Stock No.: 8403

ShareHope Medicine Co., Ltd.

Parent Company Only Financial Report and Independent Auditors' Report

2024 and 2023

Address: 19th Floor, No. 168 Jingguo Road, Taoyuan District, Taoyuan Tel: (03)3469595

For the convenience of readers and for information purpose only, the auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Repubic of China. In the event of any discrepancy between the English version and the original Chunese version or any differences in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

Item	Page
I.Cover	<u>No.</u> 1
II. Table of Contents	2
III.Independent Auditors' Report	3
IV.Balance sheet	4
V.Statement of Comprehensive Income	5
VI.Statement of Changes in Equity	6
VII.Cash Flow Statement	7
VIII.Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Report	8
(I) Company History	8
(II) Date and Procedure of the Approval of the Financial Statements	8
(III) Application of Newly Issued and Amended Standards and Interpretations	8~9
(IV) Summary of Major Accounting Policies	10~23
(V) Major Sources of Uncertainty in Major Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions	24~25
(VI) Explanation of Significant Accounting Items	26~60
(VII) Transactions of Related Parties	60~67
(VIII) Pledged Assets	67
(IX) Material Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Contractual Commitments	67
(X) Material Losses from Disasters	67
(XI) Material Subsequent Events	67
(XII) Others	68~57
(XIII) Items Disclosed in Notes	
1. Information on major transactions	69 ~72
2. Information on reinvestment	72~73
3. Information on investments in mainland China	73~74
4. Information on major shareholders	74
(XIV) Department Information	74
IX.Schedule of Significant Accounting Items	75~82

Table of Contents

Independent Auditors' Report

Submitted to the Board of Directors of ShareHope Medicine Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries for review

Audit opinion

We have audited the Balance Sheet of ShareHope Medicine Co., Ltd. on December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, Cash Flow Statement and Notes to Parent Company Only Financial Statements (including the Summary of Major Accounting Policies) from January 1 to December 31, 2024 and 2023.

In our opinion, the Parent Company Only Financial Statements referred to above have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and are sufficient to adequately express the financial position of ShareHope Medicine Co., Ltd. on December 31, 2024 and 2023 as well as its financial performance and cash flows from January 1 to December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Foundation of the Audit Opinion

The independent auditor performed the audit in compliance with the rules governing the certification of financial statements by entrusted independent auditors and the auditing standards. His responsibilities specified in these standards will be further explained in the section about independent auditors' responsibilities in auditing the Parent Company Only Financial Statements. The personnel subject to independence standards in the accounting firm, to which the said independent auditor is affiliated, have maintained independent from ShareHope Medicine Co., Ltd. in accordance with the CPA Professional and Ethical Guidelines, and have fulfilled other obligations under the Guidelines. We believe that we have obtained sufficient and appropriate audit evidence as the basis for expressing our audit opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters refer to matters of greatest importance to the audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements of ShareHope Medicine Co., Ltd. for 2024 based on our professional judgment. Such items have been considered in the course of auditing the Parent Company Only Financial Statements and forming the audit opinions, and the independent auditor determines that the following key audit item shall be communicated in the audit report:

Revenue recognition

For the accounting policies for revenue recognition and related disclosure information, please refer to Note 4 (15), Note 6 (24), and Note 7 (3) of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements.

Explanation on key audit items:

The operating revenue of ShareHope Medicine Co., Ltd. is a matter of concern to users of the financial statements and the competent authorities, and the Group's main sales customers are related parties of its medical system, whose operating revenue has a significant impact on the Parent Company Only Financial Statements. Accordingly, revenue recognition is among the important items to be evaluated by the independent auditor in the audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements of ShareHope Medicine Co., Ltd.

Corresponding audit procedures:

The main audit procedures adopted by the independent auditor for the key audit items mentioned above include:

- Based on the understanding of the sales-related internal control procedures of ShareHope Medicine Co., Ltd., establish internal control audit procedures in response to the risks generated thereof, in order to identify and evaluate the effectiveness of the internal control over sales transactions made by ShareHope Medicine Co., Ltd. with its related parties.
- Obtain sales revenue details from the management, confirm the completeness of the details, select adequate samples from the revenue details of main sales transactions with related parties, and review relevant vouchers and verify the delivery of goods and receipt of payments, so as to confirm whether the revenues are recognized after relevant obligations are fulfilled as well as the authenticity of revenue recognition.
- Inspect whether there are major discounts or returns of sales revenue subsequent to the sales transactions and evaluate the authenticity of the sales revenue.
- Send a letter of inquiry to relevant parties and confirm whether the recorded revenue is consistent with the transaction amount or has been adjusted appropriately.

Responsibilities of the management and governing body for the Parent Company Only Financial Report

The responsibility of the management is to prepare fairly presented Parent Company Only Financial Statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and to maintain necessary internal control over the preparation of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements, so as to ensure no occurrence of material false statements due to fraud or error in the Parent Company Only Financial Statements.

The responsibility of the management in the preparation of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements also includes the evaluation of the ability of ShareHope Medicine Co., Ltd. to continue business, the disclosure of related items, and the adoption of the accounting basis for continuation of the business, unless the management intends to liquidate ShareHope Medicine Co., Ltd. or close business, or there is no practical alternative to liquidation or close of the business.

The governing body (including the Audit Committee) of ShareHope Medicine Co., Ltd. is responsible for supervising the financial reporting process.

Responsibilities of the independent auditor for auditing the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

The purpose of the independent auditor's audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements is to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether there are material false statements due to fraud or error in the Parent Company Only Financial Statements, and to issue an audit report. Reasonable assurance refers to the high degree of certainty. Nevertheless, there is no guarantee that the material false statements in the Parent Company Only Financial Statements will necessarily be detected merely based on the audit work conducted in compliance with the auditing standards. False statements may result from frauds or errors. False statements of several amounts or total amounts are considered material if they can reasonably be expected to affect the economic decisions made by users of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements.

The independent auditor performs professional judgment and professional skepticism when conducting an audit in accordance with the auditing standards. The independent auditor also undertakes the following tasks:

- 1. Identify and evaluate the risk of material false statements due to frauds or errors in the Parent Company Only Financial Statements, formulate and implement appropriate countermeasures for the risk evaluated, and obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence as the basis for audit opinions. Since fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omission, false statements, or overstepping internal control, the risk of the failure to detect material false statements due to frauds is higher than that due to errors.
- 2. Obtain necessary understanding of the internal control essential to the audit, so as to formulate the appropriate audit procedures for the current situation, for all that the purpose is not to give opinions on the effectiveness of the internal control of ShareHope Medicine Co., Ltd.
- 3. Evaluate the appropriateness of the accounting policies adopted by the management, as well as the reasonability of the accounting estimates and related disclosures made by them.
- 4. Draw conclusions on the appropriateness of the management's adoption of the accounting basis for continuation of the business, as well as whether there are significant uncertainties in events or situations that may give rise to material doubts about the ability of ShareHope Medicine Co., Ltd. to continue its business, based on the audit evidences obtained. If the independent auditor believes that there are significant uncertainties in such events or situations, he shall remind users of the Consolidated Financial Statements to pay attention to the disclosures about the Parent Company Only Financial Statements, or revise the audit opinions when such disclosures are inappropriate. The independent auditor's conclusions are based on the audit evidences obtained up to the date of the audit report. However, ShareHope Medicine Co., Ltd. may lose the ability to continue the business due to future events or situations.
- 5. Evaluate the overall statements, structure, and contents of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements (including relevant notes), and whether relevant transactions and events are fairly presented in the Parent Company Only Financial Statements.
- 6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for the financial information of the investees applying the equity method to give opinions on the Parent Company Only Financial Statements. The

independent auditor is responsible for guiding, supervising, and executing the audit work, and for issuing audit opinions on the ShareHope Medicine Co., Ltd.

The items on which the independent auditor has communicated with the governing body include the planned scope and time of the audit work, as well as major audit findings (including significant deficiencies in internal control identified in the course of the audit).

The independent auditor has also provided the governing body with the statement that the personnel subject to independence standards in the accounting firm, to which the independent auditor is affiliated, have complied with the CPA professional and ethical guidelines regarding independence, and has communicated with the governing body on all relationships and other items that may be considered to affect the independence of independent auditors (including relevant protective measures).

We decided on the key matters to be audited in the Parent Company Only Financial Statements of ShareHope Medicine Co., Ltd. for 2024 based on the matters on which we communicated with the governing body. The independent auditor has stated such items in the Independent Auditors' Report, unless some specific items are prohibited from disclosure according to laws and regulations, or the independent auditor decides not to communicate some items in the Independent Auditors' Report under extremely rare circumstances where it can be reasonably expected that the negative impact of such communication will outweigh the public interest it brings.

KPMG Taiwan

Astor Kou

CPAs:

Sinney Kuo

Number of documents approved and certified by the securities	:	Tai-Tsai-Zheng-(6)-Zi-0930106739 Jin-Kuan-Zheng-Shen-Zi-1040003949
regulatory Date: March 14, 2025		

ShareHope Medicine Co., Ltd. Balance sheet

January 1 to December 31, 2024 and 2023

		2024.12.31		2023.12.31				2024.12.31		2023.12.31	L
	Assets	amount	<u>%</u>	amount	%		Liabilities and equity	amount	%	amount	%
	Current assets:						Current liabilities:				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6 (1))	\$ 984,469	18	967,848	17	2100	Short-term loans (Note 6 (15) and Note 8)	\$ -	-	50,000	1
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (Note 6 (2))	10,610	-	10,463	-	2150	Notes payable	5,600	-	7,400	-
1150	Notes receivable (Note 6 (4) and (24))	547	-	703	-	2170	Accounts payable	498,660	9	638,432	11
1170	Net accounts receivable (Note 6 (4) and (24))	67,429	1	49,706	1	2180	Accounts payable - related parties (Note 7)	768	-	709	-
1180	Net accounts receivable - related parties (Note 6 (4), (24), and Note 7)	946,760	17	1,079,631	19	2200	Other payables (Note 6(19))	134,966	3	156,111	3
1200	Other accounts receivable (Note 6 (5))	2,810	-	-	-	2220	Other accounts payable - related parties (Note 7)	1,614	-	2,165	-
1210	Other accounts receivable - related parties (Note 6 (5) and Note 7)	241,225	5	722	-	2230	Income tax liabilities for the period	23,475	-	49,181	1
130X	Inventories (Note 6 (7))	32,907	1	41,977	1	2280	Lease liabilities - current (Note 6(17))	45,295	1	46,827	1
1410	Prepayments (Note 7)	1,730	-	7,121	-	2322	Long-term loans due in one year or one operating cycle (Note 6 (16) and	98,769	2	98,769	2
1470	Other current assets	3,908	-	3,170	_		Note 8)				
	Total current assets	2,292,395	42	2,161,341	38	2399	Other current liabilities	19,569	-	17,313	
	Non-current assets:						Total current liabilities	828,716	15	1,066,907	19
1510	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current (Note 6	27,853	-	19,684	-		Non-current liabilities:				
	(2))					2540	Long-term loans (Note 6 (16) and Note 8)	761,436	14	857,319	15
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income -	580,750	11	610,670	11	2570	Deferred income tax liabilities (Note (21))	17,013	1	20,239	-
	non-current (Note 6 (3))					2580	Lease liabilities - non-current (Note 6(17))	250,982	5	291,841	5
1536	Financial assets at amortized cost - non-current (Note 8)	30,000	1	30,000	1	2640	Net defined benefit liabilities - non-current (Note 6 (20))	7,267	-	8,231	-
1550	Equity method investments (Note 6 (8))	542,708	10	657,296	11	2645	Deposits received (Note 7)	15,859	-	15,438	
1600	Property, plant and equipment (Note 6 (10) and Note 8)	1,341,865	25	1,416,265	25		Total non-current liabilities	1,052,557	20	1,193,068	20
1755	Right-of-use assets (Note 6 (11))	283,867	5	328,257	5		Total liabilities	1,881,273	35	2,259,975	39
1760	Net investment properties (Note 6 (12), Note 7 and Note 8)	-	-	177,087	3		Equity (Notes 6 (8), (9) and (22)):				
1780	Intangible assets (Note 6 (13))	4,340	-	3,533	-	3110	Ordinary share capital	1,310,861	24	1,260,443	22
1840	Deferred income tax assets (Note 6 (21))	7,953	-	7,722	-	3200	Additional paid-in capital	1,150,037	21	1,155,834	20
194D	Net long-term finance lease receivables (Note 6 (6) and Note 7)	7,517	-	15,970	-	3310	Legal reserves	229,009	4	216,895	4
1990	Other non-current assets (Note 6 (14) and Note 7)	318,920	6	320,086	6	3350	Undistributed earnings	819,984	15	732,111	13
	Total non-current assets	3,145,773	58	3,586,570	62	3410	Exchange difference from translation of the financial statements of foreign	(1,338)	-	(2,507)	-
							operations				
						3420	Unrealized gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through other	48,342	1	125,160	2
							comprehensive income				
	Total assets	\$ 5,438,168	100	5,747,911	100		Total equity	3,556,895	65	3,487,936	61
		, , <u> </u>		<u></u>			Total liabilities and equity	<u>\$ 5,438,168</u>	100	5,747,911	100

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Chief Accounting Officer: Ya-Mei Huang

ShareHope Medicine Co., Ltd. Statement of Comprehensive Income

January 1 to December 31, 2024 and 2023

Unit: NT\$ thousand

		2024		2023	
		amount	<u>%</u>	amount	%
4000	Operating revenue (Note 6(24) and 7)	\$ 2,408,310	100	2,314,072	100
5000	Operating costs (Notes 6 (7), (10), (11), (12), (13), (17), (20) and Note 7)	(2,047,004)	(85)	(1,918,441)	(83)
	Gross profit	361,306	15	395,631	17
	Operating expenses (Notes 6 (4), (10), (11), (12), (13), (17), (20) and (25), and Note 7):				
6100	Marketing expenses	(16,308)	(1)	(15,872)	-
6200	Administrative expenses	(164,984)	(7)	(161,643)	(7)
6450	Expected credit (impairment losses) gains on reversal	(3)	-	29	
	Total operating expenses	(181,295)	(8)	(177,486)	(7)
6500	Other net income and expenses (Note 6 (26) and Note 7)	155,922	7	54,686	2
	Total other income and expenses	155,922	7	54,686	2
	Net operating income	335,933	14	272,831	12
	Non-operating income and expenses (Note 6 (2), (8), (17) and (27), and Note 7):				
7100	Interest income	6,447	-	4,579	-
7010	Other income	53,134	2	8,678	-
7020	Other gains and losses	8,319	-	8,729	-
7050	Finance costs	(35,441)	(1)	(34,121)	(1)
7070	Share of profits and losses of subsidiaries and affiliates recognized by the equity method	(120,168)	(5)	(87,184)	(4)
	Total non-operating income and expenses	(87,709)	(4)	(99,319)	(5)
7900	Net income before tax	248,224	10	173,512	7
7950	Income tax expenses (Note 6(21))	(48,127)	(2)	(48,955)	(2)
	Net income for the period	200,097	8	124,557	5
8300	Other comprehensive income (Note 6 (20), (21) and (22)):				
8310	Items not reclassified to profit or loss				
8311	Remeasurement amount of defined benefit plans	(49)	-	(5)	-
8316	Unrealized valuation profits and losses on equity instrument investments at fair value through other	(68,390)	(3)	137,111	6
	comprehensive income				
8330	Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries and affiliates recognized by the equity method	(10,888)	-	(4,147)	-
8349	Less: income taxes related to non-reclassified items	(3,235)	-	16,276	1
	Total items not reclassified to profit or loss	(76,092)	(3)	116,683	5
8360	Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss subsequently				
8361	Exchange difference from translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	953	-	(521)	-
8380	Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries recognized by the equity method	407	-	(1)	-
8399	Less: income taxes related to items that may be reclassified	191	-	(104)	
	Total items that may be reclassified to profit or loss subsequently	1,169	-	(418)	-
8300	Other comprehensive income for this period (net of tax)	(74,923)	(3)	116,265	5
8500	Total comprehensive income for this period	<u>\$ 125,174</u>	5	240,822	10
	Earnings per share (NT\$) (Note 6(23))				
9750	Basic earnings per share	<u>\$</u>	1.53		0.95

9150	Dask carmings per share	ψ	1.55	0.95
9850	Diluted earnings per share	\$	1.52	0.95

(Please refer to the attached Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Report for details)

Chairman: Hung-Jen Yang

Manager: Ching-Wen Liu

Chief Accounting Officer: Ya-Mei Huang

ShareHope Medicine Co., Ltd. Statement of Changes in Equity January 1 to December 31, 2024 and 2023

Unit: NT\$ thousand

	Ordinary shar capital		Legal reserves	Special reserves	Undistributed earnings	Exchange difference from translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	Unrealized gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total equity
Balance on January 1, 2023	<u>\$ 1,200,42</u>	1,264,508	187,098	26,136	734,669	(2,089)	8,515	3,419,259
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	124,557	-	-	124,557
Other comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	38	(418)	116,645	116,265
Total comprehensive income for this period		-	-	-	124,595	(418)	116,645	240,822
Allocation and distribution of earnings:								
Appropriation of legal reserve	-	-	29,797	-	(29,797)	-	-	-
Common share cash dividend	-	-	-	-	(60,021)	-	-	(60,021)
Ordinary share stock dividend	60,02		-	-	(60,021)	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserves	-	-	-	(26,136)	26,136	-	-	-
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries		(108,674)	-	-	(3,450)	-	-	(112,124)
Balance on December 31, 2023	1,260,44	1,155,834	216,895	-	732,111	(2,507)	125,160	3,487,936
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	200,097	-	-	200,097
Other comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	726	1,169	(76,818)	(74,923)
Total comprehensive income for this period		-	-	-	200,823	1,169	(76,818)	125,174
Allocation and distribution of earnings:								
Appropriation of legal reserve	-	-	12,114	-	(12,114)	-	-	-
Common share cash dividend	-	-	-	-	(50,418)	-	-	(50,418)
Ordinary share stock dividend	50,41	8 -	-	-	(50,418)	-	-	-
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries		(5,797)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,797)
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 1,310,80</u>	<u>51 1,150,037</u>	229,009	-	819,984	(1,338)	48,342	3,556,895

(Please refer to the attached Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Report for details)

Chairman: Hung-Jen Yang

Manager: Ching-Wen Liu

Chief Accounting Officer: Ya-Mei Huang

ShareHope Medicine Co., Ltd.

