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	17,350	174	1.16%	174	
The Company	Stocks - Taisun Foods & Marketing Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	886,788	-	18.90%	-	
The Company	Stocks - Hsin Tung Yang Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	79,000	853	0.09%	853	
The Company	Stocks - Family International Gourmet Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	91,874	8,452	0.36%	8,452	

Held company	Securities type and name	Relationship with the securities issuer (Note 2)	Financial statement account	Ending of period				Note
				Shares/ Units	Carrying amount	Percentage of ownership (%)	Fair value	
Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Stocks - Taitung Business Bank	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, current	9,628	-	- %	-	
Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Fund - Taishin 1699 Money Market Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, current	1,420,344	20,094	- %	20,094	
Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Stocks - Hualon Corporation	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	5,176	-	- %	-	
Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Stocks - Chung Hsin Electric & Machnery Manufacturing Corporation	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	1,183	182	- %	182	
Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Stocks - Pacific Elrctric Wire & Cable Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	579	-	- %	-	
Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Stocks - Lite-On Technology Corporation	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	6,260	623	- %	623	
Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Stocks - Wus Printed Circuit Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	729	35	- %	35	
Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Stocks - Macronix International Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	362	7	- %	7	
Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Stocks - Winbond Electronics Corporation	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	1,195	18	- %	18	
Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Stocks - Silicon Integrated System Corp.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	1,648	117	- %	117	

Held company	Securities type and name	Relationship with the securities issuer (Note 2)	Financial statement account	Ending of period				Note
				Shares/ Units	Carrying amount	Percentage of ownership (%)	Fair value	
Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Stocks - Pao Shiang Construction & Industrial Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	27,425	-	- %	-	
Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Stocks - Kerry TJ Logistics Co., Limited	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	15,524	601	- %	601	
Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Stocks - KGI Financial Holding Corporation	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	56,505	972	- %	972	
Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Stocks - Taishin Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	116,549	2,028	- %	2,028	
Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Stocks - Shin Kong Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	20,225	239	- %	239	
Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Stocks - CGS International, Inc.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	565	28	- %	28	
Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Stocks - Taisun Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Parent and subsidiary	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	10,351,332	204,439	2.07%	204,439	(Note 5)
Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Stocks - Ornatube Enterprise Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	55,000	-	0.01%	-	
Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Stocks - Kuei Hung Industrial Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	22,000	-	- %	-	

Held company	Securities type and name	Relationship with the securities issuer (Note 2)	Financial statement account	Ending of period				Note
				Shares/ Units	Carrying amount	Percentage of ownership (%)	Fair value	
Taiwan Nikomart Co., Ltd.	Stocks - Charoen Pokphand Enterprise (Taiwan) Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, current	117,700	10,628	0.04%	10,628	
Taiwan Nikomart Co., Ltd.	Stocks - Taisun Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Parent and subsidiary	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	2,960,186	58,464	0.59%	58,464	(Note 5)
Chuang Shin Traffic Co., Ltd.	Stocks - Taitung Business Bank	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, current	9,628	-	- %	-	
Chuang Shin Traffic Co., Ltd.	Stocks - Taisun Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Parent and subsidiary	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	368,524	7,278	0.07%	7,278	(Note 5)
Chuang Shin Traffic Co., Ltd.	Stocks - Chung Hsin Electric & Machnery Manufacturing Corporation	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	1,928	297	- %	297	
Chuang Shin Traffic Co., Ltd.	Stocks - Winbond Electronics Corporation	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	5,305	78	- %	78	
Chuang Shin Traffic Co., Ltd.	Stocks - Sysgration Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	42,451	1,768	0.02%	1,768	
Chuang Shin Traffic Co., Ltd.	Stocks - Powerchip Technology Corporation	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	27,624	-	- %	-	
Chuang Shin Traffic Co., Ltd.	Stocks - Powerchip Semiconducter Manufacturing Co.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	38,995	620	- %	620	
Chuang Shin Traffic Co., Ltd.	Stocks - Hualon Corporation	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	5,176	-	- %	-	

