

Morn Sun Feed Mill Corp.

**Individual Financial Report and
Independent Auditors Report
2025 and 2024**

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§Table of Contents§

	Item	Page	No. of Notes to Financial Statements
Chapter 1	Cover Page	1	-
Chapter 2	Table of Contents	2	-
Chapter 3	Independent Auditor's Auditor's Report	3	-
Chapter 4	Individual Balance Sheet	8	-
Chapter 5	Individual Statements of Comprehensive Income	9	-
Chapter 6	Individual Statements of Changes in Equity	11	-
Chapter 7	Individual Statement of Cash Flows	12	-
Chapter 8	Notes to Individual Financial Reports		
	1. Organization and Operations	14	1
	2. Date and Procedures for Approval of the Financial Report	14	2
	3. Application of Newly Issued and Amended Standards and Interpretations	14	3
	4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	18	4
	5. Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation and Uncertainty	32	5
	6. Summary of Significant Accounting Titles	32	6-33
	7. Related Party Transactions	70	34
	8. Pledged Assets	-	-
	9. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Commitments	74	35
	10. Major Disaster Loss	-	-
	11. Material Events After the Balance Sheet Date	-	-
	12. Others	74	36-37
	13. Additional Disclosures		
	(1) Information on Significant Transactions	76, 77-78	38
	(2) Information on Investees	76, 79	38
	(3) Information on Investments in Mainland China	76	38
	14. Segments Information	-	-
Chapter 9	Statements of Significant Accounting Titles	80	-

Independent Auditor's Auditor 's Report

To Morn Sun Feed Mill Corp.,

Audit opinion

We have audited the accompanying individual balance sheet of Morn Sun Feed Mill Corp. (the "Company") for the years ended Dec. 31, 2025 and 2024 and the relevant individual statements of comprehensive income, individual statement of changes in equity and individual statement of cash flows for the years then ended, Dec. 31, 2025 and 2024, and notes to the individual financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the individual financial statements).

In our opinion, based on the results of our audit and the audit reports of other auditors (see the "Other Matters" section), the above individual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the individual financial position of Morn Sun Feed Mill Corp. as of Dec. 31, 2025 and 2024, and its individual financial performance and its individual cash flows from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2025 and 2024, in conformity with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the individual Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. Based on the results of our audit and the audit reports of other auditors, we are convinced that we have acquired enough and appropriate audit evidence to serve as the basis of audit opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters refer to the most vital matters in our audit of the individual financial statements of the Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 2025 based on our professional judgment. These matters were addressed in our audit of the individual financial statements as a whole, and in forming our audit opinion. We do not express a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters of the individual financial statements of the Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 2025 are stated as follows:

Revenue recognition

As Morn Sun Feed Mill Corp. is an OTC listed company, management may face pressure to achieve projected financial targets. Since operating revenue is one of the key indicators for measuring profitability and operating performance, revenue recognition is inherently subject to higher risk. Operating revenue mainly comprises sales revenue from livestock feed, which involves a large volume of complex transactions. Furthermore, operating revenue from livestock feed sales for 2025 decreased by approximately 11% from 2024. Among these, sales revenue from specific livestock feeds declined only moderately and accounted for approximately 24% of total operating revenue, which is material to the individual financial statements. Therefore, the risk for our evaluation of its revenue recognition lies in whether the sales revenue from specific livestock feeds actually occurs and is included as key audit matters for the current year or not. Please refer to Note 4 (14) to the individual financial statements for the accounting policies for recognition of relevant revenues.

The main audit procedures performed by us for recognition of the above revenues were as follows:

1. Understand the internal control procedures for the above sales revenue, and evaluate the effectiveness of the design and implementation of such relevant internal control.
2. Select appropriate samples from the above sales revenue statements to review relevant proof documents and test the payment-collection condition, so as to confirm the authenticity of the sales revenue.

Other matters

With respect to investments accounted for using equity method included in Morn Sun Feed Mill Corp.'s individual financial statements of the individual for 2025, the financial statements of Top Food Industry Corporation for 2025 were not audited by us, but by other independent auditors. Accordingly, our opinion expressed on the aforementioned individual financial statements for 2025, insofar as it relates to the amounts included in the financial statements of such investee, is based on the audit reports of such other accountants. As of Dec. 31, 2025, the carrying amount of

investments accounted for using equity method in respect of the investee amounted to NT\$488,722 thousand, accounting for 25% of total assets. the share of profit or loss of associates recognized using equity method from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2025, was NT\$68,928 thousand, representing 41% of total comprehensive income.

Responsibilities of the management and governing bodies for the individual financial statements

The responsibilities of the management are to prepare the individual financial statements with fair presentation in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and to maintain necessary internal control associated with the preparation in order to ensure that the financial statements are free from material misstatement arising from fraud or error.

When the individual financial statements are prepared, the management is responsible for assessing the ability of the Company in continuing as a going concern, disclosing relevant matters, and adopting the going concern basis of accounting unless the management intends to liquidate the Company or cease the operations without other viable alternatives.

The governing bodies of the Company (including the Audit Committee) are responsible for supervising the financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the individual financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance on whether the individual financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement arising from fraud or error, and to issue an independent auditors' report. Reasonable assurance is a high-level assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatement can arise from fraud or error. If the amounts of misstatements, either separately or in aggregate, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of the users of the individual financial statements, they are considered material.

We have utilized our professional judgment and professional doubt when performing the audit work in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. We also perform the following tasks:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement arising from fraud or error within the individual financial statements; design and execute appropriate countermeasures in response to said risks, and obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our opinion. Fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Therefore, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the one resulting from error.
2. Understand the internal control related to the audit in order to design appropriate audit procedures under the circumstances, while not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies adopted and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and relevant disclosures made by the management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's adoption of the going concern basis of accounting based on the audit evidence obtained and whether a material uncertainty exists for events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we are of the opinion that a material uncertainty exists for said events or conditions, we shall remind users of the individual financial statements to pay attention to relevant disclosures in said statements within our audit report. If such disclosures are inadequate, we need to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the individual financial statements (including relevant notes), and whether the individual financial statements adequately present the relevant transactions and events.
6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence concerning the financial information of entities within the Company, to express an opinion on the individual financial statements. We are responsible for guiding, supervising, and performing the audit and forming an audit opinion on the Company.

The matters communicated between us and the governing bodies include the planned scope and times of the audit and significant audit findings (including any significant deficiencies in internal control identified during the audit).

We also provided governing bodies with a declaration that we have complied with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China regarding independence, and communicated with them all relationships and other matters that may possibly be regarded as detrimental to our independence (including relevant protective measures).

From the matters communicated with the governance bodies, we determined the key audit matters for the audit of the Company's individual financial statements for the year ended Dec. 31, 2025. We have clearly indicated such matters in the auditors' report unless legal regulations prohibit the public disclosure of specific matters, or in extremely rare cases, we decided not to communicate over specific items in the auditors' report for it could be reasonably anticipated that the negative effects of such disclosure would be greater than the public interest it brings forth.

Deloitte & Touche

CPA: Chung-Cheng, Chen

CPA: Hai-Yueh, Huang

Approved for recordation by Financial
Supervisory Commission
Jin-Guan-Zheng-Shen-Zi No. 1040024195

Approved for recordation by Securities and
Futures Commission
Tai-Cai-Zheng-Liu-Zi No. 0920131587

Mar. 27, 2026

Notice to Readers

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

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

Morn Sun Feed Mill Corp.
Individual Balance Sheet
Dec. 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NTD thousand

Code	Assets	Dec. 31, 2025		Dec. 31, 2024	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
Current assets					
1100	Cash (Notes 4 & 6)	\$ 83,441	4	\$ 34,203	2
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Notes 4 & 7)	120,159	6	120,346	7
1120	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 4 & 8)	155,105	8	187,403	10
1150	Notes receivable (Notes 4, 11 & 25)	183,266	10	225,147	13
1170	Accounts receivable (Notes 4, 11 & 25)	184,382	10	186,771	10
1200	Other receivable (Note 4)	979	-	1,446	-
130X	Inventories (Notes 4 & 12)	135,661	7	147,261	8
1400	Biological assets - current (Notes 4 & 13)	85,202	5	89,259	5
1470	Other current assets (Note 19)	2,684	-	3,821	-
11XX	Total current assets	<u>950,879</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>995,657</u>	<u>55</u>
Non-current assets					
1535	Financial assets measured at amortized cost (Notes 4, 9 & 10)	10,548	-	11,104	1
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method (Notes 4 & 14)	612,477	32	485,843	27
1600	Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 15 & 35)	232,730	12	233,052	13
1755	Right-of-use assets (Notes 4 & 16)	14,371	1	9,277	-
1760	Investment property (Notes 4 & 17)	24,105	1	24,336	1
1780	Other intangible assets (Notes 4 & 18)	501	-	86	-
1830	Biological assets - non-current (Notes 4 & 13)	14,977	1	17,161	1
1840	Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 & 27)	16,801	1	15,342	1
1975	Net defined benefit assets (Notes 4 & 23)	31,989	2	25,989	1
1990	Other non-current assets (Notes 4 & 19)	7,951	-	7,851	-
15XX	Total non-current assets	<u>966,450</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>830,041</u>	<u>45</u>
1XXX	Total assets	<u>\$ 1,917,329</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 1,825,698</u>	<u>100</u>
Liabilities and equity					
Current liabilities					
2100	Short-term borrowings (Note 20)	\$ 168,889	9	\$ 133,377	7
2130	Contract liabilities (Notes 4 & 25)	3,228	-	162	-
2150	Notes payable	6	-	116	-
2170	Accounts payable (Note 21)	132,157	7	109,957	6
2180	Accounts payable - related parties (Note 34)	-	-	11,737	1
2200	Other payables (Note 22)	66,980	4	64,666	4
2220	Other payables - related parties (Note 34)	6,364	-	7,468	-
2230	Current income tax liabilities (Notes 4 & 27)	1,604	-	21,351	1
2280	Lease liabilities - current (Notes 4, 16 & 34)	2,643	-	2,204	-
2399	Other current liabilities	467	-	453	-
21XX	Total current liabilities	<u>382,338</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>351,491</u>	<u>19</u>
Non-current liabilities					
2570	Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 & 27)	20,991	1	20,587	1
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 4, 16 & 34)	11,366	1	7,251	1
2645	Guarantee deposits received	147	-	147	-
25XX	Total non-current liabilities	<u>32,504</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>27,985</u>	<u>2</u>
2XXX	Total liabilities	<u>414,842</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>379,476</u>	<u>21</u>
Equity (Note 24)					
Share capital					
3110	Common stock	442,324	23	413,387	22
3200	Capital surplus	144,279	7	145,207	8
Retained earnings					
3310	Legal reserve	161,983	8	133,938	7
3320	Special reserve	8,856	1	8,856	1
3350	Undistributed earnings	650,971	34	600,342	33
3300	Total retained earnings	<u>821,810</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>743,136</u>	<u>41</u>
3400	Other equity	94,074	5	144,492	8
3XXX	Total equity	<u>1,502,487</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>1,446,222</u>	<u>79</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u>\$ 1,917,329</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 1,825,698</u>	<u>100</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the individual financial reports.
(Please refer to the audit report of Deloitte & Touche on Mar. 27, 2026)

Chairman: Qing-De, Wu

Manager: Qing-De, Wu

Head-finance & accounting: Shao-Qi, Qiu

Morn Sun Feed Mill Corp.
Individual Statements of Comprehensive Income
For the Years Ended Dec. 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NTD thousand (Except for earnings per share which is in NTD)

Code		2025		2024	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4110	Operating revenue (Notes 4, 25 & 34)	\$ 1,777,902	100	\$ 1,972,491	100
5110	Operating costs (Notes 12, 26 & 34)	(1,537,157)	(86)	(1,709,867)	(87)
5850	Losses on initially recognized biological assets (Notes 4 & 13)	(11,463)	(1)	(2,550)	-
5860	Gains from changes in the current fair value of biological assets less sales cost (Notes 4 & 13)	<u>58,455</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>51,037</u>	<u>3</u>
5900	Gross profit	<u>287,737</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>311,111</u>	<u>16</u>
	Operating expenses (Notes 4, 26 & 34)				
6100	Selling and marketing expenses	(59,975)	(3)	(54,746)	(3)
6200	Administrative expenses (Notes 18 & 34)	(65,585)	(4)	(68,013)	(4)
6300	Research and development expenses	(6,683)	-	(6,147)	-
6450	Reversal (loss) gains from expected credit impairment losses (Notes 4 & 11)	(<u>10,153</u>)	(<u>1</u>)	<u>20</u>	<u>-</u>
6000	Total operating expenses	(<u>142,396</u>)	(<u>8</u>)	(<u>128,886</u>)	(<u>7</u>)
6900	Net operating income	<u>145,341</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>182,225</u>	<u>9</u>
	Non-operating income and expenses (Notes 4 & 26)				
7100	Interest income	3,590	-	3,312	-
7010	Other income (Note 34)	10,039	1	12,179	1
7020	Other gains and losses	15,227	1	(3,383)	-

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Code		2025		2024	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
7050	Finance costs (Note 34)	(\$ 2,792)	-	(\$ 5,296)	-
7070	Share of gain or loss on subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method	<u>60,223</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>29,430</u>	<u>1</u>
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses	<u>86,287</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>36,242</u>	<u>2</u>
7900	Net income before tax	231,628	13	218,467	11
7950	Income tax expense (Notes 4 & 27)	(<u>16,688</u>)	(<u>1</u>)	(<u>38,864</u>)	(<u>2</u>)
8000	Current net income	<u>214,940</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>179,603</u>	<u>9</u>
	Other comprehensive income				
8310	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
8311	Re-measurement of the defined benefit plan (Notes 4 & 23)	5,356	-	5,968	-
8316	Unrealized appraisal gains or losses on investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 4 & 24)	(<u>50,418</u>)	(<u>3</u>)	(<u>5,461</u>)	-
8349	Income tax related to items that are not reclassified (Notes 4 & 27)	(<u>1,071</u>)	-	(<u>1,194</u>)	-
8300	Other comprehensive income for the current year (net amount after tax)	(<u>46,133</u>)	(<u>3</u>)	(<u>687</u>)	-
8500	Total comprehensive income for the current year	<u>\$ 168,807</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>\$ 178,916</u>	<u>9</u>
	Earnings per share (Note 28)				
9710	Basic	<u>\$ 4.86</u>		<u>\$ 4.06</u>	
9810	Diluted	<u>\$ 4.84</u>		<u>\$ 4.05</u>	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the individual financial reports.

(Please refer to the audit report of Deloitte & Touche on Mar. 27, 2026)

Chairman:
Qing-De, Wu

Manager:
Qing-De, Wu

Head-finance & accounting:
Shao-Qi, Qiu

Morn Sun Feed Mill Corp.
Individual Statements of Changes in Equity
For the Years Ended Dec. 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NTD thousand

Code		Common stock		Capital surplus	Retained earnings			Other equity Unrealized appraisal gains or losses from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total equity
		Number of shares (thousand shares)	Amount		Legal reserve	Special reserve	Undistributed earnings		
A1	Balance at Jan. 1, 2024	39,370	\$ 393,702	\$ 145,207	\$ 117,594	\$ 8,856	\$ 442,532	\$ 246,029	\$ 1,353,920
	Earnings appropriation and allocation for 2023 (Note 24)								
B1	Legal reserve	-	-	-	16,344	-	(16,344)	-	-
B5	Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(86,614)	-	(86,614)
B9	Stock dividends	1,969	19,685	-	-	-	(19,685)	-	-
Q1	Disposal of investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI (Notes 8 & 24)	-	-	-	-	-	96,076	(96,076)	-
D1	Net income for 2024	-	-	-	-	-	179,603	-	179,603
D3	Other comprehensive income for 2024 (Note 24)	-	-	-	-	-	4,774	(5,461)	(687)
D5	Total comprehensive income for 2024	-	-	-	-	-	184,377	(5,461)	178,916
Z1	Balance at Dec. 31, 2024	41,339	413,387	145,207	133,938	8,856	600,342	144,492	1,446,222
	Earnings appropriation and allocation for 2024 (Note 24)								
B1	Legal reserve	-	-	-	28,045	-	(28,045)	-	-
B5	Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(111,614)	-	(111,614)
B9	Stock dividends	2,894	28,937	-	-	-	(28,937)	-	-
D1	Net income for 2025	-	-	-	-	-	214,940	-	214,940
D3	Other comprehensive income for 2025 (Note 24)	-	-	-	-	-	4,285	(50,418)	(46,133)
D5	Total comprehensive income for 2025	-	-	-	-	-	219,225	(50,418)	168,807
M5	Difference between the actual acquisition or disposal price of the subsidiary's equity price and the book value (Note 24)	-	-	(1,321)	-	-	-	-	(1,321)
M7	Changes in ownership interests of subsidiaries (Note 24)	-	-	393	-	-	-	-	393
Z1	Balance at Dec. 31, 2025	44,233	\$ 442,324	\$ 144,279	\$ 161,983	\$ 8,856	\$ 650,971	\$ 94,074	\$ 1,502,487

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the individual financial reports.
(Please refer to the audit report of Deloitte & Touche on Mar. 27, 2026)

Chairman: Qing-De, Wu

Manager: Qing-De, Wu

Head-finance & accounting: Shao-Qi, Qiu

Morn Sun Feed Mill Corp.
Individual Statement of Cash Flows
For the Years Ended Dec. 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NTD thousand