Cash Flow Statement

January 1 to December 31, 2024 and 2023

Unit: NT\$ thousand

		2024	2023
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities:			
Net income before tax for the period	\$	248,224	173,512
Items adjusted:			
Income and expense items			
depreciation expense		148,076	149,943
Amortization expenses		2,595	7,268
Expected credit impairment losses (gains on reversal)		3	(29)
Net gains on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through	1	(8,316)	(8,892)
profit or loss			
Interest expenses		35,441	34,121
Interest income		(6,447)	(4,579)
Dividend income		(46,287)	(1,929)
Share of losses of subsidiaries and affiliates recognized by the equity method		120,168	87,184
Gains on disposal and retirement of properties, plants and		(118,256)	(17,452)
equipment			
Total income and expense items		126,977	245,635
Changes in assets/liabilities related to operating activities:			
Notes receivable (including related parties)		156	28,932
Accounts receivable (including related parties)		113,972	(98,047)
Lease payments receivable (including related parties)		9,625	(9,069)
Other receivables (including related parties)		(514)	-
Inventories		9,070	10,848
Prepayments (including related parties)		5,392	1,149
Other current assets		(738)	(1,681)
Increase in contract liabilities		134	33
Notes payable		(1,800)	4,000
Accounts payable (including related parties)		(139,713)	21,333
Other payables (including related parties)		12,686	3,996
Other current liabilities		2,121	8,403
Net defined benefit liabilities		(1,011)	253
Total net changes in assets and liabilities related to operating		9,380	(29,850)
activities			
Cash inflow from operation		384,581	389,297
Interests received		6,447	4,579
Interests paid		(35,479)	(30,645)
Income taxes paid		(74,246)	(50,923)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		281,303	312,308

(Please refer to the attached Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Report for details)

Chairman: Hung-Jen Yang Manager: Ching-Wen Liu

Chief Accounting Officer: Ya-Mei Huang

ShareHope Medicine Co., Ltd. Cash Flow Statement (Continued) January 1 to December 31, 2024 and 2023

Unit: NT\$ thousand

		2024	2023
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities:			
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other	\$	(42,510)	(20,020)
comprehensive income			
Capital returned due to capital reduction in financial assets at fair		4,040	26,514
value through other comprehensive income			
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		-	71,171
Acquisition of equity method investments		(45,006)	(1,800)
Disposal of equity method investments		893	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(42,370)	(203,200)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment		61,881	37,564
Acquisition of intangible assets		(3,179)	(2,363)
Decrease in other non-current assets		933	3,739
Decrease in refundable deposits		9	33,220
Dividends received		44,196	4,977
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities		(21,113)	(50,198)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities:			
(Decrease) increase in short-term loans		(50,000)	50,000
Borrowing of long-term loans		-	1,194,000
Repayment of long-term loans		(95,883)	(1,203,808)
Increase in deposits received		421	3,027
Lease principal payment		(47,689)	(47,168)
Distribution of cash dividends		(50,418)	(60,021)
Net cash outflow from financing activities		(243,569)	(63,970)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents for the period		16,621	198,140
Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		967,848	769,708
Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	<u>\$</u>	984,469	<u>967,848</u>

(Please refer to the attached Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Report for details)

Chairman: Hung-Jen Yang Manager: Ching-Wen Liu Chief Accounting Officer:

Ya-Mei Huang

ShareHope Medicine Co., Ltd. Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Report 2024 and 2023

(Unless otherwise specified, all amounts are in NT\$ thousand)

I. Company History

ShareHope Medicine Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as the Company) was established with the approval of the Ministry of Economic Affairs on October 13, 2003, with its registered address at 19th Floor, No. 168 Jingguo Road, Taoyuan District, Taoyuan City. The Company is mainly engaged in wholesale and retail sales of medicines and hygiene materials, leasing of assets for medical institutions to undertake related medical services, and physical examinations for Taiwanese people and foreign labors, on-site medical support services, hemodialysis business management and ophthalmic medical management in collaboration with medical institutions.

II. Date and Procedure of the Approval of the Financial Statements

The Parent Company Only Financial Report was approved and issued by the Board of Directors on March 14, 2025.

III. Application of Newly Issued and Amended Standards and Interpretations

(I) The impact of adopting newly issued and amended standards and interpretations approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission

The Company adopted the following newly amended standards of IFRS on January 1, 2024, which made no significant impact on the Parent Company Only Financial Report.

Amendment to "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current" under IAS 1

Amendment to "Non-current Contractual Liabilities" under IAS 1

·Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 "Supplier Finance Arrangements"

·Amendment to "Requirements for Sale and Leaseback Transactions" under IFRSs 16

(II) Impact of IFRS standards approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission but not yet adopted

The Company assessed that the adoption of the following newly amended standards of IFRS effective on January 1, 2025 will not have a significant impact on the Parent Company Only Financial Report.

·Amendments to IAS 21 "Lack of Exchangeability"

(III) Newly issued and amended standards and interpretations that have not yet been approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission

The standards and interpretations that have been issued and amended by the International Accounting Standards Board but have not yet been approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission and may be relevant to the Company are as follows:

Effective date of

New or amended standards	s Major amendment contents	standards released by the Board
IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"	The new standard introduces three categories of income and expenses, two subtotals of income statement, and a single note on management performance measures. These three amendments and enhanced guidance on how to disaggregate information in financial statements lay the foundation for providing users with better and more consistent information and will affect all companies.	January 1, 2027
IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"	 More structured income statement: Under existing standards, companies use different formats to present their operating results, making it difficult for investors to compare the financial performance of different companies. The new standard adopts a more structured income statement, introduces a newly defined subtotal of "operating income," and stipulates that all income and expenses are classified into three new different categories based on the company's main operating activities. 	January 1, 2027
	• Management performance measures (MPM): The new standard introduces the definition of MPM and requires companies to disclose, in a single note to the financial statements, descriptions of why each measurement is able to provide useful information, how it is calculated, and how these indicators are reconciled with the amounts recognized in accordance with the IFRSs.	
	• More detailed information: The new standard includes guidance on how companies strengthen the grouping of information in the financial statements. This includes guidance on whether information is included in the primary financial statements or is further disaggregated in the	

notes.

The Company is continuously evaluating the impact of above-mentioned standards and interpretations on its financial position and operating results, and the relevant impact will be disclosed when the evaluation is completed.

The Company expects that the following unapproved newly issued and amended standards will not have a significant impact on the Parent Company Only Financial Statements.

•Amendment to "Sales or Investment of Assets between Investors and Their Affiliates or Joint Ventures" under IFRSs 10 and IAS 28

Amendment to "Insurance Contracts" under IFRSs 17 and amendment to IFRSs 17

IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures"

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Amendment to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments"

·IFRS Annual Improvements

·Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Reliance on Natural Energy Contracts"

IV. Summary of Major Accounting Policies

The major accounting policies adopted in the Parent Company Only Financial Statements, which have been consistently applied to all periods stated in the Parent Company Only Financial Statements, are summarized as follows:

(I) Compliance statement

The Parent Company Only Financial Statements is prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Statements by Securities Issuers.

(II) Preparation basis

1. Measurement basis

The Parent Company Only Financial Statements is prepared on the basis of historical cost, except for the following important items in the balance sheet:

- (1) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss based on fair value measurement;
- (2) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income based on fair value measurement; and
- (3) Net defined benefit liabilities which are measured by deducting the present value of defined benefit obligations from the fair value of pension fund assets.
- 2. Functional currency and presentation currency

The Company takes the currencies dominant in the primary economic environment in which it operates as its functional currencies. The Parent Company Only Financial Statements is presented in New Taiwan dollars, one of the functional currencies of the Company. All financial information expressed in New Taiwan Dollars is presented in NT\$

thousand.

(III) Foreign currencies

1. Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currencies are translated into functional currencies at the exchange rate on the transaction date through foreign currency transactions. At the end of each subsequent reporting period (hereinafter referred to as the reporting date), foreign currency monetary items are translated into functional currencies at the exchange rate on that day.

Foreign currency non-monetary items measured at fair value are translated into functional currencies at the exchange rate on the date of fair value measurement, while foreign currency non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate on the transaction date. Foreign currency exchange differences arising from translation are normally recognized in profit or loss, except for equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, which are recognized in other comprehensive income.

2. Foreign operations

Assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into New Taiwan dollars at the exchange rate at the reporting date, and income and expenses are translated into New Taiwan dollars at the average exchange rate of the current period. The exchange differences generated thereof are recognized in other comprehensive income.

When the disposal of a foreign operation results in loss of control, joint control, or significant impact, the cumulative exchange differences related to the foreign operation shall be reclassified into profit or loss in full. Upon partial disposal of a subsidiary with foreign operations, the related cumulative translation differences shall be reattributed to non-controlling interests on a pro-rata basis. Upon partial disposal of investments in affiliates or joint ventures with foreign operations, the related cumulative translations, the related cumulative translation differences shall be reattributed to differences and pro-rate basis.

If there is no settlement plan for the monetary receivables or payables of a foreign operation and they are impossible to settle in the foreseeable future, foreign exchange gains and losses arising therefrom shall be regarded as part of the net investment in the foreign operation and recognized in other comprehensive income.

(IV) Classification criteria for distinguishing current and non-current assets and liabilities

Assets that meet any of the following conditions are classified as current assets, while any assets other than current assets are classified as non-current assets:

- 1. The asset is expected to be realized in the normal operating cycle of an enterprise, or is intended for selling or consumption;
- 2. The asset is held primarily for trading;

- 3. The asset is expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period; or
- 4. The asset is cash or cash equivalent (as defined in IAS No. 7), unless the asset is subject to restrictions due to asset exchange or liability repayment in at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Liabilities that meet any of the following conditions are classified as current liabilities, while any liabilities other than current liabilities are classified as non-current liabilities:

- 1. The liability is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle of an enterprise;
- 2. The liability is held primarily for trading;
- 3. The liability is due to be repaid within 12 months after the reporting period; or
- 4. At the end of the reporting period, the liability does not have the right to defer prepayment for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

(V) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand, cheques, and demand deposits. A cash equivalent refers to a short-term and highly liquid investment that can be converted into a fixed amount of cash at any time with minimal risk of value fluctuation. Time deposits that meet the aforementioned definition and are held for short-term cash commitments rather than investment or other purposes are presented in cash equivalents.

(VI) Financial instruments

Accounts receivable are initially recognized when incurred. All other financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual terms of the instruments. Financial assets or financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance.

1. Financial assets

For the purchase or sale of financial assets in compliance with customary transactions, the Company shall consistently adopt the trade date or settlement date accounting for all purchases and sales of financial assets classified in the same manner.

Financial assets upon initial recognition are classified as investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income or financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The Company shall reclassify all affected financial assets from the first day of the next reporting period only if it changes its operating model for financial asset management.

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

At initial recognition, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present the subsequent changes in the fair value of investments in equity instruments not held

for trading in other comprehensive income. The aforementioned election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Investments in equity instruments are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividend income (unless it clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of an investment) is recognized in profit or loss. The remaining net profits or losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividend income from equity investments is recognized on the date on which the Company is entitled to receive the dividend (usually the ex-dividend date).

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

Financial assets that do not belong to the aforementioned financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value through profit or loss. At initial recognition, in order to eliminate or significantly reduce accounting mismatch, the Company shall irrevocably designate financial assets that meet the criteria to be measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value, and their net profits or losses (including any dividends and interest income) are recognized in profit or loss.

(3) Impairment of financial assets

The Company shall recognize expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash and equivalents, notes and accounts receivable (including related parties), other receivables, finance lease receivables, and deposits) in loss allowances.

The loss allowances of the following financial assets are measured at 12-month expected credit losses, while those of other financial assets are measured at lifetime expected credit losses.

•The credit risk of bank deposits (i.e., the risk of default over the expected life of the financial instruments) has not significantly increased since initial recognition.

The loss allowances for notes and accounts receivable (including related parties) and finance lease receivables are measured at lifetime expected credit losses.

Lifetime expected credit losses refer to expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument.

12-month expected credit losses refer to expected credit losses resulting from financial instrument default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period, if the expected lifetime of the financial instrument is shorter than 12 months).

The longest period for measuring expected credit losses is the longest contract

period during which the Company will be exposed to credit risk.

In case of determining whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company shall consider reasonable and verifiable information (obtainable without excessive cost or investment), including qualitative and quantitative information, as well as analysis based on the past experience, credit evaluation, and forward-looking information of the Company.

If a contract payment is overdue beyond the agreed payment terms, the Company shall assume that there are signs of credit risk on the financial asset.

If a contract payment is more than 120 days overdue, the Company shall assume that there is a significant increase in the credit risk on the financial asset.

If a contract payment is more than 180 days overdue, the Company shall consider the financial asset to be in default.

Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimates of the expected lifetime credit losses of financial instruments. Credit losses, which are measured at the present value of all cash shortfalls, are the difference between the cash flows that the Company can receive under the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive. Expected credit losses are discounted at the effective interest rate of financial assets.

The Company shall evaluate whether the financial assets measured at amortized cost are credit-impaired at each reporting date. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidences of credit impairment of financial assets include observable information about the following situations:

·Significant financial difficulties of the issuer.

Default, such as more than 180 days delayed or overdue; or

·Disappearance of an active market for that financial asset due to financial difficulties.

When the Company cannot reasonably expect the recovery of a financial asset in whole or in part, it shall directly reduce the total carrying amount of the financial asset. For corporate accounts, the Company shall analyze the timing and amount of write-offs individually based on whether it is reasonably expected to be recoverable, and expect that the written-off amount will not be significantly reversed. However, written-off financial assets are still enforceable to comply with the Company's procedures for recovering overdue amounts.

(4) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company shall derecognize a financial asset when it has terminated its contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset, or has transferred the financial asset

and has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to other enterprises, or has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership and has not retained control over the financial asset.

2. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

(1) Classification of liabilities or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity based on the substance of the contractual agreements and the definitions of the financial liabilities and equity instruments.

(2) Equity transaction

An equity instrument refers to any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Combined Company after deducting all of its liabilities. The equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized as the amount obtained after deducting direct issuance costs.

(3) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as liabilities either at amortized cost or at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities that are held for trading, or are derivatives or designated at initial recognition are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. are measured at fair value, and related net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expenses and exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

(4) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company shall derecognize financial liabilities when contractual obligations are fulfilled, canceled or expired. When the terms of a financial liability are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different from that of the original liability, the original financial liability shall be derecognized, and the new financial liability is recognized at fair value based on the modified terms.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount and the total consideration paid or payable is recognized in profit or loss.

(5) Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

A financial asset and a financial liability shall be offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet only when the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the asset and liability, and intends to settle on a net basis or

realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3. Derivative financial instruments

An embedded derivative is separated from the host contract provided that certain conditions are met and the host contract is not a financial asset.

A derivative is initially recognized and subsequently measured at fair value, and any gain or loss arising from remeasurement is directly recognized in profit or loss.

(VII) Inventory

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes the acquisition and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to the location and condition in which they are available for use, and is calculated by the weighted average method.

Net realizable value refers to the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business minus the estimated selling costs.

(VIII) Investments in affiliates

An affiliate is one that the Company has significant influence on its financial and operating policies but does not have control or share joint control over it.

The Company adopts the equity method to account for its interests in affiliates. Under the equity method, the initial acquisition is recognized at cost, with the transaction costs included in the investment costs. The carrying amount of an investee affiliate includes the goodwill identified at original investment, minus any accumulated impairment loss.

The Parent Company Only Financial Statements comprise profits and losses and other comprehensive income of each investee affiliate recognized based on the equity ratio after adjustments consistent with the Company's accounting policies, from the date of significant influence to the date significant influence is lost. In the event of a change in equity of an affiliate that is not in profit or loss or other comprehensive income and does not affect the shareholding ratio of the Company, the Company shall recognize the change in equity of the affiliate attributable to it in additional paid-in capital according to its shareholding ratio.

Unrealized gains and losses arising from transactions between the Company and affiliates shall be recognized in corporate financial statements only within the scope of the equity of investors in affiliates. When the share of loss of an affiliate that shall be recognized by the Company pro rata equals or exceeds its equity in the affiliate, it shall stop recognition of the loss. The additional losses and related liabilities shall be recognized only to the extent that legal obligations and constructive obligations have occurred or payments have been made on behalf of the investee.

(IX) Investments in subsidiaries

When preparing the Parent Company Only Financial Statements, the Company applies the equity method to valuating the investees controlled by it. Under the equity method, the

allocated amount of the current profits and losses and other comprehensive income in the Parent Company Only Financial Statements is the same as that of the current profits and losses and other comprehensive income attributable to the owners of the parent company in the financial statements prepared on a consolidated basis, and the owner's equity in the Parent Company Only Financial Statements is the same as the equity attributable to the owners of the parent company in the financial statements prepared on a consolidated basis.

Changes in the ownership interests of the Company in subsidiaries that do not lead to loss of control shall be accounted for as equity transactions with the owners.

(X) Investment properties

Investment properties refer to real estate properties held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation (or both), rather than for sale in normal operation, provision of goods or services, or administrative purposes.

Investment properties are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost minus accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. The depreciation method, useful life and residual value shall be accounted for in accordance with the regulations on property, plant and equipment.

