A Plus Biotechnology Co., Ltd. and its Subsidiaries
Consolidated Financial Statements for the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 and Independent Auditors' Report
(Stock Code: 6918)

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Consolidated Financial Statements for the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

and Independent Auditors' Report

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Declaration of Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises

Considering that the companies to be included into the Consolidated Financial Statements of affiliates under the “Criteria Governing Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises ” were the same as those to be included into the Consolidated Financial Statements of the parent and subsidiaries under IFRS 10 in 2024 (from January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024) and the related information to be disclosed in the Consolidated Financial Statements of affiliates were already disclosed in said Consolidated Financial Statements of the parent and subsidiaries, no Consolidated Financial Statements of affiliates were prepared separately.

Hereby declare

Company Name: A Plus Biotechnology Co., Ltd.

Responsible Person: Sih-Ming Li

February 13, 2025

Independent Auditors' Report

(114)Cai-Shen-Bao-Zi No.24003820

To A Plus Biotechnology Co., Ltd.:

Audit opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of A Plus Biotechnology Co., Ltd. and its Subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the related Consolidated Statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three months then ended, and the related notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements including material accounting policy information (collectively referred to as the "Consolidated Financial Statements").

In our opinion, the said Consolidated Financial Statements were prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, interpretations and the statements of interpretation approved and released by the Financial Supervisory Commission, and thus presented fairly, in all material aspects, the consolidated financial position of A Plus Biotechnology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the consolidated financial performance and cash flow for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Basis of audit opinion

We concluded our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards. 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 were independent of A Plus Biotechnology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries in accordance with the Norms of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountants and fulfilled all other responsibilities thereunder. 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 refer to, based on our professional judgment, the most important matters for auditing the 2024 Consolidated Financial Statements of A Plus Biotechnology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries. These matters were addressed in the content of our Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide separate opinions on those matters.

Key audit matters of the 2024 Consolidated Financial Statements of A Plus Biotechnology

Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries are as follows:

Valuation of allowance for inventory valuation loss

Description

For the accounting policies relating to inventories, please refer to Note IV(XII) of the Consolidated Financial Statements. For significant accounting estimates and assumptions, please refer to Note V(II). For details of the inventory and allowance for decline in value, please refer to Note VI(IV).

The products of A Plus Biotechnology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries primarily comprise bone graft materials and other medical devices. As these medical devices are produced in small quantities and in a wide variety, and given the rapid pace of technological advancements in the medical industry—which may result in slower-than-expected turnover—together with price volatility driven by government policy, the risk of inventory impairment and obsolescence is relatively high. A Plus Biotechnology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries' inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. For inventories exceeding a specific aging threshold or individually identified as obsolete, net realizable value is determined based on historical experience of inventory turnover.

Because the determination of net realizable value for obsolete inventories involves significant management judgment and is subject to uncertainty, and given that inventories and their related allowance for decline in value have a material impact on the Financial Statements, we have determined that the evaluation of the allowance for decline in value of inventories is one of the key audit matters for the current year.

The corresponding audit procedures:

The principal audit procedures we performed in relation to the above key audit matter are summarized as follows:

1. Assessed the reasonableness and consistency of the Company's policy and procedures for recording the allowance for inventory valuation losses, taking into account the characteristics of the industry.
2. Obtained an understanding of the Company's warehouse management processes, reviewed its annual stocktaking plan, and participated in the year-end physical inventory count to evaluate the effectiveness of management's identification and control of obsolete inventories.
3. Verified the accuracy of the aging reports used for identifying obsolete inventories, including confirming that inventory movements were recorded in the appropriate aging

categories, and obtained supporting documentation for management's assessment of obsolete products to confirm the reasonableness of the related allowance.

4. Reviewed the appropriateness of the basis used to estimate net realizable value, including sampling to verify the accuracy of sales and purchase prices, and recalculated the allowance for inventory valuation losses to assess its reasonableness.

Other Matters – Parent Company Only Financial Statements

A Plus Biotechnology Co., Ltd. has also prepared parent company only Financial Statements for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, on which we have issued unqualified audit opinions. These Financial Statements have been provided for reference purposes.

Responsibilities of Management and Those in Charge with Governance of the Consolidated Financial Statements

The management was responsible for preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements with fair presentation in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, interpretations and the statements of interpretation approved and released by the Financial Supervisory Commission and maintaining the necessary internal control related to preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements to ensure that the Consolidated Financial Statements were free of material misstatement due to fraud or errors.

During preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements, the management was also responsible for evaluating A Plus Biotechnology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries' ability to continue as a going concern, disclosure of relevant matters and application of the going concern basis of accounting unless the management intended to make A Plus Biotechnology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries enter into liquidation or terminate its operations, or there was no other actual and feasible solutions other than liquidation or termination of its operations.

Those charged with governance (including number of the Audit Committee) are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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 auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the accounting principles will always detect a material misstatement in the Consolidated Financial Statements when it exists. misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these parent company only financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and maintain 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 Company's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in 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 to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the consolidated statements, including related notes, whether the consolidated statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a matter that achieves fair presentation.
6. We acquired sufficient and appropriate audit evidence of the financial information of the entities comprising the Group to provide opinions towards the consolidated financial

statements. We were responsible for instruction, supervision and conduct of the Group's audit cases, as well as the expression of the audit opinions for the Group.

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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine the key audit matters for the Audit of the Group 's 2024 Consolidated Financial Statements. We describe these matters in our auditor's 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 communications.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Taiwan

Huang, Chin-Lien

CPA

Hsu, Ming-Chuan

Approval No. from the Financial Supervisory Commission:
Jin-Guan-Zheng-Shen-Zi No. 1100348083
Jin-Guan-Zheng-Shen-Zi No. 1050029449

February 13, 2025

A Plus Biotechnology Co., Ltd. and its Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheet
December 31, 2024 and 2023

Unit: NT$ thousand

	Assets	Notes	December 31, 2024 Amount	%	December 31, 2023 Amount	%
	Current assets					
1100	Cash and Cash Equivalents	VI(I)	$ 360,968	31	$ 319,066	30
1136	Financial assets at amortized cost - current	VI(I) (II), VIII and IX	31,000	3	1,000	-
1150	Net notes receivable	VI(III)	5,569	-	-	-
1170	Net accounts receivable	VI(III)	178,965	15	141,623	13
1180	Net accounts receivable – related parties	VI(III) and VII	-	-	42	-
1200	Other receivables		-	-	22	-
1220	Current tax assets		-	-	2,086	-
130X	Inventory	VI(IV)	286,939	24	283,761	27
1410	Prepayments		29,255	3	17,487	2
1470	Other current assets	VIII	4,153	-	4,488	-
11XX	**Total current assets**		896,849	76	769,575	72
	Non-current assets					
1600	Property, plant, and equipment	VI(V) and VIII	237,096	20	244,604	23
1755	Right-of-use assets	VI(VI)	14,818	1	14,413	1
1780	Intangible assets	VI(VII)	6,506	1	8,241	1
1840	Deferred tax assets	VI(XXV)	12,661	1	31,235	3
1900	Other non-current assets	VIII	9,384	1	3,255	-
15XX	**Total non-current assets**		280,465	24	301,748	28
1XXX	**Total assets**		$ 1,177,314	100	$ 1,071,323	100

(continued)

A Plus Biotechnology Co., Ltd. and its Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheet
December 31, 2024 and 2023

Unit: NT$ thousand

			December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Liabilities and equity	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current liabilities					
2130	Contract liabilities – current	VI(XVII)	$ 914	-	$ 1,487	-
2150	Notes payable		5	-	100	-
2170	Accounts payable		39,396	3	28,804	3
2200	Other payables	VI(VIII)	83,995	7	60,195	5
2230	Current tax liabilities		2,954	-	19,561	2
2280	Lease liabilities - current	VI(VI)	8,070	1	8,641	1
2320	Long-term liabilities due within one year or one operating cycle	VI(X), VII and VIII	4,721	1	4,775	-
2399	Other current liabilities - others	VI(IX)	23,254	2	19,265	2
21XX	**Total current liabilities**		163,309	14	142,828	13
	Non-current liabilities					
2540	Long-term loan	VI(X), VII and VIII	87,199	7	93,830	9
2550	Liability reserve - non-current		936	-	934	-
2570	Deferred tax liabilities	VI(XXV)	8	-	-	-
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current	VI(VI)	6,817	1	5,788	1
25XX	**Total non-current liabilities**		94,960	8	100,552	10
2XXX	**Total liabilities**		258,269	22	243,380	23
	Equity					
	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company					
	Capital Stock	VI(XIII)				
3110	Capital stock - common shares		304,710	26	304,710	28
	Capital Surplus	VI(XIV)				
3200	Capital Surplus		307,679	26	360,006	33
	Retained earnings	VI(XV)				
3310	Legal reserve		30,197	2	27,081	3
3350	Unappropriated earnings		269,851	23	149,954	14
	Other Equity Interest	VI(XVI)				
3400	Other Equity Interest		6,608	1	345	-
3500	Treasury stock	VI(XIII)	-	-	(14,153)	(1)
3XXX	**Total equity**		919,045	78	827,943	77
	Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognized contractual commitments	IX				
	Significant Subsequent Events	XI				
3X2X	**Total liabilities and equity**		$ 1,177,314	100	$ 1,071,323	100

The enclosed notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of this consolidated financial report. Please refer to the notes.

Chairperson: Sih-Ming Li Manager: Hsiang-Wei Lo Accounting Supervisor: Pei-Jun Ke

A Plus Biotechnology Co., Ltd. and its Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
January 1 to December 31, 2024 and 2023

Unit: NT$ thousand
(except earnings (losses) per share expressed in NTD)

	Items	Notes	2024 Amount	2024 %	2023 Amount	2023 %
4000	Operating revenue	VI(XVII) and VII	$ 769,591	100	$ 675,047	100
5000	Operating cost	VI(IV) (XVIII) (XXIII)(XXIV)	(234,813)	(30)	(214,373)	(32)
5950	Operating gross profit		534,778	70	460,674	68
	Operating expenses	VI (XXIII)(XXIIII) and VII				
6100	Selling expenses		(173,549)	(23)	(136,698)	(20)
6200	Administrative expense		(125,604)	(16)	(96,732)	(14)
6300	R&D expenses		(53,344)	(7)	(59,538)	(9)
6450	Expected profit (loss) from credit impairment	XII(II)	178	-	(166)	-
6000	Total operating expenses		(352,319)	(46)	(293,134)	(43)
6900	Operating profit		182,459	24	167,540	25
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest income	VI(XIX)	2,265	-	1,710	-
7010	Other revenue	VI(XX)	4,074	-	881	-
7020	Other profits and losses	VI(XXI)	948	-	(164,388)	(24)
7050	Financial costs	VI(XXII)	(2,190)	-	(2,705)	(1)
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		5,097	-	(164,502)	(25)
7900	**Net profit before tax**		187,556	24	3,038	-
7950	Income tax expense	VI(XXV)	(36,500)	(5)	(14,343)	(2)
8200	**Net profits (losses) for current term**		$ 151,056	19	($ 11,305)	(2)
	Other comprehensive income					
	Titles that could be reclassified as profit (loss) accounts in the future					
8361	Exchange differences from translation of foreign operations' Financial Statements	VI(XVI)	$ 6,263	1	($ 3,276)	-
8300	**Other comprehensive income (net)**		$ 6,263	1	($ 3,276)	-
8500	**Total Amount of Comprehensive Income for current period**		$ 157,319	20	($ 14,581)	(2)
	Net profit attributable to:					
8610	Shareholders of the parent company		$ 151,056	19	($ 11,305)	(2)
	Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
8710	Shareholders of the parent company		$ 157,319	20	($ 14,581)	(2)
	Earnings (losses) per share	VI(XXVI)				
9750	Basic earnings (loss) per share		$ 4.99		($ 0.37)	
9850	Diluted earnings (loss) per share		$ 4.97		($ 0.37)	

The enclosed notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of this consolidated financial report. Please refer to the notes.