Code	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities		
A10000	\$ 231,628	\$ 218,467
A20010	Adjustments for	
A20100	30,875	27,140
A20200	185	57
A20300	(Gains on reversal of) expected credit impairment losses	
	10,153	(20)
A20400	(Gains) losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	
	(14,981)	3,627
A20900	2,792	5,296
A21200	(3,590)	(3,312)
A21300	(3,371)	(8,094)
A21900	Remuneration costs of share-based payment	
	320	-
A22400	Share of gain on subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method	
	(60,223)	(29,430)
A22500	Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	
	(176)	(29)
A24100	Unrealized foreign currency exchange losses (gains)	
	467	(881)
A29900	Gains from disposal of productive biological assets	
	(2,085)	(3,101)
A29900	Losses on originally recognized biological assets	
	11,463	2,550
A29900	Gains from changes in fair value of biological assets less sales cost	
	(58,455)	(51,037)
A30000	Net changes in operating assets and liabilities	
A31130	41,881	(17,431)
A31150	(7,764)	25,552
A31180	17	(896)
A31200	11,600	54,221
A31210	48,351	27,726
A31240	1,137	(1,764)
A31990	(644)	(456)
A32125	3,066	(55)
A32130	(110)	110
A32150	22,200	(18,768)
A32160	(11,737)	(3,237)
A32180	4,850	2,656
A32190	(1,104)	4,812
A32230	<u>14</u>	<u>(101)</u>

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Code		2025	2024
A33000	Cash generated from operations	\$ 256,759	\$ 233,602
A33100	Interest received	3,679	3,507
A33200	Dividends received	3,371	8,094
A33200	Dividends received from associates	-	27,281
A33300	Interest paid	(2,418)	(5,375)
A33500	Income tax paid	(38,561)	(45,908)
AAAA	Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>222,830</u>	<u>221,201</u>
	Cash flows from investing activities		
B00010	Acquisition of financial assets at FVTOCI	(18,120)	-
B00020	Disposal of financial assets at FVTOCI	450	104,068
B00100	Acquisition of financial assets at FVTPL	(166,081)	(122,058)
B00200	Disposal of financial assets at FVTPL	178,435	43,203
B02700	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(20,899)	(14,331)
B02800	Disposal of property, plant and equipment	176	29
B03700	Increase in refundable deposits	(200)	-
B04500	Acquisition of intangible assets	(600)	-
B07100	Increase in prepayment for equipment	-	(7,377)
BBBB	Net cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities	<u>(26,839)</u>	<u>3,534</u>
	Cash flows from financing activities		
C00100	Increase in short-term borrowings	35,512	35,000
C00200	Decrease in short-term borrowings	-	(161,452)
C00500	Decrease in short-term bills payable	-	(20,000)
C03100	Decrease in guarantee deposits received	-	(56)
C04020	Repayment of lease principal	(2,992)	(2,379)
C04500	Issue of cash dividends	(111,614)	(86,614)
C05400	Acquisition of subsidiary's equity	(67,659)	-
CCCC	Net cash outflow from financing activities	<u>(146,753)</u>	<u>(235,501)</u>
EEEE	Net increase (decrease) in cash	49,238	(10,766)
E00100	Balance of cash at beginning of the year	<u>34,203</u>	<u>44,969</u>
E00200	Balance of cash at end of the year	<u>\$ 83,441</u>	<u>\$ 34,203</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the individual financial reports.
(Please refer to the audit report of Deloitte & Touche on Mar. 27, 2026)

Chairman:
Qing-De, Wu

Manager:
Qing-De, Wu

Head-finance & accounting:
Shao-Qi, Qiu

Morn Sun Feed Mill Corp.
Notes to Individual Financial Reports
For the Years Ended Dec. 31, 2025 and 2024
(Unless stated otherwise, the unit is NTD thousand)

1. Organization and Operations

- (1) Established in Feb. 18, 1967, Morn Sun Feed Mill Corp. (former name: Morn Sun Feed Ltd.) (hereinafter referred to as “the Company”) was changed to its current name in December 2016. The main businesses of the Company are manufacturing, processing, trading and transportation of various feeds and its raw materials, trading of rice shells, flour, soybeans, barley and wheat and assorted grains, and feeding of domestic livestock and poultry, etc.
- (2) Since Aug. 8, 2018, the Company’s stock has been listed on Taipei Exchange for trading.
- (3) In order to expand egg selection, washing, packaging, sales and other businesses for feeding of domestic livestock and poultry, and services of agricultural products and animal husbandry, the Company invested to establish the subsidiary Morn Sun Foods Corporation in August 2019.
- (4) The individual financial reports are presented in New Taiwan dollars, the Company’s functional currency.

2. Date and Procedures for Approval of the Financial Report

The individual financial reports were approved by the board of directors on Mar. 9, 2026.

3. Application of Newly Issued and Amended Standards and Interpretations

- (1) Initial application of the amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) (collectively, the “IFRS Accounting Standards”) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC)

The application of the amendments to the IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC will not have a material impact on the accounting policies of the Company.

(2) IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed by FSC that are applicable from 2026 onwards

<u>New/ Revised/ Amended Standards and Interpretations</u>	<u>Effective date issued by IASB</u>
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments”	Jan. 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity”	Jan. 1, 2026
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11	Jan. 1, 2026
IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts” (Including the 2020 and 2021 Amendments)	Jan. 1, 2023

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments”

A. Amendments to the application guidance on the classification of financial assets

The amendments primarily revise the requirements for the classification of financial assets, including the following:

- (A) Where a financial asset contains a contingent event that may alter the timing or amount of contractual cash flows, and the nature of such contingent event is not directly related to changes in the underlying lending risks and costs (e.g., whether the debtor achieves a specific reduction in carbon emissions), the contractual cash flows of such a financial asset are still solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding if both of the following conditions are met:
- The contractual cash flows arising under all possible scenarios (both before and after the occurrence of the contingent event) are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding; and
 - The contractual cash flows arising under all possible scenarios are not materially different from those of a financial instrument with identical contractual terms but without such contingent feature.
- (B) The amendments clarify that a financial asset with non-recourse provisions is one where the entity’s ultimate right to receive cash flows is contractually limited to cash flows generated by specified assets.

(C) The contract-linked instruments establish multiple tranching securities through a waterfall payment structure to set payment priorities for holders of the financial assets, thereby creating credit risk concentration and resulting in a disproportionate allocation of cash shortfalls from the underlying pool among different tranches.

B. Amendments to the application guidance on the derecognition of financial liabilities

The amendments primarily clarify that a financial liability shall be derecognized on the settlement date. However, if an entity settles a financial liability in cash using an electronic payment system, it may elect to derecognize the financial liability prior to the settlement date if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- The entity does not have the practical ability to reverse, suspend or cancel the payment instruction;
- The entity does not have the practical ability to access the cash to be used for settlement as a result of the payment instruction; and
- The settlement risk associated with the electronic payment system is not significant.

The Company should apply these amendments retrospectively without restatement of comparative periods, and the effect of the initial application should be recognized on the date of initial application. However, if an enterprise is able to restate without the benefit of hindsight, it may choose to restate the comparative period.

In addition to the above impact, as of the date the individual financial statements were approved for release, the amendments to other standards will not have a significant impact on the Company’s financial position and financial performance based on the assessment.

(3) IFRS Accounting Standards issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

New/ Revised/ Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Issued by IASB (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”	To be determined
IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”	Jan. 1, 2027 (Note 2)

New/ Revised/ Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Issued by IASB (Note 1)
IFRS 19 “Disclosure Initiative - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures” (Including the 2025 Amendments)	Jan. 1, 2027
Amendments to IAS 21 - Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency	Jan. 1, 2027

Note 1: Unless otherwise specified, the above-mentioned new/ revised/ amended standards or interpretations will take effect during the annual reporting period beginning on or after each date.

Note 2: On Sept. 25, 2025, the FSC announced that IFRS 18 will be mandatory for Taiwanese companies starting Jan. 1, 2028, with an option for early adoption once the FSC has approved the standard.

IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements” and related consequential amendments

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

- The Company shall assess whether it possesses specific main business activities, such as investing in specific types of assets and providing financing to customers. Based on this assessment, income and expense items in the statement of profit or loss shall be classified into operating, investing, financing, income tax, and discontinued operations categories.
- An entity has to present totals and subtotals in the statement of profit or loss for operating profit or loss, pre-tax profit or loss before financing, and profit or loss.
- Requirements for provision of guidance to enhance aggregation and disaggregation: The Company should identify assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses, losses, and cash flows in each transaction or other events, and classify and aggregate them based on shared characteristics so that the main line items presented in the financial statements share at least one similar characteristic. Items should be disaggregated based on non-similar characteristics. The Company should label such items as "other" only if it cannot find a more informative title.
- Increasing the disclosure of management-defined performance measures (MPMs): When the Company engages in public communications outside financial statements and communicate to management’s view of an aspect of the financial performance of the entity as a whole, the Company should disclose information

about its MPMs in a single note to the financial statements, including a description of how the MPM is measured, how the MPM is calculated, and a reconciliation between the MPM and the total or subtotal required by IFRS Accounting Standards, including the income tax effect and the effect on non-controlling interests for each item disclosed in the reconciliation.

Furthermore, IAS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" has undergone the following consequential amendments:

- When the Company prepares cash flows from operating activities using the indirect method, "operating profit or loss" shall be used as the starting point for reconciliation.
- Interest and dividends received by the Company shall be classified as investing activities, while interest and dividends paid shall be classified as financing activities. If the Company is assessed to have specific main business activities, it must consider the classification of dividend income, interest income, and interest expense presented in the statement of profit or loss to determine the classification of dividends received, interest received, and interest paid within the statement of cash flows; provided, however, that each such cash flow may only be classified within a single activity in the statement of cash flows.

In addition to the above impacts, as of the date the individual financial statements were authorized, the Company is continuously assessing the other impacts that the application of the standards and interpretations will have on the Company's financial position and financial performance and will disclose the relevant impacts when the assessment is completed.

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(1) Statement of compliance

The individual financial reports have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

(2) Basis of preparation

The individual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the financial instruments measured at fair value, the biological assets measured at fair value less sales cost and net defined benefit assets recognized at present value of defined benefit obligations less fair value of plan assets.

The fair value measurement is classified into three levels based on the observability and significance of relevant inputs:

- A. Level 1 inputs: Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities on the measurement date.
- B. Level 2 inputs: Inputs, other than quoted market prices within level 1 that are observable, either directly (i.e. prices) or indirectly (derived from prices) for assets or liabilities.
- C. Level 3 inputs: Unobservable inputs for assets or liabilities.

When the Company prepared the individual financial reports, it adopted equity method to account for its investments in subsidiaries and associates.

In order to enable the amounts of the profit or loss, other comprehensive income and equity for the current period in this individual financial statements to be the same as the ones attributable to the owners of the Company in its consolidated financial statements, regarding the differences arising from accounting treatments between the individual basis and the consolidation basis, adjustments were made to the “investments accounted for using the equity method”, the “share of profit or loss on subsidiaries and associates using the equity method” as well as relevant equity items, as appropriate, in the individual financial statements.

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

Current assets include:

- A. Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- B. Assets expected to be realized within 12 months after the balance sheet date; and
- C. Cash or cash equivalents (excluding assets restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date).

Current liabilities include:

- A. Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- B. Liabilities due to be settled within 12 months after the balance sheet date; and
- C. Liabilities for which there is no substantive right at the balance sheet date to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

Assets and liabilities that are not classified as current are classified as non-current.

(4) Foreign currency

When the financial statements of the Company are prepared, transactions in currencies other than the Company’s functional currency (i.e. foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing on the transaction dates.

At each balance sheet date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing on that date. Exchange differences on monetary items arising from settlement or translation are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. The resulting exchange difference is recognized in profit or loss. For items whose changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income, the resulting exchange difference is recognized in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items measured at historical cost that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing on the transaction dates and are not retranslated.

(5) Inventories

Inventories include raw materials, materials, work in progress, finished goods and inventories in transit. The value of inventories is determined based on the cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower. The comparison of the cost and the net realizable value is based on individual items except for inventories of the same category. The net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The cost of inventories is calculated using the weighted average method.

(6) Biological assets

Biological assets are measured at fair value less cost to sell at the original recognition and at each balance sheet date, except where fair value cannot be reliably measured, and related subsequent expenses are capitalized as part of the biological asset when incurred. Gains or losses from changes measured at fair value less sales cost are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they occur. Biological assets whose fair value cannot be reliably measured shall be measured at their cost less all accumulated depreciations and all accumulated impairment losses.

(7) Investment in subsidiaries

The Company adopts the equity method to account for its investments in subsidiaries.

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the Company.

Under the equity method, investments in a subsidiary are initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the subsidiary. In addition, changes in the Company's other equity interest of its subsidiaries are recognized based on its ownership percentage.

Changes in the Company's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Company losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. Any difference between the carrying amount of an investment and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity.

Losses will continue to be recognized by shareholding ratio when the Company's share of losses to subsidiary equals or exceeds its equity in the subsidiary (including the carrying amount of the subsidiary under the equity method and other long-term interests that are substantially part of the Company's net investment in the subsidiary).

In assessing impairment, the Company takes the cash generating unit into account as a whole based on the financial statements, and compares its recoverable amount with the carrying amount. If the recoverable amount of an asset subsequently increases, the reversal of the impairment loss shall be recognized as gains, provided that the carrying amount of the asset after the reversal of the impairment loss shall not exceed the carrying amount of the asset after deducting the amortization ought to be set aside under the condition that the impairment loss hasn't been recognized.

(8) Investments in associates

An associate is an entity on which the Company has significant influence and is not a subsidiary or joint venture.

The Company adopts the equity method to account for its investments in associates.

Under the equity method, investments in an associate are initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. The Company also recognizes the changes in the Company's share of the equity of associates based on the percentage of ownership.

Recognition of further losses is discontinued when the Company's share of losses to the associate equals or exceeds its equity in the associate (including the carrying amount of the investment in the associate under the equity method and other long-term interests that are substantially part of the Company's net investment in the

associate). The Company recognizes additional losses and liabilities only to the extent that statutory obligations, constructive obligations or payments have been made on behalf of the associates.

When assessing impairment, the Company conducts an impairment test by taking the total carrying amount of the investment as a single asset to compare the recoverable amount and the carrying amount, and the recognized impairment loss is not applied to any asset that forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of the impairment loss is recognized to the extent of subsequent increases in the recoverable amount of the investment.

Profit or loss on upstream, downstream and lateral transactions between the Company and the associate is recognized in the individual financial statements only to the extent that it does not affect the Company's interests in the associate.

(9) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recognized at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

Property, plant and equipment under construction are recognized at cost less accumulated impairment loss. The cost shall include professional service expenses and the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Such assets are classified into appropriate property, plant and equipment categories upon completion and reaching the status of intended use, and the depreciation will begin.

Except for self-owned land, which is not depreciated, each significant component of the remaining property, plant and equipment is depreciated separately on a straight-line basis within their useful lives. The Company conducts at least one annual review at the end of each year to assess the estimated useful life, residual value, and depreciation methods, and applies the effect of changes in applicable accounting estimates prospectively.

When derecognizing property, plant and equipment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset shall be recognized in loss or profit.

(10) Investment property

Investment property refers to property held for the purpose of earning rents or capital appreciation or both. Investment property also includes land held for which the future use has not yet been determined.

Self-owned investment property is initially measured at cost (including transaction cost), and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Investment property of the Company is depreciated on a straight-line basis.

When investment property is derecognized, the difference between the net disposal price and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

(11) Intangible assets

A. Acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful life, and the Company conducts at least one annual review at the end of each year to assess the estimated useful life, residual value, and amortization methods, and applies the effect of changes in applicable accounting estimates prospectively.

B. Derecognition

When investment property is derecognized, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

(12) Impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, investment property and intangible assets

The Company assesses if there are any signs of possible impairment in property, plant, and equipment as well as right-of-use, investment property and intangible assets at each balance sheet date. If there is any sign of impairment, an estimate is made of its recoverable amount. If it is not possible to determine the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Shared assets are allocated to the smallest group of cash generating units on a reasonably consistent basis.

The recoverable amount is the fair value less cost of sales or its value in use, whichever is higher. If the recoverable amount of an individual asset or a cash-generating unit is lower than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount, and the impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

When the impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit is increased to the revised recoverable amount, provided that the increased carrying amount shall not exceed the carrying amount (less amortization or depreciation) of the asset or the cash-generating unit, which was not recognized in impairment loss in prior years. The reversal of the impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(13) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities shall be recognized in the individual balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair values. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or loss are also included in the initially recognized amount of the financial assets or financial liabilities.

A. Financial assets

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

(A) Measurement types

Financial assets held by the Company are those measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) and at amortized cost, as well as investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

a Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets measured at FVTPL include the financial assets mandatorily measured at FVTPL. Financial assets mandatorily measured at FVTPL include investments in equity instrument that the Company has not designated to measure at FVTOCI, and debt instruments that are not eligible to be classified as measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI.

Financial assets measured at FVTPL are measured at fair value; the dividends and interest generated from which are respectively recognized in other, interest income, and the gains or losses arising from re-measurement are recognized in profit or loss. Please refer to Note 33 for the method of determining the fair value.

b Financial assets measured at amortized cost

When the Company's investments in financial assets meet the following two conditions simultaneously, they are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost:

- (a) Held under a certain business model, of which the objective is to collect contractual cash flows by holding the financial assets; and
- (b) The cash flows on specific dates specified in the contractual terms are solely payments of the principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial recognition, the financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash, financial assets receivable at amortized cost, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, and refundable deposits (other non-current assets in the statements)), are measured at the amortized cost of the total carrying amount determined by the effective interest method less any impairment loss, and any foreign currency exchange gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss.

