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TAISUN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

Address: No. 6, Xinggong Rd., Tianzhong Township, Changhua County 520, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
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The reader is advised that these consolidated 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.

REPRESENTATION LETTER

For the year ended December 31, 2025 (from January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025), pursuant to “Criteria Governing Preparation of Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises and Affiliation Reports,” the entities that are required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates, are the same as the entities required to be included in the consolidated financial statements under International Financial Reporting Standards 10. In addition, information required to be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates is included in the aforementioned consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, it is not required to prepare a separate set of consolidated financial statements of affiliates.

Hereby declare,

Taisun Enterprise Co., Ltd.

Chairman: Wei-Lung Liu

March 11, 2026

Independent Auditors' Report Translated from Chinese

To Taisun Enterprise Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Taisun Enterprise Co., Ltd. ("the Company") and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including the summary of material accounting policies (together "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion, based on our audits and the report of the other auditors (please refer to the Other Matter section of our report), the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and their consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, in conformity with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed and became effective by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

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 Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company and its subsidiaries 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 2025 consolidated financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated 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 and its subsidiaries is mainly generated from the manufacturing and sales of oil, food, beverage 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

Inventory valuation

As of December 31, 2025, the amount of inventories of the Company and its subsidiaries was NT$2,098,389 thousand, which is considered material to the consolidated financial statements. As the main raw materials for products such as oils 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 consolidated financial statements.

Emphasis of Matter – Contingency

As explained in Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company disposed of part of its shares in Taiwan FamilyMart Co., Ltd. in 2022, and the case is currently under trial in the court. For detailed information regarding this matter, please refer to Note 9 to the financial statements. 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 consolidated financial statements, the Company invested in JKO FinTech Co., Ltd. in 2023 and recorded the transaction price of NT$3.6 billion as prepayment for investment. The case is currently under trial in the court. For detailed information regarding this equity investment, please refer to Note 6 (9) to the consolidated financial statements. We have not revised the audit opinion as a result of this matter.

Other Matter

Some of the financial statements of the investee company included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries were not audited by us, the independent auditors, 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, 2025 and 2024 amounted to NT$344,952 thousand and NT$323,843 thousand, respectively, representing 2.4% and 2.2% of the total consolidated assets. The relevant share of profit or loss from associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method amounted to NT$64,859 thousand and NT$53,992 thousand, respectively, representing 8.2% and 6.1% of the consolidated net income before tax for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated 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 and its subsidiaries.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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 and its subsidiaries. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated 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 and its subsidiaries to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the accompanying notes, and whether the consolidated 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 and its subsidiaries to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of 2025 consolidated 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.

Others

We have audited and expressed an unqualified opinion including Emphasis of Matter and Other Matter Paragraphs on the parent company only financial statements of the Company as of and for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Huang, Tzu-Ping

Lin, Su-Wen

Ernst & Young, Taiwan
March 11, 2026

Notice to Readers
The accompanying consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

Accordingly, the accompanying consolidated financial statements and report of independent accountants 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 Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

TAISUN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets	Notes	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4, 6	$700,264	$2,750,119
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, current	4, 6	519,277	290,175
Note receivables, net	4, 5, 6	76,147	131,215
Trade receivables, net	4, 5, 6	846,644	803,654
Trade receivables - related parties, net	4, 5, 6, 7	301,770	278,813
Other receivables	4, 7	25,757	17,869
Current tax assets	5	4,567	3,617
Inventories, net	4, 5, 6	2,098,389	1,445,212
Biological assets, current	4	29,444	26,099
Prepayments to supplier		161,977	276,040
Other prepayments		100,824	57,463
Other financial assets, current	8	35,968	157,369
Other current assets		13,239	20,722
Total current assets		4,914,267	6,258,367
Non-current assets			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	4, 6, 8	1,402,394	1,376,491
Investments accounted for using the equity method	4, 6	344,952	323,843
Property, plant and equipment	4, 6	1,243,855	1,882,963
Right-of-use assets	4, 6, 7	162,688	225,158
Investment property, net	4, 6, 8	1,191,529	609,685
Intangible assets	4	5,858	-
Biological assets, non-current	4	5,988	7,281
Deferred tax assets	4, 5, 6	5,919	8,743
Refundable deposits		62,911	59,414
Long-term accounts receivables	6	1,234,917	-
Prepayments for investments	6, 9	3,600,000	3,600,000
Net defined benefit assets	4, 6	76,920	67,902
Other financial assets, non-current	8	269,758	224,564
Total non-current assets		9,607,689	8,386,044
Total assets		$14,521,956	$14,644,411

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

TAISUN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Liabilities and Equity	Notes	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
Current liabilities			
Short-term borrowings	4, 6	$-	$18,000
Contract liabilities, current	4, 6	7,382	5,386
Notes payable	4	715	972
Accounts payable	4, 7	513,212	611,293
Other payables	7	432,497	420,165
Current tax liabilities	4, 5, 6	8,897	99,927
Current provisions	4	21,909	25,723
Lease liabilities, current	4, 6, 7	18,609	21,634
Other current liabilities	6, 7	167,389	191,636
Total current liabilities		1,170,610	1,394,736
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	4, 5, 6	227,993	226,594
Leases liabilities, non-current	4, 6, 7	142,594	199,508
Deposits received		5,616	7,560
Total non-current liabilities		376,203	433,662
Total liabilities		1,546,813	1,828,398
Equity			
Common stock	6	4,999,990	4,999,990
Capital surplus	6	1,033,322	1,014,497
Retained earnings			
Legal reserve		945,174	869,876
Special reserve		240,776	240,776
Unappropriated retained earnings		5,985,891	6,002,073
Total retained earnings		7,171,841	7,112,725
Other equity interest		(35,258)	(112,812)
Treasury stock	4, 6	(203,876)	(203,876)
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent		12,966,019	12,810,524
Non-controlling interests	6	9,124	5,489
Total equity		12,975,143	12,816,013
Total liabilities and equity		$14,521,956	$14,644,411

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

TAISUN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

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

		For the years ended December 31,	
	Notes	2025	2024
Operating revenues	4, 5, 6, 7	$10,114,639	$10,682,445
Operating costs	6, 7	(8,335,883)	(8,792,097)
Gross profit		1,778,756	1,890,348
Unrealized loss from sales		(304)	(554)
Realized profit from sales		554	278
Gross profit, net		1,779,006	1,890,072
Operating expenses	4, 6		
Selling expenses		(996,611)	(960,878)
Administrative expenses		(328,498)	(274,230)
Research and development expenses		(34,182)	(29,981)
Expected credit impairment gains (losses)		61	(7,009)
Total operating expenses		(1,359,230)	(1,272,098)
Net operating income		419,776	617,974
Non-operating income and expenses	4, 6, 7		
Interest income		38,636	46,000
Other gains and losses		277,636	166,977
Finance costs		(6,819)	(3,553)
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method		64,859	53,992
Total non-operating income and expenses		374,312	263,416
Income before income tax		794,088	881,390
Income tax expenses	4, 5, 6	(16,612)	(138,749)
Net income		777,476	742,641
Other comprehensive income (loss)	6		
Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		7,232	13,706
Unrealized gains (losses) on equity insreuments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		34,378	(37,113)
Amendments to Item in relation to income tax that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(1,447)	(3,131)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(2,235)	15,842
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax		37,928	(10,696)
Total comprehensive income		$815,404	$731,945
Net income attributable to:			
Stockholders of the parent	6	$772,856	$742,411
Non-controlling interests		4,620	230
		$777,476	$742,641
Comprehensive income attributable to:			
Stockholders of the parent		$811,769	$731,865
Non-controlling interests		3,635	80
		$815,404	$731,945
Earnings per share:	6		
Basic earnings per share (in dollars)		$1.59	$1.53
Diluted earnings per share (in dollars)		$1.59	$1.52

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

TAISUN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity attributable to the parent company										
			Retained earnings			Other equity interest					
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	Unrealized (losses) gains on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Treasury stock	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
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	$5,409	$12,084,068
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	742,411	-	-	-	742,411	230	742,641
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	10,566	15,842	(36,954)	-	(10,546)	(150)	(10,696)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	752,977	15,842	(36,954)	-	731,865	80	731,945
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	$5,489	$12,816,013
Balance as of January 1, 2025	$4,999,990	$1,014,497	$869,876	$240,776	$6,002,073	$1,379	$(114,191)	$(203,876)	$12,810,524	$5,489	$12,816,013
Appropriation and distribution of 2024 retained earnings:											
Legal reserve	-	-	75,298	-	(75,298)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividend	-	-	-	-	(674,999)	-	-	-	(674,999)	-	(674,999)
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	772,856	-	-	-	772,856	4,620	777,476
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	5,785	(2,235)	35,363	-	38,913	(985)	37,928
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	778,641	(2,235)	35,363	-	811,769	3,635	815,404
Adjustments of additional paid-in capital for the Company's cash dividends received by subsidiarie	-	18,370	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,370	-	18,370
Difference between the actual acquisition or disposal price of subsidiary equity and the book value	-	455	-	-	-	-	-	-	455	-	455
Disposal of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(44,526)	-	44,526	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100)	-	(100)	-	(100)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	$4,999,990	$1,033,322	$945,174	$240,776	$5,985,891	$(856)	$(34,402)	$(203,876)	$12,966,019	$9,124	$12,975,143

