SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL

STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS'

REPORT

DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023

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

financial statements shall prevail.

#### SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.

#### **Opinion**

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

In our opinion, the accompanying parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance 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 Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors'* responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountants in the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Company's 2024 parent company only financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company only financial statements as a whole and, in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The key audit matters for the Company's 2024 parent company only financial statements are stated

as follows:

#### Occurrence of sales revenues from API and injection products

#### **Description**

Refer to Note 4(26) for accounting policy on revenue recognition and Note 6(17) for accounting items on revenue.

The Company's sales revenue mainly arises from the manufacture and sales of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient ("API") and injection products. The Company's customers come from Taiwan, Asia, Europe and America. Since the volume and amount of transactions are significant, we considered the occurrence of sales revenue from API and injection products a key audit matter.

#### How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following key audit procedures in response to the above key audit matter:

- 1. We evaluated the internal control system that was designed and implemented by management in reviewing customers' credit, and tested whether the counterparty and the credit valuation documents have been properly approved.
- 2. We sampled transaction details and supporting documents for consistency from transaction counterparties who have higher turnover growth.
- 3. We sent confirmation letters for significant year-end accounts receivable, ascertained whether the responses and account records were consistent with customers' data, and evaluated the reasonableness on the difference between the responses and the account records.

#### Inventory valuation

#### **Description**

Refer to Note 4(11) for accounting policies on inventory valuation, Note 5(2) for the uncertainty of accounting estimates and assumptions applied in inventory valuation, and Note 6(4) for details of inventories. As at December 31, 2024, the balances of inventory and allowance for inventory valuation losses were \$1,836,643 thousand and \$323,756 thousand, respectively.

The Company is primarily engaged in manufacturing and sales of API. Due to the complex

manufacturing process, long lead time in materials preparation and uncertain product registration timing before market launch, there is a higher risk of incurring loss on inventory valuation. For inventories sold under normal terms, the Company measures inventories at the lower of cost and net realisable value. For inventories ageing over a certain period of time or are individually identified as obsolete inventories, the net realisable value is calculated based on the historical information of inventory turnover. Since the calculation of net realisable value involves subjective judgement and the ending balance of inventory is material to the financial statements, we considered the valuation of inventory a key audit matter.

#### How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following key audit procedures in response to the above key audit matter:

- 1. We compared the financial statements to ascertain whether the provision policy on allowance for inventory valuation losses has been consistently applied and assessed the reasonableness of the provision policy.
- 2. We understood the inventory management process, observing annual physical counts to assess the effectiveness of management's classification and controls over obsolete and slow-moving inventory.
- 3. We sampled and verified the accuracy of inventory aging report and evaluated whether the older inventories were obsolete.
- 4. We sampled the computation of net realisable value of individual inventory and compared with account records.

## Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the parent company only financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the parent company only financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of parent company only financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the parent company only financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

### Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements

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

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

- 1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company only financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- 2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- 3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- 4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the parent company only financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- 5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company only financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the parent company only financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- 6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the Company to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the parent company only financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Yeh, Fang-Ting

**Independent Accountants** 

Lin, Tzu-Shu

PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan Republic of China February 26, 2025

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The accompanying parent company only financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. The standards, procedures and practices in the Republic of China governing the audit of such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. Accordingly, the accompanying parent company only financial statements and independent auditors' report are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice.

As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, PricewaterhouseCoopers cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

## SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD. PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

		December 31, 2024				 December 31, 2023		
-	Assets	Notes		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	
	Current assets							
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$	4,068,213	35	\$ 3,861,403	33	
1110	Financial assets at fair value through	6(2)						
	profit or loss - current			-	-	8,304	-	
1140	Contract assets - current	6(17)		29,397	-	-	-	
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(3) and 12		581,284	5	781,055	7	
1200	Other receivables			19,238	-	15,433	-	
1210	Other receivables - related parties	7		3,720	-	2,960	-	
130X	Inventories	5 and 6(4)		1,512,887	13	1,370,072	12	
1410	Prepayments			100,938	1	 91,479	1	
11XX	Total current assets			6,315,677	54	 6,130,706	53	
	Non-current assets							
1517	Financial assets at fair value through	6(5)						
	other comprehensive income							
	- non-current			70,134	1	69,973	1	
1550	Investments accounted for using	6(6)						
	equity method			1,556,076	13	1,455,636	12	
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(7)(9) and 7		2,489,060	21	2,670,501	23	
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(8)		621,860	5	572,617	5	
1780	Intangible assets			11,328	-	11,683	-	
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6(24)		524,419	5	543,837	5	
1915	Prepayments for equipment	6(7)		149,977	1	113,503	1	
1920	Guarantee deposits paid			848	-	827	-	
1980	Other financial assets - non-current	8		30,940		 30,940		
15XX	<b>Total non-current assets</b>			5,454,642	46	 5,469,517	47	
1XXX	Total assets		\$	11,770,319	100	\$ 11,600,223	100	
			-					