Held company	Securities type and name	Relationship with the securities issuer (Note 2)	Financial statement account	Ending of period				Note
				Shares/ Units	Carrying amount	Percentage of ownership (%)	Fair value	
Chuang Shin Traffic Co., Ltd.	Stocks - Pao Shiang Construction & Industrial Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	38,760	-	- %	-	
Chuang Shin Traffic Co., Ltd.	Stocks - Kuei Hung Industrial Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	22,000	-	- %	-	
Chuang Shin Traffic Co., Ltd.	Stocks - Ornatube Enterprise Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	60,000	-	0.01%	-	
Taisun (Cayman) Investment Ltd.	Srocks - Bon Matin Paris Food Group Limited	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	-	1,541	3.66%	1,541	(Note 4)
Taisun Yuan Co., Ltd.	Stocks - Fwusow Industry Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	91,237	1,514	0.03%	1,514	
Taisun Yuan Co., Ltd.	Stocks - Family International Gourmet Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	268	24	-%	24	
Taisun Yuan Co., Ltd.	Stocks - Taiwan Familymart Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	20,000	3,720	0.01%	3,720	

Note 1: "Financial instruments" as referred to in this table includes stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificate, and securities derived from the aforementioned items, within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*.

Note 2: Not required if the issuer of securities is not a related party.

Note 3: For items measured at fair value, the "Carrying amount" column represents the adjusted carrying amount after fair value assessment and deduction of accumulated impairments. For items not measured at fair value, the "Carrying amount" column represents the carrying amount after deducting accumulated impairments from the original cost or amortized cost.

Note 4: Unissued shares.

Note 5: The above transaction between the consolidated entities in the Group has been offset during the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Purchasing (selling) company	Type and name of securities (Note 1)	Financial statement account	Counterparty (Note 2)	Relationship (Note 2)	Beginning of period		Purchase (Note 3)		Sale (Note 3)				Ending of period	
					Shares/ Units	Amount	Shares/Units	Amount	Shares/Units	Proceeds from sale	Book Value	Gain or loss on disposal	Shares/ Units	Amount
The Company	Capital Money Market Fund	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, current			-	$-	30,034,905	$500,000	30,034,905	$500,810	$500,000	$810	-	$-

Note 1: The term "securities" as used in this table refers to stocks, bonds, beneficial certificates, and derivative securities derived from the aforementioned items.
Note 2: For investments in securities accounted for using the equity method, the relevant two columns must be completed; otherwise, they may be left blank.
Note 3: The aggregate purchase and sale amounts shall be calculated at market value separately to determine whether they reach NT$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital.
Note 4: Paid-in capital refers to the parent company's paid-in capital. For issuers whose shares have no par value or a par value other than NT$10 per share, the 20% threshold for transaction amount shall be calculated based on 10% of equity attributable to owners of the parent as presented in the balance sheet.

(4) Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2024:

(5) Acquisition of real estate reaching NT$300 million or 20 percent of paid-in capital or more: None.

(6) Disposal of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20 percent of the capital stock for the year ended December 31, 2024: None.

(7) Related party transactions for purchases and sales amounts reaching NT$100 million or 20 percent of paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2024:

Related parties	Counterparty	Relationship	Transaction Details				Details of non-arm's length transaction		Notes and trade receivables (payables)		Note
			Purchases (Sales)	Amount	Percentage of Total Purchases (Sales)	Terms	Unit Price	Terms	Balance	Percentage of Total Trade Receivables (Payables)	
The Company	Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Parent and subsidiary	Sales	$(2,011,502)	(22%)	Payment by monthly settlement with a 60-day remittance	Trading condition is not significantly different	Trading condition is not significantly different	$434,851	36%	(Note 2)

Related parties	Counterparty	Relationship	Transaction Details				Details of non-arm's length transaction		Notes and trade receivables (payables)		Note
			Purchases (Sales)	Amount	Percentage of Total Purchases (Sales)	Terms	Unit Price	Terms	Balance	Percentage of Total Trade Receivables (Payables)	
The Company	Central Union Oil Corp.	Associates	Sales	(2,379,705)	(26%)	Receipt of payment within 45 to 60 days	Trading condition is not significantly different	Trading condition is not significantly different	278,185	23%	
The Company	Central Union Oil Corp.	Associates	Purchases	279,607	4%	Payment by monthly settlement with a 15-day remittance	Trading condition is not significantly different	Trading condition is not significantly different	(15,424)	(2%)	
Chuang Shin Traffic Co., Ltd.	Taiwan Distribution Center Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party	Sales	(124,388)	(28%)	Logistics - Payment by monthly settlement with a 30-day remittance	Trading condition is not significantly different	Trading condition is not significantly different	-	-%	(Note 3)
Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Taisun Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Parent and subsidiary	Purchases	2,011,502	99%	Payment by monthly settlement with a 60-day remittance	Trading condition is not significantly different	Trading condition is not significantly different	(434,851)	(98%)	(Note 2)

Note 1: The above ratios are calculated based on the individual financial statements of companies as a percentage of their respective sales (purchases) of goods.