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

TAISUN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income before tax	$794,088	$881,390
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)		
Adjustments:		
Depreciation	159,366	148,609
Amortization	516	154
Expected credit impairment (gains) losses	(61)	7,009
Net losses (gains) on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	3,939	(16,936)
Interest expense	6,819	3,553
Interest income	(38,636)	(46,000)
Dividend income	(85,741)	(46,980)
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	(64,859)	(53,992)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(4,838)	(692)
Property, plant and equipment transferred expenses	-	14
Gain on disposal of non-current assets classified as held for sale	(161,873)	-
Unrealized profit from sales	304	554
Realized profit from sales	(554)	(278)
Gain on lease modification	(1,858)	(34)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease in notes receivable	55,068	6,147
(Increase) decrease in trade receivables	(42,929)	1,232
(Increase) decrease in trade receivables - related parties	(22,957)	186,150
(Increase) decrease in other receivables	(552)	67
Increase in inventories, net	(653,177)	(82,076)
Increase in biological assets	(5,066)	(4,956)
Decrease in prepayments to suppliers	114,063	352,276
Increase in other current assets	(35,877)	(38,869)
Decrease in provisions	(3,814)	(930)
Increase in net defined benefit assets	(1,873)	(1,966)
Increase (decrease) in contract liabilities	1,760	(451)
Decrease in notes payable	(257)	(1,097)
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable	(98,081)	49,543
Increase in other payables	12,332	91,494
(Decrease) increase in other current liabilities	(26,226)	10,966
Cash (used in) generated from operations	(100,974)	1,443,901
Interest received	31,300	39,630
Interest paid	(6,819)	(3,553)
Income taxes paid	(104,780)	(264,880)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(181,273)	1,215,098

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Cash flows form investing activities:		
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	9,368	9
Acquisition of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	(1,335,000)	(670,000)
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,101,959	500,810
Acquisition of subsidiaries	(324)	-
Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets classified as held for sale	184,182	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(105,218)	(65,486)
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment	13,861	6,883
Increase in refundable deposits	(3,497)	(16,022)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(6,374)	-
Increase in long-term accounts receivables	(1,234,917)	-
Decrease (increase) in other financial assets	76,207	(161,860)
Dividends received	129,741	90,980
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,170,012)	(314,686)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Increase in short-term borrowings	2,542,382	4,440,658
Decrease in short-term borrowings	(2,560,382)	(4,422,658)
(Decrease) increase in deposits received	(1,944)	930
Payments for the principal portion of the lease liabilities	(20,411)	(3,684)
Cash dividends paid	(656,629)	-
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(696,984)	15,246
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(1,586)	12,879
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalent	(2,049,855)	928,537
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period	2,750,119	1,821,582
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	$700,264	$2,750,119

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

TAISUN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

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 and beverages. 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 consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group") for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 11, 2026.

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 Group 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, 2025. The adoption of these new standards and amendments had no material impact on the Group.

(2) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") which have been endorsed by FSC, and not yet adopted by the Group as at the date when the Group's financial statements were authorized for issue, are listed below.

Items	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date issued by IASB
A	IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
B	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	January 1, 2026
C	Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11	January 1, 2026
D	Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	January 1, 2026

A. 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.

B. Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

The amendments include:

(a) 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.
(b) 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.
(c) Clarify the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments.
(d) 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.

C. Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11
   (a) Amendments to IFRS 1
   (b) Amendments to IFRS 7
   (c) Amendments to Guidance on implementing IFRS 7
   (d) Amendments to IFRS 9
   (e) Amendments to IFRS 10
   (f) Amendments to IAS 7

D. Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

   The amendments include:

   (a) Clarify the application of the 'own-use' requirements.
   (b) Permit hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments.
   (c) 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 amendments are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026 and have no material impact on the Group.

(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 Group 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 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"	January 1, 2027 (Note)
C	Disclosure Initiative – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (IFRS 19)	January 1, 2027
D	Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency (Amendments to IAS 21 and IAS 29)	January 1, 2027

Note: On September 25, 2025, the FSC announced in a press release that Taiwan will adopt IFRS 18 in 2028.

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 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”

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

(a) 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.

(b) 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.

(c) 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.

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

This new standard and its amendments permit 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.

D. Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency (Amendments to IAS 21 and IAS 29)

The amendments include:

(a) Clarify that when the entity's functional currency is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy but its presentation currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, the entity shall translate its results and financial position using the closing rate at the date of the most recent statement of financial position.
(b) In the above circumstances, when the presentation currency ceases to be hyperinflationary economy, the entity shall not retranslate amounts that arose before the beginning of the reporting period.
(c) When the entity's functional currency and presentation currency are the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, the entity shall apply the relevant accounting treatment in accordance with paragraph 34 of IAS 29.

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

4. Summary of material accounting policies

(1)Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers (“the Regulations”) and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, and Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed and became effective by the FSC.

(2)Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars (“NT$”) unless otherwise specified.

(3)Basis of consolidation

Preparation principle of consolidated financial statement

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

A. power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
B. exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
C. the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

A. the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
B. rights arising from other contractual arrangements
C. the Group’s voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the acquisition date, being the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using uniform accounting policies. All intra-group balances, income and expenses, unrealized gains and losses and dividends resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a change of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

Total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

If the Group loses control of a subsidiary, it:

A. derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
B. derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest;
C. recognizes the fair value of the consideration received;
D. recognizes the fair value of any investment retained;
E. reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss, or transfer directly to retained earnings if required by other IFRSs; and
F. recognizes any resulting difference in profit or loss.

The consolidated entities are listed as follows:

			Percentage of ownership (%)	
Investor	Name of subsidiaries	Nature of business	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
The Company	Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd. (Pin-Tai)	Wholesale and retail of cooking oils and foods	99.93%	99.93%
Merged company	Taiwan Nikomart Co., Ltd. (Taiwan Nikomart)	Operation of a chain of convenience stores	98.12%	98.12%
Merged company	Chuang Shin Traffic Co., Ltd. (Chuang Shin)	Logistics	97.69% (Note1)	97.42%

			Percentage of ownership (%)	
Investor	Name of subsidiaries	Nature of business	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
The Company	Taisun Yuan Co., Ltd. (Taisun Yuan)	Investment management	-% (Note 2)	100%
The Company	Taisun (Cayman) Investment Ltd. (Taisun (Cayman))	Investment	100%	100%
Taisun (Cayman)	Taisun Enterprise (Zhangzhou) Foods Ltd. (Taisun Enterprise (Zhangzhou))	Production and sale of food, beverages, snacks, and products	100%	100%

Note 1: On December 31, 2025, the Company purchased 29,000 common shares of Chuang Shin from other shareholders, resulting in an increase in its ownership percentage; the related equity changes and financial impacts have been appropriately treated and disclosed in accordance with relevant regulations.

Note 2: The Company was approved by the board of directors through a resolution passed on August 12, 2025, to merge with Taisun Yuan, a fully-owned subsidiary of the Company (with the Company being the surviving entity). The base date of the merger is September 30, 2025, and the merger dissolution was completed on November 12, 2025.

(4)Foreign currency transactions

The Group’s consolidated financial statements are presented in NT$, which is also the Company’s functional currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group entities at their respective 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.

(5)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. The following partial disposals are accounted for as disposals: (a) when the partial disposal involves the loss of control of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation; and (b) 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.

(6)Current and non-current distinction

An asset is classified as current when:

A. The Group expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle.
B. The Group holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading.
C. The Group 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.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

A. The Group expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle
B. The Group 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.

(7)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.

(8)Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Group 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 a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial assets or financial liabilities.

A. Financial instrucments: Recognition and Measurement

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

The Group 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 Group'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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 combination to which IFRS 3 applies, the Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 is 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 Group 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 Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

At each reporting date, the Group 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 Group has transferred the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset have been transferred
(c) The Group 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 of liabilities or equity

The Group 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:

(a) it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term;
(b) 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
(c) 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 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 group 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 or payable, 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.

(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 Group.

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 Group 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 Group'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 Group 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 Group'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 Group 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 Group and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the Group'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 Group's percentage of ownership interests in the associate or joint venture, the Group 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 stocks, and the Group's interest in an associate or a joint venture is reduced or increased as the Group 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 investment 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 additional paid-in capital surplus recognized is reclassified to profit or loss on a pro rata basis when the Group disposes the associate or joint venture.

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

The Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 or joint venture and the proceeds on the ultimate disposal of the investment; or
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 Group 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.

(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 Group 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	1 to 56 years
Machinery and equipment	1 to 16 years
Transportation equipment	2 to 8 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 Group’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	3 to 56 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 Group transfers properties to or from investment properties according to the actual use of the properties.

The Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group for that component, or a similar component, separately. If an observable stand-alone price is not readily available, the Group estimates the stand-alone price, maximising the use of observable information.

The Group as a lessee

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

At the commencement date, the Group 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 Group 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 of 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 Group 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 Group measures the lease liability on an amortized cost basis, which increases the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability by using an effective interest method; and reduces the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

At the commencement date, the Group 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 Group measures the right-of-use asset at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. That is, the Group measures the right-of-use applying a cost model.

If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option, the Group depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the Group 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 Group 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 Group accounted for as short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Group 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 Group 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 Group as a lessor

At inception of a contract, the Group 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 Group 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 Group allocates the consideration in the contract applying IFRS 15.

The Group 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 Group'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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group’s revenue arising from contracts with customers are primarily related to sale of goods and rendering of services. The accounting policies are explained as follow:

A. Sales of goods

The Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group's sale of goods aligns with industry practices and no financing component is deemed present.

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

B. Rendering of services

The Group provides corporate transportation services and recognizes related revenue during the financial reporting period when the promised services are provided. Revenue from fixed-price contracts is recognized based on the actual number of trips provided as of the reporting date.

C. Financing component

The Group expects the length of time between when the Group transfers the promised goods or services to the customer and when the customer pays for those goods or services to be no more than one year. Therefore, the Group 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 and its domestic subsidiaries are 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 and its domestic subsidiaries. Therefore, fund assets are not included in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Pension benefits for employees of the overseas subsidiaries are provided in accordance with the respective local regulations.