(Continued)

## SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD. PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

				December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023			
	Liabilities and Equity	Notes		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT AMOUNT	%	
	Current liabilities							
2120	Financial liabilities at fair value	6(2)						
	through profit or loss - current		\$	1,225	- \$	-	-	
2130	Contract liabilities - current	6(17)		118,413	1	87,883	1	
2150	Notes payable			1,211	-	1,178	-	
2170	Accounts payable			51,840	1	68,363	1	
2180	Accounts payable - related parties	7		31,261	-	43,283	-	
2200	Other payables	6(10) and 7		362,560	3	328,527	3	
2230	Current income tax liabilities	6(24)		11,479	-	62,597	-	
2280	Lease liabilities - current			19,638		17,556		
21XX	Total current liabilities		<u></u>	597,627	5	609,387	5	
	Non-current liabilities							
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	6(24)		1,304	-	1,661	-	
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current			620,342	6	570,231	5	
2640	Net defined benefit liabilities - non-	6(11)						
	current			23,614	-	54,514	1	
2645	Guarantee deposits received			1,628		<u>-</u>		
25XX	Total non-current liabilities			646,888	6	626,406	6	
2XXX	<b>Total liabilities</b>			1,244,515	11	1,235,793	11	
	Equity							
	Share capital	6(12)						
3110	Common stock			7,907,392	67	7,907,392	68	
3200	Capital surplus	6(13)		1,294,689	10	1,294,689	11	
	Retained earnings	6(15)						
3310	Legal reserve			783,817	7	755,145	7	
3320	Special reserve			185,856	2	98,176	1	
3350	Unappropriated earnings			480,227	4	494,884	4	
3400	Other equity interest	6(16)	(	126,177) (	1)(	185,856) (	2)	
3XXX	Total equity		<u></u>	10,525,804	89	10,364,430	89	
	Significant contingent liabilities and	7 and 9						
	unrecognised contract commitments							
	Significant subsequent events	11						
3X2X	Total liabilities and equity		\$	11,770,319	100	11,600,223	100	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

## SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD. PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except for earnings per share amount)

				Year ended December 31				
				2024			2023	
	Items	Notes		AMOUNT	%		AMOUNT	%
4000 5000	Operating revenue Operating costs	6(17) and 7 6(4)(11)(22)(23)	\$	3,139,056	100	\$	3,006,952	100
		and 7	(	2,002,206) (	64	(	1,923,659) (	<u>64</u> )
5900	Net operating margin	(/T) (11) (22) (22) - 5	. —	1,136,850	36		1,083,293	36
	Operating expenses	6(7)(11)(22)(23), 7 and 12	1					
6100	Selling expenses		(	145,448) (		) (	184,698) (	6)
6200	General and administrative expenses		(	292,596) (		) (	282,873) (	9)
6300	Research and development expenses		(	395,942) (	12	) (	299,089) (	10)
6450	Expected credit losses			1,814)	- 26		7(( ((0) (	25
6000	Total operating expenses		(	835,800) (	26	(	766,660) (	25)
6900	Operating profit			301,050	10		316,633	11
7100	Non-operating income and expenses Interest income	6(18)		60,930	2		53,046	2
7010	Other income	6(19) and 7		11,289	Z		19,417	2
7020	Other gains and losses	6(2)(7)(9)(20) and		11,209	-		19,417	-
7020	Other gains and rosses	12		6,035	_	(	24,781) (	1)
7050	Finance costs	6(8)(21)	(	7,292)	_	(	6,719)	-
7070	Share of profit (loss) of subsidiaries,		(	7,272)		(	0,717)	
	associates and joint ventures	- (-)						
	accounted for using equity method			40,922	1	(	8,807)	_
7000	Total non-operating income and					`		
	expenses			111,884	3		32,156	1
7900	Profit before income tax			412,934	13		348,789	12
7950	Income tax expense	6(24)	(	73,584) (	2	(	61,733) (	2)
8200	Profit for the year		\$	339,350	11	\$	287,056	10
	Other comprehensive income (loss) Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or							
0211	loss	6(11)						
8311	Actuarial losses on defined benefit	6(11)	, <b>h</b>	7.40\		<i>ι</i> Φ	417	
8316	plan Unrealised gain (loss) from equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive	6(5)(16)	(\$	540)	-	(\$	417)	-
	income			161	_	(	42,643) (	1)
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to	6(24)					12,010) (	1)
	profit or loss Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that			107	-		84	-
0261	will be reclassified to profit or loss	6(6)(16)						
8361	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	6(6)(16)		50 510	2	,	45 027) (	2)
9200	Total other comprehensive income			59,518		(	45,037) (	<u> </u>
8300	(loss) for the year		\$	59,246	2	(\$	88,013) (	3)
8500	Total comprehensive income for the				_			_
	year		\$	398,596	13	\$	199,043	7
	Earnings per share (in dollars)	6(25)						
9750	Basic	. /	\$		0.43	\$		0.36
9850	Diluted		\$		0.43	\$		0.36

## SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD. PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

			Retained Earnings			Other Equ			
	Notes	Share capital - common stock	Capital reserve	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated earnings	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Unrealised gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
Year ended December 31, 2023									
Balance at January 1, 2023		\$ 7,907,392	\$ 1,294,689	\$ 719,584	\$ 61,125	\$ 565,439	(\$ 43,119)	(\$ 55,057)	\$10,450,053
Net income for the year			-			287,056		-	287,056
	6(5)(6)(16)		<u> </u>			(333)	( 45,037)	(42,643)	(88,013)
Total comprehensive income (loss)						286,723	( 45,037)	(42,643)	199,043
Distribution of 2022 net income:									
Legal reserve		-	-	35,561	-	(35,561)	-	-	-
Special reserve	6(15)	-	-	-	37,051	( 37,051)	-	-	-
	6(15)	<u>+ 7 007 202</u>	<u>+ 1 204 600</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	( 284,666)	- (h 00 156)	· 07.700	(284,666)
Balance at December 31, 2023		\$ 7,907,392	\$ 1,294,689	\$ 755,145	\$ 98,176	\$ 494,884	(\$ 88,156)	(\$ 97,700)	\$10,364,430
Year ended December 31, 2024		ф 7 007 202	ф 1 <u>204</u> соо	Φ 755 145	ф 00 17 <i>(</i>	Φ 404 004	(Φ 00 15C)	(A 07 700)	ф10 2 <i>С</i> 4 420
Balance at January 1, 2024  Net income for the year		\$ 7,907,392	\$ 1,294,689	\$ 755,145	\$ 98,176	\$ 494,884 339,350	(\$ 88,156)	(\$ 97,700)	\$10,364,430
Other comprehensive (loss) income	6(5)(6)(16)	-	-	-	-	339,330	-	-	339,350
for the year	0(3)(0)(10)	_	_	_	_	( 433)	59,518	161	59,246
Total comprehensive income						338,917	59,518	161	398,596
Distribution of 2023 net income:									
Legal reserve		-	-	28,672	-	( 28,672)	-	-	-
Special reserve		=	-	-	87,680	( 87,680)	-	-	=
	6(15)		<u> </u>			$(\underline{237,222})$			( 237,222)
Balance at December 31, 2024		\$ 7,907,392	\$ 1,294,689	\$ 783,817	\$ 185,856	\$ 480,227	(\$ 28,638)	(\$ 97,539)	\$10,525,804