Note 2: The above transaction between the consolidated entities in the Group has been offset during the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Note 3: Taiwan Distribution Center Co., Ltd. has ceased to be a related party effective June 21, 2024.

(8) Receivables from related parties reaching NT$100 million or 20 percent of paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2024:

Related Parties	Counterparty	Relationships	Trade receivables - related parties Balance	Turnover rate	Overdue trade receivables - related parties		Collection subsequent period	Allowance for doubtful debts	Note
					Amount	Processing method			
The Company	Central Union Oil Corp.	Associates	$278,185	7.28	$-	-	$278,185	$-	
The Company	Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Parent and subsidiary	434,852	4.23	-	-	273,438	-	(Note)

Note: The above transaction between the consolidated entities in the Group has been offset during the reparation of the consolidated financial statements.

(9) Transactions of financial instruments and derivative: None.

(b) Information of investees:

(1) Information related to the names, locations, location, principal business activities, original investment amount, shareholding status, profit or loss for the current period, and recognized investment gain or loss of the investee companies (Excluding investment in China)

Investor	Investees company	Location	Main businesses and products	Initial Investment Amount		Ending Balance			Net income (losses) of the investee	Investment income (loss) recognized (Note 3)	Note
				December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Shares	Percentage of ownerships	Carrying amount			
The Company	Taiwan Nikomart Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Operation of a chain of convenience stores	$284,067	$284,067	27,203,632	73.92%	$27,371	$360	$266	Note 3
The Company	Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Wholesale and retail of edible oils and fats.	346,126	346,126	21,255,839	99.93%	335,271	87,079	87,016	Note 3
The Company	Taisun (Cayman) Investment Ltd.	Cayman	Investment	1,498,670	1,498,670	40,290,000	100.00%	468,919	92,992	92,992	Note 3
The Company	Taisun Yuan Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Investment management	5,000	5,000	500,000	100.00%	10,982	3,342	3,342	Note 3
The Company	Chuang Shin Traffic Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Logistics	15,352	15,352	1,358,480	13.26%	8,414	6,333	840	Note 3
The Company	Central Union Oil Corp.	Taiwan	Manufacturing, processing, and selling of bean products	204,125	204,125	20,000,000	33.33%	323,843	161,977	53,992	
Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Chuang Shin Traffic Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Logistics	94,780	94,780	8,630,240	84.21%	97,508	6,333	5,333	Note 3
Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Taiwan Nikomart Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Operation of a chain of convenience stores	87,084	87,084	8,904,412	24.20%	26,556	360	87	Note 3
Taisun (Cayman) Investment Ltd.	Taisun International Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	Sale of oil products	-	-	-	-%	-	-	-	Note 4

Note 1: For public company that has foreign holding subsidiaries and are required to primarily prepare consolidated financial statements in accordance with local regulations, disclosure of information related to foreign investee companies may be limited to relevant details pertaining to those subsidiaries.

Note 2: For circumstances not listed in Note 1, filled in by the following rules:

(1) "Investee company", "Address", "Main businesses and products", "Initial investment" and "Investment as of December 31, 2024" shall be filled in the Company's investment to the subsidiaries' re-investment in corresponding order, and indicate the relationship in the Notes.

(2) "Net income (loss) of investee company" shall be filled in net income (loss) of investee for the year ended December 31, 2024.

(3) "Investment income (loss) recognized", shall be filled in only investment income (loss) under the equity method, and the investor shall confirm that its investment income (loss) includes the subsidiaries' re-investment.

Note 3: The above transaction between the consolidated entities in the Group has been offset during the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Note 4:Taisum International Ltd. completed its liquidation on March 19, 2024.