Chairperson: Sih-Ming Li　　Manager: Hsiang-Wei Lo　　Accounting Supervisor: Pei-Jun Ke

A Plus Biotechnology Co., Ltd. and its Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
January 1 to December 31, 2024 and 2023

Unit: NT$ thousand

		Equity attributable to owners of the parent company									
			Capital surplus				Retained earnings				
	Notes	Capital stock - common shares	Share premium from issuance	Capital surplus - Treasury stock transfer	Difference between the actual acquisition or disposal price and the carrying amount of subsidiary	Capital surplus - Employee stock option	Legal Reserve	Unappropriated earnings	Exchange differences from translation of foreign operations' financial statements	Treasury stock	Total
2023											
Balance as of January 1, 2023		$ 304,710	$ 358,548	$ -	$ 1,458	$ -	$ 22,511	$ 186,957	$ 3,621	$ -	$ 877,805
Net losses for current term		-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,305)	-	-	(11,305)
Other comprehensive income in the current period	VI(XVI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,276)	-	(3,276)
Total combined gains or losses for the current term		-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,305)	(3,276)	-	(14,581)
2022 Appropriation and Distribution of Earnings	VI(XV)										
Legal Reserve		-	-	-	-	-	4,570	(4,570)	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	(21,128)	-	-	(21,128)
Repurchase of treasury stock	VI(XIII)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14,153)	(14,153)
Balance as of December 31, 2023		$ 304,710	$ 358,548	$ -	$ 1,458	$ -	$ 27,081	$ 149,954	$ 345	($ 14,153)	$ 827,943
2024											
Balance on January 1, 2024		$ 304,710	$ 358,548	$ -	$ 1,458	$ -	$ 27,081	$ 149,954	$ 345	($ 14,153)	$ 827,943
Net profits for current term		-	-	-	-	-	-	151,056	-	-	151,056
Other comprehensive income in the current period	VI(XVI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,263	-	6,263
Total Amount of Comprehensive Income for current period		-	-	-	-	-	-	151,056	6,263	-	157,319
2023 Appropriation and Distribution of Earnings	VI(XV)										
Legal Reserve		-	-	-	-	-	3,116	(3,116)	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	(28,043)	-	-	(28,043)
Distribution of cash dividends from capital surplus	VI(XIV)(XV)	-	(53,451)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(53,451)
Repurchase of treasury stock	VI(XIII))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16,250)	(16,250)
Share-based payment	VI(XII)(XIII)(XIV)	-	-	-	-	1,203	-	-	-	-	1,203
Employee share option exercise	VI(XIII)(XIV)	-	-	1,124	-	(1,203)	-	-	-	30,403	30,324
Balance as of December 31, 2024		$ 304,710	$ 305,097	$ 1,124	$ 1,458	$ -	$ 30,197	$ 269,851	$ 6,608	$ -	$ 919,045

The enclosed notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of this consolidated financial report. Please refer to the notes.

Chairperson: Sih-Ming Li   Manager: Hsiang-Wei Lo   Accounting Supervisor: Pei-Jun Ke

A Plus Biotechnology Co., Ltd. and its Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
January 1 to December 31, 2024 and 2023

Unit: NT$ thousand

	Notes	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit before tax for the period		$ 187,556	$ 3,038
Adjustments			
Income and expenses			
Expected (profit) loss from credit impairment	VI(XXIII)	(178)	166
Depreciation expense	VI(V)(VI)(XXIII)	23,623	22,456
Amortization expenses	VI(VII)(XXIII)	3,074	3,924
Loss on disposal of property, plant, and equipment	VI(XXI)	12	-
Property, Plant and Equipment reclassified as Overheads	VI(V)	804	-
Employee remuneration cost	VI(XII)(XXIV)	1,203	-
Interest income	VI(XIX)	(2,265)	(1,710)
Interest expenditure	VI(XXII)	3,188	2,705
Goodwill impairment loss	VI(VII)(XXI)	-	164,464
Changes in operating assets/ liabilities			
Net changes in assets related to operating activities			
Notes receivable		(5,569)	1,555
Accounts receivable		(36,756)	2,853
Accounts receivable – related parties		42	(25)
Other receivables		22	-
Inventory		(3,818)	9,268
Prepayments		(11,736)	6,509
Other current assets		(98)	966
Other non-current assets		2,460	-
Net changes in liabilities related to operating activities			
Contract liabilities – current		(617)	(5,215)
Notes payable		(95)	(108)
Accounts payable		10,593	(10,481)
Other payables		23,503	(7,910)
Other current liabilities		71	390
Cash inflow from operating activities		195,019	192,845
Interest received		2,265	1,710
Interest paid		(3,188)	(2,694)
Income tax refund		2,086	957
Income tax paid		(35,226)	(33,714)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		160,956	159,104

(continued)

A Plus Biotechnology Co., Ltd. and its Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
January 1 to December 31, 2024 and 2023

Unit: NT$ thousand

	Notes	2024	2023
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of financial assets at amortized cost		($ 30,000)	$ -
Acquisition of property, plant, and equipment	VI(XXVII)	(7,370)	(8,633)
Acquisition of intangible assets	VI(VIII)	(265)	(425)
Increase in prepayments for equipment		(1,500)	(747)
Decrease in refundable deposits		90	4,956
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(39,045)	(4,849)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Increase in deposits received	VI(XXVIII)	3,255	1,272
Repayments of long-term borrowings	VI(XXVIII)	(6,685)	(25,663)
Lease principal repayment	VI(XXVIII)	(9,639)	(9,507)
Payment of cash dividends	VI(XV)	(81,494)	(21,128)
Cost of repurchasing treasury stock	VI(XIII)	(16,250)	(14,153)
Employee share option exercise	VI(XIII)	30,324	-
Net cash outflow from financing activities		(80,489)	(69,179)
Exchange rate impact		480	(3,697)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents in the current period		41,902	81,379
Cash and cash equivalents balance – beginning of period		319,066	237,687
Cash and cash equivalents balance – end of period		$ 360,968	$ 319,066

The enclosed notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of this consolidated financial report. Please refer to the notes.

Chairperson: Sih-Ming Li　　Manager: Hsiang-Wei Lo　　Accounting Supervisor: Pei-Jun Ke

A Plus Biotechnology Co., Ltd. and its Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
2024 and 2023

Unit: NT$ thousand
(unless otherwise specified)

I. Company History

A Plus Biotechnology Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as the “Company”) was established in the Republic of China. The principal activity of the Company and its subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as the “Group”) is the manufacturing and wholesale of medical devices such as bone material. The Company's shares became publicly available following the effective date of the public offering on August 16, 2022, and were listed on the over-the-counter market on January 6, 2023.

II. Financial Report Approval Date and Procedures

The Consolidated Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors and released on February 13, 2025.

III. Application of New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations

(I) The impact of the new and amended IFRSs approved and released by the Financial Supervisory Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "FSC") is included.

The following table sets forth the standards and interpretations for the new issues, amendments, and revisions of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) recognized and issued into effect by the FSC for application in 2024:

New, Revised and Amended Standards or interpretation	Effective Date Issued by IASB
Amendments to IFRS No. 16 “Lease Liabilities in a Sale and Leaseback”	January 1, 2024
Amendment to IAS No. 1 “Classification of Current or Non-Current Liabilities”	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS No. 1 “Non-current liabilities with contractual clauses”	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 “Supplier Finance Arrangements”	January 1, 2024

The Group has assessed that the above standards and interpretations have no material influence on the Group’s financial position and financial performance.

(II) The impact of not adopting newly issued or amended IFRSs approved by the FSC.

The following table sets forth the new issues, amendments, and revisions of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) recognized by the FSC for application in 2025:

New, Revised and Amended Standards or Interpretations	Effective Date Issued by IASB
Amendment to IAS No. 21 “Lack of Convertibility”	January 1, 2025

The Group has assessed that the above standards and interpretations have no material influence on the Group’s financial position and financial performance.

(III) The impact of the IFRSs issued by the IASB but not yet approved by the FSC

The following table sets forth the newly issued, amended, and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) that have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) but have not yet been approved by the FSC:

New, Revised and Amended Standards or Interpretations	Effective Date Issued by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments”	January 1, 2026
Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – “Contracts Involving Natural Power Sources”	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS No. 10 and IAS No. 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”	To be decided by the IASB
IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IFRS 17 – Initial application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – Comparative Information	January 1, 2023
IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Statements”	January 1, 2027
IFRS 19 “Disclosure of Subsidiaries without Public Accountability”	January 1, 2027
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards — Volume 11	January 1, 2026

The Group has assessed that the standards and interpretations above have no material influence on the Group's financial position and financial performance, except for the following:

IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Statements”

IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Statements” has replaced IAS 1 and updated the framework of the statement of comprehensive income, and added the disclosure of management performance measurement, and strengthened the summary and division principles applied to the main Financial Statements and notes.

IV. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The main accounting policies adopted for the preparation of these Consolidated Financial Statements are as follows. Unless otherwise stated, these policies apply consistently throughout the reporting period.

(I) Statement of compliance

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC (collectively, the "IFRSs").

(II) Basis of preparation

1. The Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared based on historical cost.
2. The preparation of financial reports in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of some important accounting estimates. In the application of the Group's accounting policies, management's judgment is also required, particularly for items involving high degrees of judgment or complexity, or items involving significant assumptions and estimates in the Consolidated Financial Statements. Please refer to Note V for details.

(III) Basis of consolidation

1. Principles of preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements
   (1) The Group consolidates all subsidiaries into the Consolidated Financial Statements. A subsidiary is an entity (including a structured entity) that is controlled by the Group. Control exists when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are included in the Consolidated Financial Statements from the date on which control is obtained and are excluded from consolidation from the date on which control is lost.
   (2) Intra-group transactions, balances, and unrealized gains or losses are eliminated in full. Where necessary, the accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted to align with those adopted by the Group. Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the parent and to non-controlling interests.
   (3) The total comprehensive income is attributed to the owners of the parent and to

non-controlling interests, even if this results in a deficit balance for non-controlling interests.

(4) Changes in the Group’s ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control (transactions with non-controlling interests) are accounted for as equity transactions and are treated as transactions with owners in their capacity as owners. The difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity.

2. Subsidiaries included in the Consolidated Financial Statements

Name of the investing company	Subsidiary name	Business nature	Shareholding December 31, 2024	Shareholding December 31, 2023	Description
A Plus Biotechnology Co., Ltd. (A Plus Biotechnology)	A Plus(Cayman) Holding Inc.	Holding company	100%	100%	Note 3
A Plus(Cayman) Holding Inc.	A Plus(Samoa) Holding Inc.	Holding company	-	-	Note 2
A Plus(Samoa) Holding Inc.	A Plus (Shanghai) Trading Co., Ltd.	Sales of medical devices	-	-	Note 1, 4
A Plus(Cayman) Holding Inc.	A Plus (Shanghai) Trading Co., Ltd.	Sales of medical devices	100%	100%	Note 1, 4

Note 1: To restructure the investment framework, on June 21, 2023, the Company’s subsidiary, A Plus (Cayman) Holding Inc., and its sub-subsidiary, A Plus (Samoa) Holding Inc., entered into a share transfer agreement whereby A Plus (Cayman) Holding Inc. would hold 100% equity interest in A Plus (Shanghai) Trading Co., Ltd. The equity transfer registration was completed on July 20, 2023.