Gains or losses on disposal of an investment property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) shall be recognized in profit or loss.

The rental income of investment properties is recognized as other income by the straight-line method during the lease term. The lease incentives given are recognized as part of the lease income during the lease term.

(XI) Property, plant and equipment

1. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost minus accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment.

Gains or losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment shall be recognized in profit or loss.

2. Subsequent costs

Subsequent expenditures are capitalized only if it is probable that their future economic benefits will flow to the Combined Company.

3. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated by deducting residual value from the asset cost, and recognized in profit or loss over the estimated useful life by the straight-line method.

Land shall not be depreciated.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

(1) Machinery and equipment 1~8 years

(2) Office equipment2~10 years

(3) Leasehold improvements $3 \sim 10$ years

(4) Other equipment $2 \sim 5$ years

(5) Leased assets 5~8 years

(6) Houses and buildings28~30 years

The Company shall review the depreciation method, useful life, and residual value at each reporting day, and make appropriate adjustments when necessary.

(XII) Lease

The Company shall assess whether a contract is or contains a lease at the date the contract is enter into. A contract is or contains a lease if the contract transfers control over the use of identified assets for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

1. Lessee

The Company shall recognize the right-of-use assets and the lease liabilities at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which includes the original measurement amount of the lease liabilities.

The right-of-use assets are subsequently depreciated by the straight-line method from the commencement date of a lease to the maturity date of the useful life or the lease term of the right-of-use assets, whichever is earlier. In addition, the Company shall assess whether the right-of-use assets are impaired on a regular basis and handle any impairment losses incurred, and adjust the right-of-use assets in conjunction with the remeasurement of the lease liabilities.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that have not been paid at the commencement date of a lease. If the interest rate implicit in the lease is easy to determine, the interest rate shall be the discount rate; if it is not easy to determine, it shall be the incremental borrowing rate of the Combined Company. In general, the Company adopts its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liabilities include:

- (1) Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments);
- (2) Variable lease payments that are dependent on an index or a rate and are measured using the index or rate at the lease commencement date.

Interest is subsequently accrued on lease liabilities using the effective interest method and is remeasured under the following circumstances:

- (1) Changes in future lease payments due to changes in the index or rate used to determine lease payments;
- (2) Changes in the evaluation of the purchase option of the underlying assets;

(3) Changes in the evaluation of the lease term due to changes in the estimation of whether to exercise extension or termination options;

(4) Changes in the subject matter, scope, or other terms of the leases.

When a lease liability is remeasured due to changes in the index or rate used to determine lease payments as well as changes in the evaluation of purchase, extension, or termination options, the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset shall be adjusted accordingly, and the remaining remeasurement amount shall be recognized in profit or loss when the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero.

For lease modifications that reduce the scope of a lease, the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to reflect partial or full termination of the lease, and the difference between the carrying amount and the remeasurement amount of the lease liability is recognized in profit or loss.

The Company shall present the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities that do not meet the definition of investment property as separate line items in the balance sheet.

For the short-term lease of some buildings and transportation equipment and the lease of low value underlying assets, the Company chooses not to recognize the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, but recognize the relevant lease payments as expenses during the lease term on a straight-line basis.

2. Lessor

Transactions in which the Company is the lessor are classified at the commencement date of the lease based on whether the lease contracts transfer substantially all the risks and rewards attached to the ownership of the underlying asset. If so, the transactions are classified as finance leases, otherwise they are classified as operating leases. When evaluating, the Company shall consider relevant specific indicators including whether the lease term covers the main part of the economic life of the underlying asset.

If the Company is an intermediate lessor in a sublease, the master lease and sublease transactions shall be handled separately, and the sublease transaction shall be classified based on evaluation on the right-of-use asset generated by the master lease. If the master lease is a short-term lease and the recognition exemption applies, the sublease transaction shall be classified as an operating lease.

Assets held under finance leases are presented as finance lease receivables at the net investments in the leases. The original direct costs arising from negotiation and arrangement of an operating lease is included in the net investment in the lease. The net investment in lease is apportioned and recognized as interest income during the lease term in a manner that reflects the fixed rate of return for each period. For operating leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments received as rental income on a straight-line basis

during the lease term.

(XIII) Intangible assets

1. Recognition and measurement

Goodwill arising from the acquisition of a subsidiary is measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Intangible assets with a limited useful life acquired by the Company, including management rights, are measured at cost less accumulated amortization.

2. Subsequent expenditures

Subsequent expenditures are capitalized only if the future economic benefits of the relevant specific assets can be increased. All other expenditures are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

3. Amortization

Except for goodwill, amortization is measured at asset cost less estimated residual value, and is recognized in profit or loss by the straight-line method over the expected useful lives of the intangible assets from the time when they are serviceable.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

(1) Computer software 3 years

(2) Management right12 years

The Company shall review the amortization method, useful life, and residual value of intangible assets at each reporting day, and make appropriate adjustments when necessary. (XIV) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company shall evaluate whether there are any signs of impairment in the carrying amount of non-financial assets (excluding inventories and deferred income tax assets) at each reporting date. In case of any such sign, the recoverable amount of the assets shall be estimated.

For the purpose of impairment test, a group of assets with the majority of cash inflows independent of the cash inflows of other individual assets or asset groups is designated as the smallest identifiable asset group. Goodwill shall be tested for impairment on an annual and regular basis.

The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value of an individual asset or cash-generating unit less disposal cost and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or cash-generating unit.

If the recoverable amount of an individual asset or cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized.

An impairment loss shall be recognized immediately in profit or loss. In a cash-generating unit, the carrying amount of the amortized goodwill is reduced first; then the carrying amount of other assets is reduced pro rata.

An impairment loss for goodwill is never reversed. Non-financial assets other than goodwill are reversed only if they are not above the carrying amount (net of depreciation or amortization) that they would have been without the recognized impairment loss in previous years.

(XV) Recognition of revenue

After the Company identifies performance obligations under a customer contract, the transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation and revenue is recognized when each performance obligation is fulfilled.

Revenue from contracts with customers is measured by the consideration to which they are expected to be entitled for the transfer of goods or services. The Company recognizes the revenue when control of goods or services is transferred to customers and performance obligations are fulfilled.

1. Sales of goods

Revenue from product sales mainly comes from sales of products such as medicines and medical materials. The Company recognizes revenue and accounts receivable when the customer has rights to determine the value of and use the products and bears the primary responsibility for re-selling the products and the risk of obsolescence after the products sold arrive at the place designated by the customer or the products are actually delivered to the customer. Prepayments for product sales are recognized as contract liabilities before the transfer of control of the product to the customer.

2. Service income

Service income mainly comes from undertaking physical examinations for Taiwanese people and foreign labors, on-site medical support services, hemodialysis business management, ophthalmic medical management in collaboration with medical institutions, and is recognized as income when performance obligations are fulfilled.

3. Income from medical equipment rental

The Company provides medical equipment leasing services and recognizes related income during the financial reporting period for providing labor services.

Estimates of revenue, costs and completion are modified in case of any change, and the resulting increase or decrease will be reflected in profit or loss during the period when the management becomes aware of the change and makes correction.

Under a fixed price contract, the customer pays a fixed amount according to the agreed schedule. Services provided that exceed the payment are recognized as a contract

asset, while a payment that exceeds the services provided is recognized as a contract liability.

(XVI) Employee benefits

1. Defined contribution plans

Contribution obligations to the defined contribution pension plans are recognized as expenses over the period in which the employees render services.

2. Defined benefit plans

The Company's net obligations to the defined benefit plans are calculated by converting the future benefit amount earned from services provided by employees in the current or previous period for each benefit plan into the present value, less the fair value of any plan assets.

The defined benefit obligations are actuarialized annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. Assets are recognized to the extent of not exceeding the present value of any economic benefits that would be available in the form of refunds of contributions from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan when the calculations may be favorable to the Company. The present value of economic benefits is calculated in consideration of any minimum funding requirement.

The remeasurement amount of net defined benefit liabilities (assets), including actuarial profits, return on plan assets (excluding interest), and any change in the effects of asset caps (excluding interest) are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income and accumulated in retained earnings. The Company determines the net interest expenses on the net defined benefit liabilities based on the net defined benefit liabilities and discount rate determined at the beginning of the annual reporting period. Net interest expenses and other expenses of defined benefit plans are recognized in profit or loss.

Any change in benefits related to prior service costs or reduced benefits or losses arising from program modifications and reduction are immediately recognized in profit or loss. The Company recognizes gains or losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan upon the occurrence of liquidation.

3. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are recognized as expenses when the services are rendered. If the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay for the prior services rendered by employees and the obligation can be reliably estimated, the amount is recognized as a liability.

(XVII) Income taxes

Income tax includes current and deferred income taxes. Except for items directly recognized in other comprehensive income, current income taxes and deferred income taxes

shall be recognized in profit or loss.

Current income taxes include the estimated income taxes payable or tax rebates receivable calculated based on the taxable (losses) income of the current year, as well as any adjustments to the income taxes payable of the previous years. The amount is the best estimate of the expected payables and receivables based on the statutory tax rate or substantively enacted tax rate at the reporting date.

Deferred income taxes are measured and recognized based on the temporary difference between the carrying amount of an asset or liability for financial reporting purposes and its tax base. Deferred income taxes are not recognized for temporary differences arising from:

- 1. Assets or liabilities that were not originally recognized for a business combination and does not affect accounting profits and taxable income (losses) at the time of the transaction;
- 2. Temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and affiliates under the circumstances where the Company can control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary differences will not be reversed in the foreseeable future; and
- 3. Taxable temporary differences arising from the original recognition of goodwill.

Unused tax losses and unused income tax credits as well as deductible temporary differences are recognized as deferred income tax assets provided that it is probable that future taxable income will be available for use. And they shall be reassessed at each reporting date, and shall be reduced if it is not probable that related income tax benefit will be realized, or the original reduced amount shall be reversed if it becomes probable that sufficient taxable income will be available.

Deferred income taxes are measured at the tax rate when the expected temporary differences are reversed, based on the statutory tax rate or substantially enacted tax rate at the reporting date.

The Company will offset deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities only if the following conditions are met simultaneously:

- 1. Has a legally enforceable right to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities; and
- 2. Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are related to one of the following taxable entities that are subject to income taxes by the same tax authority;
 - (1) the same taxable entity; or
 - (2) different taxable entities which intend either to settle current income tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred income tax assets or

liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled.

(XVIII) Earnings per share

The Company shall present the basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company. The basic EPS of the Company is calculated by dividing the profits and losses attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares in the current period. Diluted EPS is calculated by adjusting the profits and losses attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company and the weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares for the effect of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. The dilutive potential ordinary shares of the Company are distributed to employees as employee remuneration.

(XIX) Department Information

The department information of the Company has been disclosed in the Consolidated Financial Statements, and thus is not disclosed in the Parent Company Only Financial Statements.

V. Major Sources of Uncertainty in Major Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

The management must make judgments, estimates and assumptions that will affect the adoption of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses in preparing the Parent Company Only Financial Report. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The management will review estimates and underlying assumptions on an ongoing basis, and changes in accounting estimates are recognized in the period of change and in the future periods affected.

The uncertainty of the following assumptions and estimates carries a significant risk of causing a major adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the next financial year, and has already reflected the impact of the COVID-19 epidemic. The relevant information is as follows:

(I) Valuation of accounts receivable

When there are objective evidences indicating signs of impairment in the assumptions of default rate and expected loss rate of the Company, the Company shall make assumptions and select inputs for impairment assessment in consideration of past experience, current market conditions and forward-looking information. If the actual cash flows in the future are less than expected, a significant impairment loss may be incurred. Please refer to Note 6 (4) for details on the provision of accounts receivable impairment.

(II) Valuation of stocks issued by non-TWSE/TPEx listed companies at fair value through other comprehensive income

Given that stocks issued by non-TWSE/TPEx listed companies at fair value through

other comprehensive income are measured at fair value, the Company has to rely on external expert evaluation mechanisms to determine the fair value through human judgments, assumptions, and calculations on estimates. Changes in such assumptions due to changes in market and economic conditions may significantly affect the adjustment of fair value recognition. Please refer to Note 6 (3) for details on valuation of stocks issued by non-TWSE/TPEx listed companies at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(III) Impairment assessment of investments in subsidiaries

The Company's management assesses impairment based on the future cash flow forecast of the cash-generating units to which the investments in a subsidiary' assets belong. Changes in the economic conditions of the market in which the subsidiary operates or changes in its operating strategies may result in material adjustments to the impairment due to irrecoverable carrying amount of the investments in the subsidiary.

The accounting policies and disclosures of the Company include the fair value measurement of its financial assets. The Company has established relevant internal control systems for fair value measurement, including significant fair value measurements (including Level 3 fair value measurements) reviewed by accountants, which shall be reported directly to the Chief Financial Officer. Accountants regularly review significant unobservable inputs and adjustments. If the inputs used to measure fair value are based on external third-party information, accountants will evaluate the evidence provided by the third party in support of the inputs to determine that the valuation and its fair value classification are in compliance with IFRSs.

The Company shall adopt market observable inputs to measure its financial assets whenever possible. The fair value hierarchy categorizes the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

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

- ·Level 2: Inputs for assets or liabilities other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable, either directly (i.e., prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).
- ·Level 3: Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

In the event of a transfer among the levels of the fair value hierarchy, the Company recognizes the transfer at the reporting date.

Please refer to Note 6 (28) below for information about the assumptions adopted in fair value measurement of financial instruments.

VI. Explanation of Significant Accounting Items

(I) Cash and cash equivalents

1	20	24.12.31	2023.12.31
Cash on hand and working capital	\$	3,856	3,856
Demand deposits		929,479	913,231
Cash equivalents - repurchase bonds		51,134	50,761
	<u>\$</u>	984,469	<u>967,848</u>

Please refer to Note 6 (28) for disclosure of interest rate risk and sensitivity analysis of the financial assets of the Company.

(II) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
	202	24.12.31	2023.12.31
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair			
value through profit or loss:			
Non-derivative financial assets			
Fund beneficiary certificates	\$	10,610	10,463
Non-TWSE/TPEx listed stocks		27,853	19,684
	<u>\$</u>	38,463	30,147
Current	\$	10,610	10,463
Non-current		27,853	19,684
	\$	38,463	30,147

In 2024 and 2023, the Company recognized dividend income of NT\$600 thousand and NT\$300 thousand respectively for the investment in equity instruments mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss.

On February 21, 2023, the Consolidated Company disposed of all the equity at fair value through profit or loss in Crystalvue Medical Corporation. At disposal, its fair value was NT\$71,171, and the accumulated gain or loss on disposal was NT\$34,300.

Please refer to Note 6 (27) for the amount recognized in profit or loss based on fair value remeasurement.

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

	20	24.12.31	2023.12.31
Stocks issued by non-TWSE/TPEx listed companies	\$	136,232	168,503
Stocks issued by non-listed foreign companies		345,774	341,871
Limited partnership interests		98,744	100,296
	\$	580,750	610,670

The investments in equity instruments are held by the Company as long-term strategic investments and not for trading purposes, and thus they have been designated to be measured

at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Company did not dispose of any strategic investment in 2024 and 2023, and the accumulated gains and losses during the two years have not been transferred within equity.

The equity instruments of the limited partnerships invested in by the Company are classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. According to the IFRS Q&A issued by the Accounting Research and Development Foundation on June 15, 2023, such investments should be classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. However, the Q&A states that it shall be applied from July 1, 2023. The equity instruments of the limited partnerships invested in by the Company were acquired in 2021, so there is no need for retrospective application.

Please refer to Note 6 (28) for credit risk and market risk information. (IV) Notes and accounts receivable and finance lease receivables - current

	2	024.12.31	2023.12.31
Notes receivable	\$	547	703
Accounts receivable - measured at amortized cost		67,429	49,429
Accounts receivable - related parties - measured at		937,376	1,069,349
amortized cost			
Accounts receivable - finance lease		-	291
payments - measured at amortized cost			
Accounts receivable - related parties - finance lease		10,436	11,961
payments - measured at amortized cost			
Less: loss allowances		(219)	(216)
Unrealized interest income		(833)	(1,477)
	\$	1,014,736	1,130,040

The Company estimates the expected credit losses on notes and accounts receivable and financial lease receivables (including related parties) by a simplified approach, that is by measuring lifetime expected credit losses. For this purpose, such notes and accounts receivable and financial lease receivables (including related parties) are grouped based on the common credit risk characteristics that represent customers' abilities to pay all amounts due under contractual terms, with forward-looking information incorporated, including overall economic and related industry information.

The expected credit losses on notes and accounts receivable and finance lease receivables (including related parties) of the Company are analyzed as follows: 2024.12.31

		2024.12.31	
	Carrying amount of notes and accounts receivable and finance leases receivable (including related parties)	Weighted average expected credit loss rate	Loss allowance for expected credit losses during lifetime
Not overdue	\$ 1,014,866	0.00%~0.02%	219
Less than 60 days overdue	89	0.00%~2.28%	
	<u>\$ 1,014,955</u>		219
		2023.12.31	
	Carrying amount of notes and accounts receivable and finance leases receivable (including related parties)	Weighted average expected credit loss rate	Loss allowance for expected credit losses during lifetime
Not overdue	\$ 1,130,040	0.00%~0.02%	216
Less than 60 days overdue	216	0.01%~2.11%	
	<u>\$ 1,130,256</u>		216

The changes in the loss allowances for notes and accounts receivable and finance lease receivables (including related parties) of the Company are analyzed in the table below:

		2024	2023
Beginning balance	\$	216	245
Recognized impairment losses (gains on reversal)		3	(29)
Ending balance	<u>\$</u>	219	216
(V) Other receivables	20	24.12.31	2023.12.31
Dividends receivable	\$	2,810	_
Other receivables - related parties		241,225	722
Less: loss allowances		-	
	\$	244,035	722

Please refer to Note 6 (28) for information on credit risk.