For the defined contribution plan, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries 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. Overseas subsidiaries make contribution to the plan based on the requirements of local regulations.

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, excluding net interest, 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 Group recognizes restructuring-related costs or termination benefits

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 at the reporting date.

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 deductible temporary difference arises from 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 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 Group 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.

5. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group’s consolidated 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

As of the end of the reporting period, there is significant risk that the major sources of uncertainty in estimates and assumptions about the future may result in material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year. The details are as follows:

A. 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 Group 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 Group 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.

B. 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.

C. 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.

D. Revenue recognition – sales returns and allowance

The Group estimates sales returns and allowance based on historical experience and other known factors at the time of sale, which reduces the operating revenue. In assessing the aforementioned sales returns and allowance, revenue is recognized to the extent it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur. Please refer to Note 6 for more details.

E. 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 Group 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

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash on hand	$633	$963
Check deposits	215,059	301,534
Time deposits (Note)	108,172	2,049,740
Cash equivalents	376,400	397,882
Total	$700,264	$2,750,119

Note: The contract will expire within 3 months and it must be readily convertible to a known amount of cash and be subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss - current:		
Listed companies stocks	$58,986	$64,739
Beneficiary certificate - open end funds	460,291	225,436
Total	$519,277	$290,175

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

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

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current:		
Listed on domestic companies stocks	$1,401,339	$1,373,795
Unlisted on domestic companies stocks	1,055	1,155
Oversea unlisted companies stocks	-	1,541
Total	$1,402,394	$1,376,491

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 – non-current under pledge.
C. Dividend income information related to equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income held by the Group for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Related to investments held at the end of the period	$82,285	$42,872
Related to investments derecognized during the period	16	-
Dividend income recognized during the period	$82,301	$42,872

D. In consideration of the Group's investment strategy, the Group disposed and derecognized partial equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Details on derecognition of such investments for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
The fair value of the investments at the date of derecognition	$9,368	$-
The cumulative loss on disposal reclassified from other equity to retained earnings	(44,526)	-

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

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Notes receivables	$76,147	$131,215
Trade receivables	850,996	807,925
Debt collection	11,737	11,875
Less: loss allowance	(16,089)	(16,146)
Subtotal	922,791	934,869
Trade receivables - related parties	301,770	278,813
Total	$1,224,561	$1,213,682

A. Notes receivables and trade receivables were not pledged.

B. Trade receivables are generally on 30-90 day terms. The total carrying amounts as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 were NT$1,240,650 thousand and NT$1,229,828 thousand, respectively. Please refer to Note 6(15) for more details on loss allowance of trade receivables. Please refer to Note 12(4) for more details on credit risk management.

(5) Inventories

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Raw materials	$503,035	$493,198
Supplies	42,478	39,901
Work in progress	254,621	193,980
Finished goods	1,298,255	718,133
Total	$2,098,389	$1,445,212

The cost of inventories recognized in expenses amounted to NT$ 7,903,775 thousand and NT$ 8,371,758 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. The net amount of inventory-related expenses and gains recognized by the Group for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows, respectively:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Inventory write-off loss	$9,388	$9,210
Inventory surplus	(829)	(760)
Scrap income	(11,747)	(2,756)
Inventory (reversal gain) impairment loss (Note)	(13,187)	86
Net amount	$(16,375)	$5,780

Note: The Group recognized inventory reversal gains for the year ended December 31, 2025, due to inventory reduction.

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 Group:

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
Investees	Carrying amount	Percentage of ownership (%)	Carrying amount	Percentage of ownership (%)
Investments in associates:				
Central Union Oil Corp.	$344,952	33.33%	$323,843	33.33%

B. The Group's investment in Central Union Oil Corp. is not individually material. The aggregate financial information of the Group's investment in Central Union Oil Corp. is as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Net income from continuing operations	$64,859	$53,992
Other comprehensive income (post-tax)	-	-
Total comprehensive income	$64,859	$53,992

The associates had no contingent liabilities or capital commitments as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

(7) Property, plant and equipment

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Owned property, plant and equipment	$1,243,855	$1,882,963

	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Others	Construction in progress and equipment to be inspected	Total
Cost:							
As of January 1, 2025	$1,183,945	$1,001,386	$1,291,408	$119,424	$221,725	$29,968	$3,847,856
Additions	18	1,668	3,805	9,682	64,178	25,867	105,218
Disposals	-	-	(95,275)	(15,525)	(3,783)	-	(114,583)
Transfers	(500,672)	(290,205)	7,785	-	6,048	(15,633)	(792,677)
Effect of exchange rates	-	146	227	12	34	-	419
As of December 31, 2025	$683,291	$712,995	$1,207,950	$113,593	$288,202	$40,202	$3,046,233
As of January 1, 2024	$1,177,509	$985,317	$1,264,017	$110,477	$216,456	$27,165	$3,780,941
Additions	-	1,417	5,144	18,328	1,916	32,245	59,050
Disposals	-	-	(1,662)	(9,753)	(1,314)	-	(12,729)
Transfers	-	9,658	16,330	-	4,153	(29,442)	699
Effect of exchange rates	-	4,994	7,579	372	514	-	13,459
Other changes	6,436	-	-	-	-	-	6,436
As of December 31, 2024	$1,183,945	$1,001,386	$1,291,408	$119,424	$221,725	$29,968	$3,847,856
Depreciation and impairment:							
As of January 1, 2025	$-	$790,042	$947,777	$80,104	$146,970	$-	$1,964,893
Depreciation	-	22,269	72,215	8,972	24,714	-	128,170
Disposals	-	-	(93,569)	(8,980)	(3,011)	-	(105,560)
Transfers	-	(185,932)	-	-	-	-	(185,932)
Effect of exchange rates	-	280	442	47	38	-	807
As of December 31, 2025	$-	$626,659	$926,865	$80,143	$168,711	$-	$1,802,378
As of January 1, 2024	$-	$759,707	$868,577	$73,482	$124,374	$-	$1,826,140
Depreciation	-	25,760	74,385	9,899	23,452	-	133,496
Disposals	-	-	(1,662)	(3,567)	(1,309)	-	(6,538)
Transfers	-	728	(3)	-	(12)	-	713
Effect of exchange rates	-	3,847	6,480	290	465	-	11,082
As of December 31, 2024	$-	$790,042	$947,777	$80,104	$146,970	$-	$1,964,893
Net carrying amount:							
December 31, 2025	$683,291	$86,336	$281,085	$33,450	$119,491	$40,202	$1,243,855
December 31, 2024	$1,183,945	$211,344	$343,631	$39,320	$74,755	$29,968	$1,882,963

A. The Group's 14 parcels of arable lands, including Lot No. 127 in Daxin Section of Beidou, Changhua County, with a total value of NT$53,164 thousand, were transferred to a natural person (the chairman of the Group) due to the restriction under Article 33 of the Agricultural Act prohibiting private juristic persons from assuming ownership of arable lands. In addition to maintaining custody of the original landownership certificates, the Group has also pledged the asset as collateral to the Company to secure the Group's interests.

B. Components of building that have different useful lives are main building structures, mechanical and electrical equipment and other equipment, which are depreciated over their respective useful lives.

C. The Group did not capitalize any interest arising from the acquisition of property, plants, and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

D. No property, plant and equipment were pledged.

E. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Group reclassified properties that have ceased to be owner-occupied to investment properties.

(8) Investment property

A. The Group's investment properties include owned investment properties. The Group has entered into commercial property leases on its owned investment properties with terms between 7 months 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 Group options to extend the leases.

B. Information on investment properties held by the Group is as follows:

	Land	Buildings	Total
Cost:			
As of January 1, 2025	$566,062	$154,430	$720,492
Transfer from property, plants, and equipment	500,672	292,005	792,677
Transfer to non-current assets held for sale	(16,579)	(17,300)	(33,879)
Effect of exchange rates	-	3	3
As of December 31, 2025	$1,050,155	$429,138	$1,479,293
As of January 1, 2024	$566,062	$155,110	$721,172
Transfer to property, plants and equipment	-	(727)	(727)
Effect of exchange rates	-	47	47
As of December 31, 2024	$566,062	$154,430	$720,492
Depreciation and impairment:			
As of January 1, 2025	$-	$110,807	$110,807
Depreciations	-	2,588	2,588
Transfer from property, plants and equipment	-	185,932	185,932
Transfer to non-current assets held for sale	-	(11,568)	(11,568)
Effect of exchange rates	-	5	5
As of December 31, 2025	$-	$287,764	$287,764
As of January 1, 2024	$-	$109,768	$109,768
Depreciations	-	1,743	1,743
Transfer to property, plants and equipment	-	(727)	(727)
Effect of exchange rates	-	23	23
As of December 31, 2024	$-	$110,807	$110,807
Net carrying amount:			
December 31, 2025	$1,050,155	$141,374	$1,191,529
December 31, 2024	$566,062	$43,623	$609,685

No investment properties were pledged.

The Group'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.

As of September 30, 2025, the Group reclassified a portion of its investment properties, which are expected to be sold within one year to non-current assets held for sale, whose carrying amount was recorded as NT$22,309 thousand. The sale was completed on December 19, 2025. For details on the gain from disposal of non-current assets held for sale, please refer to Notes 6(18).

Investment properties held by the Group 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 was NT$5,128,135 thousand and NT$1,583,123 thousand, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, 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

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Prepayment for investments	$3,600,000	$3,600,000

A. 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 of 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., in the amount of 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. Later, 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 paid the full transaction amount of NT$3.6 billion to JKO FinTech Co., Ltd. (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, totaling NT$3.5958 billion.