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

## SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD. PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

		Year ended December 31		
	Notes		2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Profit before tax		\$	412,934 \$	348,789
Adjustments		Ф	412,934 \$	340,709
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)				
Loss (gain) on valuation of financial assets and				
liabilities at fair value through profit or loss			9,529 (	8,665)
Expected credit loss	12		1,814	0,005)
(Gain on reversal of) loss on inventory market	6(4)		1,014	
price decline	0(1)	(	897)	23,248
Share of (profit) loss of subsidiaries, associates	6(6)	(	071)	23,240
and joint ventures accounted for using equity	0(0)			
method		(	40,922)	8,807
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	6(7)(22)	(	354,080	344,832
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	6(8)(22)		15,422	14,045
Property, plant and equipment transferred to loss	6(7)(21)		119	14,045
Loss on disposal of property, plant and	6(20)		117	
equipment	0(20)		682	_
Impairment loss (gain on reversal of impairment	6(7)(9)(20)		002	
loss)	0(1)(2)(20)		1,119 (	1)
Amortisation	6(22)		5,994	3,374
Interest income	6(18)	(	60,930) (	53,046)
Interest expense	6(21)	•	7,292	6,719
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	0(21)		1,252	0,719
Changes in operating assets				
Contract assets - current		(	29,397)	<u>-</u>
Accounts receivable			197,957 (	221,010)
Other receivables		(	3,105)	4,771
Other receivables - related parties		ì	760)	909
Inventories		ì	142,550) (	275,761)
Prepayments		ì	8,827)	25,640
Changes in operating liabilities			-,,	,
Contract liabilities - current			30,530	32,301
Notes payable			33 (	57)
Accounts payable		(	16,523)	47,888)
Accounts payable - related parties		Ì	12,022)	1,393
Other payables		`	13,222 (	34,422)
Net defined benefit liabilities - non-current		(	31,440)	20,394)
Cash inflow generated from operations		`	703,354	153,584
Interest received			60,230	48,078
Interest paid		(	7,292) (	6,719)
Income tax paid		Ì	105,534) (	103,374)
Net cash flows from operating activities		`	650,758	91,569
1 2				

(Continued)

## SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD. PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Year ended December 31			per 31	
	Notes		2024		2023
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Cash paid for acquisition of property, plant and	6(26)				
equipment		(\$	85,965)	(\$	68,324)
Acquisition of intangible assets		(	5,639)	(	10,484)
Increase in prepayments for equipment	6(26)	(	104,257)	(	114,396)
(Increase) decrease in guarantee deposits paid		(	21)		109
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(	195,882)	(	193,095)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Repayment of the principal portion of lease	6(27)				
liabilities		(	12,472)	(	11,287)
Increase (decrease) in guarantee deposits received	6(27)		1,628	(	1,378)
Payment of cash dividends	6(15)	(	237,222)	(	284,666)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(	248,066)	(	297,331)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			206,810	(	398,857)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	6(1)		3,861,403		4,260,260
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	6(1)	\$	4,068,213	\$	3,861,403

## SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD. NOTES TO THE PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

#### 1. <u>HISTORY AND ORGANISATION</u>

- (1) ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd. (the Company) was incorporated as a company limited by shares under the provisions of the Company Act of the Republic of China (R.O.C.) on November 11, 1997. The Company is primarily engaged in the manufacture of western medicines and other chemical materials, biological technology services, intellectual property rights, international trade and research, development, production, manufacture and sales of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API), albumin medicines, oligonucleotide medicines, peptide medicines, injections and new small molecule drugs, as well as the provision of related consulting and technical services and international trade for the above products. In addition, the Company sells the chemical material which is reprocessed from the material recycled from the Company's manufacturing process.
- (2) The common shares of the Company have been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange since September 2011.
- (3) Uni-President Enterprises Corp., the Company's ultimate parent company, holds 37.94% equity interest in the Company.

### 2. THE DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUANCE OF THE PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORISATION

These parent company only financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on February 26, 2025.

#### 3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

(1) Effect of the adoption of new issuances of or amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS®") Accounting Standards that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC")

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC and became effective from 2024 are as follows:

	Effective date by
	International Accounting
	Standards Board
New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	("IASB")
Amendments to IFRS 16, 'Lease liability in a sale and leaseback'	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Classification of liabilities as current or non-current'	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Non-current liabilities with covenants'	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7, 'Supplier finance arrangements'	January 1, 2024

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Company's assessment.

### (2) Effect of new issuances of or amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards as endorsed by the FSC but not yet adopted by the Group

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC and will become effective from 2025 are as follows:

	Effective date by
New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	IASB
Amendments to IAS 21, 'Lack of exchangeability'	January 1, 2025

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Company's assessment.

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

New standards, interpretations and amendments issued by IASB but not yet included in the IFRS Accounting Standards as endorsed by the FSC are as follows:

	Effective date by
New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	IASB
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, 'Amendments to the classification	January 1, 2026
and measurement of financial instruments'	
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, 'Contracts referencing nature-	January 1, 2026
dependent electricity'	
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, 'Sale or contribution of assets	To be determined by
between an investor and its associate or joint venture'	IASB
IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IFRS 17, 'Initial application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – comparative information'	January 1, 2023
IFRS 18, 'Presentation and disclosure in financial statements'	January 1, 2027
IFRS 19, 'Subsidiaries without public accountability: disclosures'	January 1, 2027
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11	January 1, 2026

Except for the following, the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Company's assessment.