(2) Information on significant transactions with investees over which the Company has control:

Please refer to Note 13(1) for the information on significant transactions.

(c) Information on investments in Mainland China:

(1) The relevant information on the Company's investment in Mainland China is as follows:

Investees company	Main businesses and products	Total amount of paid-in capital	Method of investment (Note 1)	Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan at the beginning of the period	Investment Flows		Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan at the end of the period	Net income (loss) of investee company	Percentage of ownership	Investment income (loss) recognized (Note 2)	Carrying value at the end of the period	Accumulated inward remittance of earnings at the end of the period
					Outflow	Inflow						
Taisun Enterprise (Zhang Zhou) Foods Ltd.	Production and sale of food, beverages, snacks, and products	$901,478 (USD 27,500)	(2) (Note 4)	$1,094,885 (USD33,400)	$-	$-	$1,094,885 (USD33,400)	$91,393	100.00%	$91,393	$398,504	$-
Cheng Da Restaurant Investment Management (Sichuan) Ltd.	Sale of freshly baked bread, etc.	41,632 (USD1,270)	(2) (Note 5)	20,324 (USD620)	-	-	20,324 (USD620)	-	3.66%	-	-	-
Jiangsu Da Mai Foods Ltd.	Sale of freshly baked bread, etc.	109,095 (USD3,328)	(2) (Note 5)	23,930 (USD730)	-	-	23,930 (USD730)	-	3.66%	-	1,446	-

Accumulated investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2024	Investment amounts authorized by investment commission, MOEA	Upper limit on investment (Note 6)
$1,139,139 (USD34,750)	$1,568,571 (USD47,850)	$7,689,607

Note 1: Investment in China includes the following methods of investment:

(1) Direct investment in a China company.

(2) Investment in China companies by remittance through a third region.

(3) Other methods of investing in China.

Note 2: Financial statements audited by the CPA of the parent company in Taiwan.

Note 3: The figures in this table shall be presented in New Taiwan Dollars. For transactions involving foreign currencies, except for the investee company's current period income and the investment income recognized in the current period , which are converted using the average exchange rate during the financial reporting period, the conversion to New Taiwan Dollars shall be converted using the exchange rate as of the balance sheet date of the financial statements.

Note 4: Investment made through the intermediary of an investee company, Taisun (Cayman) Investment Ltd., to further invest in China company.

Note 5: Indirect investment in China company through a downstream investment in Bon Matin Paris Food Group Limited, holding a 3.66% stake. As there is no significant influence, investment income has not been recognized.

Note 6: Pursuant to the regulations of the Investment Commission, MOEA, the ceiling on investments in Mainland China shall not exceed 60% of the Company's net worth or the consolidated net worth, whichever is higher.

(2) Significant direct or indirect transactions with the investee, its prices, terms of payment and unrealized gain or loss:

Please refer to Note 13(1) for the information on significant transactions.

(d) Information on major shareholders:

Shares / Name of major shareholders	Number of shares held (shares)	Percentage of ownership (%)
Long Bon International Co., Ltd.	191,721,000	38.34%
Everwin Investment Co., Ltd.	58,279,000	11.66%

TAISUN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

STATEMENTS OF MAJOR ACCOUNTING ITEMS

For the year ended December 31, 2024

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TAISUN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

1. Statement of cash and cash equivalents

As of December 31, 2024

Unit: in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Items	Description			Amount
Cash on hand and petty cash				$200
Cash in banks				
Checking deposits				483
Demand deposits - NTD				143,507
Time deposits - NTD				1,976,000
Foreign currency demand deposits	Initial number of currency		Exchange rate	
	USD	1,133,907.06	32.7810	37,171
	JPY	21,731,105.00	0.2098	4,559
	RMB	28.66	4.4913	-
	EUR	91,423.35	34.1316	3,120
Cash equivalents	Period		Interest rate	
Short-term bills purchased under resale agreements	2024.12.18-2025.1.2		1.45%	40,000
Short-term bills purchased under resale agreements	2024.12.24-2025.1.6		1.52%	30,000
Short-term bills purchased under resale agreements	2024.12.25-2025.1.9		1.52%	50,000
Short-term bills purchased under resale agreements	2024.12.26-2025.1.6		1.52%	50,000
Short-term bills purchased under resale agreements	2024.12.30-2025.1.6		1.52%	30,000
Total				$2,365,040

TAISUN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

2. Statement of trade receivables

As of December 31, 2024

Unit: in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Client name	Description	Amount	Note
Client A	Payment for goods	$97,358	
Client B	〃	60,898	
Client C	〃	52,554	
Client D	〃	20,850	
Others	〃	164,306	Note
	Subtotal	395,966	
Less: loss allowance		(2,697)	
	Total	$393,269	

Note: The amount of individual item in others does not reach 5% of the account balance.