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 and investment in a bottled water plant. On September 10, 2025, the Intellectual Property and Commercial Court ruled that the resolution made by the board of directors of the Company on May 5, 2023, was invalid. This case has been appealed by the intervenor and is pending transfer to the Supreme Court for review.

B. As mentioned above, a legal action brought up by shareholders contesting the validity of the NT$3.6 billion equity investment case in JKO Fintech Co., Ltd., alleging the person representing the Company in signing the agreement acted without gaining the legal and valid authority to do so. Therefore, neither party was able to perform their obligations and they shall be mutually obligated to make restoration to the original state. As a result, 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$3.5958 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 action requesting JKO FinTech Co., Ltd. to return the investment amount to the Company has been adjudicated by the Taiwan Taipei District Court on May 13, 2025, which was ruled in favor of the Company. JKO FinTech Co., Ltd. is ordered to return the transaction price of NT$3.5958 billion along with interest calculated at an annual rate of 5% from September 8, 2023, until the date of repayment to the Company. However, JKO FinTech Co., Ltd. has appealed, which is currently under review at the Taiwan High Court.

Subsequently, on May 22, 2025, the Company deposited NT$1.1986 billion as a guarantee (recorded under long-term accounts receivables) with the Taiwan Taipei District Court and filed for provisional execution with the civil enforcement office of the court, seeking to seize the relevant assets of JKO FinTech Co., Ltd. within the scope of the principal and interest requested in this case, totaling approximately NT$3.8913 billion.

After the Company filed for provisional execution, the enforcement court, upon the Company's request, seized JKO FinTech Co., Ltd.'s bank accounts and conducted on-site enforcement and seizure operations on July 10, 2025. Additionally, the Company has legally requested the court to order JKO FinTech Co., Ltd. to report its asset status, to facilitate the subsequent procedures for property seizure and liquidation or exchange. As of the date of this financial report’s issuance, the court has seized the shares that JKO Financial Technology Co., Ltd. held in JKO Electronic Payment Co., Ltd. and JKO Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd. However, the court is currently conducting a valuation procedure for the shares of JKO Electronic Payment Co., Ltd.

C. 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, the Industrial Development Administration, Ministry of Economic Affairs rejected JKO FinTech Co., Ltd.'s application for capitalization to issue new shares and amendment to the articles of incorporation on October 27, 2023 (i.e., the NT$2.2 billion cash capital increase case). Dorian also proactively withdrew its application for equity transaction submitted to the Department of Investment Review of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (hereinafter referred to as the Department of Investment Review) in August 2023 and resubmitted the application in May 2024, which was again rejected by the Department of Investment Review in July 2024.

As a result, neither JKO FinTech Co., Ltd. nor Dorian delivered the shares to the Company as agreed. To protect the Company's rights, a letter was sent to terminate the new share subscription agreement and the share purchase agreement based on the contractual provisions. Given that the Company ultimately did not acquire any shares, the amount of NT$3.5958 billion that has been remitted, along with the withheld but unpaid securities transaction tax of NT$4.2 million, totaling NT$3.6 billion, is recorded under prepaid investment.

As the Company desired to recover the future economic benefits of this prepaid investment through litigation, it seeks to reclaim the remitted amount of NT$3.5958 billion from JKO FinTech Co., Ltd. Although the Company has filed a case with the Taiwan Taipei District Court and received a favorable judgment, given that Taiwan's civil litigation follows a three-tier appeal system, JKO FinTech Co., Ltd. still has the right to appeal. Therefore, the outcome of this case remains uncertain, and the Company has not yet reclassified the aforementioned prepaid investment as receivables based on the judgment result. Once the litigation process is finalized and the Company 's receivables from JKO FinTech Co., Ltd. and Dorian are confirmed, the Company will reclassify the relevant accounting items (such as prepaid investments) according to the applicable accounting standards and transfer them to other receivables. At that time, the Company will also measure these receivables in accordance with IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments."

Conversely, if the lawsuit confirming the invalidity of the board resolution regarding the equity investment case in JKO FinTech Co., Ltd. concludes with an unfavorable final judgment, or if the Company's lawsuit for the return of the investment amount against JKO FinTech Co., Ltd. also is ruled unfavorable , and that the Company actually acquires the shares involved in the transaction, then the amount originally paid by the Company will no longer be treated as a prepaid amount. At that time, appropriate accounting recognition and measurement of the transaction related to the Company's acquisition of such equity will be conducted in accordance with the relevant financial reporting standards for securities issuers and international accounting standards. This includes, but is not limited to, determining whether the investment constitutes a business combination, an associate status, or should be treated under IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments." However, the applicability of these standards will still depend on the Company's shareholding ratio in JKO FinTech Co., Ltd., the accompanying economic substance, and relevant legal conditions at that time.

D. Although whether the Company ultimately obtains receivables or equity in JKO FinTech Co., Ltd. from the prepaid investment will only be confirmed after the conclusion of the litigation process, regardless of the ultimate recognition as receivables or equity, the recoverability of the receivables or the value of the equity is highly correlated with the financial condition of JKO FinTech Co., Ltd., As of the date of this financial report's release, the presiding court has seized the shares of JKO Electronic Payment Co., Ltd. and JKO Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd. held by JKO FinTech Co., Ltd. Therefore, the security of the future economic benefits of this prepaid investment by the Company will depend on the fair value of share, the overall financial condition of the JKO Group, and the progress of the Company's provisional execution process.

(10) Short-term borrowings

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Secured bank loans	$ -	$18,000
Range of interest rates	-%	2.33%

The Group’s unused short-term lines of credit amounted to NT$1,737,585 thousand and NT$1,943,420 thousand, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The Group's lines of credit and guaranteed bank borrowings are partially guaranteed by other financial assets measured – current, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current, and investment properties. Please refer to Note 8 for details of the guarantee.

(11) Other current liabilities

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Refund liabilities	$140,006	$172,052
Others	27,383	19,584
Total	$167,389	$191,636

Refund liabilities were mainly incurred from the estimated amount of consideration that may be expected to be refunded to some customers due to discounts, concessions, refunds, incentives or other similar factors.

(12) Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plan

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

Subsidiaries in China are required to pay pension insurance premiums according to the local government's laws and regulations, paying a certain percentage of the total salary of the employees to the relevant government departments. The pension accounts are preserved in separate employee accounts.

Pension expenses under the defined contribution plan for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were NT$23,554 thousand and NT$24,936 thousand, respectively.

Defined benefits plan

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries adopt 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 and its domestic subsidiaries 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 and its domestic subsidiaries 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 an emendation, 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 and its domestic subsidiaries do 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 Group expects to contribute NT$609 thousand to its defined benefit plan during the 12 months beginning after December 31, 2025.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefits plan obligation as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 were 9.58 to 9.71 years and 9.54 to 10 years, respectively.

Pension costs recognized in profit or loss are as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Current period service cost	$31	$164
Net interest on net defined benefit assets	(1,197)	(894)
Total	$(1,166)	$(730)

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

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	January 1, 2024
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$43,214	$50,314	$68,946
Plan assets at fair value	(120,134)	(118,216)	(121,185)
Net defined benefit assets, non-current	$(76,920)	$(67,902)	$(52,239)

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)
As of January 1, 2024	$68,946	$(121,185)	$(52,239)
Current period service cost	164	-	164
Interest expenses (income)	1,101	(1,995)	(894)
Subtotal	70,211	(123,180)	(52,969)
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities/assets:			
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(495)	-	(495)
Experience adjustments	(349)	-	(349)
Return on plan assets	-	(12,862)	(12,862)
Subtotal	(844)	(12,862)	(13,706)
Benefits paid	(19,053)	19,053	-
Contributions by employer	-	(1,227)	(1,227)
As of December 31, 2024	50,314	(118,216)	(67,902)
Current period service cost	31	-	31
Interest expenses (income)	872	(2,069)	(1,197)
Subtotal	51,217	(120,285)	(69,068)

	Present value of defined benefits obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liabilities (assets)
Remeasurements of defined benefit liabilities/assets:			
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	381	-	381
Experience adjustments	1,085	-	1,085
Return on plan assets	-	(8,698)	(8,698)
Subtotal	1,466	(8,698)	(7,232)
Benefits paid	(9,469)	9,469	-
Contributions by employer	-	(620)	(620)
As of December 31, 2025	$43,214	$(120,134)	$(76,920)

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

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Discount rate	1.625%	1.750%
Expected rate of salary increases	1.000%	1.000%

Sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions are shown below:

	For the years ended December 31			
	2025		2024	
	Increase in defined benefits obligation	Decrease in defined benefits obligation	Increase in defined benefits obligation	Decrease in defined benefits obligation
Discount rate increase by 0.25%	$-	$756	$-	$969
Discount rate decrease by 0.25%	777	-	997	-
Future salary increase by 0.25%	759	-	977	-
Future salary decrease by 0.25%	-	742	-	954

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.

(13) Equity

A. Common stock

The Company's authorize capital as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, were NT$10,000,000 thousand, each at a par value of NT$10,divided into 1,000,000 thousand shares. Each share has one voting right and a right to receive dividends. The Company has issued 499,999 thousand common shares amounting to NT$4,999,990 thousand as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, each at a par value of NT$10. Each share has one voting right and a right to receive dividends.