Note 2: A Plus (Samoa) Holding Inc. ceased operations on July 31, 2023, and its company registration was cancelled on August 17, 2023.

Note 3: On December 28, 2023, the Board of Directors of A Plus (Cayman) Holding Inc. resolved to reduce capital by US$4,467 thousand to offset accumulated losses. This resulted in the cancellation of 22,334,370 issued shares and a reduction in paid-in capital to US$5,006 thousand, divided into 25,029,267 shares. The capital reduction process has been completed.

Note 4: On December 28, 2023, the Board of Directors of A Plus (Shanghai) Trading Co., Ltd. resolved to reduce capital by RMB 28,000 thousand to offset accumulated losses, resulting in paid-in capital of RMB 42,206 thousand. The capital reduction process was completed on February 29, 2024.

3. Subsidiaries not included in the Consolidated Financial Statements: None.

4. Adjustments for subsidiaries with different reporting periods: None.
5. Significant restrictions: None.
6. Subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests: None.

(IV) Currency translation

Items included in the Financial Statements of each entity in the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency). The Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company.

1. Foreign currency transactions and balances
   (1) Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency at the spot exchange rate on the transaction or measurement date. Exchange differences arising from the settlement or retranslation of such transactions are recognized in profit or loss for the period.
   (2) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the closing exchange rate on the reporting date, and the resulting exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.
   (3) Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss are translated at the closing exchange rate on the reporting date, with resulting exchange differences recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are translated at the closing exchange rate, with exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income. Non-monetary items not measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the initial transaction.
   (4) All exchange gains and losses are presented in “Other profits and losses” in the statement of profit or loss.
2. Exchange of foreign operating institutions
   (1) For all group entities, associates and joint arrangements whose functional currency is different from the presentation currency, their operating results and financial position are translated into the presentation currency in the following manner:
      A. Assets and liabilities presented in each balance sheet are translated at the closing exchange rate on the balance sheet date;
      B. Income and expenses presented in each statement of comprehensive income are translated at the average exchange rate for the period; and
      C. All exchange differences arising from the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(2) When a foreign operation that is partially disposed of or sold is a subsidiary, the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is re-attributed to the non-controlling interests of that foreign operation. However, when the Group, despite retaining part of the equity interest in the former subsidiary, has lost control over the foreign operation, the transaction is accounted for as a disposal of the entire equity interest in the foreign operation.

(V) Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

1. Assets that meet any of the following conditions are classified as current assets:

   (1) Expected to be realized in the normal operating cycle, or intended to be sold or consumed.
   (2) Held primarily for trading purposes.
   (3) Expected to be realized within twelve months after the balance sheet date.
   (4) Cash or cash equivalents, except for those restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability at least twelve months after the balance sheet date.

   The Group classifies all assets that do not meet the above conditions as non-current.

2. Liabilities that meet any of the following conditions are classified as current liabilities:

   (1) Expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle.
   (2) Held primarily for trading purposes.
   (3) Expected to be settled within twelve months after the balance sheet date.
   (4) Do not have the right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

   The Group classifies all liabilities that do not meet the above conditions as non-current.

(VI) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents refer to short-term and highly liquid investments that can be converted into fixed amounts of cash at any time with little risk of changes in value. Time deposits that meet the aforementioned definition and are held for the purpose of fulfilling short-term cash commitments in operations are classified as cash equivalents.

(VII) Financial assets at amortized cost

1. Refers to those who meet the following conditions:

   (1) The financial asset is held under the business model to collect the contractual cash flow.
   (2) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to a cash flow on a specific date, which is solely the payment of the principal and the interest on the principal

amount outstanding.

2. The Group adopts trade date accounting for financial assets at amortized cost in conformity with general practice.
3. The Group measures at fair value plus transaction costs at initial recognition; subsequently, the effective interest method is adopted to recognize interest revenue and impairment loss through the amortization procedure during the period; also, gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss at the time of derecognition.
4. Due to the short holding period, the fixed deposits held by the Group that do not conform to cash equivalents have a material discounting effect and are therefore measured by the investment amount.

(VIII) Accounts and notes receivable

1. The accounts and notes representing the right to receive consideration for the transfer of goods or services without any conditions as agreed in the Contract.
2. For short-term accounts receivable and notes receivable with unpaid interest, as the effect of discounting is immaterial, the Group measures them based on the original invoice amount.

(IX) Impairment of financial assets

At each balance sheet date, for financial assets at amortized cost and accounts receivable that contain a significant financing component, the Group takes into account all reasonable and supportable information (including forward-looking information). If the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses; if the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses. For accounts receivable or contract assets that do not contain a significant financing component, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

(X) Derecognition of financial assets

When the Group's contractual rights to receive cash flows from financial assets expire, the financial assets will be derecognized.

(XI) Lessee's lease transaction – operating lease

The income from operating leases, after deducting any incentives given to the lessee, is amortized and recognized as current profit or loss over the lease term in accordance with the straight-line method.

(XII) Inventory

Inventory is measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value, and cost is determined by the weighted average method. The cost of finished goods and work-in-progress includes raw materials, direct labor, other direct costs, and production overheads (allocated according to normal production capacity, but not including borrowing costs). If the cost is lower than the net realizable value, the item-by-item comparison method is adopted. The net realizable value refers to the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs needed to complete the sale.

(XIII) Property, plant, and equipment

1. Property, Plant and Equipment are recorded at cost, and relevant interest during the acquisition period is capitalized.
2. Subsequent costs are included in the carrying amount of assets or recognized as an independent asset only when future economic benefits related to the item are probable to flow into the Group, and the cost of the item can be reliably measured. The carrying amount of the replaced part shall be recognized. All other maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss when incurred.
3. The subsequent measurement of property, plant and equipment is based on the cost model. Except for land, which is not depreciated, other items are depreciated using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives. If the components of property, plant and equipment are material, they are depreciated separately.
4. At the end of each financial year, the Group reviews the residual value, useful life, and depreciation method of each asset. If expectations differ from previous estimates or if there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits, the changes are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates under IAS 8 “Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.” The useful lives of assets are as follows:

Houses and buildings (including attached equipment)	8-50 years
Machinery and equipment	3-10 years
Office equipment	3-5 years
Other equipment	3-5 years
Leasehold improvements	2-5 years

(XIV) Lessee's lease transaction - right-of-use assets/lease liabilities

1. Leased assets are recognized as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the date they are available for use by the Group. When the lease contract is a short-term lease or a

lease of a low-value underlying asset, the lease payment is recognized as an expense over the lease term by the straight-line method.

2. Lease liabilities are recognized at the present value of the lease payments that have not been paid on the inception of the lease, which is discounted at the Group's incremental borrowing rate of interest. Lease payments include fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable.

   Subsequently, the interest method is used to measure at amortized cost, and interest expenses are recognized during the lease term. When the lease term or lease payment changes due to a contract modification, the lease liabilities will be reassessed and the right-of-use asset will be re-measured.

3. Right-of-use assets are recognized at cost on the Inception of the Lease date, including:

   (1) The initial measurement of lease liabilities;
   (2) Any lease payment paid on or before the commencement date;
   (3) Any initial direct cost incurred; and
   (4) Estimated cost for the dismantling, removal of the underlying asset, and restoration of the location, or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

   Subsequently, the cost model is adopted for measurement. Depreciation expense is recognized when the useful life of the right-of-use asset expires or the lease term expires, whichever comes first. When the lease liabilities are re-evaluated, the right-of-use asset will be adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities.

(XV) <u>Intangible assets</u>

1. Computer software

   Recognized at cost, amortized using the straight-line method over a useful life of 3 to 10 years.

2. Royalty

   Recognized at acquisition cost and amortized over 10 years in accordance with the contract.

3. Patent rights

   Recognized at cost, amortized using the straight-line method over a useful life of 10 to 15 years.

4. Goodwill

   Goodwill is generated by the acquisition method of business combination.

(XVI) Impairment loss of non-financial assets

1. The Group estimates the recoverable amount of assets with signs of impairment on the balance sheet date. When the recoverable amount falls below the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized. The recoverable amount refers to the higher of the fair value of an asset less costs of disposal or its value in use. Except for goodwill, when the impairment loss of assets previously recognized no longer exists or is reduced, the impairment loss is reversed. However, the increase in the asset's carrying amount shall not exceed its carrying amount had no impairment loss been recognized, net of depreciation or amortization.
2. Regularly estimate the recoverable amount of goodwill. When the recoverable amount falls below the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized. The impairment loss on goodwill impairment is not reversed in subsequent years.
3. Goodwill is allocated to the CGUs for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is based on the identification of the operating segments, and the goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating unit or cash-generating unit group expected to benefit from the business combination that generated the goodwill.

(XVII) Loan

Refers to long-term and short-term borrowings from Banks. The Group measures at fair value less transaction costs at initial recognition, and subsequently, any difference between the price after deducting transaction costs and the redemption value is recognized as interest expense in profit or loss over the period using the effective interest method in accordance with the amortization procedure.

(XVIII) Accounts and notes payable

1. Refers to debt incurred for the purchase of raw materials, goods, or services, and notes payable arising from business and non-business activities.
2. For short-term accounts and notes payable with unpaid interest, as the effect of discounting is immaterial, the Group measures them at the original invoice amount.

(XIX) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognizes financial liabilities when contractual obligations are fulfilled, canceled, or expired.

(XX) Liability reserve

The reserve for liabilities due to past events is recognized when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the present legal or constructive obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. The measurement of the liability reserve is based on the best estimate of the present value required to settle the obligation on the balance sheet date. The discount rate is the pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market's assessment of the time value of money and the specific risk of the liability. The amortization of the discount is recognized as an interest expense. No liability reserve may be recognized for future losses.

(XXI) Employee Welfare

1. Short-term employee benefits

   Short-term employee benefits are measured by the non-cash amount expected to be paid and recognized as an expense when the related services are provided.

2. Pension

   Defined contribution pension plan

   For the defined contribution plan, the amount of pension fund appropriated based on the accrual basis is recognized as current pension cost. The prepaid contribution is recognized as an Asset to the extent it is refundable in cash or reduces future payments.

3. Termination benefits

   Termination benefits are benefits provided upon the termination of an employee's employment before normal retirement date, either when the employment is terminated by the company or when the employee accepts the company's benefits offer in exchange for termination of employment. The Group recognizes the expenses when it cannot revoke the offer of termination benefits or upon recognition of related restructuring costs, whichever comes first. Benefits not expected to be completely paid off within 12 months of the balance sheet date should be discounted.

4. Employee remuneration and director remuneration

   The remuneration to employees and directors is recognized as an expense and a liability when there is a legal or constructive obligation and the amount can be reasonably estimated. In case of any difference between the actual value distributed and the estimated value later, it will be handled as changes in accounting estimates.

(XXII) Share-based Payment to employees

The share-based payment arrangement for equity-settled shares is measured at the fair value of the equity instrument granted on the grant date to measure the labor service provided by the employees, and is recognized as the remuneration cost in the vesting period, and equity is adjusted accordingly. The fair value of equity instruments should reflect the impact of market price vesting conditions and non-vested conditions. The remuneration cost recognized is adjusted according to the expected number of rewards that meet the service conditions and the non-market price vesting conditions until the amount recognized ultimately is based on the vested amount on the vesting date.