TAISUN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

3. Statement of trade receivable - related parties

As of December 31, 2024

Unit: in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Client name	Description	Amount	Note
Central Union Oil Corp.	Payment for goods	$278,185	
Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	〃	434,851	
	Subtotal	713,036	
Less: loss allowance		-	
	Total	$713,036	

TAISUN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

4. Statement of inventories

As of December 31, 2024

Unit: in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Items	Description	Amount		Note
		Cost	Net realizable value	
Raw materials	The sales price on the reporting date is the market	$487,324	$487,322	
Supplies	〃	39,781	39,397	
Work in progress	〃	195,081	194,784	
Finished goods	〃	646,458	643,871	
Subtotal		1,368,644	$1,365,374	
Less: Allowance for losses for market price decline and obsolete and slow-moving inventories		(22,993)		
Total		$1,345,651		

TAISUN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

5. Statement of changes in financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current

For the year ended December 31, 2024

Unit: in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Name	Beginning balance		Increase		Decrease		Fair Value	Ending balance		Accumulated impairment	Guarantee/Pledge	Note
	Shares	Adjustments for fair value	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount		Shares	Fair value			
Cathy Financial Holding Co., Ltd. Preferred Stock A	333,000	$19,847	-	$-	-	$-	$466	333,000	$20,313	$-	None	
Family International Gourmet Co., Ltd.	91,874	11,576	-	-	-	-	(3,124)	91,874	8,452	-	None	
China Trade and Development Corporation	2,788	28	-	-	-	-	-	2,788	28	-	None	
Mega 888 Corp.	17,350	174	-	-	-	-	-	17,350	174	-	None	
Hsin Tung Yang Co., Ltd.	79,000	853	-	-	-	-	-	79,000	853	-	None	
Yin-Wang Co., Ltd.	10,000	100	-	-		-	-	10,000	100	-	None	
Taisun Foods & Marketing Co., Ltd.	886,788	-	-	-	-	-	-	886,788	-	-	None	
Fwusow Industry Co., Ltd.	3,877,950	72,664	116,338	-	-	-	(11,951)	3,994,288	60,713	-	None	
Taiwan Familymart Co., Ltd.	6,836,417	1,292,083	-	-	-	-	(20,509)	6,836,417	1,271,574	-	Long-term borrowings	
		$1,397,325		$-		$-	$(35,118)		$1,362,207	$-		

TAISUN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

6. Statement of changes in investments accounted for using the equity method

For the year ended December 31, 2024

Unit: in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Name	Beginning balance		Increase		Decrease (Note 1)		Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	Adjustments accounted for under equity method (Note 2)	Ending balance			Market Value or Net Assets Value		Guarantee /Pledge	Note
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount			Shares	Percentage of ownership (%)	Amount	Unit price (NT$)	Total amount		
Taiwan Nikomart Co., Ltd.	27,203,632	$27,105	-	$-	-	$-	$-	$266	27,203,632	73.92%	$27,371	$2.98	$81,119	None	
Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	21,255,839	260,633	-	-	-	26,570	-	101,208	21,255,839	99.93%	335,271	26.38	560,637	None	
Taisun (Cayman) Investment Ltd.	40,290,000	361,522	-	-	-	-	15,842	91,555	40,290,000	100.00%	468,919	11.68	470,629	None	
Central Union Oil Corp.	20,000,000	314,127	-	-	-	44,000	-	53,716	20,000,000	33.33%	323,843	48.98	979,550	None	
Chuang Shin Traffic Co., Ltd.	1,358,480	8,360	-	-	-	747	-	801	1,358,480	13.26%	8,414	11.30	15,349	None	
Taisun Yuan Co., Ltd.	500,000	21,850	-	-	-	13,818	-	2,950	500,000	100.00%	10,982	21.96	10,982	None	
		$993,597		$-		$85,135	$15,842	$250,496			$1,174,800				

Note 1: The decrease in the current period is due to the cash dividends obtained from the invested companies in the amount of NT$85,135 thousand.