Except for the following two cases, interest revenue is calculated by multiplying the effective interest rate by the total carrying amount of financial assets:

- (a) For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset, interest revenue is calculated by multiplying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate by the amortized cost of the financial asset.
- (b) For a financial asset that is not purchased or originated credit-impaired but subsequently becomes credit impaired, interest income is calculated by multiplying the effective interest rate from the next reporting period after the credit impairment by the amortized cost of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets refer to a situation in which the issuer or debtor has experienced significant financial difficulties or defaulted, the debtor is likely to apply for bankruptcy or other financial restructuring, or the active market for such financial assets disappears due to financial difficulties.

c Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

The Company may, upon initial recognition, make an irrevocable election to designate as at FVTOCI the investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading and the ones that are not recognized by an acquirer in a business combination or with the contingent consideration.

Investments in an equity instrument measured at FVTOCI are measured at fair value, and any subsequent fair value changes are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other equity. At the time of disposal of such investments, the accumulated gains and losses are directly reclassified to retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividends of investments in equity instruments measured at FVTOCI are recognized in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive dividends is established unless such dividends clearly represent the recovery of a part of the investment cost.

(B) Impairment of financial assets

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

Both notes receivable and accounts receivable are recognized in loss allowance based on the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs). Other financial assets are first assessed based on whether the credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition. If there is no significant increase in the risk, a loss allowance is recognized at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs. If the risks have increased significantly, a loss allowance is recognized at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

The ECLs refer to the weighted average credit loss with the risk of default as the weight. The 12-month ECLs represent the ECLs from

possible defaults of a financial instrument within 12 months after the reporting date. The lifetime ECLs represent the ECLs from all possible defaults in a financial instrument over the expected life of a financial instrument.

For the purpose of internal credit risk management, the Company, without considering the collateral held, determines that the following situations represent defaults in the financial assets:

- a Internal or external information indicates that it is impossible for the debtor to settle the debt.
- b It is overdue for more than 365 days, unless there is reasonable and corroborative information showing that a default date postponed is more appropriate.

The Company recognizes an impairment loss for all financial assets with a corresponding downward adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account. However, the loss allowance for investment in debt instruments measured at FVTOCI is recognized in other comprehensive income without a downward adjustment to the carrying amount.

(C) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash inflow from the financial asset expire or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss. When derecognizing an investment in equity instrument at FVTOCI in its entirety, the cumulative profit or loss is transferred directly to retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss.

B. Equity instruments

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of financial liabilities and equity instruments.

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of the cost of direct issue.

C. Financial liability

(A) Subsequent measurement

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

(B) Derecognition of financial liabilities

When financial liabilities are derecognized, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

(14) Revenue recognition

After the performance obligations are identified in a customer contract, the Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation, and recognizes it in revenue when each performance obligation is satisfied.

Sales revenue

Sales revenue mainly comes from sales of all kinds of feeds, bulk raw materials, pigs and meat poultry. When the feeds are delivered to the customers' designated places, when the bulk raw materials are delivered to the port, when the pigs are sent the farmers' association for successful auction or are shipped as agreed by both parties, or when the meat poultry are notified by the business department to the retail sellers to pick up the goods or are arranged to the meat refrigeration factories and other customers according to the contract arrangement, the customers have the right to set the price and use the goods and have the primary responsibility for resale, and bear the risk of obsolescence of the goods. The Company recognizes the revenues and accounts receivable at the above time points. Advanced receipts from sales revenue is recognized as contract liabilities before arrival of the feeds, before arrival of the bulk raw materials at the port for delivery, before the pigs are sold to the farmers' association for successful auction or are shipped as agreed by both parties, and before the meat poultry are delivered to the retail sellers or are arranged to the meat refrigeration factories, respectively.

(15) Leasing

At the inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease.

A. The Company as lessor

Where almost all the risks and rewards attached to the ownership of an asset are transferred to the lessee in lease terms, such leases are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Under operating leases, lease payments less lease incentives are recognized in income on a straight-line basis over the relevant lease terms. The original direct cost incurred in obtaining an operating lease is added to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognized in expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

B. The Company as lessee

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases at the commencement date of each lease, except for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases accounted for by applying a recognition exemption where lease payments are recognized in expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

A right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost (including the initial measured amount of lease liabilities, the amount of lease payments made to the lessor less lease incentives received prior to the inception of a lease, initial direct costs, and the estimated costs of restoring underlying assets), and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment and adjusted for any re-measurement of the lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are presented on a separate line in the individual balance sheets.

A right-of-use asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the period from the lease commencement date to the end of its useful life, or to the end of the lease term, whichever is earlier.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payment (including fixed payment). If the interest rate implicit in a lease can be easily determined, the lease payment is discounted at such an interest rate. If the interest rate cannot be easily determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate applies.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at the amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, and interest expense is amortized over the lease term. If the lease term leads to changes in future lease payments, the Company remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets has been reduced to zero, the remaining re-measurement amount is recognized in profit or loss. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the individual balance sheets.

(16) Government grants

A government grants is not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attaching to it, and that the grant will be received.

Government grants related to revenue are recognized as other income on a systematic basis during the period when the relevant costs intended to be compensated are recognized as expenses by the Company. Government subsidies that are conditioned on the Company purchasing, constructing, or otherwise acquiring non-current assets are recognized as deferred income and are transferred to profit or loss during the useful life of the relevant assets on a reasonable and systematic basis.

(17) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

Relevant liabilities for short-term employee benefits are measured by the non-discounted amount expected to be paid in exchange for employee services.

B. Post-employment benefits

For pension under the defined contribution plan, the amount of pension contributed is recognized in expenses during employees' service period.

The defined benefit cost under the defined benefit pension plan (including service cost, net interest, and re-measurement) is calculated based on the projected unit credit method. The service cost (including the service costs for the current period) and the net interest on the net defined benefit liabilities (assets) are recognized in employee benefit expenses as they occur. The re-measurement (including actuarial gains and losses, and the return on plan assets, net of interest) is recognized in other comprehensive income and listed in retained earnings when it occurs, and will not be reclassified to profit or loss subsequently.

The net defined benefit liabilities (assets) are the deficit (surplus) of the defined benefit pension plan. The net defined benefit assets may not exceed the present value of any refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

(18) Share-based payment agreement

Employee stock options to employees

Employee stock options are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments on the grant date, based on the best estimate of the number expected to vest. The related expenses are recognized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, with a corresponding adjustment to additional paid-in capital – employee stock options. It is recognized as an expense in full at the grant date if vesting immediately.

(19) Income tax

The income tax expense represents the sum of the current income tax and deferred tax.

A. Current income tax

A surtax imposed on the undistributed earnings pursuant to the Income Tax Act of R.O.C. is recognized in the year in which it is resolved by the annual shareholders' meeting.

Adjustment to income tax payable from prior years are recognized in the current income tax.

B. Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is calculated based on the temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable income.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are recognized when there are likely to be taxable income to deduct temporary differences.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. A previously unrecognized deferred tax asset is also reviewed at each balance sheet date and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable income will allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates in the period in which the liabilities are expected to be settled or assets realized, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the balance sheet date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

C. Current and deferred income tax

Current and deferred income taxes are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, the current and deferred taxes are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

5. Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation and Uncertainty

When the Company adopts accounting policies, the management must make relevant judgments, estimates and assumptions based on historical experience and other relevant factors for those items whose relevant information is not readily available from other sources. The actual result may differ from the estimate.

Upon evaluation by the management, the accounting policies, estimates and underlying assumptions adopted by the Company were free of significant uncertainty in the accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions.

6. Cash

	<u>Dec. 31, 2025</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2024</u>
Cash on hand and petty cash	\$ 400	\$ 400
Checking accounts and demand deposits	<u>83,041</u>	<u>33,803</u>
	<u>\$ 83,441</u>	<u>\$ 34,203</u>

The range of market interest rates on bank deposits at the balance sheet date is as follows:

	<u>Dec. 31, 2025</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2024</u>
Cash in banks	0.005% - 0.705%	0.005% - 1.150%

7. Financial Instruments at FVTPL

	<u>Dec. 31, 2025</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2024</u>
<u>Financial assets - current</u>		
Mandatorily at FVTPL		
Non-derivative financial assets		
- Domestic listed (OTC)		
stocks	\$ 56,265	\$ 50,365
- Foreign bonds	30,276	30,277
- Fund beneficiary certificate	24,645	14,777
Mixed financial assets		
- Structured commodity		
(Note)	8,973	24,927
	<u>\$ 120,159</u>	<u>\$ 120,346</u>

Note: Structured investment contracts signed between the Company and banks. This structured commodity contract includes an embedded derivative instrument that is not closely related to the main contract. As the main contract included in this hybrid contract is an asset within the scope of IFRS 9, it shall be classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss when evaluated as a whole hybrid contract.

8. Financial Assets at FVTOCI

Investment in equity instruments

	<u>Dec. 31, 2025</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2024</u>
<u>Current</u>		
Domestic investment		
Listed stocks		
Common shares of Formosa		
Oilseed Processing Co., Ltd.		
(FOPCO)	\$ 155,105	\$ 187,403

The Company expects to receive dividends by holding common shares of FOPCO and considers that it would be inconsistent with the aforementioned investment plan to include short-term fair value fluctuations in these investments in profit or loss, therefore it elects to designate these investments as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Company adjusted its investment position in 2024 to diversify risks, and sold a portion of the common stock of Formosa Oilseed Processing Co., Ltd. at fair value of NT\$104,068 thousand. The related other equity - unrealized appraisal gains or losses from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income of NT\$96,076 thousand was transferred to retained earnings.

9. Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost

	<u>Dec. 31, 2025</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2024</u>
<u>Non-current</u>		
Foreign investment		
Bonds	\$ 10,548	\$ 11,104
Less: Allowance for losses	-	-
	<u>\$ 10,548</u>	<u>\$ 11,104</u>

The Company purchased 5-year foreign bonds of Mercedes-Benz Finance North America LLC in February 2023, with nominal interest rate of 5.25%, and effective interest rate of 4.21%.

For information on credit risk management and impairment assessment of financial assets measured at amortized cost, please refer to Note 10.

10. Credit Risk Management of Debt Instrument Investment

Debt instruments invested by the Company are financial assets measured at amortized cost:

	<u>Dec. 31, 2025</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2024</u>
At amortized cost		
Total carrying amount	\$ 10,548	\$ 11,104
Less: Allowance for losses	-	-
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 10,548</u>	<u>\$ 11,104</u>

The Company only invests in debt instruments that have credit ratings above the investment grade (included) and are considered to be low credit risk by impairment assessment, and the credit rating information shall be provided by independent rating agencies. The Company continuously tracks external rating information to monitor changes in the credit risk of the debt instruments in which it invests, and reviews other information, such as bond yield curves and material information about the debtor, so as to assess whether the credit risk of the debt instrument investments has increased significantly since the original recognition.

The Company measures the 12-month ECL or lifetime ECL of the investments in debt instruments based on the historical default probabilities and default loss rates for each grade, the current financial position of the debtor and the prospects of its industry as provided by external rating agencies.

The current credit risk rating mechanism of the Company is as follows:

<u>Credit rating</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Recognition basis for ECLs</u>
Normal	The debtor is of low credit risk, and has sufficient capacity to repay the contract cash flow	12-month ECLs
Abnormal	The credit risk has increased significantly since the original recognition	Expected credit loss during lifetime for losses (no credit impairment)
Breach of contract	With credit impairment evidence	Expected credit loss during lifetime for losses (with credit impairment)
Write-off	There is evidence that the debtor is confronted with serious financial difficulties and that the Company could not make reasonable expectation of recovery	Direct write-off

The total carrying amount and applicable expected credit loss rate of the investments in debt instruments of each credit rating are as follows:

Dec. 31, 2025

<u>Credit rating</u>	<u>ECLs</u>	<u>Total carrying amount</u> <u>At amortized cost</u>
Normal	0.00%	\$ 10,548
Abnormal	-	-
Breach of contract	-	-
Write-off	-	-

Dec. 31, 2024

<u>Credit rating</u>	<u>ECLs</u>	<u>Total carrying amount</u> <u>At amortized cost</u>
Normal	0.00%	\$ 11,104
Abnormal	-	-
Breach of contract	-	-
Write-off	-	-

11. Notes Receivable and Accounts Receivable

	<u>Dec. 31, 2025</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2024</u>
<u>Notes receivable</u>		
At amortized cost		
Total carrying amount	\$ 183,266	\$ 225,147
Less: Allowance for losses	-	-
	<u>\$ 183,266</u>	<u>\$ 225,147</u>

	<u>Dec. 31, 2025</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2024</u>
<u>Accounts receivable</u>		
At amortized cost		
Total carrying amount	\$ 199,001	\$ 191,171
Less: Allowance for losses	(<u>14,619</u>)	(<u>4,400</u>)
	<u>\$ 184,382</u>	<u>\$ 186,771</u>

(1) Notes receivable

The Company recognizes the loss allowance for notes receivable based on the lifetime ECLs. The lifetime ECLs take into account the customer's past default history, and it does not need to make provision for expected credit loss upon assessment.

As of Dec. 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company does not hold any collateral for the notes receivable.

Aging analysis of notes receivable is as follows:

	<u>Dec. 31, 2025</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2024</u>
1-60 days	\$ 148,912	\$ 152,698
61-120 days	25,428	20,816
Over 121 days	<u>8,926</u>	<u>51,633</u>
Total	<u>\$ 183,266</u>	<u>\$ 225,147</u>

The above aging analysis is based on the accounting date.

(2) Accounts receivable

The average credit period of the Company for accounts receivable ranges from 15 days (monthly settlement) to 70 days (batch settlement), and in determining the collectibility of the accounts receivable, the Company takes into account any changes in the credit quality of the accounts receivable from the original credit date to the balance sheet date.

To mitigate credit risk, the management of the Company has appointed a dedicated team to be responsible for the determination of credit lines, credit approval and other monitoring procedures, so as to ensure that appropriate action has been taken to collect overdue receivables. In addition, the Company will review the recoverable amounts of receivables one by one at the balance sheet date to ensure that the unrecoverable receivables have been properly recognized in impairment losses. Accordingly, the Company's management believes that its credit risk has been significantly reduced.

The Company recognizes the loss allowance for accounts receivable based on the lifetime ECLs. The lifetime ECLs are calculated using a provision matrix based on the consideration for historical experience, current market situation and prospective information. The matrix prepared by the Company aims to first identify individual customers to see whether there is objective evidence showing that individual accounts receivable have been impaired. If there is objective evidence showing that individual accounts receivable have been impaired, the amount of impairment should be assessed individually. Regarding other customers, as the Company's historical experience in credit loss shows that there is no significant difference in the loss patterns among different customer groups, the customer groups are not further differentiated in the provision matrix, and only the ECLs are set based on the overdue days of the accounts receivable.

If there is evidence that a counter-party is facing serious financial difficulties and the Company cannot reasonably expect to recover the amount, the Company will directly write off the relevant accounts receivable, but will continue to try to collect the receivable. The recovered amount is recognized in profit or loss.

The loss allowance for accounts receivable measured by the Company based on the provision matrix as follows:

Dec. 31, 2025

	Not past due	1-60 days past due	61-120 days past due	121-180 days past due	181-365 days past due	More than 366 days past due	Individual identification	Total
ECLs	0.07%	14.96%	35.26%	38.34%	35.36%	100%	100%	
Total carrying amount	\$ 160,876	\$ 6,418	\$ 7,739	\$ 3,657	\$ 16,867	\$ 2,746	\$ 698	\$ 199,001
Allowance for losses (lifetime ECLs)	(119)	(960)	(2,729)	(1,402)	(5,965)	(2,746)	(698)	(14,619)
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 160,757</u>	<u>\$ 5,458</u>	<u>\$ 5,010</u>	<u>\$ 2,255</u>	<u>\$ 10,902</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 184,382</u>

Dec. 31, 2024

	Not past due	1-60 days past due	61-120 days past due	121-180 days past due	181-365 days past due	More than 366 days past due	Individual identification	Total
ECLs	0.02%	4.08%	18.20%	21.05%	25.40%	100%	100%	
Total carrying amount	\$ 174,341	\$ 10,568	\$ 1,192	\$ 57	\$ 1,764	\$ 2,440	\$ 809	\$ 191,171
Allowance for losses (lifetime ECLs)	(43)	(431)	(217)	(12)	(448)	(2,440)	(809)	(4,400)
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 174,298</u>	<u>\$ 10,137</u>	<u>\$ 975</u>	<u>\$ 45</u>	<u>\$ 1,316</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 186,771</u>

The information on changes in the loss allowance for accounts receivable is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance at beginning of the year	\$ 4,400	\$ 3,829
Add: Impairment loss recognized	10,153	-
Add: Recovery of impairment losses written off	66	591

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Less: Reversal of impairment loss	-	(20)
Balance at end of the year	<u>\$ 14,619</u>	<u>\$ 4,400</u>

12. Inventories

	<u>Dec. 31, 2025</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2024</u>
Raw materials	\$ 60,385	\$ 63,848
Material	123	167
Work in progress	1,309	2,189
Finished goods	7,994	9,198
Inventories in transit	<u>65,850</u>	<u>71,859</u>
	<u>\$ 135,661</u>	<u>\$ 147,261</u>

Nature of sales cost is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Sold inventory cost	\$ 1,163,898	\$ 1,348,953
Sold biological assets	368,451	355,432
Others	<u>4,808</u>	<u>5,482</u>
	<u>\$ 1,537,157</u>	<u>\$ 1,709,867</u>

13. Biological Assets

	<u>Dec. 31, 2025</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2024</u>
Biological assets - current (pork pigs and meat poultry)	\$ 85,202	\$ 89,259
Biological assets - non-current (breeding pigs)	<u>14,977</u>	<u>17,161</u>
	<u>\$ 100,179</u>	<u>\$ 106,420</u>