(XXIII) Income tax

1. Income tax expense includes current and deferred tax. Except for the income tax related to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, income tax is recognized in profit or loss.
2. The Group calculates the current income tax based on the statutory or substantively enacted tax rate in the country where it is operating and generating taxable income as of the balance sheet date. The management is responsible for periodically evaluating the status of income tax returns in accordance with applicable income tax laws and regulations, and for estimating income tax liabilities based on expected taxes payable to the tax authorities as applicable. The income tax on undistributed earnings shall be added in accordance with the Income Tax Act. The income tax expense for undistributed earnings shall be recognized in the year following the earnings generation year after the earnings distribution proposal is approved by the shareholders' meeting.
3. Deferred tax is recognized in accordance with the balance sheet method based on the temporary difference between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount on the consolidated balance sheet. Deferred income tax liabilities arising from the initial recognition of goodwill shall not be recognized. If the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction (excluding a business combination), and the transaction does not affect accounting profit or taxable profit (tax loss), and no deductible temporary difference is generated, then it shall not be recognized. If the temporary difference generated from the investment in subsidiaries is controllable by the Group, and the temporary difference is probable not to be reversed in the foreseeable future, it will not be recognized. Deferred tax is based on the tax rate (tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date, and that are expected to apply when the deferred tax assets are realized or deferred tax liabilities are settled.
4. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which to offset the temporary differences, and both recognized and unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed on each balance sheet date.

(XXIV) Capital Stock

1. Ordinary shares are classified as equity. The incremental cost directly attributable to the issuance of new shares or share options is deducted by the net amount after income tax and listed in equity as a deduction from payment.
2. When the Company repurchases issued shares, the consideration paid for the repurchase includes any directly attributable incremental costs, which are recognized as a deduction in shareholders' equity, net of tax. If the repurchase of shares is followed by a subsequent issuance, the difference between the consideration received and the carrying amount, after deducting any directly attributable incremental costs and income tax effect, is recognized as an adjustment to shareholders' equity.

(XXV) Dividend distribution

Cash dividends distributed to the Company's shareholders are recognized as liabilities in the Financial Statements when the Board of Directors decides to distribute them.

(XXVI) Recognition of revenue

Sales income

The Group manufactures and sells medical equipment-related products. Revenue is the fair value of the consideration received or receivable from the sale of products to external customers in the normal course of operating activities, presented as the net amount after deduction of tax, sales returns, quantity discounts and allowances. Sales revenue is recognized when control of the product is transferred to the customer, that is, when the product is delivered to the customer, the customer has discretion over the product, and the Group has no unperformed performance obligation that may affect the customer's acceptance of the product. When the product is delivered to the designated location, the risk of obsolescence and loss has been transferred to the Customer, and the Customer accepts the product according to the Contract, or if objective evidence proves that all acceptance criteria have been met, delivery is deemed to have occurred.

Service revenues

The Group provides technical support services. Revenue recognition for labor services occurs when the performance obligation is fulfilled.

(XXVII) Operating Segments

The information of the Group's Operating Segments is reported in a consistent manner with the internal management report provided to the Chief operating decision maker. The key operating decision maker is responsible for allocating resources to operating segments and assessing their performance. After identifying that the key operating decision maker of the

Group is the Board of Directors.

V. Sources of uncertainties to significant account judgments, estimates, and assumptions

When the Group prepares the Consolidated Financial Statements, management has used its judgment to determine the adopted Accounting policies, and has made Accounting estimates and assumptions based on the reasonable expectations of future events based on the situation on the Balance Sheet date. The material accounting estimates and assumptions made may differ from actual results. Historical experience and other factors will be considered for continuous evaluation and adjustment. These estimates and assumptions may lead to material adjustments in the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the next financial year. Please refer to the description of material accounting judgments, estimates, and assumptions uncertainty below:

(I) Key judgments in adopting accounting policy

None.

(II) Key accounting estimates and assumptions

Valuation of inventories

Since inventory must be priced at the lower of cost or net realizable value, the Group must exercise judgment and estimate to determine the net realizable value of inventories on the balance sheet date. As medical technology continues to evolve, potentially leading to slower-than-expected product depletion, and merchandise prices are also subject to fluctuations due to government policies, inventory valuation losses and the risk of obsolescence are higher. The Group evaluates the amount of inventories on the balance sheet date for normal consumption, obsolescence, or lack of market sales value, and offsets the inventory cost to net realizable value. The inventory valuation is mainly based on estimated product demand within a specific future period, so material changes may occur.

As of December 31, 2024, the carrying amount of the Group's inventories amounted to $286,939.

VI. Summary of Significant Accounting Items

(I) Cash and Cash Equivalents

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cash on hand and working capital	$ 249	$ 225
Demand deposits	329,341	287,199
Check deposits	178	442
Time deposit	31,200	31,200
Total	$ 360,968	$ 319,066

1. The credit quality of the financial institutions with which the Group transacts is good, and the Group transacts with several financial institutions to diversify credit risk. The probability of default is expected to be very low.
2. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group's cash and cash equivalents restricted in use due to providing a guarantee letter to the Customs Bureau for import goods under the post-amortization cost method were both $1,000, classified as financial assets at amortized cost – current. Please refer to Note VI(II), VIII and IX.

(II) Financial assets at amortized cost – current

Items	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
Current items:				
Restricted bank deposits	$	1,000	$	1,000
Time deposit with the original maturity date over three months		30,000		-
Total	$	31,000	$	1,000

1. The counterparties of the Group's investment in time deposits and restricted bank deposits are financial institutions with good credit quality, and the probability of default is expected to be very low.
2. For the financial assets at amortized cost pledged by the Group as collateral, please refer to Note VIII and IX.

(III) Notes and accounts receivable

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
Notes receivable	$	5,569	$	-
Accounts receivable	$	178,965	$	142,067
Less: Allowance for losses		-	(	444)
Subtotal		178,965		141,623
Accounts receivable – related parties		-		42
Total	$	178,965	$	141,665

1. The aging analysis of accounts receivable (including related parties) and notes receivable is as follows:

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable
Not overdue	$ 173,089	$ 5,569	$ 137,569	$ -
Within 90 days	5,876	-	4,096	-
91-180 days	-	-	-	-
Over 181 days	-	-	444	-
	$ 178,965	$ 5,569	$ 142,109	$ -

The above aging analysis is based on the number of past due days.

2. The balance of notes and accounts receivable (including related parties) as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 were generated from customer contracts. As of January 1, 2023, the balance of notes and accounts receivable (including related parties) from customer contracts was $1,584 and $145,060, respectively.

3. Without considering the collateral or other credit enhancements held, the maximum risk exposure that best represents the Group's notes receivable as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 was $5,569 and $0, respectively; the maximum risk exposure that best represents the Group's accounts receivable (including related parties) as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 was $178,965 and $141,665, respectively.

4. For the credit risk information of accounts receivable, please refer to Note XII(II).

(IV) Inventory

	December 31, 2024		
	Costs	Allowance for valuation losses	Book Value
Raw materials	$ 4,693	($ 4,246)	$ 447
Work in process	15,734	(27)	15,707
Finished goods	302,416	(69,893)	232,523
Inventory of goods	44,165	(5,903)	38,262
Total	$ 367,008	($ 80,069)	$ 286,939

	December 31, 2023		
	Costs	Allowance for valuation losses	Book Value
Raw materials	$ 4,853	($ 4,404)	$ 449
Work in process	16,815	(3,457)	13,358
Finished goods	320,954	(64,159)	256,795
Inventory of goods	18,903	(5,744)	13,159
Total	$ 361,525	($ 77,764)	$ $283,761

The cost of inventory recognized as expense by the Group in the current period:

	2024	2023
Cost of inventory sold	$ 226,495	$ 192,200
Inventory devaluation loss (gain from price recovery)	7,106	1,146
Inventory scrap loss	673	19,360
Inventory losses	1	-
	$ 234,275	$ 212,706

(V) Property, plant, and equipment

	2024							
	Land	Housing and construction	Machinery and equipment	Office equipment	Other equipment	Leasehold improvements	Unfinished construction	Total
January 1								
Costs	$ 117,343	$ 103,550	$ 7,652	$ 3,094	$ 36,093	$ 5,615	$ 13,475	$ 286,822
Accumulated depreciation	-	(6,655)	(4,990)	(1,295)	(25,486)	(3,792)	-	(42,218)
	$ 117,343	$ 96,895	$ 2,662	$ 1,799	$ 10,607	$ 1,823	$ 13,475	$ 244,604
January 1	$ 117,343	$ 96,895	$ 2,662	$ 1,799	$ 10,607	$ 1,823	$ 13,475	$ 244,604
Add	-	347	214	97	5,229	39	1,310	7,236
Reclassification (Note)	-	12,024	-	1,038	276	431	(14,573)	(804)
Disposal - Cost	-	-	(2,847)	(349)	(15,402)	(927)	-	(19,525)
Disposal - accumulated depreciation	-	-	2,847	349	15,385	927	-	1,508
Depreciation expense	-	(4,291)	(789)	(985)	(6,703)	(1,162)	-	(13,930)
Net exchange differences	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	7
December 31	$ 117,343	$ 104,975	$ 2,087	$ 1,949	$ 9,398	$ 1,132	$ 212	$ 237,096)
December 31								
Costs	$ 117,343	$ 115,921	$ 5,019	$ 3,880	$ 26,250	$ 5,185	$ 212	$ 273,810
Accumulated depreciation	-	(10,946)	(2,932)	(1,931)	(16,852)	(4,053)	-	(36,714)
	$ 117,343	$ 104,975	$ 2,087	$ 1,949	$ 9,398	$ 1,132	$ 212	$ 237,096

Note: The balance was transferred to overheads of $804.

	2023							
	Land	Housing and construction	Machinery and equipment	Office equipment	Other equipment	Leasehold improvements	Unfinished construction	Total
January 1								
Costs	$ 117,343	$ 103,211	$ 7,244	$ 3,678	$ 58,715	$ 6,586	$ 8,710	$ 305,496
Accumulated depreciation	-	(3,347)	(4,217)	(1,219)	(48,603)	(3,137)	-	(60,523)
	$ 117,343	$ 99,864	$ 3,027	$ 2,468	$ 10,112	$ 3,499	$ 8,710	$ 244,973
January 1	$ 117,343	$ 99,864	$ 3,027	$ 2,468	$ 10,112	$ 3,499	$ 8,710	$ 244,973
Add	-	339	371	111	3,266	-	3,571	7,658
Reclassification (Note)	-	-	37	-	2,853	-	(1,957)	4,847
Transfer	-	-	-	-	763	-	(763)	-
Disposal – Cost	-	-	-	(702)	(29,415)	(953)	-	(31,070)
Disposal - accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	702	29,415	953	-	31,070
Depreciation expense	-	(3,308)	(773)	(780)	(6,384)	(1,624)	-	(12,869)
Net exchange differences	-	-	-	-	(3)	(2)	-	(5)
December 31	$ 117,343	96,895	$ 2,662	$ 1,799	$ 10,607	$ 1,823	$ 13,475	$ 244,604)
December 31								
Costs	$ 117,343	$ 103,550	$ 7,652	$ 3,094	$ 36,093	$ 5,615	$ 13,475	$ 286,822
Accumulated depreciation	-	(6,655)	(4,990)	(1,295)	(25,486)	(3,792)	-	(42,218)
	$ 117,343	$ 96,895	$ 2,662	$ 1,799	$ 10,607	$ 1,823	$ 13,475	$ 244,604

Note: Reclassified from prepaid equipment (presented as "other non-current assets") to $4,847.

1. There were no capitalized costs of property, plant and equipment in 2024 and 2023.
2. For information on collateral secured by property, plant and equipment, please refer to Note VIII.