B. Capital surplus

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Common stock premium	$915,977	$915,977
Treasury share transactions	97,621	79,251
Common stock premium - Employee stock options	4,132	4,132
Expired employee stock options	1,561	1,561
Difference between the actual acquisition or disposal price of subsidiary equity and the carrying amount	455	-
Changes in the net value of equity-method investments in associates and joint ventures	17	17
Others	13,559	13,559
Total	$1,033,322	$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, 2025 and 2024, 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, 2025	$10,351	$2,960	$368	$13,679
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As of December 31, 2025	$10,351	$2,960	$368	$13,679
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
Carrying amount:				
January 1, 2025	$154,637	$44,880	$4,359	$203,876
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As of December 31, 2025	$154,637	$44,880	$4,359	$203,876
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

D. Retained earnings and dividend policies

(a) The distribution of the Company's earnings shall be based on the annual financial statements. If there are profits after the payment of all taxes, the losses from previous years shall be made up for first. Then, 10% of the profit shall be allocated as legal surplus reserves. However, if the legal surplus reserves have reached the Company's paid-in capital, no further allocation is required. Additionally, special surplus reserves may be allocated or reversed as needed for the Company's operations and in accordance with legal regulations. If there are still remaining funds, they may be distributed. In the case of dividend distribution in cash, the Board of Directors shall decide, in accordance with Paragraph 5, Article 240 of the Company Act, and report to the shareholders' meeting, without submission to the shareholders' meeting for approval. 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 2025 and 2024 earnings distribution and dividends per share as proposed and resolved by the board of directors' meeting and shareholders' meeting on March 11, 2026 and May 29, 2025, respectively, were as follows:

	Appropriation of earnings		Dividend per share (in dollars)	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Legal reserve	$73,412	$75,298		
Common stock- cash dividends	659,999	674,999	$1.32	$1.35

Please refer to Note 6(17) for details on employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors.

E. Non-controlling interests

	For the years ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Beginning balance	$5,489	$5,409
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	4,620	230
Other comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	(985)	(150)
Ending Balance	$9,124	$5,489

(14) Operating revenue

	For the years ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Consumer food products	$7,004,442	$7,092,487
Commodities and animal feed	2,612,713	3,130,203
Service income	484,781	446,719
Other revenue		
Rental revenue from investment properties	12,703	13,036
Total	$10,114,639	$10,682,445

Analysis of revenue from contracts with customers for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

A. Disaggregation of revenue

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	Consumption Division	Commodity Division	Foreign Division	Others	Total
Consumer food products	$6,454,951	$-	$549,491	$-	$7,004,442
Commodities and animal feed	-	2,612,713	-	-	2,612,713
Service income	-	-	-	484,781	484,781
Rental revenue	-	-	-	12,703	12,703
Total	$6,454,951	$2,612,713	$549,491	$497,484	$10,114,639
Timing of revenue recognition:					
At a point in time	$6,454,951	$2,612,713	$549,491	$484,781	$10,101,936
Over time	-	-	-	12,703	12,703
Total	$6,454,951	$2,612,713	$549,491	$497,484	$10,114,639

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	Consumption Division	Commodity Division	Foreign Division	Others	Total
Consumer food products	$6,394,106	$-	$698,381	$-	$7,092,487
Commodities and animal feed	-	3,130,203	-	-	3,130,203
Service income	-	-	-	446,719	446,719
Rental revenue	-	-	-	13,036	13,036
Total	$6,394,106	$3,130,203	$698,381	$459,755	$10,682,445
Timing of revenue recognition:					
At a point in time	$6,394,106	$3,130,203	$698,381	$446,719	$10,669,409
Over time	-	-	-	13,036	13,036
Total	$6,394,106	$3,130,203	$698,381	$459,755	$10,682,445

B. Contract balances

Contract liabilities - current

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	January 1, 2024
Sales of goods	$7,382	$5,386	$5,711

The significant changes in the Group's balances of contract liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
The opening balance transferred to revenue	$(5,150)	$(5,642)
Increase in receipts in advance during the period (excluding the amount incurred and transferred to revenue during the period)	6,910	5,191
Effect of exchange rates	236	126

(15) Expected credit impairment (gains) losses

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Operating expenses – Expected credit impairment (gains) losses		
Other receivables	$-	$5,384
Trade receivables (including related parties)	(61)	1,625
Total	$(61)	$7,009

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

The Group measures the loss allowance of its notes receivables and trade receivables (including related parties) and other receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The assessment of the Group's loss allowance as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

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

December 31, 2025

Group 1: For counterparties with overdue balances under other receivables, an individual assessment was performed and an impairment loss of NT$5,384 thousand was recognized. The full amount of NT$5,384 thousand was provided as an allowance for expected credit impairment losses.

Group 2: Consumer food products and commodities

	Not yet due	Overdue					
	(note)	0-90 days	91-180 days	181-270 days	270-360 days	Over 1 year	Total
Gross carrying amount	$1,203,950	$16,663	$6,423	$-	$-	$1,174	$1,228,210
Loss rate	0-0.24%	0-2.72%	0-9.34%	-%	-%	100%	
Lifetime expected credit impairment losses	(2,915)	(453)	(600)	-	-	(1,174)	(5,142)
Subtotal	$1,201,035	$16,210	$5,823	$-	$-	$-	$1,223,068

Group 3: Animal

	Not yet due	Overdue					
	(note)	0-90 days	91-180 days	181-270days	270-360days	Over 1 year	Total
Gross carrying amount	$1,531	$-	$-	$-	$-	$10,910	$12,441
Loss rate	2.45-2.73%	-%	-%	-%	-%	100%	
Lifetime expected credit impairment losses	(38)	-	-	-	-	(10,910)	(10,948)
Subtotal	$1,493	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-	$1,493

December 31, 2024

Group 1: For counterparties with overdue balances under other receivables, an individual assessment was performed and an impairment loss of NT$5,384 thousand was recognized. The full amount of NT$5,384 thousand was provided as an allowance for expected credit impairment losses.

Group 2: Consumer food products and commodities

	Not yet due	Overdue					
	(note)	0-90 days	91-180 days	181-270days	270-360days	Over 1 year	Total
Gross carrying amount	$1,144,927	$28,225	$382	$3	$-	$1,576	$1,175,113
Loss rate	0.00-0.14%	0.00-3.05%	-%	-%	10.00-25.00%	100.00%	
Lifetime expected credit impairment losses	(1,639)	(861)	-	-	-	(1,576)	(4,076)
Subtotal	$1,143,288	$27,364	$382	$3	$-	$-	$1,171,037

Group 3: Animal feed

	Not yet due	Overdue					
	(note)	0-90 days	91-180 days	181-270days	270-360days	Over 1 year	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 impairment losses	(898)	(22)	-	-	-	(11,150)	(12,070)
Subtotal	$42,134	$511	$-	$-	$-	$-	$42,645

Note: None of the notes receivable of the Group were overdue.

The movement in the provision for impairment of trade receivables and other receivables during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Note receivables and trade receivables	Other receivables	Total
As of January 1, 2025	$16,146	$5,384	$21,530
Reversals	(61)	-	(61)
Effect of exchange rates	4	-	4
As of December 31, 2025	$16,089	$5,384	$21,473
As of January 1, 2024	$50,310	$-	$50,310
Additions	1,625	5,384	7,009
Write off	(35,820)	-	(35,820)
Effect of exchange rates	31	-	31
As of December 31, 2024	$16,146	$5,384	$21,530

(16) Leases

A. Group as a lessee

The Group leases various properties, including real estate such as land, buildings, structures and transportation equipment. The lease terms range from 2 to 50 years.

The Group'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

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Buildings and structures	$152,596	$213,166
Land	9,560	10,006
Transportation equipment	532	1,986
Total	$162,688	$225,158

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group's additions to right-of-use assets amounted to NT$4,005 thousand and NT$223,272 thousand, respectively.

(ii) Leases liabilities

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Leases liabilities	$161,203	$221,142
Current	$18,609	$21,634
Non-current	142,594	199,508
Total	$161,203	$221,142

Please refer to Note 6(18) C. for the interest on lease liabilities recognized for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 and refer to Note 12(5) Liquidity risk management for the maturity analysis for lease liabilities as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

(b)Amounts recognized in the statement of comprehensive income

Depreciation charged for right-of-use assets

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Buildings and structures	$24,174	$9,327
Land	438	452
Transportation equipment	982	348
Total	$25,594	$10,127

(c)Income and costs relating to leasing activities

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
The expenses relating to short-term leases	$2,802	$2,681
The expenses relating to leases of low-value assets (not including the expenses relating to short-term leases of low-value assets)	117	1,751

(d)Cash outflow relating to leasing activities

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's total cash outflow for leases amounted to NT$29,779 thousand and NT$10,377 thousand, respectively.

B. Group as a lessor

Please refer to Note 6(8) for the relevant disclosure of the Group's own investment real estate held with right-of-use assets. 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,	
	2025	2024
Lease income recognized from operating leases		
Income related to fixed lease benefits and variable lease benefits that depend on indexes or rates	$15,188	$16,659

The Group signed an operating lease contract. The undiscounted lease payments and the total amount for the remaining years to be received as of December 31, 2025, and 2024 are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Not later than one year	$11,318	$11,577
Later than one year but not later than two years	1,802	9,548
Later than two year but not later than three years	473	964
Later than three year but not later than four years	-	220
Total	$13,593	$22,309

(17)Summary statement of employee benefits, depreciation and amortization expenses by function for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	For the years ended December 31,					
	2025			2024		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits expense						
Salaries	$221,108	$385,307	$606,415	$251,187	$369,963	$621,150
Labor and health insurance	25,743	37,606	63,349	27,939	33,611	61,550
Pension	9,512	12,878	22,390	12,095	12,111	24,206
Remuneration to directors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other employee benefits expense (Note)	13,464	19,640	33,104	16,103	22,858	38,961
Depreciation	109,719	49,647	159,366	117,507	31,102	148,609
Amortization	-	516	516	-	154	154

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

According to the Articles of Incorporation, no higher than 2% of profit of the current year is distributable as employees' compensation (of which no less than 30% shall be distributed to entry-level employees) and no more 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, the calculation of the number of shares to be distributed will be based on the closing price of the day preceding the date of the board of directors' resolution. In cases where there are differences between the estimated amount and the actual distribution amount determined by the board of directors' resolution, such differences will be 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 TWSE.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company estimated employee remuneration and directors' remuneration at NT$15,709 thousand and NT$0, respectively, based on the profit of the year, and recorded these amounts under salary expenses. On March 11, 2026, the Board of Directors resolved to distribute employee remuneration and directors' remuneration in cash in the amount of NT$15,709 thousand and NT$0, respectively.