	<u>Pork pigs</u>	<u>Meat poultry</u>	<u>Breeding pigs</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance at Jan. 1, 2025	\$ 61,126	\$ 28,133	\$ 17,161	\$106,420
Additions	-	27,663	-	27,663
Investment cost and expenses	180,669	121,490	-	302,159
Sales	(199,483)	(168,968)	(3,767)	(372,218)
Losses on originally recognized biological assets	(11,463)	-	-	(11,463)
Gains from changes in fair value of less sales cost	40,251	18,204	-	58,455
Depreciation for the current period	-	-	(6,967)	(6,967)
Transfer	(8,550)	-	8,550	-
Scraping	-	<u>(3,870)</u>	-	<u>(3,870)</u>
Balance at Dec. 31, 2025	<u>\$ 62,550</u>	<u>\$ 22,652</u>	<u>\$ 14,977</u>	<u>\$100,179</u>

	<u>Pork pigs</u>	<u>Meat poultry</u>	<u>Breeding pigs</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance at Jan. 1, 2024	\$ 54,151	\$ 22,462	\$ 11,835	\$ 88,448
Additions	-	30,893	752	31,645
Investment cost and expenses	166,384	141,888	-	308,272
Sales	(179,961)	(175,471)	(2,960)	(358,392)
Losses on originally recognized biological assets	(2,550)	-	-	(2,550)
Gains from changes in fair value of less sales cost	36,526	14,511	-	51,037
Depreciation for the current period	-	-	(5,890)	(5,890)
Transfer	(13,424)	-	13,424	-
Scrapping	-	(6,150)	-	(6,150)
Balance at Dec. 31, 2024	<u>\$ 61,126</u>	<u>\$ 28,133</u>	<u>\$ 17,161</u>	<u>\$106,420</u>

The biological assets of the Company include pork pigs, breeding pigs, and meat poultry raised in Changhua, Yunlin, Nantou, Chiayi and Kaohsiung, etc. The number of pork pigs, breeding pigs and meat poultry owned by the Company is as follows:

	<u>Dec. 31, 2025</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2024</u>
Pork pigs	13,064 pigs	12,295 pigs
Breeding pigs	1,453 pigs	1,523 pigs
Meat poultry	217,876 meat poultry	275,038 meat poultry

The sales volume of pork pigs, breeding pigs and meat poultry for 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Sales volume of pork pigs	16,359 pigs	16,495 pigs
Sales volume of breeding pigs	464 pigs	487 pigs
Sales volume of meat poultry	795,657 meat poultry	847,671 meat poultry

The fair value of the pigs evaluated by the Company by fair value method is determined by the average selling price of for transaction of live pigs all over Taiwan as announced by the Livestock Market Information Network of the Ministry of Agriculture, Executive Yuan. The average raising period of the pigs is about 7-9 months, therefore, no discount rate is involved in the calculation of fair value. As the production cycle of meat poultry is short, it is difficult to obtain the market price directly during the breeding period; it is also difficult to obtain market prices for breeding pigs used in production; and the value of discounted cash flow estimation of the above biological assets is less reliable due to external factors such as climate and diseases, it is measured by cost method. The cost of productive

biological assets is depreciated by the straight-line method according to the productive period, and the durability of breeding pigs is about 36-43 months.

The financial risks associated with the biological assets of the Company are primarily due to changes in the prices of pork pigs and meat poultry, and the Company does not expect a material decline in the prices of pork pigs and meat poultry in the foreseeable future, and has therefore not signed derivative contracts. The Company regularly reviews the price expectations for pork pigs and meat poultry, to consider the necessity for taking proactive financial risk management measures.

The total benefit from changes in the fair value of the originally recognized biological assets and biological assets less sales cost for 2025 and 2024 was NT\$46,992 thousand and NT\$48,487 thousand, respectively.

14. Investments Accounted for Using Equity Method

	<u>Dec. 31, 2025</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2024</u>
Investment in subsidiaries	\$ 123,755	\$ 66,049
Investments in associates	<u>488,722</u>	<u>419,794</u>
	<u>\$ 612,477</u>	<u>\$ 485,843</u>

(1) Investment in subsidiaries

	<u>Dec. 31, 2025</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2024</u>
Morn Sun Foods Corporation	<u>\$ 123,755</u>	<u>\$ 66,049</u>

<u>Name of subsidiary</u>	<u>Percentage of ownership interests and voting rights</u>	
	<u>Dec. 31, 2025</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2024</u>
Morn Sun Foods Corporation	66.89%	58.04%

A. Morn Sun Foods Corporation's Board of Directors passed a resolution on Aug. 7, 2025, to carry out a capital reduction to compensate losses, setting Sept. 30, 2025, as the capital reduction base date. The Company reduced 9,057 thousand shares in the subsidiary, with no change in its shareholding ratio.

B. Morn Sun Foods Corporation's Board of Directors passed a resolution on Oct. 31, 2025, to issue 8,606 thousand new shares through a cash capital increase, with a par value of NT\$10 per share and an issue price of NT\$10 per share. It also set Dec. 2, 2025 as the capital increase base date. The Company acquired 6,766 thousand shares of the subsidiary for a total consideration of NT\$67,659 thousand. Since the Company did not subscribe for the cash capital increase

shares in proportion to its original shareholding ratio, its shareholding ratio in the subsidiary increased from 58.04% to 66.89%.

(2) Investments in associates

	<u>Dec. 31, 2025</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2024</u>
<u>Associates that are significant</u>		
Unlisted (non-OTC) company		
Top Food Industry Corporation	<u>\$ 488,722</u>	<u>\$ 419,794</u>

Associates that are significant are as follows:

<u>Company name</u>	<u>Percentage of equity and voting rights held</u>	
	<u>Dec. 31, 2025</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2024</u>
Top Food Industry Corporation	36.84%	36.84%

Please refer to Table 3 “Information on the investees, location and so on” for the information on the business nature, main place of business and country of registration of the above associates.

The following summary financial information has been prepared on the basis of the IFRS Accounting Standards financial statements of the associates, and has reflected the adjustments made when using the equity method.

Top Food Industry Corporation

	<u>Dec. 31, 2025</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2024</u>
Current assets	\$ 1,551,858	\$ 1,933,208
Non-current assets	1,019,498	1,096,693
Current liabilities	(667,715)	(1,310,696)
Non-current liabilities	(577,210)	(579,766)
Equity	<u>\$ 1,326,431</u>	<u>\$ 1,139,439</u>

Shareholding ratio of the Company	36.84%	36.84%
Equity enjoyed by the Company	<u>\$ 488,722</u>	<u>\$ 419,794</u>

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Operating revenue	<u>\$ 3,331,986</u>	<u>\$ 3,518,699</u>
Current net income	\$ 186,992	\$ 129,213
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	<u>\$ 186,992</u>	<u>\$ 129,213</u>
Dividends received	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 27,281</u>

15. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Land	Buildings and structures	Leasehold improvements	Machinery equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Other equipment	Property under construction	Total
<u>Costs</u>									
Balance at Jan. 1, 2025	\$ 79,987	\$ 222,566	\$ 1,390	\$ 93,962	\$ 15,854	\$ 2,360	\$ 34,035	\$ -	\$ 450,154
Additions	-	1,987	113	7,330	5,713	1,537	2,419	1,704	20,803
Disposal	-	(224)	-	(6,799)	(13,721)	(1,126)	(4,426)	-	(26,296)
Reclassification (Note)	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	100
Balance at Dec. 31, 2025	<u>\$ 79,987</u>	<u>\$ 224,329</u>	<u>\$ 1,503</u>	<u>\$ 94,493</u>	<u>\$ 7,946</u>	<u>\$ 2,771</u>	<u>\$ 32,028</u>	<u>\$ 1,704</u>	<u>\$ 444,761</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>									
Balance at Jan. 1, 2025	\$ -	\$ 140,720	\$ 807	\$ 42,567	\$ 14,111	\$ 2,049	\$ 16,848	\$ -	\$ 217,102
Depreciation expenses	-	5,962	225	9,482	1,277	273	4,006	-	21,225
Disposal	-	(224)	-	(6,799)	(13,721)	(1,126)	(4,426)	-	(26,296)
Balance at Dec. 31, 2025	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 146,458</u>	<u>\$ 1,032</u>	<u>\$ 45,250</u>	<u>\$ 1,667</u>	<u>\$ 1,196</u>	<u>\$ 16,428</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 212,031</u>
Net amount at Dec. 31, 2025	<u>\$ 79,987</u>	<u>\$ 77,871</u>	<u>\$ 471</u>	<u>\$ 49,243</u>	<u>\$ 6,279</u>	<u>\$ 1,575</u>	<u>\$ 15,600</u>	<u>\$ 1,704</u>	<u>\$ 232,730</u>
<u>Costs</u>									
Balance at Jan. 1, 2024	\$ 79,987	\$ 220,663	\$ 1,390	\$ 81,025	\$ 14,200	\$ 2,360	\$ 29,335	\$ -	\$ 428,960
Additions	-	1,903	-	5,598	2,134	-	4,700	-	14,335
Disposal	-	-	-	-	(480)	-	-	-	(480)
Reclassification (Note)	-	-	-	7,339	-	-	-	-	7,339
Balance at Dec. 31, 2024	<u>\$ 79,987</u>	<u>\$ 222,566</u>	<u>\$ 1,390</u>	<u>\$ 93,962</u>	<u>\$ 15,854</u>	<u>\$ 2,360</u>	<u>\$ 34,035</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 450,154</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>									
Balance at Jan. 1, 2024	\$ -	\$ 135,147	\$ 582	\$ 34,239	\$ 13,666	\$ 1,688	\$ 13,650	\$ -	\$ 198,972
Depreciation expenses	-	5,573	225	8,328	925	361	3,198	-	18,610
Disposal	-	-	-	-	(480)	-	-	-	(480)
Balance at Dec. 31, 2024	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 140,720</u>	<u>\$ 807</u>	<u>\$ 42,567</u>	<u>\$ 14,111</u>	<u>\$ 2,049</u>	<u>\$ 16,848</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 217,102</u>
Net amount at Dec. 31, 2024	<u>\$ 79,987</u>	<u>\$ 81,846</u>	<u>\$ 583</u>	<u>\$ 51,395</u>	<u>\$ 1,743</u>	<u>\$ 311</u>	<u>\$ 17,187</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 233,052</u>

Note: Transfer-in of prepayment for equipment.

The Company did not recognize or reverse any impairment loss for 2025 and 2024.

Depreciation expenses are recognized on a straight-line basis based on the number of useful lives below:

Buildings and structures	
Main buildings	35-45 years
Decoration engineering	3-23 years
Leasehold improvements	6-9 years
Machinery equipment	5-15 years
Transportation equipment	5-6 years
Office equipment	3-8 years
Other equipment	3-15 years

16. Lease Arrangements

(1) Right-of-use assets

	<u>Dec. 31, 2025</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2024</u>
Carrying amount of right-of-use assets		
Buildings	\$ 14,210	\$ 8,671
Transportation equipment	<u>161</u>	<u>606</u>
	<u>\$ 14,371</u>	<u>\$ 9,277</u>

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Additions to right-of-use assets	<u>\$ 7,546</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Depreciation expenses of right-of-use assets		
Buildings	\$ 2,007	\$ 1,764
Transportation equipment	<u>445</u>	<u>645</u>
	<u>\$ 2,452</u>	<u>\$ 2,409</u>

The Company did not recognize or reverse any impairment loss for 2025 and 2024.

(2) Lease liabilities

	<u>Dec. 31, 2025</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2024</u>
Carrying amount of lease liabilities		
Current	<u>\$ 2,643</u>	<u>\$ 2,204</u>
Non-current	<u>\$ 11,366</u>	<u>\$ 7,251</u>

Range of discount rate for lease liabilities is as follows:

	<u>Dec. 31, 2025</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2024</u>
Buildings	1.01% - 2.80%	1.01% - 2.00%
Transportation equipment	0.91%	0.91% - 2.20%

(3) Material lease-in activities and terms

The Company rented buildings for use as the Taipei office, Changhua pigsty, Yunlin pigsty, for a period of 5-10 years; and rented transportation equipment for office operations in Taipei, for a period of 2-5 years. The Company had no preferential right to take the rented buildings and transportation equipment, and it was agreed that the Company should not sublease or transfer the whole or part of the rented object without the consent of the lessor.

(4) Other leasing information

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Short-term lease expenses	<u>\$ 187</u>	<u>\$ 218</u>
Total cash (outflow) from leases	<u>(\$ 3,343)</u>	<u>(\$ 2,730)</u>

The Company has elected apply the recognition exemption for land and certain office equipment eligible for short-term leases, and did not recognize the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of said leases.

17. Investment Property

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings and structures</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Costs</u>			
Balance at Jan. 1, 2025 and Dec. 31, 2025	\$ <u>21,265</u>	\$ <u>8,964</u>	\$ <u>30,229</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>			
Balance at Jan. 1, 2025	\$ -	\$ 5,893	\$ 5,893
Depreciation expenses	<u>-</u>	<u>231</u>	<u>231</u>
Balance at Dec. 31, 2025	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>6,124</u>	\$ <u>6,124</u>
Net amount at Dec. 31, 2025	\$ <u>21,265</u>	\$ <u>2,840</u>	\$ <u>24,105</u>
<u>Costs</u>			
Balance at Jan. 1, 2024 and Dec. 31, 2024	\$ <u>21,265</u>	\$ <u>8,964</u>	\$ <u>30,229</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>			
Balance at Jan. 1, 2024	\$ -	\$ 5,662	\$ 5,662
Depreciation expenses	<u>-</u>	<u>231</u>	<u>231</u>
Balance at Dec. 31, 2024	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>5,893</u>	\$ <u>5,893</u>
Net amount at Dec. 31, 2024	\$ <u>21,265</u>	\$ <u>3,071</u>	\$ <u>24,336</u>

The lease term of investment property is 3-5 years. At the end of the lease term, the lessee does not have a preferential right to take the investment property.

The total amount of lease payments that will be received in the future for leasing out investment property under operating leases is as follows:

	<u>Dec. 31, 2025</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2024</u>
1st year	\$ 2,662	\$ 2,652
2nd year	2,424	790
3rd year	2,125	552
4th year	180	253
5th year	<u>-</u>	<u>180</u>
	\$ <u>7,391</u>	\$ <u>4,427</u>

Investment property is depreciated on a straight-line basis based on the number of useful lives below:

Buildings and structures 45 years

Fair value of investment property is as follows:

	<u>Dec. 31, 2025</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2024</u>
Fair value	\$ <u>261,040</u>	\$ <u>229,820</u>

The fair value of investment property as of Dec. 31, 2025 is based on the valuation report made by the independent valuation company on Nov. 20, 2025, which was carried out by cost method and income method.

The fair value of the investment property as of Dec. 31, 2024 has not been evaluated by an independent evaluator, where, the management of the Company only reviewed the effectiveness of the valuation report on Nov. 17, 2023, and deemed that the fair value of the above investment property was still effective as of Dec. 31, 2024 by taking into account the existing lease contracts and adjacent rental rates.

18. Other Intangible Assets

	<u>Computer software</u>
<u>Costs</u>	
Balance at Jan. 1, 2025	\$ 603
Acquired separately	600
Disposal	(449)
Balance at Dec. 31, 2025	<u>\$ 754</u>
<u>Accumulated amortization</u>	
Balance at Jan. 1, 2025	\$ 517
Amortization expenses	185
Disposal	(449)
Balance at Dec. 31, 2025	<u>\$ 253</u>
Net amount at Dec. 31, 2025	<u>\$ 501</u>
<u>Costs</u>	
Balance at Jan. 1, 2024 and Dec. 31, 2024	\$ 603
Acquired separately	-
Balance at Dec. 31, 2024	<u>\$ 603</u>
<u>Accumulated amortization</u>	
Balance at Jan. 1, 2024	\$ 460
Amortization expenses	57
Balance at Dec. 31, 2024	<u>\$ 517</u>
Net amount at Dec. 31, 2024	<u>\$ 86</u>

Amortization expenses are recognized on a straight-line basis based on the number of useful lives below:

Computer software 3-5 years

An analysis of amortization expenses by function:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Administrative expenses	<u>\$ 185</u>	<u>\$ 57</u>

19. Other Assets

	<u>Dec. 31, 2025</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2024</u>
<u>Current</u>		
Prepayments	\$ 1,931	\$ 3,804
Others	<u>753</u>	<u>17</u>
	<u>\$ 2,684</u>	<u>\$ 3,821</u>
<u>Non-current</u>		
Prepayment for equipment	\$ 7,336	\$ 7,436
Refundable deposits	<u>615</u>	<u>415</u>
	<u>\$ 7,951</u>	<u>\$ 7,851</u>

20. Borrowings

Short-term borrowings

	<u>Dec. 31, 2025</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2024</u>
<u>Unsecured borrowings</u>		
Credit borrowings	\$ 70,000	\$ 85,000
Letter of credit borrowings	<u>98,889</u>	<u>48,377</u>
	<u>\$ 168,889</u>	<u>\$ 133,377</u>

The range of market interest rates on short-term borrowings at the balance sheet date is as follows:

	<u>Dec. 31, 2025</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2024</u>
Unsecured borrowings from bank	1.820% - 4.514%	1.820% - 5.550%

21. Accounts Payable

	<u>Dec. 31, 2025</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2024</u>
<u>Accounts payable</u>		
From operations	<u>\$ 132,157</u>	<u>\$ 109,957</u>

The Company has a financial risk management policy, to ensure that all payables are repaid within a pre-agreed credit period.