(VI) Lease transaction - Lessee

1. The underlying assets leased by the Group include offices, warehouses, and transportation equipment. The lease terms usually range from 2019 to 2026. Lease contracts are negotiated individually and contain various terms and conditions. Except that the leased Assets cannot be used as a loan guarantee, there are no other restrictions.
2. The lease term of the warehouse, parking space and transportation equipment rented by the Group does not exceed 12 months. The Underlying asset rented are office equipment.
3. The carrying amount of the right-of-use assets and the recognized depreciation expense are as follows:

	2024		
	Housing and construction	Transport Equipment	Total
January 1			
Costs	$ 22,623	$ 1,194	$ 23,817
Accumulated depreciation	(8,674)	(730)	(9,404)
	$ 13,949	$ 464	$ 14,413
January 1	$ 13,949	$ 464	$ 14,413
Add	9,944	-	9,944
Book value - cost	(14,055)	-	(14,055)
Book value - accumulated depreciation	14,055	-	14,055
Depreciation expenses	(9,283)	(410)	(9,693)
Net exchange differences	139	15	154
December 31	$ 14,749	$ 69	($ 14,818)
December 31	$ 18,789	$ 1,236	$ 20,025
Costs	(4,040)	(1,167)	(5,207)
Accumulated depreciation	$ 14,749	$ 69	$ 14,818

	2023		
	Housing and construction	Transport Equipment	Total
January 1			
Costs	$ 19,698	$ 1,350	$ 21,048
Accumulated depreciation	(6,019)	(375)	(6,394)
	$ 13,679	$ 975	$ 14,654
January 1	$ 13,679	$ 975	$ 14,654
Add	9,555	-	(9,555)
Lease modification	-	(96)	(96)
Book value - cost	(6,455)	-	(6,455)
Book value - accumulated depreciation	6,455	-	6,455
Depreciation expenses	(9,184)	(403)	(9,587)
Net exchange differences	(101)	(12)	(113)
December 31	$ 13,949	$ 464	($ 14,413)
December 31			
Costs	$ 22,623	$ 1,194	$ 23,817
Accumulated depreciation	(8,674)	(730)	(9,404)
	$ 13,949	$ 464	$ 14,413

4. Lease liabilities related to lease contracts are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Total lease liabilities	$ 14,887	$ 14,429
Due within one year (presented as "Lease liabilities - current" in the Financial Statements)	(8,070)	(8,641)
	$ 6,817	$ 5,788

5. The information on profit and loss items related to lease contracts is as follows:

	2024	2023
<u>Items affecting current profit or loss</u>		
Interest on lease liabilities	$ 250	$ 351
Expenses of short-term lease contracts	6,869	7,553
Low-value asset lease expenses	379	318

6. The total cash outflow from leases for the Group in2024 and 2023 were $17,137 and $17,729, respectively.

(VII) Intangible assets

	2024				
	Computer software	Royalty	Patent rights	Goodwill	Total
January 1					
Costs	$ 23,913	$ 456	$ 9,500	$ -	$ 33,869
Accumulated amortization	(19,986)	(456)	(5,186)	-	(25,628)
	$ 3,927	$ -	$ 4,314	$ -	$ 8,241
January 1	$ 3,927	$ -	$ 4,314	$ -	$ 8,241
Increase - from standalone acquisition	265	-	-	-	265
Reclassification (Note)	1,074	-	-	-	1,074
Book value - cost	(12,629)	(456)	-	-	(13,085)
Book value - accumulated amortization	12,629	456	-	-	13,085
Amortization expenses	(2,141)	-	(933)	-	(3,074)
December 31	$ 3,125	$ -	$ 3,381	$ -	$ 6,506
December 31					
Costs	$ 12,623	$ -	$ 9,500	$ -	$ 22,123
Accumulated amortization	(9,498)	-	(6,119)	-	(15,617)
	$ 3,125	$ -	$ 3,381	$ -	$ 6,506

Note: Reclassified from prepaid equipment (presented as "other non-current assets" in the statement) to $1,074.

	2023				
	Computer software	Royalty	Patent rights	Goodwill	Total
January 1					
Costs	$ 25,915	$ 456	$ 9,500	$ 164,464	$ 200,335
Accumulated amortization	(19,426)	(452)	(4,253)	-	(24,131)
	$ 6,489	$ 4	$ 5,247	$ 164,464	$ 176,204
January 1	$ 6,489	$ 4	5,247	$ 164,464	$ 176,204
Increase - from standalone acquisition	425	-	-	-	425
Book value - cost	(2,427)	-	-	-	(2,427)
Book value - accumulated amortization	2,427	-	-	-	2,427
Amortization expenses	(2,987)	4	(933)	-	(3,924)
Impairment loss	-	-	-	(164,464)	(164,464)
December 31	$ 3,927	$ -	$ 4,314	$ -	$ 8,241
December 31					
Costs	$ 23,913	$ 456	$ 9,500	$ -	$ 33,869
Accumulated amortization	(19,986)	(456)	(5,186)	-	(25,628)
	$ 3,927	$ -	$ 4,314	$ -	$ 8,241

1. The amortization of intangible assets is as follows:

	2024	2023
Selling expenses	$ 389	$ 349
Administrative Expense	886	912
R&D expenses	1,799	2,663
	$ 3,074	$ 3,924

2. Goodwill allocated to the Group's cash-generating unit identified by the operating segment:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
China	$ -	$ -

3. The impairment test of the Group's goodwill is to allocate the goodwill to the Group's cash-generating units, and the value in use is used as the basis for calculating the recoverable amount. The value in use is based on the cash flow of the five-year financial budget approved by management as the estimation basis, and the estimated growth rate of cash flows for periods beyond five years is used for calculation. In 2023, due to the business growth of the cash-generating unit not meeting expectations, and after assessing that the Group's recoverable amount was less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss of goodwill of $164,464 was recognized. The main assumptions used to calculate the value in use are as follows:

	December 31, 2023
Discounted rate	9.97%~13.97%
Growth rate	2.00%

Discount rate reflects the expected risks to the estimated operating revenue and assets, and is determined based on the weighted average cost of capital. The growth rate is calculated based on the forecast of the relevant industry's growth rate, and does not exceed the average long-term growth rate of the relevant industry. The other key assumptions used in the calculation of Value in use are related to the estimated Cash inflow and outflow, including the budget sales amount and gross profit rate. Management determines them based on their experience and Forecasts of market development.

(VIII) Other payables

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Salary and bonus payable	$ 43,654	$ 31,445
Remuneration to employees and directors payable	16,248	3,810
Business tax payables	7,048	6,188
Service fee payable	5,530	2,248
Equipment Payables	114	248
Other payables	11,401	16,256
	$ 83,995	$ 60,195

(IX) Other current liabilities

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Deposits received	$ 22,529	$ 18,624
Other	725	641
	$ 23,254	$ 19,265

(X) Long-term loan

Nature of loan	Duration and repayment terms of the loan	Interest rate range	Collateral	December 31, 2024
Borrowings repaid in installments				
Secured loan	From June 17, 2021 to June 17, 2041, with monthly interest payments; principal and interest are repaid in 240 equal installments commencing on July 17, 2021.	2.075%	Real estate	$ 91,920
Less: Long-term borrowings with maturity of less than one year.				(4,721)
				$ 87,199

Nature of loan	Duration and repayment terms of the loan	Interest rate range	Collateral	December 31, 2023
Borrowings repaid in installments				
Secured loan	From June 17, 2021 to June 17, 2041, with monthly interest payments; principal and interest are repaid in 240 equal installments commencing on July 17, 2021.	1.950%	Real estate	$ 98,605
Less: Long-term borrowings with maturity of less than one year				(4,775)
				$ 93,830

For the collateral provided for the long-term loan facility of the Group, please refer to Notes 7 and 8.

(XI) Pension

1. Since July 1, 2005, the Company has established a defined contribution pension plan in accordance with the "Labor Pension Act," applicable to employees of ROC nationality. For employees who choose to adopt the labor pension system under the "Labor Pension Act", the Company contributes 6% of their monthly salary to their individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The payment of employee pension is based on the employee's individual pension account and the amount of accumulated income, and is paid either monthly or as a lump sum.

   In 2024 and 2023, the Company recognized pension costs of $5,062 and $4,463, respectively, in accordance with the above-mentioned pension plan.

2. The subsidiary, A Plus (Shanghai) Trading Co., Ltd. contributes to the pension plan in accordance with the regulations of the People's Republic of China. Contributions are made monthly based on a certain percentage of the total salary of local employees. Each employee’s pension is managed and administered by the government. Aside from these monthly contributions, the Group has no further obligations. The contributions for 2024

and 2023 were $4,148 and $3,768, respectively.

(XII) Share-based payment

1. As of December 31, 2024, the Company's share-based payment arrangement is as follows:

Types of agreements	Grant date	Quantity granted (thousand units)	Vesting conditions
Transfer of treasury shares to employees	June 20, 2024	573	Vested immediately

2. The details of the above share-based payment arrangement are as follows:

	2024	
	Number of share options (thousand units)	Weighted Average Contract Price ($)
Beginning outstanding share options - January 1	-	$ -
Stock options granted in the current period	573	53.08
Execution of share options in the current period	(573)	53.08
Outstanding share options - as of December 31	-	-

3. The fair value of the share-based payment transaction on the grant date is estimated using the Black-Scholes option valuation model. The relevant information is as follows:

Agreement's type	Grant date	Stock price ($)	Performance price ($)	Expected volatility	Expected duration	Expected dividends	Risk-free interest rate	Fair value per unit ($)
Transfer of treasury shares to employees	June 20, 2024	$ 58.06	$ 53.08	20.38%	0.5 (years)	0.00%	1.34%	$ 2.1

4. The overheads generated from the share-based payment trans

5. actions are as follows:

	2024
Remuneration cost of employee stock options	$ 1,203

(XIII) Capital Stock

1. As of December 31, 2024, the Company's authorized capital was NT$800,000, divided into 80,000 thousand shares, with a paid-in capital of NT$304,710, and a par value of NT$10 per share. All the proceeds from the Company's issued shares have been collected.

   The outstanding shares of the Company's ordinary shares at the beginning and end of the period (in thousands of shares) are adjusted as follows:

	2024	2023
January 1	30,183	30,471
Employee share option exercise	573	-
Shares recovered	(285)	(288)
December 31	30,471	30,183

2. Treasury stock

(1) Reasons for the recovery of shares and the number of shares recovered:

		December 31, 2023	
Name of the holding company	Reason for recovery	Number of Shares	Book Value
The Company	Transfer of shares to employees	288 thousand shares	$ 14,153

(2) The changes in the Company's treasury shares are as follows:

	2024	2023
January 1	$ 14,153	$ -
Repurchase of treasury stock	16,250	14,153
Transfer of treasury stock - employee share option exercise	(30,403)	-
December 31	$ -	$ 14,153

(3) According to the Company Act, the percentage of shares repurchased by the Company shall not exceed 10% of the total number of issued shares, and the total amount of repurchase shall not exceed the sum of retained earnings plus realized capital surplus.

(4) The treasury stock held by the Company shall not be pledged and shall not be entitled to shareholder rights before transfer in accordance with the Company Act.

(5) According to the Company Act, the shares repurchased for transfer to employees must be transferred within three years from the date of repurchase. If the shares are not transferred within that period, they shall be deemed unissued shares and shall be canceled through a change of registration.

(6) On January 30, 2023, the Company’s Board of Directors approved the repurchase of treasury shares for transfer to the Company’s employees. The number of shares repurchased was 600 thousand, and the repurchase period was from January 31, 2023, to March 30, 2023, with a price range of between $38 and $60 per share. The aforementioned repurchase of treasury stock was completed on March 30, 2023, with the actual repurchase of 288 thousand shares for a total of $14,153.

(7) On March 29, 2024, the Board of Directors approved the repurchase of treasury shares for transfer to the Company's employees. The number of shares repurchased is 300 thousand, and the repurchase period is from April 1, 2024, to May 31, 2024. The repurchase price per share will be between $40 and $60. The aforementioned repurchase of treasury stock was completed on May 31, 2024, with 285 thousand shares repurchased for a total of $16,250.