The actual amounts of employees' compensation and remuneration to directors distributed by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2024 were NT$17,792 thousand 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, 2024.

(18) Non-operating income and expenses

A. Interest income

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Interest on bank deposits	$27,694	$43,090
Other interest income	10,942	2,910
Total	$38,636	$46,000

B. Other gains and losses

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Gain on disposal of non-current assets held for sale	$161,873	$-
Dividend income	85,741	46,980
Foreign exchange gains (losses), net	(18,599)	38,342
Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	4,838	692
Gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(3,939)	16,936
Rental income	2,485	3,623
Gain from changes in the fair value of biological assets less costs to sell for the current period	1,954	1,166
Gain from lease modification	1,858	34
Income arising from delivery service	1,683	6,761
Remuneration to directors	687	6,497
Others	39,055	45,946
Total	$277,636	$166,977

C. Finance costs

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Interest on borrowings from bank	$326	$1,248
Interest on lease liabilities	6,449	2,261
Other	44	44
Total	$6,819	$3,553

(19)Components of other comprehensive income

For the year ended December 31, 2025:

	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Other comprehensive income, before tax	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	$7,232	$-	$7,232	$(1,447)	$5,785
Unrealized gains from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	34,378	-	34,378	-	34,378
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Effect of exchange rates resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	(2,235)	-	(2,235)	-	(2,235)
Total	$39,375	$-	$39,375	$(1,447)	$37,928

For the year ended December 31, 2024:

	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Other comprehensive income, before tax	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	$13,706	$-	$13,706	$(3,131)	$10,575
Unrealized gains (losses) from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(37,113)	-	(37,113)	-	(37,113)
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Effect of exchange rates resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	15,842	-	15,842	-	15,842
Total	$(7,565)	$-	$(7,565)	$(3,131)	$(10,696)

(20) Income tax

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

A. Income tax expense (income) recognized in profit or loss

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Current income tax expense:		
Current income tax payable	$19,414	$108,382
Undistributed earnings income tax surcharge	134	-
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	(5,712)	(1,705)
Deferred tax expense	2,776	32,072
Total income tax expenses	$16,612	$138,749

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

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Profit before tax from continuing operations	$794,088	$881,390
Tax calculated at the statutory tax rate of the parent company	$151,204	$195,153
Tax effect of revenues exempt from taxation	(49,237)	(61,230)
Other income tax effects adjusted in accordance with the tax laws and regulations	(106,011)	(22,953)
Tax effect of deferred tax assets/liabilities	14,579	25
Tax at the domestic rates applicable to profits in the country concerned	8,264	23,875
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	(5,712)	(1,705)
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	3,391	5,584
Undistributed surplus for income tax	134	-
Total income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$16,612	$138,749

C. Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive

	For the years ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Deferred tax expense:		
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	$1,447	$3,131

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

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	Beginning balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Ending Balance
Temporary differences				
Unrealized exchange gains (losses)	$(500)	$135	$-	$(365)
Unrealized inventory valuation losses	4,943	(2,695)	-	2,248
Unrealized intragroup profits and losses	3,608	63	-	3,671
Land value increment tax	(222,537)	-	-	(222,537)
Net defined benefit asset	(3,557)	(87)	(1,447)	(5,091)
Others	192	(192)	-	-
Deferred tax income		$(2,776)	$(1,447)	
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	$(217,851)			$(222,074)
Reflected in balance sheet as follows:				
Deferred tax assets	$8,743			$5,919
Deferred tax liabilities	$(226,594)			$(227,993)

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 gains (losses)	$1,021	$(1,521)	$-	$(500)
Unrealized inventory valuation losses	4,943	-	-	4,943
Unrealized intragroup profits and losses	3,882	(274)	-	3,608
Land value increment tax	(222,537)	-	-	(222,537)
Net defined benefit asset	(389)	(37)	(3,131)	(3,557)
Others	-	192	-	192
Unused tax losses	30,432	(30,432)	-	-
Deferred tax income		$(32,072)	$(3,131)	
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	$(182,648)			$(217,851)
Reflected in balance sheet as follows:				
Deferred tax assets	$40,278			$8,743
Deferred tax liabilities	$(222,926)			$(226,594)

E. Unrecognized deferred tax assets:

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences amounting to NT$113,591 thousand and NT$185,908 thousand, respectively, as the future taxable profit may not be available.

F. The assessment of income tax return

As of December 31, 2025, the assessment of the income tax returns of the Company and its subsidiaries is as follows:

	The assessment of income tax returns
The Company	Assessed and approved up to 2023
Subsidiary - Pin-Tai	Assessed and approved up to 2023
Subsidiary - Taiwan Nikomart	Assessed and approved up to 2023
Subsidiary - Chuang Shin	Assessed and approved up to 2023
Subsidiary - Taisun Yuan	Assessed and approved up to 2023

As of December 31, 2025, the Company’s foreign subsidiaries, which are subject to foreign tax jurisdictions, have filed income tax returns through 2024.

(21) 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,	
	2025	2024
Basic earnings per share		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company	$772,856	$742,411
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (in thousands shares)	499,999	499,999
Less: number of treasury shares (in thousands shares)	(13,606)	(13,606)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment (in thousands shares)	486,393	486,393
Basic earnings per share (in dollars)	$1.59	$1.53

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Diluted earnings per share		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company after adjusting for the effect of dilutive potential ordinary share	$772,856	$742,411
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment (in thousands shares)	486,393	486,393
Dilution effect:		
Employee compensation – stocks (in thousands shares)	1,032	922
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after dilution (in thousands shares)	487,425	487,315
Diluted earnings per share (in dollars)	$1.59	$1.52

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

(1) Information of the related parties that had transactions with the Group during the financial reporting period

Name of the related parties	Nature of relationship of the related parties
Long Bon International Co., Ltd.	Parent company
Central Union Oil Corp.	Associates
Tonghwa International Golf Recreation Co., Ltd	Other related party
North Bay Recreation Gold Coast Golf Country Club Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Long Bao Co., Ltd	Other related party
Reiju Construction Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Fortune Base Development Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Global Funeral Services Co., Ltd.	Other related party
You Long Construction Development Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Oriental Sunstar Golf and Entertainment Co., Ltd. Hsinchu Branch	Other related party
GOBO Pets CO., LTD.	Other related party
GOBO Animal Medical Center	Other related party
Authenticity attorneys-at-law	Other related party
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)
Re-Yi Distribution Service Co., Ltd.	Other related party (Note)

Note: The company is no longer considered a related party of the Company effective June 21, 2024.

(2) Significant transactions with the related parties

A. Sales

	For the years ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Central Union Oil Corp.	$2,202,536	$2,380,444
Others	5,243	307,619
Total	$2,207,779	$2,688,063

The sales price to the above related parties are not materially different from general convenience stores. The collection term for related parties was month-end 45-60 days, while the terms for third parties were month-end 30-90 days.

The Group provides services to related parties and third parties at varying fee rates based on the distance of the areas and the nature of the contracted items. For established clients, monthly settlements are conducted at the end of each month. Credit terms for logistics are set at 30 and 45 days from month-end respectively. For third parties, credit terms range from 30 to 45 days from the invoice date.

The sales of soybean powder to Central Union Oil Corp. by the Group 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 credit terms for related parties range from 45 to 60 days. Credit 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	
	2025	2024
Central Union Oil Corp.	$326,741	$279,607

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 Group, 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 Group does not engage in comparable transactions involving outsourcing to unrelated parties for processing.

C. Trade and notes receivables - related parties

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Central Union Oil Corp.	$301,683	$278,403
Others	87	410
Total	$301,770	$278,813

D. Accounts payable

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Central Union Oil Corp.	$6,777	$15,424

E. Other payables

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Authenticity attorneys-at-law	$250	$2,112

F. Other receivables- related parties

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Long Bon International Co., Ltd.	$54	$-

G. Payments on behalf of others

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Long Bon International Co., Ltd.	$508	$-

H. Lease

Right-of-use assets

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Long Bon International Co., Ltd	$146,537	$206,169

Lease liabilities (including current and non-current)

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Long Bon International Co., Ltd	$154,243	$212,091

Depreciation

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Long Bon International Co., Ltd	$18,455	$5,891

Interest expenses

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Long Bon International Co., Ltd	$6,237	$2,079

In the table above arose from the Group leasing an office building from Long Bon International Co., Ltd. for the Group’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. However, on May 13, 2025, both parties agreed to reduce the total leased area to 810.79 ping. The monthly rent from the first to 28th month is approximately NT$1,703 thousand (tax included); the monthly rent from the 29th to 64th month is approximately NT$1,788 thousand (tax included) and the monthly rent from the 65th to 112nd month is approximately NT$1,877 thousand (tax included). The total lease amounted to approximately NT$202,524 thousand (tax included). The Group has paid an amount equivalent to 2 months' rent of approximately NT$3,405 thousand as deposit.