IFRS 18, 'Presentation and disclosure in financial statements'

IFRS 18, 'Presentation and disclosure in financial statements' replaces IAS 1. The standard introduces a defined structure of the statement of profit or loss, disclosure requirements related to management-defined performance measures, and enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes.

#### 4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these parent company only financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### (1) Compliance statement

The parent company only financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

#### (2) Basis of preparation

- A. Except for the following items, these parent company only financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention:
  - (a) Financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.
  - (b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.
  - (c) Defined benefit liabilities recognised based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation.
- B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC® Interpretations, and SIC® Interpretation that came into effect as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the "IFRSs") requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the parent company only financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

#### (3) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the parent company only financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the "functional currency"). The parent company only financial statements are presented in NTD, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

- A. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.
- B. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon retranslation at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss.
- C. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-

translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income. However, non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

D. All foreign exchange gains and losses based on the nature of those transactions are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within "other gains and losses".

#### (4) Classification of current and non-current items

- A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets:
  - (a) Assets arising from operating activities that are expected to be realised, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle;
  - (b) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;
  - (c) Assets that are expected to be realised within twelve months from the balance sheet date;
  - (d) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to pay off liabilities more than 12 months after the balance sheet date.
- B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities:
  - (a) Liabilities that are expected to be paid off within the normal operating cycle;
  - (b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;
  - (c) Liabilities that are to be paid off within 12 months from the balance sheet date;
  - (d) It does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability at least twelve months after the reporting period.

#### (5) <u>Cash equivalents</u>

- A. Cash equivalents refer to short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.
- B. Time deposits and bills under repurchase agreements that meet the above criteria and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitment in operations are classified as cash equivalents.
- C. The company holds pledged time deposits that do not qualify as cash equivalents, presented under "Other Financial Assets."

#### (6) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

- A. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets that are not measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.
- B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.
- C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value and recognises the transaction costs in profit or loss. The Company subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value, and recognises the gain or loss in profit or loss.

D. The Company recognises the dividend income when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

#### (7) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

- A. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise equity securities which are not held for trading, and for which the Company has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognise changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.
- B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.
- C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. The Company subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value. The changes in fair value of equity investments that were recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to retained earnings and are not reclassified to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends are recognised as revenue when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

#### (8) Accounts and notes receivable

- A. Accounts and notes receivable entitle the Company a legal right to receive consideration in exchange for transferred goods or rendered services.
- B. The short-term accounts and notes receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

#### (9) Impairment of financial assets

For financial assets at amortised cost, at each reporting date, the Company recognises the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or recognises the impairment provision for the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) if such credit risk has increased since initial recognition after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information that includes forecasts. On the other hand, for accounts receivable or contract assets that do not contain a significant financing component, the Company recognises the impairment provision for lifetime ECLs.

#### (10) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire.

#### (11) <u>Inventories</u>

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted-average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads (allocated based on normal operating capacity). It excludes borrowing costs. The item by item approach is used in applying the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the

ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. If the cost exceeds net realisable value, valuation loss is accrued and recognised in operating costs. If the net realisable value reverses, valuation is eliminated within the credit balance and is recognised as deduction of operating costs.

#### (12) Investments accounted for using equity method - subsidiaries

- A. A subsidiary is an entity where the Company has the right to dominate its finance and operating policies (including special purpose entities), normally the Company owns more than 50% of the voting rights directly or indirectly in that entity. Subsidiaries are accounted for under the equity method in the Company's non-consolidated financial statements.
- B. Unrealised gains or losses resulting from inter-company transactions with subsidiaries are eliminated. To meet the consistency of accounting policies of the Company, necessary adjustments are made to the accounting policies of the subsidiaries.
- C. After acquisition of subsidiaries, the Company recognises proportionately the share of profit and loss and other comprehensive income in the income statement as part of the Company's profit and loss and other comprehensive income, respectively. When the share of loss from a subsidiary exceeds the carrying amount of Company's interest in that subsidiary, the Company continues to recognise its share in the subsidiary's loss proportionately.
- D. According to Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Statements by Securities Issuers, 'profit for the year' and 'other comprehensive income for the year' reported in an entity's parent company only statement of comprehensive income, shall equal to 'profit for the year' and 'other comprehensive income' attributable to owners of the parent reported in that entity's consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Total equity reported in an entity's parent company only financial statements, shall equal to equity attributable to owners of parent reported in that entity's consolidated financial statements.