(VI) Finance lease receivables

The Company subleases machinery and equipment for a period of two to five years, with an implied interest rate of 5% to 12.33% under the lease agreements, covering the entire remaining period of the main lease agreement. Therefore, such subleases are classified as finance leases.

The maturity analysis of lease payments is presented in the following table based on the undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date:

	202	24.12.31	2023.12.31
Less than one year	\$	10,436	12,252
1~2 years		4,518	8,951
2~3 years		1,985	4,824
3~4 years		1,599	1,985
4~5 years		-	1,599
Gross investment in the lease		18,538	29,611
Unearned finance income		(1,418)	(2,866)
Present value of lease payments receivable	<u>\$</u>	17,120	26,745
Current	\$	9,603	10,775
Non-current		7,517	15,970
	<u>\$</u>	17,120	26,745

The Company estimates the financial lease receivables by a simplified approach, that is by measuring lifetime expected credit losses. For this purpose, such financial lease receivables are grouped based on the characteristics of the common credit risks arising from the abilities of representative customers to pay all amounts due under contractual terms, with forward-looking information incorporated, including overall economic and related industry information.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company did not have any situations where it was necessary to make provisions for financing lease receivables for losses due to increases in expected credit loss risk.

Please refer to Note 6 (28) for details about credit risk.

(VII) Inventory

	202	24.12.31	2023.12.31
Medicines and medical materials	<u>\$</u>	32,907	41,977

Particulars of sales costs of the Company are as follows:

	2024.12.31	2023.12.31
Cost of inventories sold	<u>\$ 1,658,943</u>	1,555,603

(VIII) Disposal of equity method investments

1. The equity method investments of the Company at the reporting date are listed as follows:

	20)24.12.31	2023.12.31
Subsidiary	\$	542,708	656,546
Associate		-	750
	<u>\$</u>	542,708	657,296

2. Subsidiary

Please refer to the Consolidated Financial Report for 2024.

3. Affiliates

The consolidated financial information of the Company's individually insignificant affiliates that apply the equity method is given below, and amounts included in the Company's Parent Company Only Financial Statements are as follows:

	2024.12.31		2023.12.31	
Total carrying amount of equity in individually insignificant affiliates at the end of the period	<u>\$</u>	-	750	
	2	024	2023	
Share attributable to the Company				
Net income for the period	\$	(94)	(68)	
Other comprehensive income		-	(3,139)	
Total comprehensive income	<u>\$</u>	(94)	(3,207)	

(IX) Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries

1. Acquisition of additional equity in subsidiaries

On October 31, 2024 and December 29, 2023, the Company acquired another 0.53% and 8% of the equity of the subsidiary Medzoneasia Co., Ltd. respectively, leading to an increase of its equity from 91.47% to 92% and from 83.47% to 91.47%, respectively.

		2024
Carrying amount of non-controlling interests acquired	\$	429
Consideration paid to non-controlling interests		(1,500)
Additional paid-in capital - the difference between the price and		
book value of equity actually acquired and disposed of	\$	(1,071)
		2023
Carrying amount of non-controlling interests acquired	\$	11,679
Consideration paid to non-controlling interests		(22,500)
Additional paid-in capital - the difference between the price and		
book value of equity actually acquired and disposed of	<u>\$</u>	(10,821)

2. Subsidiary's buyback and cancellation of treasury stock without loss of control

Medzoneasia bought back 1,500 thousand shares of treasury stock from legal persons after the resolution of the extraordinary shareholders' meeting on December 30, 2024, resulting in an increase in the Company's shareholding ratio from 92.00% to 100.00%. Since there was a difference between the cost of the treasury stock bought back by the subsidiary at NT\$9,000 thousand and the net carrying amount, and there was no change in the Company's control over Medzoneasia, it shall be accounted for as an equity transaction.

The impact of the above transaction on The Company is as follows:

	 2024
Decrease in equity attributable to subsidiaries after buyback of	
treasury shares	\$ (3,304)
Increase in equity in proportion to the equity interest attributable to	
subsidiaries after buyback of treasury shares	 451
Additional paid-in capital-recognized changes in ownership	
interests in subsidiaries	\$ (2,853)

Medzoneasia bought back 7,246 thousand shares of treasury stock after resolution of extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting on February 8, 2023, and cancelled equity of NT\$72,457 thousand in accordance with the law, resulting in an increase in the Company's shareholding ratio of it from 60.21% to 83.47%. Since there was difference between the cost of treasury stock bought back by the Subsidiary amounting to NT\$227,434 thousand and the net carrying amount, and there was no change in the Company's control over Medzoneasia, it shall be accounted for as an equity transaction.

The impact of the above transaction on The Company is as follows:

		2023
Decrease in equity attributable to subsidiaries after buyback of		
treasury shares	\$	(190,433)
Increase in equity in proportion to the equity interest attributable to		
subsidiaries after buyback of treasury shares		89,282
Additional paid-in capital-recognized changes in ownership		
interests in subsidiaries	<u>\$</u>	(101,151)

3. No participation in subsidiaries' cash capital increase without loss of control

The Company did not subscribe to shares in the cash capital increase by -Sheng Yo Rehabilitative Technologies, Inc. based on its shareholding ratio in January 2024, resulting in a decrease in its shareholding ratio from 90.91% to 47.62%.

		2024
Decrease in equity attributable to subsidiaries after issuance of new	\$	4,240
shares		
Undistributed earnings	<u>\$</u>	4,240
The impact of the above transaction on The Company is as follows:		2024
Additional paid-in capital - changes in ownership interests in		
subsidiaries	<u>\$</u>	(2,605)

The Company did not subscribe for shares in the cash capital increase by Pregetic Health Company based on its shareholding ratio in September 2024, resulting in a decrease in its shareholding ratio from 38.90% to 38.19%.

2024
(22,782)
23,514
732

(X) Property, plant and equipment

(X) Froperty, plant		Houses and buildings	Machinery and equipment	Office equipment	Leasehold improvem ents	Other equipment	Leased assets	Unfinished projects and equipment to be accepted	Total
Cost:									
Balance on January 1, 2024 \$	651,352	514,180	180,374	15,443	41,142	45,842	446,971	-	1,895,304
Increase	-	-	23,276	2,993	623	3,193	145	946	31,176
Reclassification	-	-	-	(123)	-	(15)	(67)	(946)	(1,151)
Disposal	-	-	(6,493)	(343)	(3,547)	(17)	(32,539)	-	(42,939)
Balance on December 31,	651,352	514,180	197,157	17,970	38,218	49,003	414,510	-	1,882,390
2024									
Balance on January 1, 2023 \$	651,352	514,180	185,081	14,691	45,712	14,854	339,290	65,943	1,831,103
Increase	-	-	2,771	1,052	-	8,084	74,897	60,075	146,879
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	28,000	86,514	(126,018)	(11,504)
Disposal	-	-	(6,559)	(300)	(4,570)	(5,096)	(53,730)	-	(70,255)
Revaluation	-	-	(919)	-	-	-	-	-	(919)
Balance on December 31,	651,352	514,180	180,374	15,443	41,142	45,842	446,971	-	1,895,304
2023									
Accumulated depreciation:									
Balance on January 1, 2024 \$	5 -	27,137	157,465	13,043	35,209	12,150	234,035	-	479,039
Depreciation for the year	-	17,140	18,587	2,360	2,803	4,316	51,960	-	97,166
Reclassification	-	-	-	(11)	-	(1)	(12)	-	(24)
Disposal	-	-	(6,493)	(152)	(3,547)	(10)	(25,454)	-	(35,656)
Balance on December 31,	<u> </u>	44,277	169,559	15,240	34,465	16,455	260,529	-	540,525
2024									
Balance on January 1, 2023 \$	5 -	9,998	137,450	11,063	36,222	14,267	242,574	-	451,574
Depreciation for the year	-	17,139	26,564	2,254	3,557	2,979	45,191	-	97,684
Disposal	-	-	(6,549)	(274)	(4,570)	(5,096)	(53,730)	-	(70,219)
Balance on December 31,	<u> </u>	27,137	157,465	13,043	35,209	12,150	234,035	-	479,039
2023									
Book value:									
December 31, 2024	651,352	469,903	27,598	2,730	3,753	32,548	153,981	-	1,341,865
December 31, 2023	651,352	487,043	22,909	2,400	5,933	33,692	212,936	-	1,416,265

Please refer to Note 8 for details of long-term loan guarantees that have been provided as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

(XI) Right-of-use assets

	-	uses and uildings	Transport ation equipment	Total
Cost:				
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$	445,738	19,225	464,963
Increase		-	5,298	5,298
Decrease		-	(11,608)	(11,608)
Reclassification		6	(6)	
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$</u>	445,744	12,909	458,653
Balance on January 1, 2023	\$	447,986	14,092	462,078
Increase		-	5,085	5,085
Decrease		-	(2,200)	(2,200)
Reclassification		(2,248)	2,248	
Balance on December 31, 2023	<u>\$</u>	445,738	19,225	<u>464,963</u>
Accumulated depreciation:				
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$	124,782	11,924	136,706
Provision for depreciation		44,281	5,407	49,688
Other decreases		-	(11,608)	(11,608)
Balance on December 31, 2024	\$	169,063	5,723	174,786
Balance on January 1, 2023	\$	80,501	8,230	88,731
Provision for depreciation		44,281	5,894	50,175
Other decreases		-	(2,200)	(2,200)
Balance on December 31, 2023	<u>\$</u>	124,782	11,924	136,706
Book value:				
December 31, 2024	\$	276,681	7,186	283,867
December 31, 2023	<u>\$</u>	320,956	7,301	328,257

(XII) Investment properties

The Company's investment properties are its self-owned assets. The rental income form leased investment properties is a fixed amount.

		and and	Houses and buildings	Total
Cost:				
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$	152,641	36,669	189,310
Disposal for the period		(152,641)	(36,669)	(189,310)
Balance on December 31, 2024	\$	-	-	
Balance on January 1, 2023	\$	156,113	64,636	220,749
Disposal for the period		(3,472)	(27,967)	(31,439)
Balance on December 31, 2023	\$	152,641	36,669	189,310
Accumulated depreciation:				
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$	-	12,223	12,223
Depreciation for the year		-	1,222	1,222
Disposal for the period		-	(13,445)	(13,445)
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$</u>	-	-	
Balance on January 1, 2023	\$	-	20,852	20,852
Depreciation for the year		-	2,084	2,084
Disposal for the period		-	(10,713)	(10,713)
Balance on December 31, 2023	<u>\$</u>	-	12,223	12,223
Carrying amount:				
December 31, 2024	<u>\$</u>	-	-	
December 31, 2023	<u>\$</u>	152,641	24,446	177,087
Fair value:				
December 31, 2024			<u>\$</u>	-
December 31, 2023			<u>\$</u>	308,680

The fair value of an investment property is based on the valuation of independent appraisers with recognized professional qualifications and recent relevant experience in the location and type of the investment property being evaluated. The inputs used in the valuation technique to measure its fair value fall into the third level.

The valuation of fair value is based on market value. In the absence of current prices in an active market, valuation is based on the estimated total cash flow expected to be received from leasing a property, or the development and replacement costs of the property, and the value of the property is determined by adopting a capitalization rate for returns that reflects the specific risks inherent in the net cash flow for discount and a comprehensive capital interest rate. The proportion range of the above parameters is as follows:

Area	2023
Tayuan District, Taoyuan City	2.19%

Please refer to Note 6 (18) for the Company's renting of investment properties under

operating leases.

Please refer to Note 8 for the amount of the Company's investment properties with collateral as loan guarantee.

To revitalize its assets, the Company's Board of Directors resolved on December 6, 2024 to sell an investment property for NT\$300,000 thousand. The parties signed the sale and purchase contract on December 9, 2024, and the transaction was completed on December 26, 2024. The recognized disposal gain of NT\$117,283 thousand was recorded under "other income and losses". As of December 31, 2024, NT\$60,000 thousand was received, and the other NT\$240,000 thousand was received on February 27, 2025 according to the contract.

To revitalize its assets, the Company's Board of Directors resolved on August 11, 2023 to sell an investment property for NT\$39,500 thousand. The parties signed the sale and purchase contract on September 28, 2023, and the transaction was completed on October 27, 2023. The recognized disposal gain of NT\$17,314 thousand was recorded under "other income and losses". The full amount was received as of December 31, 2023.

(XIII) Intangible assets

		Management right		Total	
Cost:					
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$	69,505	35,418	104,923	
Increase		-	3,402	3,402	
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$</u>	69,505	38,820	108,325	
Balance on January 1, 2023	\$	68,572	34,133	102,705	
Increase		933	1,430	2,363	
Disposal for the period		-	(145)	(145)	
Balance on December 31, 2023	<u>\$</u>	69,505	35,418	104,923	
Accumulated amortization:					
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$	68,624	32,766	101,390	
Amortization for the period		311	2,284	2,595	
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$</u>	68,935	35,050	103,985	
Balance on January 1, 2023	\$	62,858	31,409	94,267	
Amortization for the period		5,766	1,502	7,268	
Disposal for the period		-	(145)	(145)	
Balance on December 31, 2023	<u>\$</u>	68,624	32,766	101,390	
Carrying amount:					
December 31, 2024	<u>\$</u>	570	3,770	4,340	
December 31, 2023	<u>\$</u>	881	2,652	3,533	

(XIV) Other non-current assets

	2024.12.31		2023.12.31	
Refundable deposits	\$	318,920	318,929	
Prepayments for equipment		-	223	
Long-term prepayments		-	934	
	<u>\$</u>	318,920	320,086	

Refundable deposits are operational deposits paid by the Company to ensure the performance of obligations of providing medical system institutions with operations management services.

(XV) Short-term loans

	2024.12.31	2023.12.31
Unsecured bank loans	<u>\$ -</u>	50,000
Interest rate range		1.90%
Unused quota	<u>\$ 704,358</u>	<u> </u>

(XVI) Long-term loans

		2024.12.31				
	Currency	Interest rate range	Expiration month	amount		
Secured bank loans	NT\$	2.59%~2.94%	116.6~120.4	\$ 860,205		
Less: amount due	NT\$			(98,769)		
within one year						
Total				<u>\$ 761,436</u>		
Unused quota				<u>\$ 620,000</u>		

		2023.12.31			
	Currency	Interest rate range	Expiration month	amount	
Secured bank loans	NT\$	2.34%~2.74%	116.6~120.4	956,088	
Less: amount due	NT\$			(98,769)	
within one year					
Total				<u>\$ 857,319</u>	
Unused quota				<u>\$ 620,000</u>	

Please refer to Note 8 for guaranty provided by the Company for bank loans with assets as collateral.

(XVII) Lease liabilities

	2024.12.31		2023.12.31	
Current	<u>\$</u>	45,295	46,827	
Non-current	<u>\$</u>	250,982	291,841	

Please refer to Note (28) Financial Instruments for the maturity analysis. The following amounts are recognized in profit or loss:

		2024	2023
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	<u>\$</u>	6,157	6,965
Variable lease payments not included in the			
measurement of the lease liabilities	\$	24,433	24,163
Income from sublease of right-of-use assets	\$	53,846	54,133
Expenses on short-term and low-value leases	\$	5,345	4,075

The following amounts are recognized in the cash flow statement:

		2024	2023
Total cash outflows for leases	<u>\$</u>	83,624	82,371

1. Houses, buildings and transportation equipment

The Company leases houses, buildings, and transportation equipment for operation purposes, typically for a lease term of 3~11 years.

Please refer to Note 6 (18) for the Company's subleasing of part of the right-of-use assets with the consent of the lessor under operating leases.

2. Other leases

The Company leases some houses, buildings and transportation equipment which are short-term or low value leases, and elects not to recognize related right-of-use assets and lease liabilities by applying recognition exemption.

(XVIII) Operating lease

The Company leases self-owned property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets under operating leases. Since substantially all the risks and rewards attached to the ownership of the underlying assets have not been transferred, such lease contracts are classified as operating leases. For information on the terms of investment property lease contracts and right-of-use assets, please refer to Note 6 (10) Property, Plant and Equipment and Note 11 Right-of-use Assets respectively.

The maturity analysis of lease payments is presented in the following table based on the total undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date:

	20	24.12.31	2023.12.31
1st year	\$	96,548	139,367
2nd year		30,290	79,260
3rd year		3,138	33,536
4th year		465	24,653
5th year		123	23,987
More than 5 years		-	101,458
	<u>\$</u>	130,564	402,261

The rental income from investment properties in 2024 and 2023 was NT\$7,741 thousand and NT\$8,447 thousand, respectively.

(XIX) Other payables

	20	24.12.31	2023.12.31
Employee remuneration payable	\$	80,374	70,818
Salaries and bonuses payable		20,322	18,544
Equipment payables		2,861	14,055
Directors' and supervisors' remuneration payable		2,669	1,866
Business tax payable		7,193	2,811
Investment payables		-	22,500
Others		21,547	25,517
	\$	134,966	156,111

(XX) Employee benefits

1. Defined benefit plans

The adjustments to the present value of the Company's defined benefit obligations and the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	202	24.12.31	2023.12.31
Present value of a defined benefit obligation	\$	9,558	8,965
Fair value of plan assets		(2,291)	(734)
Net defined benefit liabilities	\$	7,267	8,231

The defined benefit plans of the Company shall be appropriated to the labor retirement reserve account in the Bank of Taiwan. The pension payment for each employee subject to the Labor Standards Act is calculated based on the base amount corresponding to the years of service and the average salary for the six months prior to retirement.

(1) Composition of plan assets

The pension funds appropriated by the Company in accordance with the Labor

Standards Act are managed by the Bureau of Labor Fund Utilization of the Ministry of Labor (hereinafter referred to as the Bureau of Labor Funds). In accordance with the "Regulations on the Custody and Utilization of Labor Retirement Fund Income and Expenditure", the minimum annual final distribution amount of the funds shall not be less than the income calculated based on the two-year fixed deposit interest rate of local banks.