I. Others

(1) For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the recognition of consolidated remuneration to directors is as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Central Union Oil Corp.	$687	$681
Taiwan FamilyMart Co., Ltd.	-	4,400
Total	$687	$5,081

(2) For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the recognition of consolidated dividend income is as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Central Union Oil Corp.	$44,000	$44,000

(3) For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 , the details of other transactions between the Group and other related parties are as follows:

Account items	Related party types	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Other prepayments	Parent company	$-	$414

		For the years ended December 31,	
Account items	Related party types	2025	2024
Administrative expenses	Other related party	$3,294	$2,555
Other gains and losses	Parent company	1,896	-
Other gains and losses	Associates	3,954	13,992

I. Key management compensation

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	$39,706	$47,568

8. Assets pledged as security

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

	Carrying Amount		
Items	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Secured liabilities
Long-term receivables	$1,205,020	$-	Guarantee deposits for provisional execution
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income non-current	844,800	818,400	Short-term borrowings
Other financial assets, current	-	90,000	Short-term borrowings
Investment Property	43,422	43,675	Short-term borrowings
Other financial assets, non-current	-	1,500	Guarantee deposits for provisional execution
Total	$2,093,242	$953,575	

9. Significant contingencies and unrecognized contractual commitments

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

(1) Amounts available under unused letters of credit:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Amounts available under unused letters of credit	$409,888	$543,217

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

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Signed Contract	$103,748	$81,315
Price paid	$58,202	$47,968

(3) In March 2023 the Group 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 Group 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.

(4) On December 2, 2022, the Board of Directors resolved to partially dispose 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 Group 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.

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 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. On September 10, 2025, the Intellectual Property and Commercial Court ruled that the resolution made by the Company's 22nd term of board of directors in its 8th meeting to "dispose of the shares of FamilyMart Co., Ltd. it held" was invalid. However, the ruling only determined the invalidity of the resolution regarding the "disposal of the shares of FamilyMart Co., Ltd. the Company held." This case is subject to a two-tier appeal system, and an appeal has been filed by the intervenor. As of the date of the financial report, the case is still under review by the Supreme Court.

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

(6) 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 High Court on December 30, 2025. The Company shall pay Mei Ruei Company's advertising expenses, delayed interest, and liquidated damages, for a total of NT$31,320 thousand. Since this case falls within the three-level and three-instance system, the Company appealed to the Supreme Court in January 2026. The Company evaluated in accordance with the accounting standards and believed that as of December 31, 2025, the Company only had a possible obligation for the judgment rendered by the court of second instance, not a present 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.

(7) 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. According to the first-instance judgment ruled by the Taiwan Taipei District Court on May 29, 2025, the Company was ordered to pay Deyang Biotechnology Co., Ltd. a total of approximately NT$1,201 thousand. The Company appealed to the Taiwan High Court in June 2025. The Company assessed according to accounting standards that as of December 31, 2025, it only has a possible obligation rather than a present obligation regarding the amount determined by the first-instance court ruling. However, the Company has fully provided for an allowance for doubtful accounts totaling approximately NT$1,574 thousand related to accounts receivable from Deyang Biotechnology Co., Ltd. As of the date of this financial report, the case is still under review by the High Court.

(8) 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

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	$519,277	$290,175
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,402,394	1,376,491
Financial assets measured at amortized cost:		
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	699,631	2,749,156
Trade receivables (including related parties)	1,224,561	1,213,682
Other receivables (including related parties)	25,757	17,903
Prepayment for investments	3,600,000	3,600,000
Other financial assets (current and non-current)	305,726	381,933
Refundable deposits	62,911	59,414
Long-term accounts receivables	1,234,917	-
Subtotal	7,153,503	8,022,088
Total	$9,075,174	$9,688,754

Financial liabilities

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:		
Short-term borrowings	$-	$18,000
Accounts payable (including related parties)	513,927	612,265
Other payables (including related parties)	432,497	420,165
Leases liabilities (including current and non-current)	161,203	221,142
Deposits received	5,616	7,560
Total	$1,113,243	$1,279,132

(2) Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

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

The Group has certain foreign currency receivables to be denominated in the same foreign currency with certain foreign currency payables, therefore natural hedge is received. The Group 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 Group.

The foreign currency sensitivity analysis of the possible change in foreign exchange rates on the Group's profit is performed on significant monetary items denominated in foreign currencies as of the end of the reporting period. The Group'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 is as follows:

A. When NTD strengthens/weakens against USD by 1%, the profit for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 would decrease/increase by NT$1,642 thousand and NT$1,399 thousand, respectively.
B. When NTD strengthens/weakens against JPY by 1%, the profit for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 would decrease/increase by NT$196 thousand and NT$99 thousand, respectively.
C. When NTD strengthens/weakens against CNY by 1%, the profit for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 would decrease/increase by NT$4,016 thousand and NT$3,628 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 Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group'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 borrowings with variable interest rates. At the reporting date, a change of 0.5 % of interest rate in a reporting period could cause the profit for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 to decrease/increase by NT$0 thousand and NT$72 thousand, respectively.

Equity price risk

The fair value of the Group's listed and unlisted equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Group'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 Group manages the equity price risk through diversification and placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Group's senior management on a regular basis. The Group's Board of Directors reviews and approves all equity investment decisions.

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 Group's profit for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 by NT$2,949 thousand and NT$3,237 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$70,067 thousand and NT$68,690 thousand on the equity attributable to the Group for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, 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 Group 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 Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to credit risk management. Credit limits are established for all counter parties based on their financial position, rating from credit rating agencies, historical experience, prevailing economic condition and the Group's internal rating criteria etc. Certain counter parties' credit risk will also be managed by taking credit enhancing procedures, such as requesting for prepayment or insurance.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, trade receivables from the top customer, Central Union Oil Corp., represent 25% and 23% of the trade receivables of the Group, 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 Group's treasury in accordance with the Group's policy. The Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of cash and cash equivalents, bank borrowings and leases. The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on the contractual undiscounted payments and contractual maturity. The payment amount includes 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 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
December 31, 2025						
Accounts payable (including related parties)	$513,927	$-	$-	$-	$-	$513,927
Other payables (including related parties)	432,497	-	-	-	-	432,497
Leases liabilities	12,286	11,811	21,715	62,160	78,663	186,635
Deposits received	5,616	-	-	-	-	5,616
December 31, 2024						
Short- term borrowings (including estimated interest payments)	$18,210	$-	$-	$-	$-	$18,210
Accounts payable	612,265	-	-	-	-	612,265
Other payables (including related parties)	420,165	-	-	-	-	420,165
Leases liabilities	14,572	14,372	27,751	78,280	125,518	260,493
Deposits received	7,560	-	-	-	-	7,560

(6) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Reconciliation of liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2025:

	Short-term borrowings	Lease liabilities	Total liabilities from financing activities
As of January 1, 2025	$18,000	$221,142	$239,142
Cash flows	(18,000)	(20,411)	(38,411)
Non-cash changes	-	(39,528)	(39,528)
As of December 31, 2025	$-	$161,203	$161,203

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

	Short-term borrowings	Lease liabilities	Total liabilities from financing activities
As of January 1, 2024	$-	$5,446	$5,446
Cash flows	18,000	(3,684)	14,316
Non-cash changes	-	219,380	219,380
As of December 31, 2024	$18,000	$221,142	$239,142

(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 Group 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 Group’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 Group.

(8) Derivative financial instruments

None.

(9) Fair value measurement hierarchy

A. The definition of 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 Group 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 Group's assets and liabilities

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

December 31, 2025:

	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	$58,986	$-	$-	$58,986
Beneficiary certificate - open end funds	460,291	-	-	460,291
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Listed domestic companies stocks	1,401,339	-	-	1,401,339
Unlisted domestic companies stocks	-	-	1,055	1,055

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	$64,739	$-	$-	$64,739
Beneficiary certificate - open end funds	225,436	-	-	225,436
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Listed domestic companies stocks	1,373,795	-	-	1,373,795
Unlisted domestic companies stocks	-	-	1,155	1,155
Unlisted foreign companies stocks	-	-	1,541	1,541

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period

During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, 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
As of January 1, 2025	$2,696
Total losses recognized for the year ended December 31, 2025:	
Recognized in other comprehensive income (Presented in "Unrealized gains (losses) from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income)	(3,182)
Disposals of the year ended December 31, 2025	1,541
As of December 31, 2025	$1,055

	Assets
	At fair value through other comprehensive income
	Stocks
As of January 1, 2024	$3,972
Total losses recognized for the year ended December 31, 2024:	
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(1,276)
(Presented in “Unrealized gains (losses) from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income)	
As of December 31, 2024	$2,696

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:

December 31, 2025:

	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 - Comparable Company Analysis	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 Group’s profit or loss by NT$11 thousand

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 - Comparable Company Analysis	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 Group's profit or loss by NT$27 thousand

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

The Group'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 Group'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 of New Taiwan Dollars

	December 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	Foreign currencies	Foreign exchange rate	NTD	Foreign currencies	Foreign exchange rate	NTD
Financial assets						
Monetary items:						
USD	$5,224	31.4300	$164,190	$4,269	32.7810	$139,942
JPY	97,416	0.2008	19,561	47,203	0.2098	9,903
CNY	89,329	4.4960	401,623	80,789	4.4913	362,848

Due to the wide variety of individual functional currencies of the Group, it is not possible to disclose information on exchange gains and losses of monetary financial assets and financial liabilities by each significant foreign currency. The Group's foreign currency exchange (losses) gains for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounted to NT$(18,599) thousand and NT$38,342 thousand, respectively.