22. Other Payables

	<u>Dec. 31, 2025</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2024</u>
Salaries and bonuses payable	\$ 16,800	\$ 21,599
Remuneration to employees and directors payable	23,500	21,500
Freight payable	5,922	5,136
Contract farming fees payable	5,331	1,587
Repair charge payable	3,110	1,737
Equipment payment payable	2,243	2,339
Insurance expense payable	1,505	1,379
Investment payment payable	857	3,671

	<u>Dec. 31, 2025</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2024</u>
Pension payable	696	736
Interest payable	527	153
Others	<u>6,489</u>	<u>4,829</u>
	<u>\$ 66,980</u>	<u>\$ 64,666</u>

23. Post-Employment Benefit Plans

(1) Defined contribution plans

The Company has adopted a pension plan under the Labor Pension Act (LPA), which is a state-managed defined contribution plan. Under the LPA, the companies make monthly contributions to employees' individual pension accounts of the Bureau of Labor Insurance at 6% of monthly salaries and wages.

(2) Defined benefit plans

The pension system adopted by the Company in accordance with the Labor Standards Act of R.O.C. is a state-managed defined benefit pension plan. The payment for employee pensions is calculated based on the length of service and the average salary in the 6 months prior to the approved retirement date. The Company contributes pensions at 2% of the total monthly employee salaries, which are deposited by the Pension Fund Monitoring Committee in the pension account with the Bank of Taiwan in the name of the committee. Before the end of each year, if the balance in the pension account assessed is inadequate to pay for the retirement benefits for employees who meet the retirement requirements in the following year, the Company will contribute an amount to make up for the difference in a lump sum by the end of March of the following year. The pension account is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor; the Company has no right to influence the investment management strategy.

The amounts included in the individual balance sheets in respect of the Company's defined benefit plans are as follows:

	<u>Dec. 31, 2025</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2024</u>
Present value of defined benefit obligations	\$ 60,202	\$ 58,899
Fair value of plan asset	(<u>92,191</u>)	(<u>84,888</u>)
Net defined benefit assets	(<u>\$ 31,989</u>)	(<u>\$ 25,989</u>)

Changes in net defined benefit assets are as follows:

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan asset	Net defined benefit assets
Jan. 1, 2025	<u>\$ 58,899</u>	<u>(\$ 84,888)</u>	<u>(\$ 25,989)</u>
Current service cost	87	-	87
Interest expense (income)	<u>825</u>	<u>(1,189)</u>	<u>(364)</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>912</u>	<u>(1,189)</u>	<u>(277)</u>
Re-measurement			
Return on plan asset (except for the amount included in the net interest)	-	<u>(6,176)</u>	<u>(6,176)</u>
Actuarial losses			
- Changes in financial assumptions	121	-	121
- Experience adjustments	<u>699</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>699</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>820</u>	<u>(6,176)</u>	<u>(5,356)</u>
Contributions from the employer	<u>-</u>	<u>(367)</u>	<u>(367)</u>
Benefits payment	<u>(429)</u>	<u>429</u>	<u>-</u>
Dec. 31, 2025	<u>\$ 60,202</u>	<u>(\$ 92,191)</u>	<u>(\$ 31,989)</u>
Jan. 1, 2024	<u>\$ 59,532</u>	<u>(\$ 79,097)</u>	<u>(\$ 19,565)</u>
Current service cost	162	-	162
Interest expense (income)	<u>743</u>	<u>(988)</u>	<u>(245)</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>905</u>	<u>(988)</u>	<u>(83)</u>
Re-measurement			
Return on plan asset (except for the amount included in the net interest)	-	<u>(7,452)</u>	<u>(7,452)</u>
Actuarial losses (gains)			
- Changes in financial assumptions	<u>(127)</u>	-	<u>(127)</u>
- Experience adjustments	<u>1,611</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,611</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>1,484</u>	<u>(7,452)</u>	<u>(5,968)</u>
Contributions from the employer	<u>-</u>	<u>(373)</u>	<u>(373)</u>
Benefits payment	<u>(3,022)</u>	<u>3,022</u>	<u>-</u>
Dec. 31, 2024	<u>\$ 58,899</u>	<u>(\$ 84,888)</u>	<u>(\$ 25,989)</u>

Due to the pension plans under the Labor Standards Act, the Company is exposed to the following risks:

- A. Investment risk: The Bureau invests labor pension funds in domestic (foreign) equity securities, debt securities, and bank deposits on its own use and through agencies entrusted. However, the income from the Company's amount allocated to plan assets is calculated based on the interest rate not lower than the local bank's interest rate for 2-year time deposits.
- B. Interest risk: A decrease in the interest rate in the government bonds and corporate bonds will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, the return on the debt investment through the plan assets will also increase, and the increases will partially offset the effect of the net defined benefit liability.
- C. Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated with reference to the future salaries of the participants in the plan. As such, an increase in the salary of the participants in the plan will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

The actuarial valuations of the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out by qualified actuaries. The critical assumptions made on the measurement date are as follows:

	<u>Dec. 31, 2025</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2024</u>
Discount rate	1.25%	1.40%
Expected salary increase rate	2.50%	2.50%

If each of the critical actuarial assumptions is subject to reasonably possible changes, when all other assumptions remain unchanged, the amounts by which the present value of the defined benefit obligation would increase (decrease) are as follows:

	<u>Dec. 31, 2025</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2024</u>
Discount rate		
Increase by 0.25%	(<u>\$ 201</u>)	(<u>\$ 208</u>)
Decrease by 0.25%	<u>\$ 205</u>	<u>\$ 212</u>
Expected salary increase rate		
Increase by 1%	<u>\$ 834</u>	<u>\$ 930</u>
Decrease by 1%	(<u>\$ 797</u>)	(<u>\$ 884</u>)

As actuarial assumptions may be correlated, it is unlikely that only a single assumption would occur in isolation of one another, so the sensitivity analysis above may not reflect the actual changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

	<u>Dec. 31, 2025</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2024</u>
The expected contributions to the plan for the following year	<u>\$ 32</u>	<u>\$ 30</u>
The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation	2.9 years	3.5 years

24. Equity

(1) Common stock

	<u>Dec. 31, 2025</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2024</u>
Authorized shares (in thousands)	<u>70,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>
Authorized capital	<u>\$ 700,000</u>	<u>\$ 500,000</u>
Issued and paid shares (in thousands)	<u>44,232</u>	<u>41,339</u>
Issued capital	<u>\$ 442,324</u>	<u>\$ 413,387</u>

The ordinary shares issued, with a par value of NT\$10 per share, are entitled to one voting right per share and to the right to receive dividends.

On Jun. 23, 2025, upon resolution of the annual general meeting, the Company passed capital increase of NT\$28,937 thousand from surplus, with issuance of total 2,894 thousand new shares at the par value of NT\$10 each, which has been approved and declared effective by the Financial Supervisory Commission on Aug. 6, 2025. And on Aug. 11, 2025, it was resolved by the Board of Directors to set Sept. 4, 2025 as the base date for capital increase.

On Jun. 24, 2024, upon resolution of the annual general meeting, the Company passed capital increase of NT\$ 19,685 thousand from surplus, with issuance of total 1,969 thousand new shares at the par value of NT\$10 each, which has been approved and declared effective by the Financial Supervisory Commission on Aug. 2, 2024. And on Aug. 12, 2024, it was resolved by the Board of Directors to set Sept. 3, 2024 as the base date for capital increase.

(2) Capital surplus

	<u>Dec. 31, 2025</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2024</u>
<u>May be used to compensate losses, distribute cash, or replenish capital (Note 1)</u>		
Share premium	\$ 132,883	\$ 132,883
Difference between the actual acquisition or disposal price of the subsidiary's equity price and the book value	814	2,135
Conversion premium of employee stock options	1,023	1,023
Expiration of employee stock options	372	372
<u>May only be used to compensate losses</u>		
Recognition of changes in ownership interests of subsidiaries (Note 2)	<u>9,187</u>	<u>8,794</u>
	<u>\$ 144,279</u>	<u>\$ 145,207</u>

Note 1: This type of capital surplus can be used to make up for losses, and can also be used to pay cash or to replenish capital when the Company does not suffer losses, but when capital is replenished, it is limited to a certain percentage of the paid-in capital each year.

Note 2: Such capital reserves are the impact of equity transactions recognized as a factor of changes in the subsidiary's equity when the Company makes no actual acquisition or disposal of the subsidiary's equity.

A reconciliation of the balances of various capital surplus accounts for 2025 is as follows:

	Share premium	Difference between the actual acquisition or disposal price of the subsidiary's equity price and the book value	Conversion premium of employee stock options	Expiration of employee stock options	Recognition of changes in ownership interests of subsidiaries	Total
Balance at Jan. 1, 2024	<u>\$ 132,883</u>	<u>\$ 2,135</u>	<u>\$ 1,023</u>	<u>\$ 372</u>	<u>\$ 8,794</u>	<u>\$ 145,207</u>
Balance at Dec. 31, 2024	<u>\$ 132,883</u>	<u>\$ 2,135</u>	<u>\$ 1,023</u>	<u>\$ 372</u>	<u>\$ 8,794</u>	<u>\$ 145,207</u>
Balance at Jan. 1, 2025	\$ 132,883	\$ 2,135	\$ 1,023	\$ 372	\$ 8,794	\$ 145,207
Subscription for additional shares in a subsidiary not in proportion to the original shareholding ratio	-	(1,321)	-	-	-	(1,321)
Share-based payment awards of a subsidiary granted to employees of the parent company	-	-	-	-	320	320

	Share premium	Difference between the actual acquisition or disposal price of the subsidiary's equity price and the book value	Conversion premium of employee stock options	Expiration of employee stock options	Recognition of changes in ownership interests of subsidiaries	Total
Recognition of adjustments to the capital surplus of the subsidiary	-	-	-	-	73	73
Balance at Dec. 31, 2025	<u>\$ 132,883</u>	<u>\$ 814</u>	<u>\$ 1,023</u>	<u>\$ 372</u>	<u>\$ 9,187</u>	<u>\$ 144,279</u>

(3) Retained earnings and dividends policy

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation regarding the earnings distribution policy, if there is a surplus in the Company's annual final accounts, it shall be firstly used to pay taxes and make up for cumulative losses, and then 10% of the balance shall be set aside as the legal reserve, which shall no longer be set aside if reaching paid-in capital of the Company; and then special reserves shall be set aside or reversed as stipulated by laws and regulations or competent authority; as for the balance, together with the cumulative undistributed earnings, the Board of Directors shall make an earning distribution proposal, and then submit to the Shareholders' Meeting to resolve to be used for distribution of shareholders' dividends and bonuses. If the Company's Shareholders' Meeting resolves to distribute dividends to shareholders in the form of cash or stock, and if the Company's Shareholders' Meeting resolves to distribute dividends to shareholders, no less than 10% of the cumulative earnings available for distribution shall be allocated for the distribution of dividends to shareholders every year, but if the cumulative earnings available for distribution are less than 1% of the paid-in capital, it may not be distributed, and the cash dividend shall not be less than 10% of the total dividends. For the employee compensation and directors' remuneration distribution policy stipulated in the Company's Articles of Incorporation, please refer to Note 26(8) regarding employee compensation and directors' remuneration.

The legal reserve may be used to make up for losses. When the Company does not suffer losses, the part of the legal reserve in excess of 25% of the total paid-in capital can be distributed in cash in addition to being used to replenish the capital.

The Company set aside and reversed a special reserve in accordance with the FSC Letter Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa-Zi No. 1090150022, and the directive, entitled "Questions and Answers for Special Reserves Appropriated Following Adoption of IFRS Accounting Standards", which included the impact of the conversion of actuarial

gains and losses on defined benefit pension plans, land revaluation appreciation, and employee benefits - short-term cumulative paid leave.

The Company held annual general meeting on Jun. 23, 2025 and Jun. 24, 2024, respectively, which resolved and passed the earning distribution plans for 2024 and 2023 as follows:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Legal reserve	\$ <u>28,045</u>	\$ <u>16,344</u>
Cash dividends	\$ <u>111,614</u>	\$ <u>86,614</u>
Stock dividends	\$ <u>28,937</u>	\$ <u>19,685</u>
Cash dividend per share (NTD)	\$ 2.7	\$ 2.2
Stock dividend per share (NTD)	\$ 0.7	\$ 0.5

On Mar. 9, 2026, the Company's Board of Directors proposed the 2025 earnings distribution as follows:

	<u>2025</u>
Legal reserve	\$ <u>21,922</u>
Cash dividends	\$ <u>132,697</u>
Stock dividends	\$ <u>22,116</u>
Cash dividend per share (NTD)	\$ 3.0
Stock dividend per share (NTD)	\$ 0.5

The remaining earnings distribution plan for 2025 is to be resolved by the annual general meeting held on Jun. 22, 2026.

(4) Other equity items

Unrealized appraisal gains or losses from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance at beginning of the year	\$ 144,492	\$ 246,029
Generated in the current year		
Unrealized Gain/(Loss)		
Equity instruments	(<u>50,418</u>)	(<u>5,461</u>)
Other comprehensive income for the current year	(<u>50,418</u>)	(<u>5,461</u>)
Transfer of accumulated gains and losses from disposal of equity instruments to retained earnings	-	(<u>96,076</u>)
Balance at end of the year	<u>\$ 94,074</u>	<u>\$ 144,492</u>

25. Revenue

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<u>Revenue from customer contracts</u>		
Revenue from livestock feed	\$ 1,317,961	\$ 1,474,771
Revenue from breeding	368,451	355,432
Revenue from trading of bulk raw materials	87,868	137,758
Other income	<u>3,622</u>	<u>4,530</u>
	<u>\$ 1,777,902</u>	<u>\$ 1,972,491</u>

(1) Description of customer contracts

Sales revenue

Sales revenue of the Company mainly comes from sales of all kinds of feeds, bulk raw materials, pigs and meat poultry, which are accounted for when actual discounts occur, while the remaining sales items are sold at fixed prices agreed on by contract.

(2) Balance of contracts

	<u>Dec. 31, 2025</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2024</u>	<u>Jan. 1, 2024</u>
Notes receivable (Note 11)	<u>\$ 183,266</u>	<u>\$ 225,147</u>	<u>\$ 207,716</u>
Accounts receivable (Note 11)	<u>\$ 184,382</u>	<u>\$ 186,771</u>	<u>\$ 212,303</u>
Contract liabilities - current			
Sales	<u>\$ 3,228</u>	<u>\$ 162</u>	<u>\$ 217</u>

The amount of performance obligation fulfilled for contract liabilities from the beginning of the year recognized in revenue in the current year is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<u>Contract liabilities from the beginning of the year</u>		
Sales	<u>\$ 104</u>	<u>\$ 217</u>

26. Net Income

(1) Interest income

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cash in banks	\$ 511	\$ 317
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	439	372
Financial assets at FVTPL	<u>2,640</u>	<u>2,623</u>
	<u>\$ 3,590</u>	<u>\$ 3,312</u>

(2) Other income

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Dividend income	\$ 3,371	\$ 8,094
Governmental subsidy income	2,700	-
Directors' remuneration income	2,600	2,407
Rental income	846	937
Others	<u>522</u>	<u>741</u>
	<u>\$ 10,039</u>	<u>\$ 12,179</u>

(3) Other gains and losses

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Net foreign currency exchange losses	(\$ 1,960)	(\$ 2,668)
Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	176	29
Gains from disposal of productive biological assets	2,085	3,101
Gains (losses) from financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	14,981	(3,627)
Others	<u>(55)</u>	<u>(218)</u>
	<u>\$ 15,227</u>	<u>(\$ 3,383)</u>

(4) Financial costs

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Interest on bank borrowings	(\$ 2,628)	(\$ 5,163)
Interest on lease liabilities	<u>(164)</u>	<u>(133)</u>
	<u>(\$ 2,792)</u>	<u>(\$ 5,296)</u>

(5) Depreciation and amortization

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 21,225	\$ 18,610
Biological assets	6,967	5,890
Right-of-use assets	2,452	2,409
Investment property	231	231
Intangible assets	<u>185</u>	<u>57</u>
	<u>\$ 31,060</u>	<u>\$ 27,197</u>
An analysis of depreciation expenses by function		
Operating costs	\$ 27,935	\$ 24,052
Operating expenses	<u>2,940</u>	<u>3,088</u>
	<u>\$ 30,875</u>	<u>\$ 27,140</u>
An analysis of amortization expenses by function		
Operating expenses	<u>\$ 185</u>	<u>\$ 57</u>

Please refer to Note 18 for information on allocation of intangible assets' amortization expenses to individual line items.

(6) Direct operating expenses of investment property

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Rental income generated		
Salaries and wages	\$ 446	\$ 321
Depreciation	231	231
Others	<u>131</u>	<u>160</u>
	<u>\$ 808</u>	<u>\$ 712</u>

(7) Employee benefits expenses

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 90,602	\$ 92,690
Post-employment benefits		
Defined contribution plans	3,000	3,072
Defined benefit plans (Note 23)	(<u>277</u>)	(<u>83</u>)
	<u>2,723</u>	<u>2,989</u>
Remuneration costs of share-based payment (Note 29)	320	-
Labor and health insurance expenses	7,203	6,936
Other employee benefits	<u>4,264</u>	<u>3,891</u>
Total employee benefits expenses	<u>\$ 105,112</u>	<u>\$ 106,506</u>
An analysis by function		
Operating costs	\$ 39,385	\$ 41,086
Operating expenses	<u>65,727</u>	<u>65,420</u>
	<u>\$ 105,112</u>	<u>\$ 106,506</u>

(8) Employee compensation and directors' remuneration

In accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation, the Company shall allocate more than 1.5% and no more than 5% of the pre-tax income before the employee compensation and directors' remuneration distributed are deducted for employee compensation and directors' remuneration, respectively. In accordance with the amendments to the Securities and Exchange Act in August 2024, the Company's shareholders' meeting on Jun. 23, 2025, approved by resolution to amend the Articles of Incorporation to stipulate that no less than 1% of the pre-tax income for the year, before deducting employee compensation and director remuneration,

shall be allocated as compensation for entry-level employees. The estimated employee compensation (including entry-level employee compensation) and directors' remuneration for 2025 and 2024 resolved by the Board of Directors on Mar. 9, 2026 and Mar. 14, 2025, respectively, are as follows:

Estimated percentage

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Employee compensation	3.23%	3.21%
Directors' remuneration	3.23%	3.21%

Amount

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>Cash</u>	<u>Cash</u>
Employee compensation	\$ 8,000	\$ 7,500
Directors' remuneration	8,000	7,500

If there is a change in the amount after the annual individual financial statements are approved for release, it shall be treated as a change in accounting estimates and adjusted and accounted for in the next year.