(8) On June 19, 2024, the Company's Board of Directors approved the transfer of 573 thousand treasury shares to the Company's employees, all of which were transferred to employees at $53.08 per share, and remuneration cost was recognized at $1,203. As of December 31, 2024, the Company has transferred 573 thousand treasury shares for $30,403.

(XIV) Capital Surplus

According to the Company Act, the premium from the issuance of shares at a price higher than the par value and the capital surplus from the receipt of gifts may be used to offset a deficit. When the Company has no accumulated deficit, new shares or Cash may be issued or paid based on the original Shareholder shareholding ratio. In accordance with the relevant provisions of the Securities and Exchange Act, the aforementioned capital surplus may not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital annually when appropriated as capital. The Company shall not use surplus reserves to offset capital deficits if the surplus reserves are insufficient; additional paid-in capital may not be used to supplement the deficit.

	2024				
	Share premium from issuance	Difference between the actual acquisition or disposal price and the carrying amount of subsidiary	Employee stock option	Treasury stock transaction	Total
January 1	$ 358,548	$ 1,458	$ -	$ -	$ 360,006
Distribution through capital surplus					
Cash dividends	(53,451)	-	-	-	(53,451)
Share-based payment	-	-	1,203	-	1,203
Employee share option exercise	-	-	(1,203)	1,124	(79)
December 31	$ 305,097	$ 1,458	$ -	$ 1,124	$ 307,679

	2023				
	Share premium from issuance	Difference between the actual acquisition or disposal price and the carrying amount of subsidiary	Employee stock option	Treasury stock transaction	Total
January 1/December 31	$ 358,548	$ 1,458	$ -	$ -	$ 360,006

(XV) Retained earnings

1. If the Company has earnings in a fiscal year, the earnings shall first be used to pay taxes and to offset accumulated losses. Then, 10% of the remaining earnings shall be set aside as legal reserve, unless the legal reserve has already reached the Company's paid-in capital. A special reserve may also be set aside or reversed in accordance with laws or operational needs. Any remaining earnings, together with undistributed earnings from prior years, shall be used as the basis for a distribution plan.
   If dividends are to be distributed in the form of new shares, the plan must be submitted to the Shareholders' Meeting for approval before distribution. If dividends are to be distributed in cash, the plan must be approved by the Board of Directors and then reported to the Shareholders' Meeting.

   The Company considers its industry characteristics, operational growth, future capital needs, long-term financial planning, and shareholder demand for cash inflow when determining its dividend distribution. Based on annual earnings and after considering overall development, financial planning, funding needs, and industry conditions, dividends may be distributed in the form of cash or stock, subject to Shareholders' Meeting approval. However, the total amount of dividends distributed in the year shall not be less than 5% of the distributable surplus. The proportion of cash dividends shall not be less than 10% of the total dividends distributed in the year.
2. The legal reserve may not be used except to offset a company deficit or to issue new shares or cash dividends in proportion to shareholders' original shareholdings; however, any such distribution shall be limited to the portion of the legal reserve exceeding 25% of the paid-in capital.
3. The Company's earnings distribution proposals for 2023 and 2022 were approved by the shareholders' meetings on June 27, 2024, and June 30, 2023, respectively, as follows:

	2023		2022	
	Amount	Dividends per share ($)	Amount	Dividends per share ($)
Legal Reserve	$ 3,116		$ 4,570	
Cash dividends	28,043	$ 0.9	21,128	$ 0.7
Total	$ 31,159		$ 25,698	

4. On June 27, 2024, the Company's shareholders' meeting approved a cash distribution of $1.8 per share from additional paid-in capital – premium, totaling $53,451.

(XVI) Other Comprehensive Income

	2024	2023
Currency translation		
January 1	$ 345	$ 3,621
- Group	6,263	(3,276)
December 31	$ 6,608	$ 345

(XVII) Operating revenue

	2024	2023
Customer contract revenues		
Revenue from sale of products	$ 765,149	$ 665,541
Service revenue	4,442	9,506
	$ 769,591	$ 675,047

1. Customer contract income breakdown

The Group's revenue is derived from the transfer of merchandise at a point in time and the provision of labor services over time. Revenue can be broken down by geographical area as follows:

2024	Taiwan	China	Total
Segment revenues	$ 668,495	$ 161,546	$ 830,041
Revenue from transactions between internal departments	(60,450)	-	(60,450)
Revenue from contracts with external customers	$ 608,045	161,546	$ 769,591
Time of revenue recognition			
Revenue recognized at a point in time	$ 603,603	$ 161,546	$ 765,149
Revenue recognized gradually over time	4,442	-	4,442
	$ 608,045	$ 161,546	$ 769,591

2023	Taiwan	China	Total
Segment revenues	$ 595,904	$ 151,523	$ 747,427
Revenue from transactions between internal departments	(72,380)	-	(72,380)
Revenue from contracts with external customers	$ 523,524	151,523	$ 675,047
Time of revenue recognition			
Revenue recognized at a point in time	$ 514,018	$ 151,523	$ 665,541
Revenue recognized gradually over time	9,506	-	9,506
	$ 523,524	$ 151,523	$ 675,047

2. Contract liabilities

The contract liabilities related to the revenue from contracts with customers recognized by the Group are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	January 1, 2023
Contract liabilities:			
- Sales contract	$ 914	$ 1,487	$ 6,827

3. Revenue recognized from contract liabilities at the beginning of the period

	2024	2023
Revenue recognized in the period from the opening balance of contract liabilities	$ 1,391	$ 6,793

(XVIII) Operating cost

	2024	2023
Cost of merchandise inventories	$ 234,275	$ 212,706
Service cost	538	1,667
	$ 234,813	$ 214,373

(XIX) Interest income

	2024	2023
Bank deposit interest	$ 2,198	$ 1,473
Other interest income	67	237
	$ 2,265	$ 1,710

(XX) Other revenue

	2024	2023
Rent income	$ 17	$ 8
Revenue from subsidies	2,661	-
Other non-operating income - others	1,396	873
	$ 4,074	$ 881

(XXI) Other profits and losses

	2024	2023
Loss on disposal of property, plant, and equipment	($ 12)	$ -
Foreign exchange gain	1,680	30
Profit from lease modification	-	41
Goodwill impairment loss (Note)	-	(164,464)
Other profits and losses	(720)	5
	$ 948	$ 164,388

Note: For details on impairment loss, please refer to Note VI(VII).

(XXII) Financial costs

	2024	2023
Interest expenditure:		
Bank loans	$ 1,938	$ 2,343
Lease liability	250	351
Liability reserve - amortization of discount	2	11
	$ 2,190	$ 2,705

(XXIII) Additional information on the nature of expenses

	2024	2023
Changes in finished goods and work-in-progress inventories	$ 197,243	$ 161,891
Inventory scrap loss	673	19,360
Inventory devaluation loss (gain from price recovery)	7,106	1,146
Raw materials and supplies consumed	391	626

(Continued)

Employee benefit expense	223,394	171,516
Service expense	13,930	12,869
Depreciation expense on property, plant and equipment	9,693	9,587
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	7,248	7,871
Various amortization expenses	3,074	3,924
Rent expense	(178)	166
Other overheads	124,558	118,551
Operating costs and operating expenses	$ 587,132	$ 507,507

(XXIV) Employee benefit expense

	2024	2023
Payroll expense	$ 181,101	$ 143,642
Employee stock option	1,203	-
Labor and health insurance expense	10,737	9,559
Pension expense	9,210	8,231
Remuneration to directors	11,680	2,687
Other personnel overheads	9,463	7,397
	$ 223,394	$ 171,516

1. According to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, the Company shall appropriate no less than 1% of the remaining profits, if any, as employee remuneration and no more than 5% as Directors' remuneration, after deducting accumulated losses from the current year's profit.
2. The estimated amounts of employee remuneration for 2024 and 2023 were $6,093 and $1,429, respectively. The estimated amounts of director remuneration were $10,155 and $2,381, respectively. The aforementioned amounts were recorded under the salary expenses account.
3. In 2024, employee compensation and directors' remuneration are estimated based on the year's profit, at 3% and 5% respectively. The Board of Directors resolved to distribute $6,093 and $10,155, respectively, of which employee remuneration will be paid in cash.
4. The amount of remuneration to employees and directors, as resolved by the Board of Directors in 2023, is consistent with the amount recognized in the Financial Statements for 2023.
5. The information on remuneration to employees and directors approved by the Board of Directors of the Company can be found on the MOPS.

(XXV) Income tax

1. Income tax expense

	2024	2023
Income tax expenses in the current period:		
Income tax generated from current income	$ 18,338	$ 31,925
Additional levy on unappropriated earnings	-	1,000
Over-estimated income tax in previous years	(420)	-
Total income tax for the current period	17,918	32,925
Deferred tax		
Generation and reversal of temporary difference	18,582	(18,582)
Total deferred income tax	18,582	(18,582)
Income tax expense	$ 36,500	$ 14,343

2. Relation between income tax expense and accounting profit

	2024	2023
Income tax expense on net profits before tax at statutory rate (Note)	$ 38,659	$ 1,694
Expenses to be removed under tax laws and regulations	-	32,893
Income exempted from taxation under the tax laws	(1,148)	(1,085)
The loss carryforwards not recognized as deferred tax assets	-	-
Temporary difference not recognized as deferred tax assets.	-	-
Changes in the realizability of deferred tax assets	(591)	(20,159)
Additional levy on unappropriated earnings	-	1,000
Over-estimated income tax in previous years	(420)	-
Income tax expense	$ 36,500	$ 14,343

Note: The basis for the applicable Tax rate is calculated based on the Tax rate applicable to the income of the relevant country.

3. Deferred income tax assets or liabilities arising from temporary differences are as follows:

	2024		
	January 1	Recognized in profit or loss	December 31
- Deferred tax assets:			
Temporary difference			
Foreign investment losses recognized under the equity method	$ 20,422	($ 20,422)	$ -
Unrealized gross margin from sales	1,429	450	1,879
Allowance for inventory write-down	9,021	1,436	10,457
Non-Leave Bonus	140	(2)	138
Unrealized exchange loss	39	(39)	-
Other	184	3	187
Subtotal	31,235	(18,574)	12,661
- Deferred tax liabilities:			
Unrealized exchange gain	-	(8)	(8)
Subtotal	-	(8)	(8)
Total	$ 31,235	($ 18,582)	$ 12,653

	2023		
	January 1	Recognized in profit or loss	December 31
- Deferred tax assets:			
Temporary difference			
Foreign investment losses recognized under the equity method	$ -	$ 20,422	$ 20,422
Unrealized gross margin from sales	2,247	(818)	1,429
Allowance for inventory write-down	10,142	(1,121)	9,021
Non-Leave Bonus	168	(28)	140
Unrealized exchange loss	-	39	39
Other	145	39	184
Subtotal	12,702	18,533	31,235
- Deferred tax liabilities:			

(Continued)

Unrealized exchange gain	(49)	49	-
Subtotal	(49)	49	-
Total	$ 12,653	$ 18,582	$ 31,235

4. The Company's income tax from its profit-seeking enterprise has been approved by the tax authorities through 2022.

(XXVI) Earnings (losses) per share

	2024		
	After-tax amount	Weighted average number of outstanding shares (thousand shares)	Earnings per Share ($)
Basic earnings per share			
Net income attributable to the ordinary shareholders	$ 151,056	30,281	$ 4.99
Diluted earnings per share			
Impact of potential common stock with dilutive effect employee compensation	-	85	
The effect of the net income of the period attributable to the ordinary shareholders plus the effect of potential ordinary shares	$ 151,056	30,366	$ 4.97

	2023		
	After-tax amount	Weighted average number of outstanding shares (thousand shares)	Loss per share ($)
Basic/diluted loss per share			
Net loss attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the parent company	($ 11,305)	30,254	($ 0.37)