(11) Capital management

The primary objective of the Group’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 Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

13. Other disclosure

(1) Information on significant transactions

No.	Items	Attachments
1	Financing provided to others	None
2	Providing endorsements or guarantees for others	None
3	Significant securities held at the reporting date. (Excluding subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)	Attachment 1
4	Related party transactions for purchases and sales exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20 percent of the capital stock	Attachment 2
5	Receivables from related parties with accounts exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20 percent of the capital stock	Attachment 3
6	Other: The business relationship, significant transactions and amounts between parent company and subsidiaries	Attachment 4

(2) Information on investees:

No.	Items	Attachments
1	Financing provided to others	None
2	Providing endorsements or guarantees for others	None
3	Significant securities held at the reporting date. (Excluding subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)	Attachment 1
4	Related party transactions for purchases and sales exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20 percent of the capital stock	Attachment 2
5	Receivables from related parties with accounts exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20 percent of the capital stock	Attachment 3
6	Information related to the names, locations, etc. of the investee companies (Excluding investment in China)	Attachment 5

(3) Investment in China: Please refer to Attachment 6.

14. Segment information

(1)General information

For management purposes, the Group is organized into business units based on their products and services and has three reportable operating segments as follows:

A. Consumption Division: Processing, manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing of oils, food, and beverages.
B. Commodity Division: Processing, manufacturing, wholesaling, and retailing of feed, soybean flour, and ranch products.
C. Foreign Division: Providing sales services for food, beverages, and snacks in overseas markets.
D. Other: Other management divisions.

The Group's reportable segments include strategic business units offering different products and services. Due to the distinct technical requirements and marketing strategies of each strategic business unit, they are managed separately. Most business units are acquired separately and retain their current management teams upon acquisition.

(2)The information on profit or loss, assets, and liabilities of reportable segments

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	Consumption Division	Commodity Division	Foreign Division	Other	Adjustment and elimination	Total
Revenue						
External customer	$6,454,951	$2,612,713	$549,491	$497,484	$-	$10,114,639
Inter-segment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenue	$6,454,951	$2,612,713	$549,491	$497,484	$-	$10,114,639
Segment profit	$399,058	$165,310	$55,866	$173,854	$-	$794,088

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	Consumption Division	Commodity Division	Foreign Division	Other	Adjustment and elimination	Total
Revenue						
External customer	$6,394,106	$3,130,203	$698,381	$459,755	$-	$10,682,445
Inter-segment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenue	$6,394,106	$3,130,203	$698,381	$459,755	$-	$10,682,445
Segment profit	$629,398	$144,655	$95,498	$11,839	$-	$881,390

The measurement amounts of the merged companies' assets are not provided to the operating decision-makers, the amounts of assets and liabilities measurements shall be disclosed as zero.

(3)Geographical information

Revenues from external customers:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Taiwan	$9,123,428	$9,528,552
Other countries	991,211	1,153,893
Total	$10,114,639	$10,682,445

The revenue information above is based on the location of the customer.

Non-current assets:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Taiwan	$2,610,730	$2,711,692
Other countries	62,099	72,809
Total	$2,672,829	$2,784,501

Non-current assets by geographical area include only property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, intangible assets, biological assets, investment properties, prepayments for equipment, and deposits received.

(4)Information about Major customers

	For the year ended December 31			
	2025		2024	
Customers	Sales	%	Sales	%
Company A	$2,202,536	21.77	$2,380,444	22.28

Attachment 1: Significant securities held at the end of the period (excluding the portion held due to investment in a subsidiary or an associate, and the portion held due to an interest in a joint venture)

Unit: in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Held company	Type of securities (Note1)	Name of securities (Note1)	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	Stock	Yi Jinn Industrial Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, current	2,753,730	43,509	0.87%	$43,509	
The Company	Fund	KGI-Taishin 1699 Money Market Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, current	4,884,778	70,191	- %	70,191	
The Company	Fund	Capital Money Market Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, current	11,423,373	195,035	- %	195,035	
The Company	Stock	Taiwan Familymart Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	6,836,417	1,316,432	3.06%	1,316,432	
Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Stock	Taisun Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Parent and subsidiary	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	10,351,332	188,394	2.07%	188,394	(Note 4)
Chuang Shin Traffic Co., Ltd.	Fund	KGI-Taishin 1699 Money Market Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, current	13,574,995	195,065	0.01%	195,065	

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.
Note 4: The above transaction between the consolidated entities in the Group has been offset during the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Attachment 2

Related party transactions for purchases and sales amoount reaching NT$100 million or 20 percent of paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2025: ousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Related parties	Counterparty	Relationship	Transaction Details				Details of non-arm's length transactio		Notes and trade receivables (payables)		Note
			Purchase (Sales)	Amount	Percentage of total purchases (sales)	Terms	Unit price	Terms	Balance	Percentage of total notes/trade receivables (payables)	
The Company	Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Parent and subsidiary	Sales	$(2,072,262)	(24%)	Payment by monthly settlement with a 60-day remittance	Trading condition is not significantly different	Trading condition is not significantly different	$336,902	29%	(Note 2)
The Company	Central Union Oil Corp.	Associate	Sales	(2,202,258)	(25%)	Receipt of payment within 45 to 60 days	Trading condition is not significantly different	Trading condition is not significantly different	301,683	26%	
The Company	Central Union Oil Corp.	Associate	Purchases	326,741	4%	Payment by monthly settlement with a 15-day remittance	Trading condition is not significantly different	Trading condition is not significantly different	(6,777)	(1%)	
Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	The Company	Parent and subsidiary	Purchases	2,072,262	99%	Payment by monthly settlement with a 60-day remittance	Trading condition is not significantly different	Trading condition is not significantly different	(336,902)	(98%)	(Note 2)

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

Attachment 3: Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2025:

Unit: in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Related Parties	Counterparty	Relationships	Ttrade receivables - related parties	Turnover rate	Overdue trade receivables - related parties		Collection in subsequent period	Allowance for doubtful debt	Note
					Amount	processing method			
The Company	Central Union Oil Corp.	Associate	$301,683	7.60	$-	-	$301,683	$-	
The Company	Pin-Tai Distribution Enterp	Parent and subsidiary	336,902	5.37	-	-	99,989	-	Note

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

Attachment 4: Significant intercompany transactions between consolidated entities

Unit: in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

No. (Note 1)	Company Name	Counterparty	Relationship	Transaction details			
				Accounts	Amount	Transaction terms	Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or consolidated total (Note 2)
0	The Company	Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Parent and subsidiary	Sales revenues	$2,072,262	Payment within 60 days from the end of the month	20.49%
0	The Company	Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Parent and subsidiary	Trade receivables - related parties	336,902	Payment within 60 days from the end of the month	2.32%

Note 1: The information of significant transactions and amounts between the Company and subsidiaries are coded as follows:

(1) The Company is coded "0".

(2) The subsidiaries are coded consecutively beginning from "1" in the order presented in the table above.

Note 2: The percentage with respect to the consolidated asset/liability for transactions of balance sheet items are based on each item's balance at period-end.

For profit or loss items, interim cumulative balances are used as basis.

Attachment 5: Information related to the names, locations, etc. of the investee companies (Excluding investment in China)

Unit: in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Investor	Investee company	Location	Main businesses and products	Initial Investment Amount		Ending Balance			Net income (losses) of the investee	Investment income (loss) recognized	Note
				December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Number of shares	Percentage of ownership (%)	Carrying amount			
The Company	Taiwan Nikomart Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Operation of a chain of convenience stores	$71,705	$284,067	7,170,523	73.92%	$34,537	$9,693	$3,245	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%	490,252	241,354	227,216	Note 3
The Company	Taisun (Cayman) Investment Ltd.	Cayman	Investment	1,021,884	1,498,670	31,790,000	100.00%	435,485	30,769	30,769	Note 3
The Company	Taisun Yuan Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Investment management	-	5,000	-	100.00%	-	1,788	-	Note 4
The Company	Chuang Shin Traffic Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Logistics	15,677	15,352	1,387,280	13.54%	30,757	168,308	21,826	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%	344,952	194,574	64,859	
Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Chuang Shin Traffic Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Logistics	94,780	94,780	8,630,240	84.21%	234,004	168,308	141,732	Note 3
Pin-Tai Distribution Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Taiwan Nikomart Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Operation of a chain of convenience stores	22,954	87,084	2,347,087	24.20%	27,791	9,693	2,346	Note 3

Note 1: If a public company has holding company in other country and had issued consolidated financial statement under local regulations, about these investee could disclosed their holding company's relevant information.

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, 2025" 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 years ended December 31, 2025.

(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: The Company was approved by the board of directors through a resolution passed on August 12, 2025, to merge with Taisun Yuan Company, a fully-owned subsidiary of the Company (with the Company being the surviving entity).

The base date of the merger is September 30, 2025, and the merger and dissolution were completed on November 12, 2025.

Attachment 6: Information on investments in Mainland China

Unit: in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Investees Company	Main businesses and products	Total amount of paid-in capital	Method of investment (Note 1)	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2025	Investment Flows		Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2025	Net income (loss) of investee company	Percentage of ownership	Investment income (loss) recognized (Note 2)	Carrying Value as of December 31, 2025	Accumulated inward remittance of earnings as of December 31, 2025
					Outflow	Inflow						
Taisun Enterprise (Zhang Zhou) Foods Ltd.	Engaged in the production and sale of food, beverages, snacks, canned goods, etc.	$864,325 (USD27,500)	(2) (Note 4)	$1,288,630 (USD41,000)	$-	$-	$1,288,630 (USD41,000)	$28,472	100.00%	$28,472	$428,488	-

Accumulated investment in China as of December 31, 2025	Investment amounts authorized by investment commission, MOEA	Upper limit on investment
$1,288,630 (USD 41,000)	$864,325 (USD 27,500)	$7,785,086

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: 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.