Due to the unstable international situation and operational cost considerations, the Company held a Board of Directors' Meeting on Nov. 10, 2025 and Nov. 11, 2024, respectively. The actual distribution amount of directors' compensation was different from the amount recognized in the annual individual financial statements, and the difference was adjusted to the profit and loss of 2025 and 2024, respectively.

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	<u>Directors'</u> <u>remuneration</u>	<u>Directors'</u> <u>remuneration</u>
Distribution amount resolved by the Board of Directors' Meeting	<u>\$ 7,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,900</u>
Amount recognized in annual financial statements	<u>\$ 7,500</u>	<u>\$ 6,500</u>

For information on employee compensation and directors' remuneration decided by the Company's board of directors, please visit the Market Observatory Post System (MOPS) of Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(9) Gains and losses from foreign currency exchange

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Total foreign currency exchange gains	\$ 4,001	\$ 2,778
Total foreign currency exchange (losses)	(5,961)	(5,446)
Net losses	<u>(\$ 1,960)</u>	<u>(\$ 2,668)</u>

27. Income Tax

(1) Income tax recognized in profit or loss

Major components of tax expenses are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Current income tax		
Incurred in the current year	\$ 14,654	\$ 37,223
Surtax on undistributed earnings	5,593	2,040
Adjustments to prior years	(1,433)	(47)
	<u>18,814</u>	<u>39,216</u>
Deferred income tax		
Incurred in the current year	(2,126)	(352)
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 16,688</u>	<u>\$ 38,864</u>

The reconciliation between the accounting income and the current income tax expense is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Net income before tax	<u>\$ 231,628</u>	<u>\$ 218,467</u>
Income tax calculated based on statutory tax rate for pre-tax income	\$ 46,326	\$ 43,693
Non-deductible expenses	33	82
Tax-free income	(33,831)	(6,904)
Surtax on undistributed earnings	5,593	2,040
Adjustments to income tax expenses from prior years in the current year	(1,433)	(47)
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 16,688</u>	<u>\$ 38,864</u>

(2) Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<u>Deferred income tax</u>		
Incurring in the current year		
- Re-measurement of the defined benefit plan	<u>\$ 1,071</u>	<u>\$ 1,194</u>

(3) Current income tax liabilities

	<u>Dec. 31, 2025</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2024</u>
Current income tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	<u>\$ 1,604</u>	<u>\$ 21,351</u>

(4) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

2025

	<u>Balance at beginning of the year</u>	<u>Recognized in profit or loss</u>	<u>Recognized in other comprehensive income</u>	<u>Balance at end of the year</u>
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>				
<u>Temporary differences</u>				
The allowance for losses exceeds the limit	\$ 12,078	\$ 2,094	\$ -	\$ 14,172
Unrealized exchange losses	-	154	-	154
Defined benefit pension plans	10	-	(10)	-
Annual bonus payable	2,336	(601)	-	1,735
Losses on market price decline and obsolete and slow-moving of inventories	918	(178)	-	740
	<u>\$ 15,342</u>	<u>\$ 1,469</u>	<u>(\$ 10)</u>	<u>\$ 16,801</u>
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>				
<u>Temporary differences</u>				
Land value increment tax	(\$ 18,283)	\$ -	\$ -	(\$ 18,283)
Unrealized exchange gains	(102)	102	-	-
Unrealized gains and losses from foreign bond investments	(39)	-	-	(39)
Valuation of biological assets	(2,163)	555	-	(1,608)
Defined benefit pension plans	-	-	(1,061)	(1,061)
	<u>(\$ 20,587)</u>	<u>\$ 657</u>	<u>(\$ 1,061)</u>	<u>(\$ 20,991)</u>

2024

	Balance at beginning of the year	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Balance at end of the year
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>				
<u>Temporary differences</u>				
The allowance for losses exceeds the limit	\$ 12,054	\$ 24	\$ -	\$ 12,078
Defined benefit pension plans	1,204	-	(1,194)	10
Annual bonus payable	1,140	1,196	-	2,336
Losses on market price decline and obsolete and slow-moving of inventories	1,221	(303)	-	918
	<u>\$ 15,619</u>	<u>\$ 917</u>	<u>(\$ 1,194)</u>	<u>\$ 15,342</u>
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>				
<u>Temporary differences</u>				
Land value increment tax	(\$ 18,283)	\$ -	\$ -	(\$ 18,283)
Unrealized exchange gains	(180)	78	-	(102)
Unrealized gains and losses from foreign bond investments	-	(39)	-	(39)
Valuation of biological assets	(1,559)	(604)	-	(2,163)
	<u>(\$ 20,022)</u>	<u>(\$ 565)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(\$ 20,587)</u>

(5) Income tax approval

As for the profit-seeking enterprise income tax returns filed by the Company, the cases before 2023 have been approved by the tax collection authority. As of Dec. 31, 2025, the Company did not have any pending tax litigation cases.

28. Earnings Per Share

	Unit: NTD per share	
	2025	2024
Earnings per basic share	<u>\$ 4.86</u>	<u>\$ 4.06</u>
Earnings per diluted share	<u>\$ 4.84</u>	<u>\$ 4.05</u>

In calculating the earnings per share, the impact of the stock dividends has been retroactively adjusted and the record date of the stock dividends was set on Sept. 4, 2025. Due to retrospective adjustment, the changes in earnings per basic share and per diluted share in 2024 were as follows:

	Before retrospective adjustment	After retrospective adjustment
Earnings per basic share	<u>\$ 4.34</u>	<u>\$ 4.06</u>
Earnings per diluted share	<u>\$ 4.33</u>	<u>\$ 4.05</u>

Unit: NTD per share

The earnings and the weighted average number of ordinary shares adopted to calculate the earnings per share are as follows:

Current net income

	2025	2024
Net income used in the computation of the basic and diluted earnings per share	<u>\$214,940</u>	<u>\$179,603</u>

Number of shares

	2025	2024
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in computation of basic earnings per share	44,233	44,233
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares:		
Employee compensation	<u>162</u>	<u>167</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	<u>44,395</u>	<u>44,400</u>

Unit: thousand shares

If the Company can settle the compensation to employees in cash or shares, the Company assumes the entire amount of the compensation would be settled in shares and the resulting potential shares are included in the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the computation of diluted earnings per share if the effect is dilutive. Such a dilutive effect of the potential shares is included in the computation of diluted earnings per share until the shareholders resolve the number of shares to be distributed to employees at their meeting in the following year.

29. Share-based Payment Agreement

The Company’s subsidiary, Morn Sun Foods Corporation, carried out a cash capital increase in October 2025 with a portion of shares reserved for employee subscription. A number of such shares were granted to eligible employees of the Company who met specified criteria, totaling 640,000 shares. All of the aforementioned employee share options were fully vested as of the grant date.

The employee share options granted by the Company’s subsidiary, Morn Sun Foods Corporation, on Oct. 31, 2025 were measured using the Black-Scholes valuation model. The inputs adopted in the valuation model are as follows:

	<u>Oct. 31, 2025</u>
Share price as of the grant date	NTD 10.30
Exercise price	NTD 10.00
Expected volatility	30.21%
Duration	26 days
Risk-free interest rate	1.25%
Fair value of the share options granted	NTD 10.50

30. Partial Acquisition of Additional Interests in a Subsidiary – Without Loss of Control

The Company participated in the cash capital increase of Morn Sun Foods Corporation in December 2025. As a result of not subscribing for new shares in proportion to its original shareholding ratio, the Company’s ownership interest in the subsidiary increased from 58.04% to 66.89%.

Since the aforementioned transaction did not result in a change of control over the subsidiary by the Company, it was accounted for as an equity transaction.

31. Information on Cash Flows

(1) Non-cash transactions

Unless disclosed in other notes, the Company conducted the following non-cash transaction/investment financing activities in 2025 and 2024:

- A. As of Dec. 31, 2025 and 2024, the outstanding amounts for the acquisition of property, and plant & equipment by the Company were NT\$2,243 thousand and NT\$2,339 thousand, respectively (other payables included in the statements).
- B. As of Dec. 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company has acquired financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss with an unpaid amount of NT\$857 thousand and NT\$3,671 thousand, respectively (recorded as other payables).

C. As of Dec. 31, 2024, the Company has disposed of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss with an unreceived amount of NT\$450 thousand (recorded as other receivables).

(2) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

2025

	Jan. 1, 2025	Cash flows	Non-cash changes			Others	Dec. 31, 2025
			New leases	Decrease in leases	Amortized amount of interest expense		
Short-term borrowings	\$ 133,377	\$ 35,512	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 168,889
Lease liabilities	9,455	(2,992)	7,546	-	164	(164)	14,009
Guarantee deposits received	147	-	-	-	-	-	147
	<u>\$ 142,979</u>	<u>\$ 32,520</u>	<u>\$ 7,546</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 164</u>	<u>(\$ 164)</u>	<u>\$ 183,045</u>

2024

	Jan. 1, 2024	Cash flows	Non-cash changes			Others	Dec. 31, 2024
			New leases	Decrease in leases	Amortized amount of interest expense		
Short-term borrowings	\$ 259,829	(\$ 126,452)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 133,377
Short-term bills payable	20,000	(20,000)	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	11,834	(2,379)	-	-	133	(133)	9,455
Guarantee deposits received	203	(56)	-	-	-	-	147
	<u>\$ 291,866</u>	<u>(\$ 148,887)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 133</u>	<u>(\$ 133)</u>	<u>\$ 142,979</u>

32. Capital Risk Management

The Company makes capital management to ensure that the Company is able to maximize shareholder returns by optimizing debt and equity balances as a going concern. There is no change in overall strategy of the Company.

The capital structure of the Company consists of its net debt (i.e., borrowings less cash) and equity (i.e., equity, capital reserves, retained earnings and other equity items).

The Company does not need to comply with other external capital requirements.

The Company's key management reviews the capital structure regularly, and their review includes considering the costs of various types of capital and relevant risks. Based on advice of the key management, the Company will balance the whole capital structure by payment of dividends, issuance of new shares or repayment of old debts, etc.

33. Financial Instruments

(1) Fair value - financial instruments not at fair value

Dec. 31, 2025

	Carrying amount	Fair value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
<u>Financial assets</u>					
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
- Foreign bonds	<u>\$ 10,548</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 10,521</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 10,521</u>

Dec. 31, 2024

	Carrying amount	Fair value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
<u>Financial assets</u>					
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
- Foreign bonds	<u>\$ 11,104</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 10,801</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 10,801</u>

Except for the foreign bonds of Level 2 above, which are measured by reference market values provided by third parties, the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value are close to their fair value or their fair value cannot be reliably measured.

(2) Fair value - financial instruments at fair value on a recurring basis

A. Fair value hierarchy

Dec. 31, 2025

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets at FVTPL</u>				
Domestic listed (OTC)				
stocks	\$ 56,265	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 56,265
Foreign bonds	-	30,276	-	30,276
Fund beneficiary certificate	24,645	-	-	24,645
Structured commodity	-	8,973	-	8,973
	<u>\$ 80,910</u>	<u>\$ 39,249</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 120,159</u>
<u>Financial assets at FVTOCI</u>				
Investment in equity instruments				
- Domestic listed stocks	<u>\$ 155,105</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 155,105</u>

Dec. 31, 2024

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets at FVTPL</u>				
Domestic listed stocks				
	\$ 50,365	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 50,365
Foreign bonds	-	30,277	-	30,277
Fund beneficiary certificate	14,777	-	-	14,777
Structured commodity	-	24,927	-	24,927
	<u>\$ 65,142</u>	<u>\$ 55,204</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 120,346</u>
<u>Financial assets at FVTOCI</u>				
Investment in equity instruments				
- Domestic listed stocks	<u>\$ 187,403</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 187,403</u>

There was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2 fair values in 2025 and 2024.

B. Valuation techniques and inputs applied for Level 2 fair value measurement

<u>Types of financial instruments</u>	<u>Valuation techniques and inputs</u>
Foreign debt instrument investment and structured commodity	It is measured by reference market values provided by third parties.

(3) Categories of financial instruments

	<u>Dec. 31, 2025</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2024</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>		
At FVTPL		
Mandatorily at FVTPL	\$ 120,159	\$ 120,346
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (Note 1)	463,231	459,086
Financial assets at FVTOCI		
Investment in equity instruments	155,105	187,403
<u>Financial liability</u>		
Financial liability measured at amortized cost (Note 2)	332,042	282,254

Note 1: The balances include financial assets measured at amortized cost, which comprise cash, financial assets measured at amortized cost, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables and refundable deposits (other non-current assets included in the statements).

Note 2: The balances include financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, which comprise short-term borrowings, notes payable, accounts payable, accounts payable - related parties, some other payables, other payables - related parties, and guarantee deposits received.

(4) Financial risk management objective and policies

Main financial instruments of the Company include equity investment, accounts receivable, accounts payable, borrowings and lease liabilities, etc. The Company's financial management department supervises and manages the financial risks related to the Company's operations through the internal reports on risk exposure analyses based on the degree and breadth of risks. These risks include market risk (including exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, and other price risks), credit risk, and liquidity risk.

A. Market risk

The main financial risks of the Company as a result of its operations are the risk of foreign exchange rate fluctuations (refer to (A) below), the risk of interest rate fluctuations (refer to (B) below) and other price risks (refer to (C) below).

There is no change in the Company's exposure to market risks in financial instruments and in the way it manages and measures such exposure.

(A) Exchange rate risk

The Company is engaged in transactions denominated in foreign currencies, thus causing the Company to be exposed to the risk of exchange rate fluctuations.

Please refer to Note 37 for the carrying amount of the Company's monetary assets and monetary liabilities denominated in non-functional currencies at the balance sheet date.

Sensitivity analysis

The Company is mainly affected by fluctuations in the exchange rates of USD.

The table below details the Company's sensitivity analysis when the exchange rate between the NTD (functional currency) and the related foreign currency increases and decreases by 1%. 1% is the sensitivity ratio used within the Company to report exchange rate risk to the key management, and also represents the management's assessment of the range of reasonable possible fluctuations in foreign exchange rate. The sensitivity analysis includes only monetary items in outstanding foreign currencies, and adjusts their conversion at the end of the period by 1% fluctuation in exchange rate. The amounts in the following table represent the amount that would increase in net income before tax if the NTD appreciates by 1% against the USD; when the NTD depreciates by 1% against the USD, its impact on net income before tax will be negative of the same amount.

	Effect on USD	
	2025	2024
Gains and losses	\$ 651	(\$ 123)

The above mainly arose from the Company's bank deposits, financial assets measured at amortized cost, short-term borrowings, and accounts payable denominated in USD that are still in circulation without cash flow hedging at the balance sheet date.

The increase in the Company's sensitivity to USD exchange rate this year was mainly due to the increase in the short-term borrowings denominated in USD.

(B) Interest rate risk

Because the Company has capital adopting fixed and floating interest rates simultaneously, thus, the interest rate risk exposure arises. The Company manages the interest rate risk by maintaining an appropriate fixed and floating interest rate portfolio.

The carrying amount of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities exposed to the interest rate risk at the balance sheet date is as follows:

	<u>Dec. 31, 2025</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2024</u>
Interest rate risk with fair value		
- Financial assets	\$ 49,797	\$ 66,308
- Financial liabilities	45,384	9,455
Cash flow interest rate risk		
- Financial assets	82,962	32,317
- Financial liabilities	137,514	133,377

Sensitivity analysis

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the interest rate risk of derivative and non-derivative instruments at the balance sheet date. For assets and liabilities adopting floating interest rate, the analysis assumes that the amounts of the assets and liabilities outstanding at the balance sheet date are outstanding during the reporting period. The fluctuation rate used within the Company to report exchange rate risk to the key management is a 25 basis point increase or decrease in interest rate, which also represents management's assessment of the range of reasonable possible fluctuations in interest rates.

If the interest rate increases/decreases by 25 base point, then under the condition that all other variables remain unchanged, the Company's net income before tax for 2025 and 2024 would decrease/increase by NT\$ 136 thousand and NT\$ 253 thousand, respectively, mainly because of the Company's risk exposure of deposits and borrowings at floating interest rates.

The decrease in the Company's sensitivity to interest rate this year was mainly due to the increase in the bank deposit adopting floating interest rate.

(C) Other price risks

The Company is exposed to price risk arising from investment in equity securities.

Sensitivity analysis

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the equity securities price risk at the balance sheet date.

If the equity securities price increases/decreases by 1%, the gains and losses before tax for 2025 and 2024 would increase/decrease NT\$ 809 thousand and NT\$ 651 thousand, respectively, due to increase/decrease in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss; and the other comprehensive income before tax for 2025 and 2024 would increase/decrease NT\$ 1,551 thousand and NT\$ 1,874 thousand, respectively, due to increase/decrease in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Company has increased sensitivity to price risk of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss for the current year, mainly due to increase in equity securities investment.

The Company has decreased sensitivity to price risk of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income in the current year, mainly due to the decrease in the fair value of investments in equity securities.

B. Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty defaults on the contract obligation and causes the financial loss to the Company. As of the balance sheet date, the maximum credit risk exposure that the Company may incur financial

losses due to the counterparty's non-performance of obligations and the provision of financial guarantee by the Company, is mainly from:

- (A) The carrying amount of financial assets recognized in the individual balance sheet.
- (B) The maximum amount that the Company may need to pay for providing financial guarantees, without considering the possibility of occurrence.

The Company's object of accounts receivable cover a large number of customers, without material credit risk against any single counterparty or any group of counterparties with similar characteristics.

C. Liquidity risk

The Company manages and maintains sufficient cash positions to support the operations of the Company and mitigate the impact of cash flow fluctuations. The Company's management supervises use condition of the banks' financing facilities, and guarantee compliance with the borrowing contract clauses.

Borrowings from banks are an important source of liquidity for the Company. For financing facilities unspent by the Company, please refer to the following (B) Description of financing facilities.

- (A) Table of liquidity and interest rate risks of non-derivative financial liabilities

The remaining contractual maturity analysis of non-derivative financial liabilities was based on the earliest date at which the Company might be required to repay and was compiled based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities (including principal and estimated interest). Therefore, the bank borrowings for which the Company may be demanded to make immediate repayment, are listed within the earliest period in the following table, however, by considering the financial position of the Company, the management thinks that it is unlikely that the bank would exercise its right to demand immediate settlement from the Company. The management believes that the bank borrowings will be repaid at the end of the reporting period in accordance with the repayment schedule specified in the borrowing agreement; the maturity analysis of other non-derivative financial liabilities was compiled in accordance with the agreed repayment date.

For interest cash flows paid at floating interest rates, the undiscounted amount of interest is derived from the yield curve at the balance sheet date.

Dec. 31, 2025

	Require immediate payment or payment within 1 month	1-3 months	3 months -1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years
Non-interest-bearing liabilities	\$ 163,006	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 147	\$ -
Lease liabilities	74	719	2,105	8,961	3,277
Floating interest rate instruments	30,324	107,893	-	-	-
Fixed interest rate instruments	119	226	31,383	-	-
	<u>\$ 193,523</u>	<u>\$ 108,838</u>	<u>\$ 33,488</u>	<u>\$ 9,108</u>	<u>\$ 3,277</u>

Dec. 31, 2024

	Require immediate payment or payment within 1 month	1-3 months	3 months -1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years
Non-interest-bearing liabilities	\$ 148,730	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 147	\$ -
Lease liabilities	484	318	1,505	6,974	443
Floating interest rate instruments	10,363	88,864	35,172	-	-
	<u>\$ 159,577</u>	<u>\$ 89,182</u>	<u>\$ 36,677</u>	<u>\$ 7,121</u>	<u>\$ 443</u>

(B) Financing facilities

	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Unsecured bank loan limit		
- Amount spent	\$ 168,889	\$ 133,377
- Amount unspent	<u>1,165,411</u>	<u>1,600,701</u>
	<u>\$ 1,334,300</u>	<u>\$ 1,734,078</u>
Secured back borrowings quota		
- Amount spent	\$ -	\$ -
- Amount unspent	<u>-</u>	<u>35,000</u>
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 35,000</u>

34. Related Party Transactions

Unless disclosed in other notes, the transactions between the Company and the related parties are as follows.

(1) Name of related parties and relationship

<u>Name of related party</u>	<u>Relationship with the Company</u>
Top Food Industry Corporation	Associate
Morn Sun Foods Corporation	Subsidiaries
Formosa Oilseed Processing Co., Ltd. (Note 1)	Substantial related party (the Chairman of the Company is the director of that company)

Name of related party	Relationship with the Company
FineTek Co., Ltd. (Note 2)	Substantive related parties (The Company's Chairman and the chairman of the other company are relatives within the second degree of kinship)
Taiwan Xianglong Evergreen Lohas Promotion Association	Substantial related party
Yilan Wu Sha Cultural Foundation	Substantive related parties (The Company's Chairman and the head of the foundation are relatives within the second degree of kinship)
Qing-De, Wu	Substantial related party (chairman of the Company)
Qi-Ye, Huang	Substantial related party (major shareholder of the Company)
Yun-Hui, Huang	Substantial related party

Note 1: The Company resigned as a corporate director of Formosa Oilseed Processing Co., Ltd. upon the expiration of our term on Nov. 22, 2024, and the Chairman of the Company became a director of that company.

Note 2: The Company's Chairman resigned as Chairman of FineTek Co., Ltd. upon the expiration of his term on Jun. 13, 2025. However, as the Company's Chairman and the new chairman of that company are relatives within the second degree of kinship, they remain substantive related parties.

(2) Operating revenue

Related party category	2025	2024
Subsidiaries	\$ 13,127	\$ -
Substantial related party	<u>-</u>	<u>16,555</u>
	<u>\$ 13,127</u>	<u>\$ 16,555</u>

The Company's sales price and collection period for related parties are comparable to that for ordinary customers.

(3) Purchases

Related party category	2025	2024
Substantial related party	<u>\$ 45,929</u>	<u>\$ 167,872</u>

The purchase price of the Company to the related parties is agreed upon by both parties, and its payment term is not significantly different from that for ordinary manufacturers.

(4) Payables to related parties

Account title	Related party category	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Accounts payable - related parties	Substantial related party / Formosa Oilseed Processing Co., Ltd.	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 11,737</u>

The balance of the outstanding payables to related parties is not guaranteed.

(5) Rent agreement

Account title	Related party category/name	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Lease liabilities	Substantial related party / Qi-Ye, Huang	<u>\$ 1,743</u>	<u>\$ 2,301</u>
	Related party category	2025	2024
	<u>Interest expense</u>		
	Substantial related party	<u>\$ 42</u>	<u>\$ 53</u>

The Company rented office venues separately from the substantial related parties, at the rental price determined in reference to the general market price, and the payment terms are monthly payment.

(6) Endorsement/guarantee

Endorsement/guarantee provided

Related party category/name	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Subsidiary / Morn Sun Foods Corporation		
Guarantee amount	<u>\$ 140,000</u>	<u>\$ 153,000</u>
Amount actually drawn	<u>\$ 83,000</u>	<u>\$ 73,000</u>

Endorsement/guarantee obtained

Related party category/name	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Substantial related party / Qing-De, Wu		
Guaranteed amount	<u>\$ 314,300</u>	<u>\$ 327,850</u>
Amount actually drawn	<u>\$ 30,239</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

(7) Donation

Account title	Related party category/name	2025	2024
Administrative expenses - donation	Substantive related party / Taiwan Xianglong Evergreen Lohas Promotion Association	<u>\$ 450</u>	<u>\$ 2,980</u>
Administrative expenses - donation	Substantive related party / Yilan Wu Sha Cultural Foundation	<u>\$ 1,700</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

As of Dec. 31, 2024, the accounted other payables - related parties was NT\$ 1,000 thousand.

(8) Transactions with other related parties

A.

Account title	Related party category/name	2025	2024
Other income - Directors' remuneration income	Associate / Top Food Industry Corporation	<u>\$ 1,230</u>	<u>\$ 938</u>
Other income - Directors' remuneration income	Substantial related party / Formosa Oilseed Processing Co., Ltd.	<u>\$ 1,370</u>	<u>\$ 1,469</u>
Other income - Dividend income	Substantial related party / Formosa Oilseed Processing Co., Ltd.	<u>\$ 674</u>	<u>\$ 7,121</u>

B. In addition, the Company and the substantial related party - Huang, Yun-Hui family jointly operate the livestock and pig farm plan in the form of joint operation cooperation, where, the substantial related party - Huang, Yun-Hui provides the existing pig breeding site, while the Company provides the pigs and the feed for the pigs, and is responsible for coordinating the operation activities such as the raising and marketing of the pigs, so as to increase the profits.

In accordance with the profit distribution ratio in the contract, the amount paid by the Company to substantial related parties in 2025 and 2024 was NT\$ 3,764 thousand and NT\$ 3,812 thousand, respectively.

As of Dec. 31, 2025 and 2024, the accounted other payables - related parties were NT\$ 6,364 thousand and NT\$ 6,468 thousand, respectively.

(9) Remuneration of key management personnel

	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 21,749	\$ 22,661
Post-employment benefits	<u>434</u>	<u>489</u>
	<u>\$ 22,183</u>	<u>\$ 23,150</u>

Remuneration to directors and other key management is decided by the Remuneration Committee in accordance with personal performance and market trend.

35. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Commitments

Unless noted in other notes, the significant commitments of the Company at the balance sheet date are as follows:

- (1) As of Dec. 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's opened but unspent letter of credit amount for purchase of raw materials was USD 2,293 thousand and USD 1,689 thousand, respectively.
- (2) As of Dec. 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's commitment amount for replacement of plant equipment engineering was NT\$ 4,884 thousand and NT\$ 7,901 thousand, respectively.

36. Other Matters

The Nantou County Environmental Protection Bureau conducted an inspection of the pig farm jointly operated by the Company and its substantial related party, the Yun-Hui, Huang family, in 2024, which found that there was wastewater (sewage) discharge from the discharge outlet of the livestock farm. On Nov. 14, 2024, the livestock farm complied with the order Fu-Shou-Huan-Shui-Zi No. 1130265510, and cleared all raised pigs or submitted a clearance plan within 15 days from the date of service of the order. The livestock farm has completed the submission of the clearance plan within 15 days from the date of service of the order, and will continuously improve and work out a plan for sewage discharge. The livestock farm has applied for resumption of work and trial runs on Jan. 24, 2025, which was approved by the order Fu-Shou-Huan-Shui-Zi No. 1140030424 on Feb. 5, 2025. The application for the resumption of operations and trial run of the livestock farm was rejected on Jun. 3, 2025, as per Document Fu-Shou-Huan-Shui-Zi No. 1140127796. The livestock farm reapplied for a second trial run to resume operations on Jul. 15, 2025, and held a review meeting for the trial run documents on Oct. 22, 2025, with the relevant review procedures still ongoing. At present, the final outcome of this event cannot be confirmed, and the Company will continue to evaluate its impact on the financial statements.

37. Information on Foreign Currency Assets and Liabilities with Significant Impact

The information below is aggregated and presented in foreign currencies other than the Company's functional currency. The exchange rates disclosed refer to the exchange rates of such foreign currencies to the functional currency. Foreign currency assets and liabilities with significant impact are as follows:

Dec. 31, 2025

	<u>Foreign currency</u>		<u>Exchange rate</u>		<u>Carrying amount</u>
<u>Foreign currency assets</u>					
<u>Monetary item</u>					
USD	\$ 365	31.430	(USD: NTD)	\$	11,490
<u>Non-monetary items</u>					
USD	1,249	31.430	(USD: NTD)		39,249
<u>Foreign currency liabilities</u>					
<u>Monetary item</u>					
USD	3,687	31.430	(USD: NTD)		115,883

Dec. 31, 2024

	<u>Foreign currency</u>		<u>Exchange rate</u>		<u>Carrying amount</u>
<u>Foreign currency assets</u>					
<u>Monetary item</u>					
USD	\$ 344	32.785	(USD: NTD)	\$	11,264
<u>Non-monetary items</u>					
USD	1,682	32.785	(USD: NTD)		55,204
<u>Foreign currency liabilities</u>					
<u>Monetary item</u>					
USD	1,651	32.785	(USD: NTD)		54,131

The foreign currency exchange gains (losses) (realized and unrealized) with a significant impact are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>		<u>2024</u>	
<u>Foreign currency</u>	<u>Exchange rate</u>	<u>Net gains (losses) on foreign currency exchange</u>	<u>Exchange rate</u>	<u>Net gains (losses) on foreign currency exchange</u>
USD	31.180 (USD: NTD)	(\$ <u>1,960</u>)	32.112 (USD: NTD)	(\$ <u>2,668</u>)

38. Additional Disclosures

- (1) Information on significant transactions:
 - A. Loaning funds to others: None.
 - B. Providing endorsements or guarantees for others: Table 1.
 - C. Marketable significant securities held at the end of period (excluding investment in subsidiaries and associates): Table 2.
 - D. The purchase and sale of goods with related parties reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
 - E. Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
- (2) Information on investees: Table 3.
- (3) Information on investments in Mainland China: None.

Morn Sun Feed Mill Corp.
Endorsement/guarantee provided
For the Years Ended Dec. 31, 2025

Table 1

Unit: NTD thousand, unless otherwise specified

No. (Note 1)	Name of endorser/guarantor	Party endorsed/guaranteed		Limits on endorsement/ guarantee to each enterprise (Note 3)	Maximum endorsement/ guarantee balance for the period	Endorsement/ guarantee balance at the end of period	Amount actually drawn	Amount of property-backed endorsements/ guarantees	Ratio of accumulated endorsement/ guarantee amount to the net equity in the latest financial statements (%)	Maximum endorsement/guar antee to be provided (Note 3)	Endorsement/ guarantee by parent company to subsidiaries	Endorsement/ guarantee by subsidiaries to parent company	Endorsement/ guarantee to entities in Mainland China	Remarks
		Company name	Relationship (Note 2)											
0	Morn Sun Feed Mill Corp.	Morn Sun Foods Corporation	2	\$ 150,249	\$ 153,000	\$ 140,000	\$ 83,000	\$ -	9.32	\$ 600,995	Y	N	N	—

Note 1: No. column should be entered in a way as follows:

- (1) The issuer should be coded "0".
- (2) The investees should be coded sequentially beginning from "1" one by one.

Note 2: There are seven types of relations between the endorser/guarantor and the endorsed/guaranteed party as follows; just indicate the code:

- (1) Companies with business dealings.
- (2) A company in which the Company directly and indirectly holds more than 50% of the voting shares.
- (3) A company directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of the voting shares in the Company.
- (4) A company in which the Company directly or indirectly holds 90% or more of the voting shares.
- (5) Companies that need to purchase insurance for each other in the same industry or as co-builders in accordance with contractual provisions based on the needs for contracting construction projects.
- (6) A company that is endorsed and guaranteed by all shareholders of the Company in proportion to their shareholdings due to a joint investment relationship.
- (7) Companies that are engaged in joint and several guarantees for the performance of a pre-sale property contract in accordance with the Consumer Protection Act.

Note 3: The total amount of endorsement and guarantee provided by the Company to external parties shall not exceed 40% of the current net asset value. The endorsement and guarantee limit for a single enterprise shall not exceed 10% of the current net asset value, except for subsidiaries where the Company directly holds more than 90% of the common stock equity, which shall not exceed 20% of the current net asset value. The net asset value shall be based on the latest financial statements audited or reviewed by CPAs.

Note 4: The Company's maximum endorsement/guarantee balance for its subsidiary, Morn Sun Foods Corporation, exceeded the limit. The Company has proposed an improvement plan and submitted it to the Audit Committee and Board of Directors on Mar. 14, 2025, and will continue to track the implementation of the improvement plan in each quarter.

Morn Sun Feed Mill Corp.
 Marketable significant securities held at the end of period (excluding investment in subsidiaries and associates)
 Dec. 31, 2025

Table 2

Unit: NTD thousand, unless otherwise specified

Company	Type and name of marketable securities	Marketable securities relationship with securities issuer	Account subject	End of period				Remarks
				Number of shares (number of shares/pieces)	Carrying amount	Shareholding ratio (%)	Fair value	
Morn Sun Feed Mill Corp.	Stocks	The Chairman of the Company is the director of that company	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	5,442,284	\$ 155,105	0.02	\$ 155,105	Note 1
	Formosa Oilseed Processing Co., Ltd.		Financial assets at FVTPL - current	47,842	4,095	0.01	4,095	Note 1
	Yulon Finance Corporation		Financial assets at FVTPL - current	500,000	25,450	0.06	25,450	Note 1
	Great Wall Enterprise Co., Ltd.		Financial assets at FVTPL - current	220,000	24,090	0.39	24,090	Note 1
	FineTek Co., Ltd.		Financial assets at FVTPL - current	20,000	2,630	0.01	2,630	Note 1
	Charoen Pokphand Enterprise (Taiwan) Co., Ltd.		Financial assets at FVTPL - current	500,000	4,630	-	4,630	Note 1
	Fund beneficiary certificate		Financial assets at FVTPL - current	500,000	4,700	-	4,700	Note 1
	Yuanta Taiwan Value High Dividend ETF		Financial assets at FVTPL - current	1,500,000	15,315	-	15,315	Note 1
	Yuanta Premium Bond ETF Fund		Financial assets at FVTPL - current	330	10,548	-	10,521	Note 2
	Yuanta Global AI New Economy Active Exchange Traded Fund (ETF)		Financial assets at FVTPL - current	100	3,234	-	3,234	Note 1
	Bonds		Financial assets at FVTPL - current	830	27,042	-	27,042	Note 1
	Mercedes-Benz Finance North America LLC		Financial assets at FVTPL - current	300	8,973	-	8,973	Note 1
	Altria Group, Inc.		Financial assets at FVTPL - current					
Philip Morris International Inc.	Financial assets at FVTPL - current							
Structured commodity								
Cooperative Bank USD Financial Bond - SBAG								

Note 1: Fair value is calculated based on the closing price and reference market value as of Dec. 31, 2025.

Note 2: Please refer to Note 33(1) for measurement of fair value.

Note 3: For information on investments in subsidiaries and associates, please refer to Table 3.

Morn Sun Feed Mill Corp.
Information on the Investees, Location and so on
2025

Table 3

Unit: NTD thousand, unless otherwise specified

Name of investor	Name of investee	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Held at the end of period			Gains (losses) on investee in this period	Investment gains (losses) recognized for this period	Remarks
				End of current period	End of previous year	Number of shares (shares)	Percentage (%)	Carrying amount			
The Company	Top Food Industry Corporation	Taichung City	Production and sales business of flour and agricultural products	\$ 306,720	\$ 306,720	34,616,097	36.84%	\$ 488,722	\$ 186,992	\$ 68,928	Note
The Company	Morn Sun Foods Corporation	Changhua County	Selection, washing, packaging and sales of eggs for feeding of domestic livestock and poultry, and services of agricultural products and animal husbandry	147,324	191,450	13,378,579	66.89%	123,755	(14,956)	(8,705)	Note

Note: It is calculated based on the financial statements having been audited by CPAs.