(XXVII) Supplementary information on cash flow

1. Investment activities partially paid in cash

	2024	2023
Property, plant, and equipment	$ 7,236	$ 7,658
Add: Payables for equipment, beginning of period	248	1,223

(Continued)

Less: Payables for equipment, ending period	(114)	(248)
Paid in cash this period	$ 7,370	$ 8,633

2. Investment activities that do not affect cash flow:

	2024	2023
Prepaid equipment transferred to property, plant, and equipment	$ -	$ 4,847
Prepaid equipment transferred to intangible assets	$ 1,074	$ -
Property, Plant and Equipment reclassified as Overheads	$ 804	$ -

(XXVIII) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	Lease liabilities (including current portion)	Long-term bank borrowings (including due in one year)	guarantee deposits received (current)	Total liabilities from financing activities
January 1, 2024	$ 14,429	$ 98,605	$ 18,624	$ 131,658
Changes in cash flow from financing	(9,639)	(6,685)	3,255	(13,069)
Impact of exchange rate changes	153	-	650	803
Changes in other non-cash items	9,944	-	-	9,944
December 31, 2024	$ 14,887	$ 91,920	$ 22,529	$ 129,336

	Lease liabilities (including current portion)	Long-term bank borrowings (including due in one year)	guarantee deposits received (current)	Total liabilities from financing activities
January 1, 2023	$ 14,627	$ 124,268	$ 17,677	$ 156,572
Changes in cash flow from financing	(9,507)	(25,663)	1,272	(33,898)
Impact of exchange rate changes	(150)	(-	(325)	(475)
Changes in other non-cash items	9,459	-	-	9,459
December 31, 2023	$ 14,429	$ 98,605	$ 18,624	$ 131,658

VII. Transactions with related parties

(I) Name of related party and relationship

Name of related party	Relationship to the Group
NEW BEST HEARING INTERNATIONAL TRADE CO., LTD.	Other affiliated companies (the Chairperson of the Company serves as a Director of the company)
Taiwan Medical Device Innovation and Development Association	Other affiliated companies (the Company's key management personnel serve as the standing directors of the association)
Sih-Ming Li	The Company's key management personnel
Hsiang-Wei Lo	The Company's key management personnel
Kai-Hsing Wu	The Company's key management personnel

(II) Major transactions with related parties

1. Operating revenue

	2024	2023
Sale of products:		
Other affiliated enterprises	$ 1,174	$ 536

There is no material difference between the transaction price of the sale of merchandise and the payment terms offered to non-related parties.

2. Accounts receivable from related parties

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Sale of products:		
Other affiliated enterprises	$ -	$ 42

The receivables from related parties are mainly from sales. The receivables from sales transactions are due within two months of the sale date. The receivables are not pledged or interest-bearing. No allowance for losses was provided for receivables from related parties.

3. Operating expenses

	2024	2023
Service expense:		
Other affiliated enterprises	$ 627	$ 417
Other overheads:		
Other affiliated enterprises	$ -	$ 17

(1) The labor service fee is 1% of the selling price of the joint development products paid by the Company under the collaboration agreement signed with the Taiwan Medical Devices Innovation Association. Payment terms are settlement within 30 days.

(2) Other expenses are mainly sample costs. The payment terms and tenor of transactions are comparable to those of non-related parties.

4. Endorsements and Guarantees Provided by Related Parties

The Company's long-term borrowings and some short-term borrowings are jointly guaranteed by Chairperson Sih-Ming Li, General Manager Hsiang-Wei Lo, and CEO Kai-Hsing Wu.

(III) Remuneration for key management

	2024	2023
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	$ 26,269	$ 24,589
Post-employment benefits	216	416
Share-based payment	288	-
Total	$ 26,773	$ 25,005

VIII. Pledged assets

The details of the collateral provided by the Group's assets are as follows:

Asset item	Book value December 31, 2024		Book value December 31, 2023		Purpose of guarantee
Financial assets at amortized cost - current	$	1,000	$	1,000	Customs Import Guarantee Letter
Refundable deposits (stated as other current assets and other non-current assets)		6,650		6,740	Lease deposits and performance bonds
Property, plant, and equipment		199,148		200,907	Long-term loan collateral
	$	206,798	$	208,647	

IX. Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognized contractual commitments

Commitment

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company provided a guarantee letter of $1,000 to the Customs Bureau for the post-tax release of imported goods.

X. Significant Disaster Loss

None.

XI. Significant Subsequent Events

In response to the Company's long-term development and planning, the Board of Directors approved the purchase of two offices on January 8, 2025. The Chairperson is authorized to negotiate the transaction details and sign related documents with the sellers on behalf of the Company within the prices of $59,000 and $98,500, respectively.

XII. Other

(I) Capital management

The Group's capital management objective is to ensure the Company's continued operation, maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce capital costs, and provide returns to shareholders. In order to maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of Dividends paid to Shareholders, refund capital to Shareholders, issue new shares, or sell Assets to reduce Debt.

(II) Financial instruments

1. Type of financial instruments

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Financial assets		
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 360,968	$ 319,066
Financial assets at amortized cost - current	31,000	1,000
Notes receivable	5,569	-
Accounts receivable (including related parties)	178,965	141,665
Other receivables	-	22
Refundable deposits (stated as other current and non-current assets)	6,650	6,740
	$ 583,152	$ 468,493

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		
Notes payable	$ 5	$ 100
Accounts payable	39,396	28,804
Other payables	83,995	60,195
Long-term bank borrowings (including due in one year)	91,920	98,605
Guarantee deposits received (stated as other current liabilities)	$ 22,529	$ 18,624
	$ 237,845	$ 206,328
Lease liability	14,887	14,429

2. Financial risk management policy

(1) The Group's daily operations are affected by multiple financial risks, including market risk (including exchange rate risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management policy focuses on the unpredictability of the financial market and seeks to reduce potential adverse effects on the Group's financial position and financial performance.

(2) The Group's Finance Department is responsible for the execution of risk management in accordance with the policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Group's Finance Department is responsible for identifying, assessing and avoiding financial risks through close cooperation with the Company's operating units. The Board has set out written principles for overall risk management, and also provides written policies

for specific areas and issues, such as exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments, and the investment of remaining liquidity.

3. The nature and level of material financial risks

(1) Market risk

Exchange rate risk

A. The Group is a trans-national operation, so it is exposed to exchange rate risk arising from a variety of different currencies, mainly USD and RMB. The relevant exchange rate risk comes from future commercial transactions, recognized assets and liabilities, and net investments in foreign operations.

B. The Group's management has established policies to manage exchange rate risk within the Group, relative to its functional currency. When future commercial transactions, recognized assets or liabilities are denominated in a foreign currency other than the entity's functional currency, exchange rate risk arises.

C. The Group holds investments in foreign operations, and the net assets are exposed to foreign currency translation risk.

D. The business activities of the Group involve a number of non-functional currencies (New Taiwan Dollar is the functional currency of the Group, and USD and RMB are the functional currencies of its Subsidiaries). Therefore, the Group is exposed to the impact of exchange rate fluctuations. The information on foreign currency Assets and Liabilities with Material exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

	December 31, 2024				
				Sensitivity analysis	
	Foreign currency ($ thousand)	Exchange Rate	Book Value (NT$)	Degree of change	Impact on profit or loss
(Foreign currency: functional currency)					
Financial assets					
Monetary items					
USD: NTD	$ 197	32.79	$ 6,460	1%	$ 65
RMB: NTD	9,983	4.478	44,704	1%	447
Financial liabilities					
Monetary items					
USD: NTD	95	32.79	3,115	1%	31

	December 31, 2023				
				Sensitivity analysis	
	Foreign currency ($ thousand)	Exchange Rate	Book Value (NT$)	Degree of change	Impact on profit or loss
(Foreign currency: functional currency)					
Financial assets					
Monetary items					
USD: NTD	$ 241	30.71	$ 7,401	1%	$ 74
RMB: NTD	7,467	4.327	32,310	1%	323
Financial liabilities					
Monetary items					
USD: NTD	151	30.71	4,637	1%	46

E. The total amount of all exchange gains (realized and unrealized) recognized in 2024 and 2023 due to the significant impact of exchange rate fluctuations on the monetary items of the Group was $1,680 and $30 respectively.

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

A. The interest rate risk of the Group comes from long-term borrowings. The Group is exposed to cash flow interest rate risk due to borrowings issued at floating interest rates. Some of the risk is offset by financial assets at amortized cost-current held at floating interest rates. The fixed interest rate borrowings exposed the Group to fair value interest rate risk. In 2024 and 2023, the Group’s borrowings calculated using floating interest rates were denominated in NTD.

B. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, if the interest rate on the NTD loan increased or decreased by 0.25%, with all other factors remaining constant, the profit before tax for 2024 and 2023 would decrease or increase by $230 and $247, respectively, mainly due to the increase/decrease in interest expenses caused by floating-rate borrowings.

(2) Credit risk

A. The Group's credit risk arises when customers or financial instrument trading counterparts fail to perform contractual obligations, which results in financial losses for the Group. The main source of the Group’s credit risk is the inability of counterparties to pay accounts receivable and contractual cash flows classified as at amortized cost in accordance with the terms of payment.

B. The Group establishes credit risk management. For banks and financial institutions with an independent credit rating of "A" or higher, they are qualified as counterparties. According to the internally defined credit policy, the Group shall conduct management and credit risk analysis on each new customer before setting payment terms and proposing delivery conditions. The internal risk control evaluates the credit quality of customers by taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. The limit of individual risks is determined by the Board of Directors based on internal or external ratings, and the use of credit facilities is monitored regularly.

C. The Group adopts the following assumptions based on IFRS 9 to determine whether the credit risk of financial instruments has increased significantly since initial recognition:

When the contract amount is past due for more than 30 days under the agreed payment terms, it is deemed that the credit risk of the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

D. When the investment target with an independent credit rating is adjusted downward by two levels, the Group judges that the credit risk of the investment target has increased significantly.

E. The Group adopts the premise of IFRS 9. When the contract amount is past due for more than 180 days according to the agreed payment terms, it is deemed a default.

F. The Group estimates the expected credit losses of accounts receivable from customers based on the characteristics of trade credit risk using a simplified approach and an allowance matrix.

G. The Group has taken into consideration the future-looking considerations of Taiwan Institute of Economic Research’s economic monitoring report to adjust the loss rate established based on historical and current information of a specific period to estimate the allowance for losses on notes and accounts receivable (including related parties). The loss rate method as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	Individual A	Individual B	Group A	Total
December 31, 2024				
Expected loss rate	100%	0%	0.02%~0.03%	
Total book value	$ -	$ -	$ 184,534	$ 184,534
Allowance for losses	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

	Individual A	Individual B	Group A	Total
December 31, 2023				
Expected loss rate	100%	0%	1.32%~13.17%	
Total book value	$ 444	$ -	$ 141,665	$ 142,109
Allowance for losses	$ 444	$ -	$ -	$ 444

Individual A: Customers with receivables past due for more than one year.

Individual B: Customers with receivables past due for more than six months to one year.

H. The simplified statement of changes in the allowance for losses on accounts receivable is as follows:

	2024	2023
	Accounts receivable	Accounts receivable
January 1	$ 444	$ 286
(Reversal) Impairment loss	(178)	166
Amounts irrecoverable and written off in the current year	(266)	-
Exchange rate impact	-	(8)
December 31	$ -	$ 444

The impairment loss recognized in the Group's accounts receivable is generated by customer contracts.

(3) Liquidity risk

A. The cash flow forecast is executed by the operating units within the Group, and the Group's Finance and Accounting Department compiles the data. The Group's Finance and Accounting Department monitors the forecast of the Group’s working capital needs to ensure sufficient funds are available to meet operational requirements.