As of the reporting date, the balance of the Company's labor retirement reserve account at Bank of Taiwan was NT\$2,291 thousand. For information on the utilization of labor pension fund assets, including fund yield and fund asset allocation, please refer to the information published on the website of the Bureau of Labor Fund Utilization of the Ministry of Labor.

(2) Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligations

	<u></u>	2024	2023
Defined benefit obligation as of January 1	\$	8,965	8,464
Servicing costs and interests for the period		492	494
Remeasurement amount of net defined benefit			
liabilities			
- Actuarial gains and losses arising from		115	7
changes in financial assumptions		(1.4)	
Benefits paid by the plan		(14)	-
Defined benefit obligation as of December 31	<u>\$</u>	9,558	8,965
(3) Changes in fair value of plan assets			
		2024	2023
Fair value of plan assets as of January 1	\$	(734)	(492)
Interest income		(12)	(9)
Remeasurement amount of net defined benefit			
liabilities			
- Return on plan assets (excluding current		(67)	(1)
interest)			
Amount allocated to the plan		(1,492)	(232)
Benefits paid by the plan		14	-
Fair value of plan assets on December 31	<u>\$</u>	(2,291)	(734)

(4) Expenses recognized as profit or loss

	2024	ļ	2023
Servicing costs for the period	\$	369	368
Net interest on net defined benefit liabilities		111	117
	\$	480	485
Operating costs	\$	194	197
Operating expenses		286	288
	\$	480	485
(5) Remeasurement amount of net defined benefit	liabilities	recogni	zed as othe
comprehensive income			
comprehensive income			
comprehensive income	2024		2023
Accumulated balance as of January 1	<u>2024</u> \$	4,534	2023 4,539
•			
Accumulated balance as of January 1		4,534	4,539
Accumulated balance as of January 1 Amount recognized in the period		4,534 (49)	4,539
Accumulated balance as of January 1 Amount recognized in the period Accumulated balance as of December 31		4,534 (49) 4,485	4,539
Accumulated balance as of January 1 Amount recognized in the period Accumulated balance as of December 31	\$ <u>\$</u> 2024.12	4,534 (49) 4,485	4,539 (5) 4,534

The Company excepts to allocate NT\$276 thousand to the defined benefit plans within one year after the reporting date in 2024.

The weighted average duration of defined benefit plans is 10.7 years. (7) Sensitivity analysis

	Impact on defined benefi obligations		
	Incre	ase ratio	Decrease ratio
December 31, 2024			
Discount rate (0.25% change)	\$	(247)	256
Future salary increase (0.25% change)		247	(240)
December 31, 2023			
Discount rate (0.25% change)		(249)	259
Future salary increase (0.25% change)		250	(242)

The sensitivity analysis mentioned above is based on the analysis of the impact of changes in a single assumption while other assumptions remain unchanged. However, changes in many assumptions may be correlated in practice. The sensitivity analysis is conducted by the same method as used to calculate net defined benefit liabilities on the balance sheet.

The methods and assumptions used in the sensitivity analysis for the period are the same as those used in the previous period.

2. Defined contribution plans

The Company adopts the defined contribution plans under which it shall contribute 6% of each employee's monthly salary to the labor pension individual account of the Bureau of Labor Insurance, in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Pension Act. The Company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay additional amounts after contributing a fixed amount to the Bureau of Labor Insurance under this plan.

The pension expenses paid by the Company in 2024 and 2023 under the defined contribution pension plans were NT\$6,317 thousand and NT\$6,026 thousand, respectively.

(XXI) Income tax

1. The income tax expenses of the Company are as follows:

		2024	2023
Income tax expenses for the period			
Income tax expenses generated in the period	\$	48,766	49,589
Income tax expenses for the period before adjustment		(226)	(323)
Deferred tax income		(413)	(311)
income tax expense	<u>\$</u>	48,127	48,955
2. The details of the income tax benefits recognized comprehensive income are as follows:	by	the Company	under other
real sector and the sector secto		2024	2023
Items not reclassified to profit or loss:			

Remeasurement amount of defined benefit plans	\$	9	1
Unrealized valuation profits and losses on investments	5		
in financial assets at fair value through other			

in infinite a ssets at fair value through other			
comprehensive income		3,226	(16,277)
	<u>\$</u>	3,235	(16,276)
		2024	2023
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
subsequently:			
Exchange difference from translation of the financial			
statements of foreign operations	\$	(191)	104

The income tax expenses of the Company directly recognized in equity are as follows:

2024 2023

The relationship between the income tax expenses and net income before tax in 2024 and 2023 is adjusted as follows:

	2024		2023
	\$	248,224	173,512
Income taxes calculated by net profit before tax	\$	49,645	34,702
Permanent difference		21,985	16,814
Tax-free income		(23,277)	(2,238)
Overestimation in the previous period		(226)	(323)
	\$	48,127	48,955

3. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax assets:

	b	efined eenefit irement plan	Investment loss recognized using the equity method	Exchange difference from translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	Others	Total
January 1, 2024	\$	1,690	4,790	700	542	7,722
Credited to the income statement		-	387	-	26	413
(Debited) Credited to other						
comprehensive income		9	-	(191)	-	(182)
December 31, 2024	\$	1,699	5,177	509	568	7,953
January 1, 2023	\$	1,638	4,550	596	521	7,305
Credited to the income statement		51	240	-	21	312
Debited other comprehensive						
income		1	-	104	-	105
December 31, 2023	<u>\$</u>	1,690	4,790	700	542	7,722

Deferred income tax liabilities:

	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehen sive income		
January 1, 2024	\$	20,239	
Debited other comprehensive			
income		(3,226)	
December 31, 2024	\$	17,013	
January 1, 2023		3,962	
Debited to other comprehensive			
income		16,277	
December 31, 2023	\$	20,239	

4. The Company's income tax filing for profit-seeking business has been approved by the tax collection authority up to 2022.

(XXII) Capital and other equity

1. Issuance of ordinary shares

On December 31, 2024 and 2023, the total authorized share capital of the Company was both NT\$1,500,000 thousand, divided into 150,000 thousand shares in total at a face value of NT\$10 per share. The aforementioned total authorized capital is for ordinary shares, with a paid-in capital of NT\$1,310,861 thousand and NT\$1,260,443 thousand, respectively. All issued shares have been paid.

The adjustments to the number of outstanding shares of the Company in 2024 and 2023 are shown in the table below:

	(in thousand shares				
	Ordinary shares				
	2024	2023			
Beginning retained earnings on January 1	126,044	120,042			
Capitalization of earnings to increase the capital	5,042	6,002			
by					
Ending retained earnings on December 31	131,086	126,044			

On June 24, 2024 and June 30, 2023, the shareholders' meeting of the Company approved through a resolution to issue 5,042 thousand and 6,002 thousand new shares with NT\$50,418 thousand and NT\$60,021 thousand from undistributed earnings for capital increase, respectively. The proposals above for capital increase from earnings have been reported to the Securities and Futures Bureau of the Financial Supervisory Commission and come into effect, with September 2, 2024 and September 4, 2023 as the

base date of capital increase respectively. All relevant statuary procedures have been completed.

2. Additional paid-in capital

1 1	2	024.12.31	2023.12.31
Premium on issuance of stocks and conversion of			
corporate bonds	\$	1,095,196	1,095,196
The difference between the price and book value of			
subsidiaries' equity actually acquired and dispose	d		
of		45,810	46,149
Recognized changes in ownership interests in			
subsidiaries		2,235	7,693
Lapsed share option		2,896	2,896
Share option for convertible corporate bonds		3,900	3,900
	\$	1,150,037	1,155,834

According to the Company Act, the realized additional paid-in capital can only be distributed by new shares or in cash in proportion to shareholders' original shares after the additional paid-in capital are used for covering losses. The realized additional paid-in capital mentioned above includes the premium on issuance of stocks exceeding their face value and the income from receiving gifts. According to the Rules Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Issuers, the total amount of additional paid-in capital that shall be appropriated as capital shall not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital each year.

3. Retained earnings

As per the Company's Articles of Incorporation, a surplus in the annual final accounts shall first be appropriated to pay taxes as per the laws to cover accumulated losses, and then 10% of the surplus shall be appropriated as legal reserves, excluding the case where legal reserves have reached the total capital of the Company. The remaining part shall be appropriated or reversed as special reserves according to the laws and regulations. In case of any surplus remained thereafter, the Board of Directors shall prepare a proposal for the distribution of earnings and submit it to the shareholders' regular meeting for resolution on the distribution of dividends to shareholders with surplus and accumulated undistributed earnings.

In consideration of the current and future investment environment, capital needs, profitability, capital structure, future operational needs, as well as the interests of shareholders, balanced dividends and the Company's long-term financial plan, etc., dividends will be distributed in cash or stock. The proportion of dividends distributed in cash to shareholders in the current year shall be no less than 20% of the total dividends in

the current year, while the rest shall be distributed in stock dividends. However, the actual distribution proportion may be adjusted according to the actual profit and operating conditions of the current year.

(1) Legal reserves

Where the Company does not suffer any loss, a legal reserve shall be distributed by issuing new shares or in cash, through a resolution of the shareholders' meeting, but only the portion of the legal reserve which exceeds 25% of the paid-in capital may be distributed.

(2) Special reserves

In accordance with the regulations of the Financial Supervisory Commission, for the distribution of distributable earnings, the Company shall appropriate a special reserve from the current profit and loss and the undistributed earnings in the previous period for the difference between the recognized net deduction of other shareholders' equity in the current year and the balance of the special reserve appropriated in the preceding paragraph. The deduction of other shareholders' equity accumulated in the previous period shall be appropriated from undistributed earnings in the previous period to a special reserve and shall not be distributed. If there is a subsequent reversal in the deduction of other shareholders' equity, the reversed amount shall be used for distribution of earnings.

(3) Distribution of earnings

The resolutions on the distribution of earnings for 2023 and 2022 was approve by the shareholders' meetings of the Company on June 24, 2024 and June 30, 2023, respectively, and the amounts of dividends distributed to owners are as follows:

	2023			
	Allotment rate (NT\$)		amount	
Dividends distributed to ordinary shareholders:				
Cash	\$	0.40	50,418	
Stocks		0.40	50,418	
		<u>\$</u>	100,836	
		2022		
		nent rate	amount	
Dividends distributed to ordinary shareholders:				
Cash	\$	0.50	60,021	
Stocks		0.50	60,021	
		<u>\$</u>	120,042	

4. Other equity (net income after taxes)

	diffe fr transl the fi staten for	hange erence com ation of nancial nents of reign cations	Unrealized gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensi ve income	Total
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$	(2,507)	125,160	122,653
Exchange difference from translation of the net				
assets of foreign operations		763	-	763
Share of unrealized gains or losses of subsidiaries and affiliates applying the equity method on financial assets at fair value through other				
comprehensive income		-	(11,653)	(11,653)
Share of translation differences of subsidiaries				
applying the equity method		406	-	406
Unrealized valuation gains on financial assets at				
fair value through other comprehensive income		-	(65,165)	(65,165)
Balance on December 31, 2024	\$	(1,338)	48,342	47,004

	diff f trans the f state fo	change ference from slation of financial ments of oreign erations	Unrealized gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensi ve income	Total
Balance on January 1, 2023	\$	(2,089)	8,515	6,426
Exchange difference from translation of the net assets of foreign operationsShare of unrealized gains or losses of subsidiaries and affiliates applying the equity method on		(417)	-	(417)
financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	(4,189)	(4,189)
Share of translation differences of subsidiaries applying the equity method		(1)	-	(1)
Unrealized gains on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	120,834	120,834
Balance on December 31, 2023	\$	(2,507)	125,160	122,653

(XXIII) Earnings per share

		2024	2023
Basic earnings per share:			
Net profits attributable to ordinary equity holders of the			
Company	\$	200,097	124,557
Weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares		131,086	131,086
Basic earnings per share (NT\$)	\$	1.53	0.95
Diluted earnings per share:			
Net profits attributable to ordinary equity holders of the			
Company (diluted)	<u>\$</u>	200,097	124,557
Effects of dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares			
(basic)		131,086	131,086
Effects of employee remuneration in stock		625	558
Weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares			
(diluted)		131,711	131,644
Diluted earnings per share (NT\$)	\$	1.52	0.95

(XXIV) Revenue from customer contracts

1. Disaggregation of revenue

. Disaggregation of revenu	e							
	2024							
-	Sal	es of goods	Service provision	Leases	Total			
-	San	es of goods		Leases	10181			
Main regional markets:								
Taiwan	<u>\$</u>	<u>1,776,015</u>	<u>519,998</u>	<u>112,297</u>	<u>2,408,310</u>			
Main product/service								
lines:								
Medicines and medical materials	\$	1,776,015	-	-	1,776,015			
Health care management		-	519,998	-	519,998			
Equipment leases		-	-	76,028	76,028			
Leases of investment		-	-	36,269	36,269			
properties and properties								
	<u>\$</u>	1,776,015	<u>519,998</u>	112,297	2,408,310			

			202	3	
	-		Service		
	Sal	es of goods	provision	Leases	Total
Main regional markets:					
Taiwan	\$	<u>1,658,929</u>	552,283	102,860	2,314,072
Main product/service lines:					
Medicines and medica materials	l \$	1,658,929	-	-	1,658,929
Health care		-	552,283	-	552,283
management					
Equipment leases		-	-	59,782	59,782
Leases of investment		-	-	43,078	43,078
properties					
	<u>\$</u>	1,658,929	552,283	102,860	2,314,072
2. Contract balances					
			2024.12.31	2023.12.31	2023.1.1
Notes receivable		\$	547	703	884
Notes receivable - 1	elate	d parties-	-	-	28,751
Accounts receivable	e		67,429	49,429	42,379
Accounts receivabl parties	e - re	lated	937,376	1,069,349	978,352
Finance lease receiv	vable	S	_	277	332
Finance lease receiv parties	vable	s - related	9,603	10,498	5,318
Long-term finance receivables	lease		-	-	277
Long-term finance receivables - rela			7,517	15,970	11,749
Less: loss allowanc	es		(219)	(216)	(245)
		\$	1,022,253	1,146,010	1,067,797

Please refer to Note 6 (4) and (6) for the disclosure of notes and accounts receivable (including related parties) and their impairment.

(XXV) Remuneration to employees and directors

According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, 6% to 10% of the annual profit (if any) shall be appropriated as remuneration to employees and not more than 3% as remuneration to directors. However, the allowances for the Company's accumulated losses shall be set aside from the profit first. The objects to which the employees' remuneration referred to in the preceding paragraph is paid in stock or cash include employees of affiliated companies who meet certain requirements.

The estimated amounts of employees' remuneration of the Company recognized in 2024 and 2023 were NT\$16,014 thousand and NT\$11,194 thousand, respectively, and the estimated amounts of directors' remuneration were NT\$2,669 thousand and NT\$1,866 thousand, respectively. The estimates were based on the Company's net profit before tax in that period less employees' and directors' remuneration, multiplied by the distribution percentages of employees' and directors' remuneration as stipulated in the Company's Articles of Incorporation, and the remuneration was presented in operating expenses for that period. In case of a difference between the actual distribution amount in the following year and the estimated amount recognized, it shall be accounted for as changes in accounting estimates and recognized in profit or loss for the following year.

The Company's employees' remuneration was NT\$11,194 thousand and NT\$24,494 thousand, and the directors' remuneration was NT\$1,886 thousand and NT\$4,082 thousand respectively for 2023 and 2022, which did not differ from the distribution of employees' and directors' remuneration resoluted by the Company's Board of Directors in 2023 and 2022. Relevant information can be found on the MOPS.

(XXVI) Other net income and expenses

Other net income and expenses of the Company in 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

		2024	2023
Revenue from subleases of right-of-use assets	\$	37,666	37,372
Net gains on disposal and retirement of properties,		118,256	17,314
plants and equipment			
	<u>\$</u>	155,922	<u>54,686</u>
(XXVII) Non-operating income and expenses			
1. Interest income			
		2024	2023
Bank deposit interest	\$	5,715	3,834
Other interest income		732	745
	<u>\$</u>	6,447	4,579
2. Other income			
		2024	2023
Rental income	\$	-	707
Dividend income		46,287	1,929
Directors' and supervisors' remuneration income		-	394
Others		6,847	5,648
	\$	53,134	8,678

3. Other gains and losses

		2024	2023
Gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or	\$	8,315	8,892
loss			
Foreign exchange gain		4	-
Others		_	(163)
	<u>\$</u>	8,319	8,729
4. Finance costs			
		2024	2023
Interest on loans from financial institutions	\$	26,398	26,194
Amortization of syndication fees		2,886	962
Amortization of interest on lease liabilities		6,157	6,965
	<u>\$</u>	35,441	34,121

(XXVIII) Financial instruments

1. Credit risk

(1) Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of a financial asset represents the maximum exposure to credit risk.

(2) Concentration of credit risks

The credit risks of the Company are mainly on its largest customers. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, 80% and 83% of the balance of accounts receivable were owed by the largest customers, which indicates a significant concentration of the Company's credit risks.

(3) Credit risk of accounts receivable

Please refer to Note 6 (4) and (6) for information on the exposure of notes and accounts receivable and finance lease receivables to credit risk.

Other financial assets measured at amortized cost include other receivables, restricted bank deposits and refundable deposits.

The other receivables, restricted bank deposits and refundable deposits held by the Company are considered to be of low credit risk as the counterparties and other performing parties are creditworthy or financial institutions rated investment grade or above.

The Company made no provision of loss allowance for other receivables, restricted bank deposits and refundable deposits measured at amortized cost as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 due to increased 12-month expected credit losses.