§Table of Contents of Statements of Significant Accounting Titles§

ITEM	NO./INDEX
Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Equity Items	
Statement of Cash	Statement 1
Statement of Financial assets at FVTPL - Current	Statement 2
Statement of Financial assets at FVTOCI - Current	Statement 3
Statement of Notes Receivable	Statement 4
Statement of Accounts Receivable	Statement 5
Statement of Inventories	Statement 6
Statement of Biological Assets	Note 13
Statement of Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost - Non-current	Statement 7
Statement of Changes in Investments Accounted for Using the Equity Method	Statement 8
Statement of Changes in Property, Plant and Equipment	Note 15
Statement of Changes in Accumulated Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	Note 15
Statement of Changes in Right-of-use Assets	Statement 9
Statement of Accumulated Depreciation Changes in Right-of-use Assets	Statement 10
Statement of Changes in Investment Property	Note 17
Statement of Accumulated Depreciation Changes in Investment Property	Note 17
Statement of Accumulated Depreciation Changes in Other Intangible Assets	Note 18
Statement of Deferred Tax Assets	Note 27
Statement of Net Defined Benefit Assets	Note 23
Statement of Short-term Borrowings	Statement 11
Statement of Accounts Payable	Statement 12
Statement of Other Payables	Note 22
Statement of Lease liabilities	Statement 13
Statement of Deferred Tax liabilities	Note 27
Statement of Profit or Loss	
Statement of Operating Revenue	Statement 14
Statement of Operating Costs	Statement 15
Statement of Operating Expenses	Statement 16
Statement of Non-operating Income and Expenses	Note 26
Statement of Employee Benefits, Depreciation, and Amortization Expenses for this Period by Function	Statement 17

Morn Sun Feed Mill Corp.

Statement of Cash

Dec. 31, 2025

Statement 1

Unit: NTD thousand, unless otherwise specified

<u>Item</u>	<u>Summary</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Cash on hand and petty cash		\$ 400
Cash in banks		
Demand deposits	Including deposits in foreign currency of USD 30 thousand, with exchange rate of 31.43	82,962
Check deposit		<u>79</u>
		<u>\$ 83,441</u>

Morn Sun Feed Mill Corp.
Statement of Financial assets at FVTPL - Current
Dec. 31, 2025

Statement 2

Unit: NTD thousand, unless otherwise specified

Name of financial instruments	Number of shares/pieces	Par value	Acquisition cost	Fair value	
				Unit Price (NTD)	Total amount
Domestic listed stocks					
Yulon Finance Corporation	47,842		\$ 7,665	85.60	\$ 4,095
Great Wall Enterprise Co., Ltd.	500,000		29,625	50.90	25,450
FineTek Co., Ltd.	220,000		25,455	109.50	24,090
Charoen Pokphand Enterprise (Taiwan) Co., Ltd.	20,000		<u>2,739</u>	131.50	<u>2,630</u>
			<u>65,484</u>		<u>56,265</u>
Fund beneficiary certificate					
Yuanta Taiwan Value High Dividend ETF	500,000		5,048	9.26	4,630
Yuanta Premium Bond ETF Fund	500,000		5,000	9.40	4,700
Yuanta Global AI New Economy Active Exchange Traded Fund (ETF)	1,500,000		<u>15,000</u>	10.21	<u>15,315</u>
			<u>25,048</u>		<u>24,645</u>
Foreign bonds					
Altria Group, Inc.	100	USD 1,000	3,142	USD 102.91	3,234
Philip Morris International Inc.	830	USD 1,000	<u>26,938</u>	USD 103.66	<u>27,042</u>
			<u>30,080</u>		<u>30,276</u>
Structured commodity					
Cooperative Bank USD Financial Bond - SBAG	300	USD 1,000	<u>9,620</u>	USD 95.16	<u>8,973</u>
			<u>\$ 130,232</u>		<u>\$ 120,159</u>

Morn Sun Feed Mill Corp.
Statement of Financial assets at FVTOCI - Current
Dec. 31, 2025

Statement 3

Unit: NTD thousand,
unless otherwise specified

Name of financial instruments	Number of shares (shares)	Acquisition cost	Fair value	
			Unit Price (NTD)	Total amount
Domestic listed stocks				
Formosa Oilseed Processing Co., Ltd.	5,442,284	\$ <u>61,032</u>	28.5	\$ <u>155,105</u>

Morn Sun Feed Mill Corp.
Statement of Notes Receivable
Dec. 31, 2025

Statement 4

Unit: NTD thousand

<u>Customer name</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Non-related party	
Customer J	\$ 12,994
Customer D	12,589
Customer O	10,729
Others (Note)	<u>146,954</u>
	<u>\$ 183,266</u>

Note: The balance of each customer did not exceed 5% of the balance of this account.

Morn Sun Feed Mill Corp.
Statement of Accounts Receivable
Dec. 31, 2025

Statement 5

Unit: NTD thousand

<u>Customer name</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Non-related party	
Customer D	\$ 26,337
Customer Q	12,714
Others (Note)	159,950
Less: Allowance for losses	(<u>14,619</u>)
	<u>\$ 184,382</u>

Note: The balance of each customer did not exceed 5% of the balance of this account.

Morn Sun Feed Mill Corp.
Statement of Inventories
Dec. 31, 2025

Statement 6

Unit: NTD thousand

Item	Amount	
	Costs	Net realizable value
Raw materials	\$ 63,194	\$ 60,385
Material	133	123
Work in progress	1,311	1,309
Finished goods	8,183	7,994
Inventories in transit	<u>66,542</u>	<u>65,850</u>
	139,363	<u>\$ 135,661</u>
Less: Allowance for losses on market price decline and obsolete and slow-moving of inventories	(<u>3,702</u>)	
	<u>\$ 135,661</u>	

Morn Sun Feed Mill Corp.
Statement of Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost - Non-current
2025

Statement 7

Unit: NTD thousand, unless otherwise specified

Name	Summary		Beginning of year		Increase in the current year		Decrease in the current year		End of year		Collateral or pledge
	Interest payment date	Principal repayment date	Number of pieces	Carrying amount	Number of pieces	Amount	Number of pieces	Amount	Number of pieces	Carrying amount	
Mercedes-Benz Finance North America LLC	May 29 and Nov. 29 every year	Nov. 29, 2027	330	<u>\$ 11,104</u>	-	<u>\$ -</u>	-	<u>(\$ 556)</u>	330	<u>\$ 10,548</u>	None

Note: The decrease in the current year is due to the amortization of premium and foreign exchange losses.

Morn Sun Feed Mill Corp.
Statement of Changes in Investments Accounted for Using the Equity Method
2025

Statement 8

Unit: NTD thousand

Investee company	Balance at beginning of the year		Increase in the current year		Decrease in the current year		Share of gain or loss on subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method (Note 3)	Balance at end of the year			Net value of equity	Collateral or pledge
	Number of shares (shares)	Amount	Number of shares (shares)	Amount	Number of shares (shares)	Amount		Number of shares (shares)	Shareholding (%)	Amount (Note)		
Morn Sun Foods Corporation (Note 1)	15,670,000	\$ 66,049	6,765,839	\$ 67,732	(9,057,260)	(\$ 1,321)	(\$ 8,705)	13,378,579	66.89	\$ 123,755	\$ 123,755	None
Top Food Industry Corporation (Note 2)	30,311,819	419,794	4,304,278	-	-	-	68,928	34,616,097	36.84	488,722	488,722	None
		<u>\$ 485,843</u>		<u>\$ 67,732</u>		<u>(\$ 1,321)</u>	<u>\$ 60,223</u>			<u>\$ 612,477</u>	<u>\$ 612,477</u>	

Note 1: The increase in the current year consisted of an increase in shares held of 6,765,839 shares as a result of a cash capital increase of a subsidiary amounting to NT\$67,659 thousand, as well as a change in capital surplus of the subsidiary recognized under the equity method of NT\$73 thousand; The decrease in the current year consisted of a decrease in shares held of 9,057,260 shares due to a capital reduction by a subsidiary to offset accumulated losses, together with an effect of NT\$1,321 thousand from non-subscription in the subsidiary's cash capital increase in proportion to the shareholding ratio.

Note 2: The increase in the current year was due to an increase in shares held of 4,304,278 shares as a result of stock dividends distributed by the investee company.

Note 3: It is calculated based on the financial statements having been audited by CPAs.

Morn Sun Feed Mill Corp.
Statement of Changes in Right-of-use Assets
2025

Statement 9

Unit: NTD thousand

Item	Balance at beginning of the year	Increase in the current year	Decrease in the current year	Balance at end of the year	Remarks
Buildings	\$ 14,788	\$ 7,546	\$ -	\$ 22,334	-
Transportation equipment	<u>2,505</u>	<u>-</u>	(<u>480</u>)	<u>2,025</u>	-
	<u>\$ 17,293</u>	<u>\$ 7,546</u>	(<u>\$ 480</u>)	<u>\$ 24,359</u>	

Morn Sun Feed Mill Corp.
Statement of Accumulated Depreciation Changes in Right-of-use Assets
2025

Statement 10

Unit: NTD thousand

Item	Balance at beginning of the year	Increase in the current year	Decrease in the current year	Balance at end of the year	Remarks
Buildings	\$ 6,117	\$ 2,007	\$ -	\$ 8,124	-
Transportation equipment	<u>1,899</u>	<u>445</u>	(<u>480</u>)	<u>1,864</u>	-
	<u>\$ 8,016</u>	<u>\$ 2,452</u>	(<u>\$ 480</u>)	<u>\$ 9,988</u>	

Morn Sun Feed Mill Corp.
Statement of Short-term Borrowings
Dec. 31, 2025

Statement 11

Unit: NTD thousand

	<u>Borrowing term</u>	<u>Annual interest rate (%)</u>	<u>Closing balance</u>	<u>Financing facilities</u>	<u>Collateral</u>
Unsecured borrowings					
Bank credit borrowings					
E.SUN Bank	2025.12.8 - 2026.3.6	1.820	\$ 20,000	\$ 100,000 Note	None
E.SUN Bank	2025.12.15 - 2026.3.13	1.820	20,000	100,000 Note	None
Fubon Bank	2025.12.31 - 2026.1.2	1.900	30,000	314,300 Note	None
Letter of credit borrowings					
E.SUN Bank	2025.10.7 - 2026.4.5	4.397	31,375	100,000 Note	None
Fubon Bank	2025.11.28 - 2026.2.26	4.514	30,239	314,300 Note	None
Cathay United Bank	2025.12.17 - 2026.3.17	4.420	<u>37,275</u>	100,000	None
			<u>\$ 168,889</u>		

Note: This line is a common bank line.

Morn Sun Feed Mill Corp.
Statement of Accounts Payable
Dec. 31, 2025

Statement 12

Unit: NTD thousand

<u>Name of supplier</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Non-related party	
Company N	\$ 29,879
Company K	26,430
Others (Note)	<u>75,848</u>
	<u>\$ 132,157</u>

Note: The balance of each customer did not exceed 5% of the balance of this account.

Morn Sun Feed Mill Corp.
Statement of Lease liabilities
Dec. 31, 2025

Statement 13

Unit: NTD thousand, unless otherwise specified

<u>Item</u>	<u>Summary</u>	<u>Leasing period</u>	<u>Discount rate</u>	<u>Closing balance</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Buildings	Office and pigsty	2020.4.1 - 2035.9.14	1.01% - 2.80%	\$ 13,845	
Transportation equipment	Service car	2021.3.22 - 2026.8.5	0.91%	<u>164</u>	
				<u>\$ 14,009</u>	Note

Note: Including, the amount classified as lease liabilities - current and lease liabilities - non-current is NT\$ 2,643 thousand and NT\$ 11,366 thousand, respectively.

Morn Sun Feed Mill Corp.
Statement of Operating Revenue
2025

Statement 14

Unit: NTD thousand, unless otherwise
specified

Item	Weight (ton)/number of pigs/number of meat poultry	Amount
Revenue from livestock feed	95,515 tons	\$ 1,317,961
Revenue from breeding	16,359 pigs 795,657 meat poultry	368,451
Revenue from trading of bulk raw materials	10,938 tons	87,868
Other income		<u>3,622</u>
Total		<u>\$ 1,777,902</u>

Morn Sun Feed Mill Corp.
Statement of Operating Costs
2025

Statement 15

Unit: NTD thousand

Item	Amount
Sales cost	
Direct raw materials	
Raw materials at beginning of year (including inventories in transit)	\$ 140,461
Net amount of incoming materials in this year	1,240,843
Inventory profit of raw materials	9,326
Sales of raw materials	(87,281)
Raw materials at end of year (including inventories in transit)	(<u>129,869</u>)
	1,173,480
Direct labor	23,770
Production overheads	<u>150,970</u>
Manufacturing cost	1,348,220
Work-in-progress, beginning of year (Note)	91,453
Purchase-in of work in progress	39,481
Sales of work in progress	(2,294)
Inventory profit of work in progress	(2,280)
Work-in-progress, end of year (Note)	(<u>86,513</u>)
	1,388,067
Finished goods, beginning of year	9,199
Purchased-in of finished goods	27,708
Inventory profit of finished goods	(16,469)
Finished goods, end of year	(8,183)
Transferred biological assets - Non-current	(<u>8,550</u>)
	1,391,772
Cost of raw materials sold	87,281
Sales cost of work in progress	2,294
Inventory gains and losses on inventories	9,424
Others	(891)
Scrap sales revenue	(523)
Losses on originally recognized biological assets	(11,463)
Gains from changes in current fair value of biological assets less sales cost	<u>58,455</u>
Subtotal	<u>1,536,349</u>
Others	<u>808</u>
Operating costs	<u>\$ 1,537,157</u>

Note: The work in progress includes biological assets - current.

Morn Sun Feed Mill Corp.
Statement of Operating Expenses
2025

Statement 16

Unit: NTD thousand

Name	Selling and marketing expenses	Administrative expenses	Research and development expenses	Expected credit impairment loss
Salaries and wages (including pension expenses and Directors' remuneration)	\$ 16,854	\$ 38,334	\$ 4,053	\$ -
Freight	36,062	37	-	-
Service expense	1,339	4,530	1,136	-
Insurance expense	1,591	2,621	192	-
Depreciation	798	1,993	149	-
Expected credit impairment loss	-	-	-	10,153
Others (Note)	<u>3,331</u>	<u>18,070</u>	<u>1,153</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 59,975</u>	<u>\$ 65,585</u>	<u>\$ 6,683</u>	<u>\$ 10,153</u>

Note: The balance of each item did not exceed 5% of the amount of this account.

Morn Sun Feed Mill Corp.

Statement of Employee Benefits, Depreciation, and Amortization Expenses for this Period by Function

2025 and 2024

Statement 17

Unit: NTD thousand

	2025			2024		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits expenses						
Salaries and wages expenses	\$ 32,899	\$ 46,167	\$ 79,066	\$ 34,489	\$ 47,933	\$ 82,422
Labor and health insurance expenses	3,253	3,950	7,203	3,342	3,594	6,936
Pension expense	1,185	1,538	2,723	1,308	1,681	2,989
Directors' remuneration	-	11,536	11,536	-	10,268	10,268
Other employee benefits expenses	<u>2,048</u>	<u>2,216</u>	<u>4,264</u>	<u>1,947</u>	<u>1,944</u>	<u>3,891</u>
	<u>\$ 39,385</u>	<u>\$ 65,407</u>	<u>\$ 104,792</u>	<u>\$ 41,086</u>	<u>\$ 65,420</u>	<u>\$ 106,506</u>
Depreciation expenses	<u>\$ 27,935</u>	<u>\$ 2,940</u>	<u>\$ 30,875</u>	<u>\$ 24,052</u>	<u>\$ 3,088</u>	<u>\$ 27,140</u>
Amortization expenses	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 185</u>	<u>\$ 185</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 57</u>	<u>\$ 57</u>

1. The average number of employees of the Company in 2025 and 2024 was 99 and 101, respectively, 4 and 3 directors did not serve as employees concurrently in both years.
2. The average employee benefits expense for 2025 and 2024 was NT\$ 982 thousand and NT\$ 982 thousand, respectively ("Total employee benefits expense for the year - Total Directors' remuneration" / "Number of employees for the year - Number of directors who did not serve as employees concurrently").
3. The average employee wages and salaries for the 2025 and 2024 was NT\$ 832 thousand and NT\$ 841 thousand, respectively (Total wages and salaries for the year / "Number of employees for the year - Number of directors who did not serve as employees concurrently").
4. The average adjustment to employee wages and salaries is (1.07%) ("The average employee wages and salaries for the year - The average employee wages and salaries for the prior year" / The average wages and salaries for the prior year).
5. The Company has set up an Audit Committee, thus having no supervisor.
6. The Company has set up a Remuneration Committee to assist with the Board of Directors in implementing and evaluating the Company's overall remuneration and benefits policy, as well as the remuneration to directors and managerial officers. The policies for salaries, wages and remunerations to directors, managerial officers and employees of the Company are determined according to their positions and responsibilities, taking into account their personal performance, business performance of the Company, as well as peer level. In addition, in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation, in case the Company has profits for the year, it shall set aside above 1.5% as employee compensation (at least 1% of the profit shall be set aside as entry-level employee compensation), which shall be resolved by the Board of Directors to be distributed in stocks or cash to the employees (including employees of subsidiaries meeting certain conditions); the Board of Directors shall set aside no more than 5% of the above opening profit as the Directors' remuneration in reference to the directors' participation degree in the operation of the Company and the value of their contributions.