#### (13) Property, plant and equipment

- A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period are capitalised.
- B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.
- C. Property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. If each component of property, plant and equipment is significant, it is depreciated separately.

D. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', from the date of the change. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Assets	Estimated usef			ful lives
Buildings and structures	2	$\sim$	35	years
Machinery and equipment	2	$\sim$	12	years
Transportation equipment	2	$\sim$	5	years
Office equipment	2	$\sim$	9	years
Other equipment	2	$\sim$	19	years

#### (14) Intangible assets

Professional skills and computer software, etc. are stated at cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 3 years.

#### (15) <u>Leasing arrangements (lessee) – right-of-use assets / lease liabilities</u>

- A. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.
- B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate. Lease payments are fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable. The Company subsequently measures the lease liability at amortised cost using the interest method and recognises interest expense over the lease term. The lease liability is remeasured and the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset when there are changes in the lease term or lease payments and such changes do not arise from contract modifications.
- C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost of under the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability. The right-of-use asset is measured subsequently using the cost model and is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the asset's useful life or the end of the lease term. When the lease liability is remeasured, the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.
- D. For lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the lessee shall decrease the carrying amount of right-of use assets to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognise the difference between remeasured lease liability in profit or loss.

#### (16) <u>Impairment of non-financial assets</u>

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. When the circumstances or reasons for recognizing impairment loss for an asset in prior years no longer exist or diminish, the impairment loss shall be reversed to the extent of the loss previously recognised in profit or loss. The increased carrying amount due to reversal should not exceed the depreciated or amortized historical cost if the impairment had not been recognised.

#### (17) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

- A. Financial liabilities are classified in this category of held for trading if acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the short-term. Derivatives are also categorised as financial liabilities held for trading unless they are designated as hedges or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are designated as at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition:
  - (a) Hybrid (combined) contracts; or
  - (b) They eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or
  - (c) They are managed and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management policy.
- B. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial liabilities at fair value. All related transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss. The Company subsequently measures these financial liabilities at fair value with any gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.

#### (18) Notes and accounts payable

- A. Accounts payable are liabilities for purchases of raw materials, goods or services and notes payable are those resulting from operating and non-operating activities.
- B. The short-term notes and accounts payable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

#### (19) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

#### (20) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and reported in the net amount in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### (21) Employee benefits

#### A. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in respect of service rendered by employees in a period and should be recognised as expense in that period when the employees render service.

#### B. Pensions

#### (a) Defined contribution plan

For defined contribution plan, the contributions are recognised as pension expense when they are due on an accrual basis. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent of a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments.

#### (b) Defined benefit plan

- i.Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Company in current period or prior periods. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The net defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest of government bonds (at the balance sheet date) of a currency and term consistent with the currency and term of the employment benefit obligations.
- ii. Remeasurements arising on defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise, and recorded as retained earnings.

#### C. Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration

Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration are recognised as expenses and liability, provided that such recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts is accounted for as changes in estimates. If employees' compensation is distributed by shares, the Company calculates the number of shares based on the closing market price at the previous day of the board meeting resolution.

#### (22) Employee share-based payment

For the equity-settled share-based payment arrangements, the employee services received are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the grant date, and are recognised as compensation cost over the vesting period, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. The fair value of the equity instruments granted shall reflect the impact of market vesting conditions and non-market vesting conditions. Compensation cost is subject to adjustment based on the service conditions that are expected to be satisfied and the estimates of the number of equity instruments that are expected to vest under the non-market vesting conditions at each balance sheet date. Ultimately, the amount of compensation cost recognised is based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

#### (23) Income tax

- A. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or items recognised directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.
- B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.
- C. Deferred income tax is recognised, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the parent company only balance sheet. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.
- D. Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. At each balance sheet date, unrecognised and recognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed.
- E. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset on the balance sheet when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### (24) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or stock options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

#### (25) Dividends

Dividends are recorded in the Company's financial statements in the period in which they are resolved by the Company's shareholders. Cash dividends are recorded as liabilities; stock dividends are recorded as stock dividends to be distributed and are reclassified to ordinary shares on the effective date of new shares issuance.