2. Liquidity risk

The contractual maturities of financial liabilities are showed in the following table,

C	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	To be paid immediately or within 1 month	Within 6 months	6-12 months	1-3 years	Over 3 years
December 31, 2024							
Non-derivative financial							
liabilities							
Non-interest bearing	\$ 641,608	641,608	297,467	329,947	14,194	-	-
liabilities							
lease liabilities	296,277	317,606	4,413	21,421	24,800	86,186	180,786
Floating rate	 860,205	914,392	2,935	60,328	60,672	764,544	25,913
instruments							
	\$ 1,798,090	1,873,606	304,815	411,696	99,666	850,730	206,699
December 31, 2023							
Non-derivative financial							
liabilities							
Non-interest bearing	\$ 804,816	807,401	404,229	400,587	-	-	-
liabilities							
lease liabilities	338,668	366,019	4,553	22,748	25,649	92,312	220,757
Floating rate	 1,006,088	1,086,778	52,844	61,069	61,467	873,992	37,406
instruments							
	\$ 2,149,572	2,260,198	461,626	484,404	87,116	966,304	258,163

including the effect of estimated interest but excluding the effect of netting agreements.

The Company does not expect a significantly earlier occurrence of cash flows based on the due date analysis or significant differences between the actual amounts and estimates.

3. Exchange rate risk

(1) Exposure to exchange rate risk

The financial assets and liabilities of the Company exposed to significant foreign currency exchange rate risk are as follows:

		2024.12.31			2023.12.31	
	Foreign currency	Exchange rate (NT\$)	NT\$	Foreign currency	Exchange rate (NT\$)	NT\$
Financial asset						
Non-monetary						
items						
USD	\$ 10,54	7 32.785	345,783	11,134	30.71	341,925
CNY	5,94	8 4.478	26,635	6,382	4.327	27,615

(2) Sensitivity analysis

The exchange rate risk of the Company mainly comes from cash and cash equivalents as well as accounts and borrowings receivable denominated in foreign currencies, which generate foreign currency exchange gains and losses during translation. On December 31, 2024 and 2023, if New Taiwan dollar appreciated and depreciated by 5% against U.S. dollar, Renminbi and Euro, while all other factors

remained unchanged, the net profit before tax in 2024 and 2023 would have decreased or increased by NT\$18,621 thousand and NT\$18,477 thousand, respectively. The analysis of the two periods is conducted on the same basis.

Due to the variety of functional currencies used by the Consolidated Company, information on exchange gains and losses on monetary items was disclosed on a consolidated basis. Foreign currency exchange gains (losses) (both realized and unrealized) in 2024 and 2023 were NT\$3 thousand and NT\$(1) thousand, respectively.

4. Interest rate analysis

The exposure of the Company's financial liabilities to interest rate risk is illustrated in Liquidity Risk Management section in this note.

The sensitivity analysis below is based on the exposure of non-derivative instruments to interest rate risk at the reporting date. The analysis of floating rate liabilities is based on the assumption that the outstanding liabilities at the reporting date are outstanding throughout the year. The rate of change in the interest rate reported to major management personnel of the Company is the interest rate plus or minus 20 basis points, which also represents the management's evaluation on the reasonably possible range of changes in the interest rate.

If the interest rate increased or decreased by 20 basis points, while all other variables remain unchanged, the pre-tax net profit of the Company for 2024 and 2023 would have increased or decreased by NT\$1,720 thousand and NT\$2,012 thousand, mainly due to changes in the interest rate of the Company's floating rate loans.

5. Information on fair values

Type and fair value of financial instruments

The Company's financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. The carrying amounts and fair values of all types of financial assets and financial liabilities (including fair value level information, but for financial instruments not measured at fair value with carrying amounts reasonably approximate to their fair values as well as lease liabilities, fair value information is not required to be disclosed according to the regulations) are listed as follows:

				2024.12.31			
			Fair value				
		Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
Financial assets at fair value through profit o loss:	or						
Fund beneficiary certificates	\$	10,610	10,610	-	-	10,610	
Non-TWSE/TPEx listed stocks		27,853	-	-	27,853	27,853	
Subtotal		38,463	10,610	-	27,853	38,463	
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income							
Non-TWSE/TPEx listed stocks		136,232	-	-	136,232	136,232	
Non-overseas listed stocks		345,774	-	-	345,774	345,774	
Limited partnership interests		98,744	-	-	98,744	98,744	
Subtotal		580,750	-	-	580,750	580,750	
Financial assets at amortized cost							
Cash and cash equivalents		984,469	-	-	-	-	
Restricted bank deposits		30,000	-	-	-	-	
Notes and accounts receivable (including related parties)		1,005,133	-	-	-	-	
Other receivables (including related parties)		244,035	-	-	-	-	
Finance lease receivables (including those due within one year)		17,120	-	-	-		
Subtotal		2,280,757	-	-	-	_	
Total	\$	2,899,970	10,610	-	608,603	619,213	

				2024.12.31		
		Carrying	Level 1	Fair Level 2	value Level 3	Total
		amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 5	Total
Financial liabilities at amortized cost						
Notes and accounts payable (including related parties)	\$	505,028	-	-	-	-
Other payables (including related parties)		136,580	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities (including those due within one year)		296,277	-	-	-	-
Long-term loans (including those due within one year)		860,205	-	-	-	-
Total	\$	1,798,090	-	-	-	-
				2022 12 21		
				2023.12.31 Fair	value	
	(Carrying	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit		amount				
loss:	01					
Fund beneficiary certificates	\$	10,463	10,463	-	-	10,463
Non-TWSE/TPEx listed stocks		19,684	-	-	19,684	19,684
Subtotal		30,147	10,463	-	19,684	30,147
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income						
Non-TWSE/TPEx listed stocks		168,503	-	-	168,503	168,503
Non-overseas listed stocks		341,871	-	-	341,871	341,871
Limited partnership interests		100,296	_	-	100,296	100,296
Subtotal		610,670	-	-	610,670	610,670
Financial assets at amortized cost						
Cash and cash equivalents		967,848	-	-	-	-
Restricted bank deposits		30,000	-	-	-	-
Notes and accounts receivable (including related parties)		1,119,265	-	-	-	-
Other receivables (including related parties)		722	-	-	-	-
Finance lease receivables (including those due within one year)		26,745	-	-		-
Subtotal		2,144,580	-	-	-	-
Total	\$	2,785,397	10,463	-	630,354	640,817
Financial liabilities at amortized cost						
Bank loans	\$	50,000	-	-	-	-
Notes and accounts payable (including related parties)		646,540	-	-	-	-
Other payables (including related parties)		158,276	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities (including those due within one year)		338,668	-	-	-	-
Long-term loans (including those due within one year)		956,088	-	-	-	
Total	\$	2,149,572	-	-	-	-

(1) Valuation techniques for fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value

If there is a quoted price in an active market for a financial instrument, that price shall be used for measuring fair value. The market prices, announced by the main exchanges and the over-the-counter trading center for central government bonds that are

judged to be popular, are the basis for the fair value of listed equity instruments and the debt instruments with a quoted price in an active market. If a quoted price for a financial instrument can be obtained from exchanges, brokers, underwriters, industry associations, pricing service institutions or competent authorities in a timely manner and on a regular basis, and represents actual fair market transactions with sufficient frequency, it is determined that there is a quoted price in an active market for the financial instrument. Where the above conditions are not met, the market is considered inactive. Generally speaking, a large bid-ask spread, a significant increase in bid-ask spread, or a low transaction volume indicates an inactive market.

The fair values of financial instruments held by the Company without an active market are presented below by type and attribute:

• Equity instruments without quoted prices: The fair value is estimated using the market comparable company method and asset method, with the assumptions mainly based on the ratio of the estimated market price to earnings per share of the investee, the earnings multiplier derived from quoted market prices of comparable TWSE/TPEx listed companies, as well as the equity value of net assets. The estimate has adjusted the effect of discount of the equity securities due to lack of market liquidity.

(2) There was no transfer of the fair value levels of financial assets in 2024 and 2023.

(3) Table of Changes in Level 3

	fai throu 0	sured at r value 1gh profit r loss	Measured at fair value through other comprehensi ve income	
	e fi a man mea fai throu	derivativ nancial assets adatorily asured at r value agh profit r loss	Equity instruments without publicly quoted prices	
January 1, 2024	\$	19,684	610,670	
Total gains or losses				
Recognized in profit or loss		8,169	-	
Recognized in other comprehensive income		-	(68,390)	
Purchase		-	42,510	
Capital returned due to capital reduction		-	(4,040)	
December 31, 2024	<u>\$</u>	27,853	580,750	
January 1, 2023	\$	20,174	480,053	
Total gains or losses				
Recognized in profit or loss		(490)	-	
Recognized in other comprehensive income		-	137,111	
Purchase		-	20,020	
Capital returned due to capital reduction		-	(26,514)	
December 31, 2023	\$	19,684	610,670	

The above total gains or losses are presented in "other gains and losses" and "unrealized valuation gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income". Among them, those related to the assets still held on December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	2024	2023
Total gains or losses		
Recognized in profit or loss (presented in "other gains and losses")	\$ 8,169	(490)
Recognized in other comprehensive income (presented in "unrealized valuation gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income")	(68,390)	137,111

(4) Quantitative information on significant unobservable inputs (level 3) used for fair value

measurement.

The inputs of fair value measurement of the Company categorized into level 3 mainly comprise financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - equity securities investment and financial derivatives. Most of the fair values of the Company categorized into level 3 are with only a single significant unobservable input except that equity instrument investments without an active market are with multiple significant unobservable inputs. Significant unobservable inputs of equity instrument investments without an active market are without any correlation among them.

6. Analysis of the sensitivity of fair value to reasonably possible alternative assumptions for measurement of level 3 fair values

The fair value measurement of financial instruments by the Company is reasonable, whereas different valuation models or parameters used for measurement may result in different valuation results. The impact of the changes in evaluation parameters for financial instruments categorized into Level 3 on profits and losses or other comprehensive income for the period is as follows:

1	1	Upward or	reflected i	s in fair value in profit or loss	Changes in reflected comprehens	in other sive income
	Input value	downward changes	Favorable changes	e Adverse changes	Favorable changes	Adverse changes
December 31, 2024						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss						
Non-TWSE/TPEx listed stocks	Liquidity discount	5%	\$ 1,7	40 (1,740)	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income						
Non-TWSE/TPEx and non-overseas listed stocks	Liquidity discount	5%	-	-	25,667	(40,545)
December 31, 2023						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss						
Non-TWSE/TPEx listed stocks	Liquidity discount	5%	1,2	30 (1,230)	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income						
Non-TWSE/TPEx and non-overseas listed stocks	Liquidity discount	5%	-	-	42,301	(28,722)

Favorable and adverse changes for the Company refer to fluctuations in fair value, which are calculated by using valuation techniques based on different degrees of unobservable input parameters. For a financial instrument whose fair value is affected by more than one input, the above table only reflects the impact of changes in a single input, and the correlation and variability among the inputs are not taken into account.

(XXIX) Financial risk management

1. Overview

The Company is exposed to the following risks due to the use of financial instruments:

(1) Credit risk

(2) Liquidity risk

(3) Market risk

This note presents the information on the Company's exposure to the above risks, as well as its objectives, policies and procedures for measuring and managing the risks. For further quantitative disclosures, please refer to the respective notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements.

2. Risk management framework

The Management Department of the Company analyzes and manages the financial risks related to the operation of the Company based on the degree and breadth of the risks.

3. Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of financial losses of the Company due to the failure to perform contractual obligations by customers or counterparties of financial instruments, mainly from the Company's accounts receivable due from customers and securities investments.

(1) Accounts receivable and other receivables

The management of the Company assigns a dedicated team responsible for the determination of credit lines, credit approval and other monitoring procedures to ensure that appropriate actions have been taken to recover overdue receivables. The Company reviews the recoverable amounts of receivables separately at the reporting date to ensure that appropriate impairment losses have been provisioned for uncollectible receivables.

(2) Investment

The credit risk of bank deposits and other financial instruments is measured and monitored by the management of the Company. The counterparties and other performing parties of the Company are creditworthy or financial institutions rated investment grade or above, which generates no major doubt for performance of the contract, so the Company faces no significant credit risk.

4. Liquidity risk

The Company manages and maintains sufficient cash and cash equivalents for various positions to support the operation of the Company and mitigate the impact of cash flow fluctuations. The management of the Company supervises the use of bank credit lines and ensures compliance with the terms of the loan contracts.

Bank loans and the issuance of commercial paper are important sources of liquidity for the Company. On December 31, 2024 and 2023, the unused credit lines of the Company were NT\$1,324,358 and NT\$1,274,358 thousand, respectively.

5. Market risk

(1) Interest rate risk

Market risk refers to the risk that changes in market prices, such as changes in exchange rates, interest rates, and the price of equity instruments, may affect the Company's income or the value of financial instruments held by it. The objective of market risk management is to maintain acceptable levels of market risk exposure and optimize investment returns.

(2) Other market price risks

The Company is exposed to equity price risk arising from the investments in TPEx listed equity securities. Such equity investments not held for trading are strategic investments. The Company does not actively trade these investments, and its management manages the risks by holding various risk-based portfolios.

(XXX) Capital management

By capital management, the Company ensures continuing operation of all companies in the Group, and maximizes shareholder returns by optimizing the balance of debt and equity.

The capital structure of the Company is composed of its net debt (i.e., loans less cash and cash equivalents) and equity (i.e., share capital, additional paid-in capital, retained earnings and other equity items). The Company balances its overall capital structure by paying dividends, issuing new shares, repurchasing shares, and issuing new debts or repaying old debts, based on the recommendations of the key management personnel.

(XXXI) Investing and financing activities in non-cash transactions

The non-cash investing and financing activities of the Company in 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

1. Please refer to Note 6 (11) for details on obtaining the right-of-use assets through leasing.

2. Cash paid for purchase of property, plant and equipment is as follows:

	 2024	2023
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	\$ 31,176	146,879
Net changes in equipment payables in subsidiaries	 11,194	56,321
Cash paid	\$ 42,370	203,200

3. Cash received from disposal of property, plant and equipment is as follows:

		2024	2023			
Disposal of property, plant and equipment	\$	301,881	37,564			
Less: Equipment proceeds receivable (recognized as other						
receivables- related parties)		(240,000)	-			
Cash received	<u>\$</u>	61,881	37,564			

4. The adjustments to liabilities from financing activities are as follows:

			Changes in item		
	2024.1.1	Coch flows	Lease	Othong	2024.12.31
~ .	 	Cash flows	changes	Others	2024.12.31
Short-term loans	\$ 50,000	(50,000)	-	-	-
Long-term loans (including those due within one year)	956,088	(95,883)	-	-	860,205
Deposits received	15,438	421	-	-	15,859
Lease liabilities (including those due within one year)	338,668	(47,689)	5,298	-	296,277
within one year)					
	\$ 1,360,194	(193,151)	5,298	-	1,172,341

			Changes in item		
	 2023.1.1	Cash flows	Lease changes	Others	2023.12.31
Short-term loans	\$ -	50,000	-	-	50,000
Long-term loans	965,896	(9,808)	-	-	956,088
(including those due within one year)					
Deposits received	12,411	3,027	-	-	15,438
Lease liabilities (including those due					
within one year)	 380,751	(47,168)	5,085	-	338,668
	\$ 1,359,058	(3,949)	5,085	-	1,360,194

VII. Transactions of Related Parties

- (I) Parent company and ultimate controlling party
 - Minsheng Medical Holding Co., Ltd., the parent company of the Company, holds 28.79% of the Company's outstanding ordinary shares.
- (II) Name of and relationship with related parties

The related parties who have traded with the Company during the period covered by the

Parent Company Only Financial Stateme	ents are as follows:
Name of the related party	Relationship with the Company
Minsheng Medical Holding Co., Ltd.	Parent company
Chungyuan Medical Management Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
Pregetic Medical Health Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
(hereinafter referred to as Pregetic Health Company)	
Harvard Health Inc.	Subsidiary
(hereinafter referred to as Havard Company, formerly known as Fu Yi Health Management Consulting Co., Ltd.)	
Hanting Digital Technology Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary (a non-related party since the fourth quarter of 2024)
Fuyi Health Management Consulting Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
Chinachem Biomedical Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary (a non-related party since the fourth quarter of 2024)
Medzoneasia Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
(hereinafter referred to as Medzoneasia)	
Mytrex Health Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Mytrex Health Company)	Subsidiary
Mytrex Industries Inc.	Subsidiary
Mytrex USA Co.	Subsidiary
Sheng Yo Rehabilitative Technologies, Inc.	Subsidiary
Macro Global Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
(hereinafter referred to as Macro Global)	
ShareHope Medicine (HongKong) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
Minsheng (Tianjin) Investment Management Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
Minsheng Asia-Pacific (Beijing) Enterprise Management Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
Shengshi Digital Health Co., Ltd. (formerly known as Shengshih Technology Co., Ltd.)	Subsidiary
Digimed Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
TECHGROUP Integrate Design Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
YES Health Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary

Parent Company Only Financial Statements are as follows:

(hereinafter referred to as YES Health Company)	
Employee Community Co., Ltd.	Substantial related party
Minsheng Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Substantial related party
(hereinafter referred to as Minsheng Asset Company)	
Pisheng Construction Co., Ltd	Substantial related party
(hereinafter referred to as Pisheng Construction)	
Minsheng General Hospital	Substantial related party (Minsheng medical system)
Lungtan Minsheng Hospital	Substantial related party (Minsheng medical system)
Tayuan Minsheng Hospital	Substantial related party (Minsheng medical system)
Home Nursing Center attached to	Substantial related party (Minsheng medical
Tayuan Minsheng Hospital	system)
Po'en Management Consulting Co.,	Substantial related party
Ltd.	
Shengli Management Consulting Co., Ltd.	Substantial related party
(hereinafter referred to as Shengli	
Management Consulting	
Company)	
Shengyu Health Technologies Co., Ltd.	Substantial related party
Employee Clinic of Hsinchu Science and Industry Park	Substantial related party
United Medical Foundation	Substantial related party
Hafo Clinic	Substantial related party
Shengjen Clinic	Substantial related party (a non-related party since the first quarter of 2023)
Fuying Clinic	Substantial related party
Zhiyi Clinic	Substantial related party
Hung-jen Yang	Management personnel (Chairperson of the
	Company)

- (III) Significant transactions with related parties
 - 1. Sales of goods

e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e		revenue	
Category of the related party		2024	2023
Substantial related party			
Minsheng General Hospital	\$	1,130,928	1,039,719
Others		76,541	74,669
Subsidiary			
YES Health Company		202,478	172,556
Pregetic Health Company		_	32
	<u>\$</u>	1,409,947	1,286,976

The sales price determined by the Company for the above-mentioned related party is the purchase cost plus 5% or more, with the payment term being net 90 to 180 days.