B. When the remaining cash held by each operating entity exceeds the requirements for managing working capital, it will be transferred back to the Group’s Finance and Accounting Department. The Group's Finance Department invests the remaining funds in interest-bearing demand deposits and time deposits. The instruments selected have appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to meet the above Forecast and provide sufficient liquidity. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group’s monetary market positions were $390,541 and $318,399, respectively, and it is expected that cash flow will be generated immediately to manage liquidity risk.

C. The Group's unused credit facilities are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Due within One year	$ 40,000	$ 106,395

D. The following table shows the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities, grouped by their maturity dates. The non-derivative financial liabilities are analyzed according to the remaining period from the balance sheet date to the contract maturity date. The contractual cash flows disclosed in the following table are not discounted.

Non-derivative financial instruments:				
December 31, 2024	Within 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Over 5 years
Notes payable	$ 5	$ -	$ -	$ -
Accounts payable	39,396	-	-	-
Other payables	83,995	-	-	-
Long-term borrowings (including current portion) (Note)	6,584	13,167	13,167	75,712
Deposits received	22,529	-	-	-
Lease liabilities (Note)	8,350	6,897	-	-

Non-derivative financial instruments:				
December 31, 2023	Within 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Over 5 years
Notes payable	$ 100	$ -	$ -	$ -
Accounts payable	28,804	-	-	-
Other payables	60,195	-	-	-
Long-term borrowings (including current portion) (Note)	6,660	13,309	13,309	83,184
Deposits received	18,624	-	-	-
Lease liabilities (Note)	8,780	5,890	-	-

Note: This amount includes the interest expected to be paid in the future.

(III) Information on fair value

1. The definitions of each level of valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of financial and non-financial instruments are as follows:

   Class I The quoted price (unadjusted) of the same assets or liabilities in the active market on the measurement date. An active market is a market where frequent and large-volume transactions of assets or liabilities occur, providing continuous pricing information.

   Class II The observable inputs of assets or liabilities, directly or indirectly, except for offer prices included in Level 1.

   Class III The unobservable input value of assets or liabilities.

2. The carrying amount of the Group's financial instruments not measured at fair value (including cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at amortized cost, notes receivable, accounts receivable (including related parties), other receivables, guarantee

deposits paid, notes payable, accounts payable, other payables, guarantee deposits received, and long-term borrowings) is a reasonable approximation of their fair value.

XIII. Supplementary disclosures

(I) Information on Significant Transactions

1. Loaning funds to others: None.
2. Endorsements/guarantees for others: None.
3. Marketable securities held at the end of the period (excluding investment in subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures): None.
4. Acquisition or sale of the same security with the accumulated cost reaching NT$300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital: None.
5. Acquisition of real estate reaching NT$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
6. Disposal of real estate for an amount over NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
7. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
8. Receivables from related parties reaching NT$100 million or more than 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
9. Derivatives transactions: None.
10. Business relationships and significant transactions between the Parent company and Subsidiaries: Please refer to Exhibit 1.

(II) Information on Investees

The name and location of the investee company, along with other relevant information (excluding investee companies in mainland China): Please refer to Exhibit 2.

(III) Information on investments in Mainland China

1. Please refer to Exhibit 3 for basic information.
2. Major transactions with investees in China directly or indirectly through a third regional enterprise: Please refer to Exhibit 1.

XIV. Segment information

(I) General information

The Group's management has identified the reportable segments based on the reporting information used by the Board of Directors in making decisions. The Group's operating decision-makers manage business by region and evaluate Segment performance. The Group currently has Operating Segments in Taiwan and China.

(II) Segment information

The information on the reportable segments to be reported to the chief operating decision maker is as follows:

2024	Taiwan	China	Adjustment and write-off	Total
External revenue	$ 608,045	$ 161,546	$ -	$ 769,591
Revenue from internal segments	60,450	-	($ 60,450)	-
Segment revenues	$ 668,495	$ 161,546	($ 60,450)	$ 769,591
Depreciation and amortization	$ 21,298	$ 5,399	$ -	$ 26,697
Segment (loss) profit	$ 145,317	$ 5,739	$ -	$ 151,056

2023	Taiwan	China	Adjustment and write-off	Total
External revenue	$ 523,524	$ 151,523	$ -	$ 675,047
Revenue from internal segments	72,380	-	(72,380)	-
Segment revenues	$ 595,904	$ 151,523	($ 72,380)	$ 675,047
Depreciation and amortization	$ 20,813	$ 5,567	$ -	$ 26,380
Segment (loss) profit	($ 16,732)	$ 5,427	$ -	($ 11,305)

(III) Information on segment profit or loss, Assets and Liabilities of the Segment.

The Group reports to the chief operating decision maker the consolidated total assets, total liabilities, and consolidated profit or loss, which are consistent with the revenue and overheads in the statement of comprehensive income, for operating decisions.

(IV) Information on adjustment to segment profit or loss

The Group's consolidated profit or loss reported to the chief operating decision maker is consistent with the revenue and overheads in the statement of comprehensive income. As there is no difference between the statements provided to the operating decision-maker for departmental management decisions and the departmental income statement, no adjustment is required.

(V) Regional Information

The information of the Group for 2024 and 2023, by region, is as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Revenues	Non-current assets	Revenues	Non-current assets
Taiwan	$ 590,876	$ 256,649	$ 515,489	$ 262,784

(Continued)

China	161,546	8,471	151,523	5,388
Other	17,169	-	8,035	-
Total	$ 769,591	$ 265,120	$ 675,047	$ 268,172

The Group's revenue by region is calculated based on the collection area. Non-current assets refer to property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, intangible assets and other assets, but exclude financial instruments, deferred tax assets and refundable deposits.

(VI) Product and service information by type

Please refer to Note VI(XVII) for details.

(VII) Information on key customers

The Group did not have any major customers that contributed more than 10% of its revenue in 2024 and 2023.

A Plus Biotechnology Co., Ltd.
Business relationships, significant transactions and amounts between parent company and subsidiaries and among subsidiaries.
January 1 to December 31, 2024

Exhibit 1

Unit: NT$ thousand
(unless otherwise specified)

No. (Note 1)	Trader	Counterparty	Relationship with trader (Note 2)	Transaction: Title	Transaction: Amount	Transaction: Trading conditions	Transaction: Percentage in total consolidated operating revenue or assets (Note 3)
0	A Plus Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	A Plus (Shanghai) Trading Co., Ltd.	1	Accounts receivable	$ 25,049	Note 4	2.13%
0	A Plus Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	A Plus (Shanghai) Trading Co., Ltd.	1	Sales income	60,450	Note 4	7.85%

Note 1: Information on business transactions between the parent company and subsidiaries should be indicated in the numbered column respectively, and the number should be filled in as follows:
(1) Fill in “0” for parent company.
(2) Subsidiaries are numbered sequentially from Arabic numeral 1 according to the company type.

Note 2: There are three types of relationships with the transaction parties. Please indicate the type (no repeated disclosure is required for the same transaction between a parent company and its subsidiary, or between subsidiaries). E.g. If the parent company has disclosed a transaction with a subsidiary, the subsidiary does not have to disclose the transaction again.
If a subsidiary has disclosed its transaction with another subsidiary, the other subsidiary is not required to disclose the transaction again.
(1) Parent company to subsidiary.
(2) Subsidiary to parent company.
(3) Subsidiary to subsidiary.

Note 3: The percentage of transaction amount to consolidated total revenues or total assets is calculated as the ending balance to consolidated total assets in the case of assets and liabilities, or as the amount to consolidated total revenues in the case of profit or loss.

Note 4: The selling price to A Plus is determined with reference to the price of the same product in transactions with unrelated parties, taking into account the competitiveness of A Plus in the sales region and marketing expenses. The payment terms are slightly longer than those for general customers, with settlement 135 days after the end of the month.

A Plus Biotechnology Co., Ltd.
Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in China)
January 1 to December 31, 2024

Exhibit 2

Unit: NT$ thousand
(unless otherwise specified)

Name of the investing company	Name of the investee company (Note 1, 2, 3)	Territory	Principal Activities	Original investment amount		Ending balance			Investee's profit or loss for the current period (Note 2(2))	Investment incomes (losses) recognized in the period (Note 2(3))	Remarks
				End of period	End of last year	Number of Shares	Ratio	Book Value			
A Plus Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	A Plus(Cayman)Holding Inc.	Cayman Islands	Holding company	$ 372,039	$ 372,039	25,029,267	100.00	$ 180,093	$ 5,739	$ 5,739	

Note 1: If a public entity has a foreign holding company and prepares its main Financial Statements using Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with local laws and regulations, it may disclose only the relevant information of the holding company with respect to its foreign investee companies.
Note 2: If the situation is not described in Note 1, please fill in as follows:

(1) The fields of "Name of Investee", "Location", "Principal Activities", "Initial Investment Amount" and "Shareholding at the End of the Period" shall be filled in according to the Investment re-investment of the Company (public company) and the investees directly or indirectly controlled by the Company, and the relationships between each investee and the Company (public company) (such as a Subsidiary or a second-tier Subsidiary) shall be indicated in the remark column.
(2) In the field of "Investee's profit or loss for the current period," the amount of each investee's current profit or loss should be filled in.
(3) In the field of "Investment gain or loss recognized in the current period," only the amount of gain or loss of each Subsidiary directly invested by the Company (publicly traded) and each investee under the Equity method is required to be filled in, and the rest can be left blank. When filling in the "Amount of current profit or loss of each Subsidiary recognized as a direct investment", it should be confirmed that the amount of current profit or loss of each Subsidiary already includes the Investment profit or loss that should be recognized for its re-investment in accordance with the regulations.

A Plus Biotechnology Co., Ltd.
Information on investment in China – Basic Information
January 1 to December 31, 2024

Exhibit 3 Unit: NT$ thousand (unless otherwise specified)

Names of investees in mainland China	Principal Activities	Paid-in capital (Note 5)	Method of investment (Note 1)	Accumulated amount of investments from Taiwan at the beginning of current period	Amount of investments remitted or recovered in current period: O/R	Amount of investments remitted or recovered in current period: Recover	Accumulated investment amount remitted from Taiwan at the end of the period	Investee's profit or loss for the current period	The Company's shareholding of direct or indirect investment	Investment gains and losses recognized during the period (Note 2(2)B)	Carrying amount of investments at the end of the period	Investment income remitted back as of the end of the period	Remarks
A Plus (Shanghai) Trading Co., Ltd.	Sales of medical devices	$ 209,026	(2)	$ 372,039	$ -	$ -	$ 372,039	$ 5,904	100.00	$ 5,904	$ 188,346	$ -	

Name	Accumulated amount of investment from Taiwan to mainland China at the end of the period	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission, MOEA	Investment quota for mainland China as stipulated by the Investment Commission, MOEA
A Plus (Shanghai) Trading Co., Ltd.	$ 372,039	$ 372,039	$ 551,427

Note 1: Investment is classified into following three categories. It is only necessary to mark the type:
- (1) Engaged in direct investment in Mainland China
- (2) Invest in China through a third regional company (A Plus (Cayman) Holding Inc. invests in A Plus (Shanghai) Trading Co., Ltd.).
- (3) Other methods

Note 2: In the investment profit or loss recognized in the current period:
- (1) If it is in preparation and has no investment profit or loss, it should be specified.
- (2) The basis for recognizing investment gains and losses is classified into the following three categories, which should be specified.
  - A. Financial reports audited by international accounting firms in cooperation with Republic of China CPA firms.
  - B. Financial reports audited by the parent company's CPA in Taiwan
  - C. Others.

Note 3: Figures in this table are presented in NTD.