#### (26) Revenue recognition

#### A. Sales of goods

- (a) The Company manufactures and sells API, intermediates, etc. Sales are recognised when control of the products has transferred, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.
- (b) Revenue is recognised based on the price specified in the contract, net of the sales returns and discounts. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the sales returns and discounts, using the expected value method, and revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. The estimation is subject to an assessment at each reporting date. As the time interval between the transfer of committed goods or service and the payment of customer does not exceed one year, the Company does not adjust the transaction price to reflect the time value of money.
- (c) A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

#### B. Sales of services

- (a) The Company provides technology development and consultation services. Revenue from providing services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. For fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognised based on the service rendered up to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided. The customer pays at the time specified in the payment schedule. If the services rendered exceed the payment, a contract asset is recognised. If the payments exceed the services rendered, a contract liability is recognised.
- (b) The Company's estimate about revenue, costs and progress towards complete satisfaction of a performance obligation is subject to a revision whenever there is a change in circumstances. Any increase or decrease in revenue or costs due to an estimate revision is reflected in profit or loss during the period when the management becomes aware of the changes in circumstances.

#### C. Incremental costs of obtaining a contract

Given that the contractual period lasts less than one year, the Company recognises the incremental costs (mainly comprised of sales commissions) of obtaining a contract as an expense when incurred although the Company expects to recover those costs.

## 5. <u>CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS</u>, <u>ESTIMATES AND KEY SOURCES OF ASSUMPTION UNCERTAINTY</u>

The preparation of these parent company only financial statements requires management to make critical judgments in applying the Company's accounting policies and make critical assumptions and estimates concerning future events. Assumptions and estimates may differ from the actual results and are continually evaluated and adjusted based on historical experience and other factors. Such assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, and the related information is addressed below:

### (1) <u>Critical judgments in applying the Company's accounting policies</u> None.

#### (2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

- A. As inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, the Company must determine the net realisable value of inventories on balance sheet date using judgments and estimates. As the manufacturing process is long and complex, causing longer materials lead time, the waiting period for product registration is long, and the timing of customers' product launch may be deferred, the Company evaluates the amounts of normal inventory consumption, obsolete inventories or inventories without market selling value on balance sheet date, and writes down the cost of inventories to the net realisable value. Such an evaluation of inventories is principally based on the demand for the products within the specified period in the future. Therefore, there might be material changes to the evaluation.
- B. As of December 31, 2024, the carrying amount of inventories was \$1,512,887.

#### 6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

#### (1) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Dece	mber 31, 2024	December 31, 2023		
Cash:					
Cash on hand	\$	47	\$	30	
Checking accounts and demand deposits		69,425		72,873	
		69,472		72,903	
Cash equivalents:					
Time deposits		3,833,741		3,648,500	
Bills under repurchase agreements		165,000		14,000	
		3,998,741		3,788,500	
	\$	4,068,213	\$	3,861,403	

- A. The Company transacts with a variety of financial institutions all with high credit quality to disperse credit risk, so it expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote.
- B. Details of the Company's time deposits pledged to others as collateral (listed as 'Other financial assets non-current') as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are provided in Note 8.

#### (2) FINANCIAL ASSETS (LIABILITIES) AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

Items	Decem	ber 31, 2024	December 31, 2023				
Current items:							
Financial (liabilities) assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss							
Derivatives	( <u>\$</u>	1,225)	\$	8,304			
Non-current items:							
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value							
through profit or loss							
Unlisted stocks	\$	4,620	\$	4,620			
Valuation adjustment	(	4,620)	(	4,620)			
	\$		\$				

- A. The Company recognised net loss of \$29,294 and \$7,578 on financial assets (liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss (listed as "Other gains and losses") for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.
- B. The Company entered into contracts relating to derivative financial assets (liabilities) which were not accounted for under hedge accounting. The information is listed below (Units in thousands of currencies indicated):

	December 31, 2024					
Items	Contract amount	Contract period				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	USD 7,830	11.2024~2.2025				
	December	: 31, 2023				
Items	Contract amount	Contract period				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	USD 11,860	11.2023~3.2024				
	CNY 4,300	12.2023~1.2024				

The Company entered into forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge exchange rate risk of operating activities. However, these forward foreign exchange contracts are not accounted for under hedge accounting.

C. The Company has no financial assets at fair value through profit or loss pledged to others as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

#### (3) ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET

	Dec	cember 31, 2024	Dec	cember 31, 2023
Accounts receivable	\$	583,178	\$	781,135
Less: Loss allowance	(	1,894)	(	80)
	\$	581,284	\$	781,055

A. The ageing analysis of accounts receivable is as follows:

	Decem	December 31, 2023			
Not past due	\$	496,398	\$	695,967	
Less than 30 days		84,656		67,927	
Between 31 to 90 days		308		17,241	
Over 181 days		1,816			
	\$	583,178	\$	781,135	

The above ageing analysis is based on past due date.