2. Service provision

	Operating revenue		
Category of the related party		2024	2023
Substantial related party			
Minsheng General Hospital	\$	401,980	470,530
Others		23,059	22,269
	\$	425,039	492,799

The service income of the Company from the above-mentioned related party mainly comes from undertaking medical examinations and inspections, etc. in cooperation with medical institutions. The two parties has entered into a contract by mutual agreement, with the payment term defined as net 30 to 180 days.

3. Leases

		Operating	revenue
Category of the related party		2024	2023
Substantial related party			
Minsheng General Hospital	\$	57,572	40,175
Tayuan Minsheng Hospital		8,120	7,528
Zhiyi Clinic		8,032	15,077
Others		2,050	6,434
Subsidiary			
Pregetic Health Company		2,437	2,547
Medzoneasia		22,862	19,892
YES Health Company		500	-
	<u>\$</u>	101,573	91,653

The rent paid by the Company to the above-mentioned related party is defined in a lease contract entered into by the two parties by mutual agreement, with the payment period ranging from 30 to 120 days.

		Operating costs and operating expenses - rent expenses		
Category of the related party		2024	2023	
Substantial related party - Minsheng General Hospital	\$	1,217	1,245	
Substantial related party - Minsheng Asset Company		184	-	
Subsidiary - Pregetic Health Company		543	2,171	
Subsidiary - Harvard Health Inc.		2,143	-	
Parent company		473	468	
	<u>\$</u>	4,560	3,884	

The Company pays monthly rent to the above-mentioned related party in accordance with the general market conditions.

4. Purchase of goods

	Operating costs		g costs
Category of the related party		2024	2023
Subsidiary	\$	1,507	1,296

The prices and payment terms for goods purchased by the Company from the above-mentioned related party are not significantly different from those for general manufacturers, with a payment term of 30 to 120 days upon acceptance.

5. Receivables due from related parties

Category of the	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I		
related party	Account items	2024.12.31	2023.12.31
Subsidiary			
YES Health	Accounts receivable	54,732	65,834
Company			
Pregetic Health	Accounts receivable	-	242
Company			
Pregetic Health	Finance lease receivables	-	148
Company			
Medzoneasia	Finance lease receivables	97	-
Medzoneasia	Long-term finance lease receivables	60	-
Medzoneasia	Other receivables	1,023	-
Pregetic Health	Other receivables	-	109
Company			
Others	Other receivables	41	43
Substantial related			
party			

Minsheng General	Accounts receivable	838,718	950,375
Hospital			
Others	Accounts receivable	43,707	52,681
Minsheng General	Finance lease receivables	3,308	2,565
Hospital			
Lungtan Minsheng	Finance lease receivables	1,508	1,048
Hospital			
Tayuan Minsheng	Finance lease receivables	2,209	2,078
Hospital			
Zhiyi Clinic	Finance lease receivables	2,481	4,630
Shengyu Health	Finance lease receivables	-	30
Technologies Co.,			
Ltd.			
Minsheng General	Long-term finance lease	188	1,132
Hospital	receivables		
Lungtan Minsheng	Long-term finance lease	880	1,462
Hospital	receivables		
Tayuan Minsheng	Long-term finance lease	5,411	7,619
Hospital	receivables		
Zhiyi Clinic	Long-term finance lease	978	5,746
	receivables		
Shengyu Health	Long-term finance lease	-	11
Technologies Co.,	receivables		
Ltd.			
Minsheng General	Other receivables	85	155
Hospital			
Tayuan Minsheng	Other receivables	240,000	-
Hospital			
Zhiyi Clinic	Other receivables	53	214
Others	Other receivables	23	201
		<u>\$ 1,195,502</u>	1,096,323

6. Payables to related parties

Category of the				
related party	Account items	202	24.12.31	2023.12.31
Substantial related				
party				
Minsheng General	Accounts payable	\$	-	12
Hospital				
Others	Accounts payable		178	128
Minsheng General	Other payables		832	1,048
Hospital				
Others	Other payables		416	563
Subsidiary	Accounts payable		590	569
Subsidiary	Other payables		366	264
The management	Other payables		-	290
		<u>\$</u>	2,382	2,874

Category of the				
related party	Account items		2024	2023
Parent company	Other income and losses - rental income	\$	583	577
Substantial related part	у			
Minsheng General Hospital	Operating cost - other expenses		1,330	2,686
Shengli Managemen	-		-	4,800
Consulting Company				100
Employee	Operating expenses -		-	129
Community Company	0 1		20.054	20.024
Minsheng General	Other income and losses -		29,054	28,824
Hospital	rental income			
Others			15	595
Minsheng General	Other income - others		1,085	991
Hospital				
Others	"		531	1,857
Subsidiary	Operating expenses - other expenses		884	100
Subsidiary				
Medzoneasia	Other income - others		2,126	2,266
Mytrex Health	"		110	110
Company				
Others	"		61	144
		<u>\$</u>	35,196	42,502

Category of the					
related party	Account items	2024.12.31		2023.12.31	
Substantial related part	ty				
Pisheng Constructio	n Prepayments	\$	934	3,739	
Others	Prepayments		46	46	
Pisheng Constructio	n Long-term prepayments		-	935	
Minsheng General	Refundable deposits		250,000	250,000	
Hospital					
Others	Refundable deposits		31,686	31,686	
Minsheng General	Deposits received		5,085	5,041	
Hospital					
Tayuan Minsheng	Deposits received		902	902	
Hospital					
Others	Deposits received		3,652	3,652	
Parent company	Refundable deposits		83	82	
Subsidiary	Refundable deposits		500	500	
Subsidiary	Deposits received		4,667	4,305	
Parent company	Deposits received		102	101	
		\$	297,657	300,989	

8. Property transactions

(1) Disposal of property, plant and equipment

The breakdown of the disposal of property, plant and equipment of the Company to related parties are summarized as follows:

	2024		
	Disposal proceeds	Gains or losses on disposal	
Substantial related party			
Minsheng Asset Management	<u>\$ 7,4</u>	29 526	

(2) Disposal of investment properties

The breakdown of the disposal of investment properties by the Company to related parties is as follows:

		2024	
	Disposal proceeds	Gains or losses on disposal	
Substantial related party			
Tayuan Minsheng Hospital	<u>\$ 293,1</u>	47 117,283	

9. Endorsement/Guarantee			
Category of the related	20	24.12.31	2023.12.31
party	20	24.12.31	2023.12.31
Substantial related party -	\$	<u>229,880</u>	<u>228,736</u>
Minsheng General Hospital			
(IV) Transactions with key management personnel			
Remuneration paid to key management personnel in	cludes:		
		2024	2023
Short-term employee benefits	\$	37,599	27,492

i os emprojante concilo	\$ 38,659	28,241
Post-employment benefits	1.060	749
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 37,599	27,492

VIII. Pledged Assets

The book values of the assets pledged as collateral by the Company are as follows:

Name of the asset	Pledge object	2	024.12.31	2023.12.31	
Financial assets measured at	Bank loans				
amortized cost - non-current		\$	30,000	30,000	
Investment properties	Bank loans		-	177,087	
Property, plant and equipment	Bank loans		1,121,256	1,138,395	
		\$	1,151,256	1,345,482	

IX. Material Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Contractual Commitments

Material unrecognized contractual commitments

	2024.12.31		2023.12.31
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	\$	10,370	10,474
Purchase of intangible assets		-	546
Guaranteed notes issued for bank loan contracts		2,485,000	2,545,000
	<u>\$</u>	2,495,370	2,556,020

X. Material Losses from Disasters: none.

XI. Material Subsequent Events: none.

XII. Others

(I) Employee benefits, and depreciation and amortization expenses are summarized by function as follows:

By function		2024			2023	
Nature of business	Belonging to operating costs	Belonging to operating expenses	Total	Belonging to operating costs	Belonging to operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit expenses						
Remuneration expenses	85,247	58,011	143,258	82,531	57,442	139,973
Labor and health	7,236	4,276	11,512	6,934	4,489	11,423
insurance expenses						
Pension expenses	4,396	2,401	6,797	4,115	2,396	6,511
Remuneration to	-	7,310	7,310	-	5,383	5,383
directors						
Other employee benefit	3,880	2,960	6,840	3,279	2,726	6,005
expenses						
depreciation expense	107,176	40,900	148,076	108,597	41,346	149,943
Amortization expenses	1,829	766	2,595	6,879	389	7,268

Additional information on the number of employees and employee benefit expenses in 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

		2024	2023
Number of employees		155	161
Number of directors who do not concurrently serve		7	7
as employees			
Average employee benefit expenses	\$	1,138	1,064
Average employee salary expenses	\$	968	<u>909</u>
Adjustment to average employee salary expenses		6.49%	(8.55)%
Supervisors' remuneration	<u>\$</u>	-	-

Information on the Company's remuneration policy (including directors, managers and employees) is as follows:

- 1. The Company has formulated a salary assessment method for employees, which is based on the job category of an employee with consideration of the salary for his/her job in the market. An employee' remuneration includes monthly salaries, as well as operating performance bonuses and earnings distributed from the Company's profits, based on his/her job performance and contribution, and the amount of remuneration shall be submitted to the Remuneration Committee for review and to the Board of Directors for approval. The Company is committed to providing employees with a salary higher than the industry average.
- 2. The Company's recruitment of managers and remuneration payment for them are based on

talents required for the Company's operation and development and the scope of duties and responsibilities of the managers, and shall be submitted to the Remuneration Committee for review and to the Board of Directors for approval.

- 3. The Company conducts annual budget review and sets performance goals for the business units, and pays performance bonuses based on the achievement of performance goals.
- 4. The Company has established standards for the appropriation of directors' and employees' remuneration. According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company shall appropriate 6% 10% of its profits as employees' remuneration, and no more than 3% as directors' remuneration. The appropriation and distribution shall be regularly submitted to the Remuneration Committee for review and to the Board of Directors for approval every year. The same procedure applies to the distribution.

XIII. Items Disclosed in Notes

(I) Information on major transactions

The information on major transactions that the Company should be disclosed in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers for 2024 is as follows:

1. Lending of funds to others: None.

2. Making of endorsements and guarantees for others:

Unit: NT\$ thousand

		Endorsed/gua	ranteed								Endorsem	Endorsem	
		party									ents/guara	ents/guara	
									Ratio of		ntees	ntees	
				Limit of	Maximum			Amount of	accumulated		provided	provided	
				endorsement	endorseme			endorsement	endorsements/guar		by parent	by	
				/guarantee	nt/guarante	Ending		s/guarantees	antees to net value	Maximum	company	subsidiari	Endorsem
	Name of the			amount for a	e balance	endorsement	Actual	with	in the latest	amount for	to	es to	ents/guara
	endorser/gu	Name of	Relatio	single	for the	/guarantee	drawdown	property	financial	endorsement	subsidiari	parent	ntees in
No	. arantor	company	nship	enterprise	period	balance	amount	pledged	statements	s/guarantees	es	company	China
0	ShareHope	Minsheng	1	1,590,480	229,880	229,880	229,880	-	6.46%	1,778,448	N	N	N
	Medicine	General											
	Co., Ltd.	Hospital											

Note 1: The explanation of the number column is as follows:

(1) Fill in 0 for the issuer.

(2) The investees are numbered sequentially with Arabic numerals starting from 1 by company type.

Note 2: There are 7 types of relationships between the endorser and the endorsee. Please mark the type:

(1) Companies with who the Company does business.

- (2) Companies in which the Company directly and indirectly holds more than 50% of the voting shares.
- (3) Companies that directly and indirectly hold more than 50% of the Company's voting shares.
- (4) Companies in which the Company directly and indirectly holds more than 90% of the voting shares.
- (5) Companies among the peers and co-contractors that provide mutual guarantee for the purposes of undertaking projects in accordance with contractual terms.
- (6) Companies that are endorsed/guaranteed by all contributing shareholders in proportion to their shareholdings due to joint investments.
- (7) Peers who provide joint guarantees for the performance of house presales contracts in accordance with the Consumer Protection Act.

Note 3: The limits specified in the Procedures for Endorsement and Guarantee of ShareHope Medicine Co., Ltd. are as follows:

(1) The endorsement and guarantee amount for a single enterprise shall not exceed 20% of the current

net value, and the amount of an endorsement/guarantee provided for a transaction shall not exceed the total amount of the transaction made by the enterprise with ShareHope Medicine Co., Ltd. (2) The total amount of endorsements and guarantees provided for others shall not exceed 50% of the current net value.

3. Securities held at the end of the period (excluding investments in subsidiaries and affiliates, and interests in joint ventures):

Unit: NT\$ thousan	hd
--------------------	----

r	End of period										
Holder of securities	Type and name of securities	Relationship with securities issuer	Accounting subject	Contribution amount/numb er of shares (thousand shares or units)	Carrying amount	Shareholdin g ratio	Fair value	Remarks			
The Company	Fund beneficiary certificate	None	Financial assets at fair	771	10,610	-	10,610	Kemarko			
	Union Money Market Fund	News	value through profit or loss - current	1.000		3.70					
The Company	Stock Tsaishin Health Business Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	1,000	27,853	5.70 %	27,853				
The Company	Stock Yichuang Second Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	2,000	16,925	0.92 %	16,925				
The Company	Stock China Development Biomedical Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	The Company is a legal representative supervisor of the company	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	1,129	27,740	2.86 %	27,740				
The Company	Stock Yiding Biotech Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	The Company is a legal person director of the company	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	4,095	42,629	7.50 %	42,629				
The Company	Stocks BenQ BM Holding Cayman Corporation	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	5,258	345,774	2.15 %	345,774				
The Company	Chunghua Development Second Biomedical Venture Capital Limited Partnership	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	86,346	98,744	3.22 %	98,744				
The Company	Stock-AcroViz Inc.	The Company is a legal person director of the company	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	1,820	25,498	8.88 %	25,498				
The Company	Stock-UltraE Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	1,176	23,440	6.47 %	23,440				
Mytrex Health Company	Stock-Minsheng Asset Management Co., Ltd.	The chairperson of the Company is a director of the company	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	2,120	20,762	3.37 %	20,762				
Mytrex Health Company	Srock Shangching Technology Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	68	1,580	0.81 %	1,580				
Mytrex Health Company	Stock Intelligent Medical Technology Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	1,760	27,109	9.99 %	27,109				
Mytrex Health Company	Stock Yiho Smart Technology Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	250	7,563	19.53 %	7,563				
Mytrex Health Company	Stock Yichuang Second Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	The Company is a director of the company	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	5,000	42,311	2.29 %	42,311				

				1	End of p	period		
Holder of securities	Type and name of securities	Relationship with securities issuer	Accounting subject	Contribution amount/numb er of shares (thousand shares or units)	Carrying amount	Shareholdin g ratio	Fair value	Remarks
Pregetic Health Company	Stock Yita International Hospital Management Consulting Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	417	4,567	4.20 %	4,567	
Pregetic Health Company	Stock Juichuan Data Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	1,000	15,478	14.29 %	15,478	
Pregetic Health Company	Stock Kangchien Gene Technology Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	1,304	13,172	14.81 %	13,172	
Hung-Han Company	Stock Juichuan Data Co., Ltd.		Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	250	3,869	3.57 %	3,869	
Macro Global Corporation	Limited partnership equity Chunchuang Development Venture Capital Limited Partnership	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	19,051	26,295	1.75 %	26,295	
Medzoneasia	Stock Yaosheng Information Technology Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	500	27,230	10.00 %	27,230	
					770,686		770,686	

- 4. The amounts from purchase or sale of the same securities that accumulatively amount to NT\$300 million or account for more than 20% of paid-in capital: none.
- 5. The amounts from acquisition of properties that amount to NT\$300 million or account for more than 20% of the paid-in capital: none.
- 6. The amounts from disposal of properties that amount to NT\$300 million or account for more than 20% of the paid-in capital:

Unit: NT\$ thousand												
Company disposing of the	Name of the		Original acquisiti		Transactio	Status of			Relation	Purpose	Reference basis for price determina	Other
property			-	Book value				Counterparty		disposal	tion	nts
The	Investment	2024.12.6	2014.8.1	175,865	293,147	Collection	117,283	Tayuan	Substanti	Enabling	Valuation	-
	Investment properties - land		2014.8.1 8	175,865	, .	Collection according	.,	2		Enabling long-term		-
Company			2014.8.1 8	175,865	,		.,	Minsheng	al related	0		-
Company	properties - land		2014.8.1 8	175,865		according	.,	Minsheng	al related party	long-term		-

7. The amounts from purchase and sale of goods from and to related parties that amount to NT\$100 million or account for more than 20% of the paid-in capital:

								ere transactions de in different ns from general			
								ctions and the	Notes and	accounts	
				Transaction details				reasons	receivable		
										Ratio of the	
					Ratio of the					balance to	
					amount to total					notes and accounts	
Purchaser	Name of the		Purchase		purchases		Unit			receivable	
(seller)	counterparty	Relationship	(sell)	amount	(sales)	Credit period	price	Credit period	Balance	(payable)	Remarks
The Company	Minsheng General Hospital	Substantial related party	(Sell)	(1,130,928)	(46.96) %	Net 180 days	-		611,997	59.85%	
The Company	Minsheng General Hospital	Substantial related party	Service income	(401,980)	(16.69) %	Net 30-180 days	-		220,132	21.53%	
The Company	Minsheng General Hospital	Substantial related party	Lease income	(57,572)	(2.39) %	Net 30-180 days	-		10,085	0.99%	
									842,214		
The Company	YES Health Company	Subsidiary	(Sell)	(202,478)	(8.41) %	Net 60 days	-		54,732	5.35%	
YES Health Company	The Company	Parent company	Purchase	202,478	14.32 %	Net 60 days	-		(54,732)	(26.82)%	

8. Receivables from related parties amount to NT\$100 million or account for more than 20% of the paid-in capital:

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Payee of the			Balance of		Overdue related party receivables		Amount received	Provision for
accounts receivable	Name of the counterparty	Relationship	related party receivables	Turnover rate	Amount	Accounting treatment	in subsequent periods	loss allowances
	Minsheng General Hospital	Substantial related party	842,214	1.77	-		269,587	195
1 2	Tayuan Minsheng Hospital	Substantial related party	240,000	(Note 1)	-		240,000	-

Note 1: Other receivables from the sale of investment properties, which do not require calculation of turnover rate.