Note 2: The adjustments accounted for under equity method include share of profit or loss of subsidiaries and associates amounted to NT$238,448 thousand , changes in other comprehensive income amounted to NT$10,679 thousand and effects of unrealized gains or losses on downstream and upstream transactions amounted to NT$1,369 thousand.

TAISUN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

7. Statement of changes in right-of-use assets

As of December 31, 2024

Unit: in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

	Buildings	Transportation equipment	Total
Cost			
As of January 1, 2024	$-	$-	$-
Addition	212,631	3,166	215,797
Disposal	-	(832)	(832)
As of December 31, 2024	$212,631	$2,334	$214,965

TAISUN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

8. Statement of changes in accumulated depreciation of right-of-use Aasets

As of December 31, 2024

Unit: in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

	Buildings	Transportation equipment	Total
Accumulated depreciation			
As of January 1, 2024	$-	$-	$-
Depreciation	5,972	348	6,320
As of December 31, 2024	$5,972	$348	$6,320

TAISUN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

9. Statement of operating revenue

For the year ended December 31, 2024

Unit: in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Items	Units	Amount	Note
Soybean flour and soybean	184,052 tons	$2,794,788	
Beverage	15,551 thousand boxes	3,276,806	
Edible oil	49,662 tons	2,681,379	
Livestock product	12,360 tons	335,415	
Others		13,481	
Total		9,101,869	
Less: Sales returns		(16,079)	
Sales discounts and allowances		(10,993)	
Net		$9,074,797	

TAISUN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

10. Statement of operating costs

For the year ended December 31, 2024

Client name	Amount
Cost of sales	
Raw materials	
Raw materials at the beginning of the period	$546,849
Add: Purchase of raw materials	4,292,370
Other transferred-in costs	4,478
Less: Raw materials at the end of the period	(487,324)
Transferred to expenses	(1,832)
Inventory losses on raw materials	(1,520)
Disposal of raw materials	(1,993)
	4,351,028
Indirect raw materials	
Supplies at the beginning of the period	30,318
Add: Purchase of raw materials	1,181,772
Less: Supplies at the end of the period	(39,781)
Transferred to expenses	(25,191)
Inventory losses on supplies	(293)
Disposal of supplies	(3,741)
	1,143,084
Direct labor	164,663
Manufacturing overheads	403,272
Work in progress at the beginning of the period	217,071
Add: Purchase of raw materials	586,363
Inventory profit on work in progress	7,728
Less: Work in progress at the end of the period	(195,081)
Disposal of work in progress	(758)
Transferred to expenses	(275)
Manufacturing cost	6,677,095
Finished goods at the beginning of the period	494,358
Add: Purchase for the current period	1,365,156
Less: Finished goods at the end of the period	(646,458)
Transferred to expenses	(26,528)
Inventory losses on finished goods	(5,150)
Other transferred-out costs	(4,478)
Transferred to biological assets, non-current	(2,998)
Disposal of finished goods	(417)
Sale of scraps	(2,754)
Loss on physical inventory	(765)
Inventory obsolescence	6,909
Cost of sales	7,853,970
Rental cost	1,207
Total operating costs	$7,855,177

TAISUN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

11. Statement of operating expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2024

Unit: in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Items	Selling expenses	Administrative expenses	Expected credit losses	Amount
Wages and salaries	$78,295	$103,024	$17,564	$198,883
Distribution expense	178,049	-	-	178,049
Freight	99,989	112	42	100,143
Advertisement expense	76,955	-	-	76,955
Taxes	55,098	2,981	-	58,079
Depreciation expense	2,546	24,570	-	27,116
Services expense	1,599	20,002	-	21,601
Other expenses (Note)	79,988	58,934	12,375	151,297
Total	$572,519	$209,623	$29,981	$812,123

Note : The amount of individual item in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.