9. Engagement in derivatives transactions: none.

(II) Information on reinvestment (excluding investees in mainland China):

The information on the reinvestment business of the Company in 2024 is as follows:

		Initial investment amount		Shareholding at the end of the period				Investment income and			
Name of investee	Name of investee	Region	Principal business	End of the period	End of last year	Number of shares	Ratio	Carrying amount	Profits and losses of the investee for the period	losses recognized for the period	Remark
The Company	Mytrex Health Company	City	Manufacturing and processing of non-woven fabrics and sales of medical and sanitary materials	310,286	310,286	22,454	61.46%	353,160	(82,375)	(50,628)	
The Company	ShareHope Hong Kong Company	Hong Kong, China	Investment management	44,831	44,831	1,500	100.00%	20,208	(1,343)	(1,343)	
The Company	Chungyuan Medical Management Company		Management Consulting Services	11,389	11,389	1,000	100.00%	11,800	147	147	
The Company	Pohui Biotechnology Co., Ltd	Taipei City	Biotechnology Services	-	22,106	-	- %	-	(375)	(94)	
The Company	Medzoneasia		Health management services and hotels	338,169	336,669	17,254	100.00%	69,811	(42,249)	(42,131)	
The Company	Pregetic Health Company		Health management services	122,006	101,000	12,601	38.19%	80,614	(64,817)	(25,206)	
	Shengshih Technology Co., Ltd.		Management Consulting Services	1,000	1,000	100	100.00%	689	(95)	(95)	
The Company	Sheng Tai Company	Taipei City	Food and beverage retail	-	800	-	- %	-	(177)	(141)	
The Company	YWLT Company	Taipei City	Biotechnology Services	-	1,000	-	- %	-	(87)	(87)	

Unit: NT\$ thousand

~74~

				Initial in amo	vestment	Sharehol	ding at the period	end of the		Investment income and	
Name of investee	Name of investee	Region	Principal business	End of the period	End of last year	Number of shares	Ratio	Carrying amount	Profits and losses of the investee for the period	losses recognized for the period	Remarks
Mytrex Health	Mytrex USA Co.	California.	Health care support	23,516	23.516	800	88.89%	13.018	(116)	(103)	
Company	5	USA	services	- ,	- ,			- ,	× •/	(/	
Mytrex Health Company	Air Long-Term Care Co., Ltd.		Management Consulting Services	10,000	10,000	667	22.37%	10,961	2,237	500	
Mytrex Health Company	Mytrex	Taoyuan City	Manufacturing and processing of non-woven fabrics and sales of medical and sanitary materials	447,888	447,888	6,000	100.00%	154,175	(56,408)	(56,379)	
Mytrex Health Company	Sheng Yo Company	Tainan City	Health management services	22,381	20,000	4,381	47.62%	6,825	(4,663)	(2,220)	
Mytrex Health Company	YES Health Company	City	Wholesale and trading of medicines and management consulting for pharmacies	230,000	230,000	6,035	100.00%	207,590	(7,671)	(14,451)	
Chungyuan Medical Management Company	Air Long-Term Care Co., Ltd.	Taoyuan	Management Consulting Services	2,000	2,000	200	6.71%	2,235	2,237	150	
Medzoneasia	TECHGROUP	New Taipei Citv	Medical information software services	50,759	50,759	1	51.00%	37,345	6,825	540	
Medzoneasia	Shengyu Health Technologies Co., Ltd.		Other management consulting services	2,000	2,000	200	40.00%	-	(387)	-	
Medzoneasia	Global Biotech Multimedia Co., Ltd.		Magazine (periodical) publication	10,000	10,000	500	23.98%	9,363	651	156	
Medzoneasia	Digimed	Taipei City	Information software services	6,000	6,000	600	60.00%	2,314	(3,802)	(2,281)	
Pregetic Health Company	Hung-Han Company	Taipei City	Health management services	128,880	128,880	3,420	100.00%	61,204	(16,470)	(17,661)	
Pregetic Health Company	Employee Community Co., Ltd.	Taipei City		1,700	1,700	170	48.57%	993	1,268	616	
Pregetic Health Company	Harvard Company	Taipei City	Health management consulting services	259,288	229,288	12,000	100.00%	165,140	(32,546)	(33,083)	
Pregetic Health Company	Anchun Technology Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Health management services	20,000	20,000	2,000	40.00%	15,073	(5,397)	(2,159)	
Pregetic Health Company	Chinachem	Taipei City	Healthcare services	-	10,000	-	- %	-	(3,250)	(1,625)	Note 1
Pregetic Health Company	Shangchia Health Business Co., Ltd.	Taipei City	Health management services	36,527	-	3,390	30.82%	37,431	4,077	904	
Hung-Han Company	Hanting Company	New Taipei Citv	Information software services	-	20,000	-	- %	-	(8,855)	(5,470)	Note 2
Hung-Han Company	Chinachem		Healthcare services	-	10,000	-	- %	-	(3,250)	(1,625)	Note 1
Company Hung-Han Company	Macro Global Corporation	Taichung City	Wholesale and trading of medicines	74,970	74,820	6,460	100.00%	77,882	2,984	2,984	
Harvard Company	Shangchia Health Business Co., Ltd.			-	33,900	-	- %	-	4,077	362	
YES Health Company	Digimed	Taipei City	Information software	2,000	2,000	200	20.00%	711	(3,802)	(760)	
Macro Global Corporation	Hanting Company	New Taipei City	Information software services	-	10,000	-	- %	-	(8,855)	(3,384)	Note 2

Note 1: Pregetic Company and Hung-Han Company fully disposed of the equity of Chinachem they held in August 2024.

Note 2: Hung-Han Company and Macro Global Corporation fully disposed of the equity of Hanting Company they held in August 2024.

(III) Information on investments in mainland China:

1. Information on reinvestments in mainland China:

Unit: NT\$/US\$ thousand

				Accumulated investment amount	amount outw inwar	stment remitted ard or d in the riod	Accumulated investment amount		Shareholding ratio of the	Investment income and losses	Book value of	Investment income
Norma				remitted from Taiwan at the			remitted from Taiwan at the		Company's	recognized for the	investment	•
Name of investee company in Mainland		Paid-in		beginning of				investee for	direct or indirect	period (Note	at the end of the	as of the end of the
China	Principal business	capital	(Note 1)	the period	nce	ce	period	the period	investment	2)	period	period
Minsheng (Tianjin)	Investment	11,885	(II)	11,885	-	-	11,885		100.00%	(556)	2,118	
Minsheng (Tianjin) Investment Managemen Co., Ltd.		11,885	(II)	11,885		-	•			/		

Note 1: Investment methods can be classified into the following three types:

(I) Directly invest in mainland China.

(II) Reinvest in mainland companies through third regions.

(III) Other methods.

Note 2: Financial statements audited by a certified public accountant of the parent company in Taiwan.

2. Limits for reinvestment in mainland China:

		Unit: NT\$ thousand
Accumulated investment amount remitted from Taiwan to mainland China as of the end of the period	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs	Mainland China investment limit stipulated by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (Note)
17,009	17,009	2,134,137

Note: 60% of the net value.

3. Information on major transactions: none.

(IV) Information on major shareholders

			Unit: share
Name of major shareholder	Shares	Number of shares held	Shareholding ratio
Minsheng Medical Holding Co., Ltd.		37,750,221	28.79%

- Note 1: The information on the major shareholder in this table is calculated by CHEP on the last business day at the end of each quarter, based on the data about shareholders who hold a total of 5% of the ordinary shares and special shares of the Company that have been delivered without physical registration (including treasury shares). The share capital recorded in the Company's financial statements may be different from the actual number of shares delivered without physical registration depending on the calculation basis for the preparation.
- Note 2: The above-mentioned information about shares transferred by shareholders to a trust is disclosed separately in the trustors' trust accounts opened by the trustees. In terms of the declaration of insider equity by shareholders who hold more than 10% of the Company's shares in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act, their shareholdings include the shares held by them plus the shares they transferred to the trust which they have the right to use. For information on insider equity declaration, please refer to the MOPS.

XIV. Department Information

Please refer to the Consolidated Financial Report for 2024.

Schedule of Cash and Cash Equivalents

Balance on December 31, 2024

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Item Summary		a	amount	
Cash on hand and working	Cash and working capital	\$	3,856	
capital				
Bank deposits	Demand deposits		929,415	
	Foreign currency demand deposits (Note 1)		64	
Cash equivalents	Repurchase bonds (Note 2)		51,134	
		\$	984,469	

Note 1:

Amount in original currency		Exchange rate
1)	NT\$)	
USD	1,507.76	32.79
CNY	3,267.46	4.478

Note 2:

Amount in		Maturity date	Interest rate
	currency lousand)		
NTD	51,134	2025.2.3	0.76%

Schedule of Notes and Accounts Receivable and Finance Lease Receivables

Balance on December 31, 2024

Item	Customer name		amount
Notes receivable	New Kunming Hospital	\$	442
	Kangchihyo Pharmacy		93
	Others (less than 5% of the balance of this item)		12
		\$	547
Accounts receivable	Weikung	\$	8,933
	Yungkeng		29,664
	Others (less than 5% of the balance of this item)		28,832
		\$	67,429
Accounts receivable - related parties	Minsheng General Hospital	\$	838,718
	Others (less than 5% of the balance of this item)		98,658
Loss allowances			(219)
	Net accounts receivable - related parties	<u>\$</u>	937,157
Finance lease receivables - related parties	Zhiyi Clinic	\$	2,481
	Tayuan Minsheng Hospital		2,209
	Minsheng General Hospital		3,308
	Lungtan Minsheng Hospital		1,508
	Others (less than 5% of the balance of this item)		97
		<u>\$</u>	9,603
Long-term finance lease receivables - related parties	Tayuan Minsheng Hospital		5,411
-	Zhiyi Clinic		978
	Lungtan Minsheng Hospital		880
	Minsheng General Hospital		188
	Others (less than 5% of the balance of this item)		60
		<u>\$</u>	7,517

Schedule of Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss - Current and

Non-current

Balance on December 31, 2024

Unit: NT\$ thousand/thousand shares

						Fair v	alue
		Shares or		Total	Acquisition		Total
Name of financial instrument	Summary	units	Face value	amount	cost	Unit price	amount
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current							
Fund beneficiary certificates	Federal Money Market Fund	771	\$ 10,000_	10,000	10,000	13.77	<u> 10,610</u>
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss -							
non-current							
Non-overseas listed stocks	Tsaihsin Health Business Co., Ltd.	1,000		-	15,000	27.85_	27,853
			<u>\$</u>	10,000		=	27,853

Schedule of Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income -

Non-current

January 1 to December 31, 2024

Unit: NT\$ thousand/thousand shares

	Beginning b	alance	Increase durin	ng the period	Decrease duri	ng the period	Valuation gains or losses	Ending b	alance	
Name	Number of shares	amount	Number of shares	amount	Number of shares	Amount (Note)	Fair value	Number of shares (thousand shares)	amount	Guarantee or pledge
Chunghua Development Biomedical Venture	1,129 \$	49,333	-	-	-	-	(21,593)	1,129	27,740	None
Capital Co., Ltd.										
Yiting Biotech Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	4,095	80,586	-	-	-	-	(37,957)	4,095	42,629	//
BenQ BM Holding Cayman Corporation	5,258	341,871	-	-	-	-	3,903	5,258	345,774	//
Chunghua Development Second Biomedical	-	100,296	-	22,518	-	4,040	(20,030)	-	98,744	//
Venture Capital Limited Partnership										
Yichuang Second Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	2,000	16,143	-	-	-	-	782	2,000	16,925	//
AcroViz Inc.	1,820	22,441	-	-	-	-	3,057	1,820	25,498	//
UltraE Co., Ltd.		-	1,176	19,992	-		3,448	1,176	23,440	
	<u>\$</u>	610,670	:	42,510		4,040	(68,390)	=	580,750	

Note: This is the capital returned due to capital reduction of the investee.

Schedule of Changes in Equity Method Investments

January 1 to December 31, 2024

	I	Beginning balance		Increase durin	g the period	Decrease durin (Note			Unrealized gains or losses on		-		Ending balance		_	
Item	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	amount	Number of shares	amount	Number of shares	amount	Share of profits and losses recognized using the equity method	financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Cumulative translation adjustment	Others (Note 2)	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	amount	Guarantee or equity value	Pledge
Chungyuan Medical Management Co., Ltd.	1,000	100.00% \$	11,705	-	-	-	(52)	147	-	-	-	1,000	100.00%	11,800	11,800	None
Mytrex Health Co., Ltd.	22,454	61.46%	399,053	-	-	-	-	(50,628)	6,169	406	(1,840)	22,454	61.46%	353,160	353,160	//
Medzoneasia Co., Ltd.	17,154	91.4	129,466	100	1,500	-	-	(42,131)	(15,100)	-	(3,924)	17,254	100.00%	69,811	69,811	//
(hereinafter referred to as Medzoneasia)																
Pohui Biotechnology Co., Ltd	2,211	25.0	750	-	-	(2,211)	(656)	(94)	-	-	-	-	- %	-	-	//
ShareHope Medicine (HongKong) Co., Ltd.	1,500	100.0	20,831	-	-	-	-	(1,343)	-	720	-	1,500	100.00%	20,208	20,208	//
Minsheng Asia-Pacific (Beijing) Enterprise	-	100.0	6,781	-	-	-	-	(590)	-	235	-	-	100.00%	6,426	6,426	//
Management Co., Ltd.																
Pregetic Medical Health Co., Ltd.	10,500	38.9	86,804	2,101	21,006	-	-	(25,206)	(2,722)	-	732	12,601	38.19%	80,614	80,614	//
Shengshih Technology Co., Ltd.	100	100.0	784	-	-	-	-	(95)	-	-	-	100	100.00%	689	689	//
Sheng Tai Food Technology Co., Ltd.	80	80.(166	-	-	(80)	(25)	(141)	-	-	-	-	- %	-	-	//
YWLT Co., Ltd.	100	100.(956		-	(100)	(869)	(87)				-	- %		-	//
		<u>\$</u>	657,296	=	22,506	=	(1,602)	(120,168)	(11,653)	1,361	(5,032)		=	542,708		

(Note 1) Receipt of cash dividends of NT\$52 thousand from subsidiaries, and distribution of NT\$1,550 thousand from the dissolution of subsidiaries and affiliates. (Note 2) Recognition of NT\$766 thousand due to remeasurement of subsidiaries' defined benefit plans, and NT\$(5,797) thousand due to changes in ownership interests in the subsidiaries.

Unit: NT\$ thousand/thousand shares

Schedule of Notes and Accounts Payable

Balance on December 31, 2024

Item	Summary	a	mount
Notes payable	Yuta	\$	3,200
	Chunyi		1,800
	GLOBAL VIEW BIOTECHNOLOGY INC.		560
	GRAND MEDICAL INSTRUMENT CO., LTD.		40
		<u>\$</u>	5,600
Accounts payable	Yuli	\$	80,434
	DKSH		40,799
	Chunyu		27,214
	Others (those less than 5% of the balance of this		350,213
	item)		
		<u>\$</u>	498,660
Accounts payable - related parties)	Macro Global Corporation	\$	590
	Hsinchu Science Park Clinic		162
	Others (those less than 5% of the balance of this		16
	item)		
		<u>\$</u>	<u>768</u>

ShareHope Medicine Co., Ltd. Schedule of Operating Costs

January 1 to December 31, 2024

Summary	Summary		amount		
Sales costs					
	Beginning inventory	\$	41,977		
	Add: net purchases during the period		1,643,255		
	Logistics service fee		7,973		
	Less: transferred for own use		(1,355)		
	Ending inventory		(32,907)		
			1,658,943		
Lease costs	Depreciation				
Service costs	Consumables inspection		118,193		
	Salaries and bonuses		81,779		
	Rent		24,885		
	Depreciation		20,748		
	Others (those less than 5% of the balance		56,822		
	of this item)				
			302,427		
Operating costs		<u>\$</u>	2,047,004		

Schedule of Operating Expenses

January 1 to December 31, 2024

Item	Marketing	Administrativ	Total	
	expenses	e expenses	15.000	
Salaries and bonuses	\$ 9,916	36,067	45,983	
Pensions	907	2,038	2,945	
Rental expenses	949	3,617	4,566	
Service expenses	123	17,398	17,521	
Other expenses	1,196	16,474	17,670	
Employees' and directors' remuneration	-	18,684	18,684	
Depreciation	24	40,876	40,900	
Others (those less than 5% of the balance of this item)	3,193	29,830	33,023	
	<u>\$ 16,308</u>	<u> </u>	181,292	