- B. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, accounts receivable arose from contracts with customers. As of January 1, 2023, the balance of receivables from contracts with customers amounted to \$560,125.
- C. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company does not hold any collateral as security.
- D. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the Company's accounts receivable is the book value.
- E. Information relating to credit risk of accounts receivable is provided in Note 12(2).

#### (4) **INVENTORIES**

		December 31, 2024										
		Cost	Allowance for Cost market price decline			Book value						
D 1	Φ.		-		Φ.							
Raw materials	\$	353,857	(\$	62,204)	\$	291,653						
Supplies		44,897	(	3,180)		41,717						
Work in process		550,329	(	62,171)		488,158						
Finished goods		887,560	(	196,201)		691,359						
	\$	1,836,643	(\$	323,756)	\$	1,512,887						

	 December 31, 2023									
	 Cost	Allowance for market price decline			Book value					
Raw materials	\$ 329,829	(\$	62,099)	\$	267,730					
Supplies	37,115	(	3,773)		33,342					
Work in process	485,516	(	77,616)		407,900					
Finished goods	 842,265	(	181,165)		661,100					
	\$ 1,694,725	( <u>\$</u>	324,653)	\$	1,370,072					

The cost of inventories recognised as expense for the year:

	For the years ended December 31,							
		2024	2023					
Cost of goods sold	\$	1,532,974 \$	1,430,584					
Loss on inventory scrap		41,846	41,806					
(Reversal of allowance for) loss on								
inventory market price decline	(	897)	23,248					
Loss on physical inventory		810	575					
Under applied manufacturing overhead		324,834	375,063					
Revenue from sale of scraps	(	1,836) (	2,332)					
	\$	1,897,731 \$	1,868,944					

## (5) <u>FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - NON-CURRENT</u>

Items	Decemb	ber 31, 2024	December 31, 2023		
Equity instruments					
Unlisted stocks	\$	167,673	\$	167,673	
Valuation adjustment	(	97,539)	(	97,700)	
	\$	70,134	\$	69,973	

A. The Company has elected to classify investments that are considered to be strategic investments as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of such investments is the book value as at December 31, 2024 and 2023.

B. Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are listed below:

Equity instruments at fair value through other	For the years ended December 31,						
comprehensive income		2024	2023				
Fair value change recognised in other							
comprehensive income	\$	161 (\$	42,643)				

C. The Company has no financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged to others as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

#### (6) <u>INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD</u>

	For the years ended December 31,							
		2024		2023				
At January 1	\$	1,455,636	\$	1,509,480				
Share of profit or loss of investments								
accounted for using equity method		40,922	(	8,807)				
Changes in other equity items		59,518	(	45,037)				
At December 31	<u>\$</u>	1,556,076	\$	1,455,636				
	Dece	mber 31, 2024	Dece	ember 31, 2023				
Subsidiaries:								
SPT International, Ltd.	\$	1,555,856	\$	1,455,447				
ScinoPharm Singapore Pte Ltd.		220		189				
-	\$	1,556,076	\$	1,455,636				

- A. For information relating to the Company's subsidiaries, refer to Note 4(3), "Basis of consolidation" of the Company's 2024 consolidated financial statements.
- B. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company has no investment accounted for using equity method pledged as collateral.

#### (7) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

											progress and		
		]	Machinery and	T	ransportation		Office		Other	6	equipment before		
<u>January 1, 2024</u>		Buildings	equipment	_	equipment		equipment		equipment	ac	ceptance inspection		Total
Cost	\$	3,195,740 \$	5,226,791	\$	20,319	\$	171,676	\$	10,347	\$	77,715	\$	8,702,588
Accumulated depreciation	(	1,552,046) (	4,316,195)	(	18,024)	(	139,974)	(	2,834)	)	- (	(	6,029,073)
Accumulated impairment		- (_	3,014)								- (	(	3,014)
	\$	1,643,694 \$	907,582	\$	2,295	\$	31,702	\$	7,513	\$	77,715	\$	2,670,501
For the year ended December 31, 2024													
At January 1	\$	1,643,694 \$	907,582	\$	2,295	\$	31,702	\$	7,513	\$	77,715	\$	2,670,501
Additions		-	136		-		-		-		55,389		55,525
Reclassified from prepayments													
for equipment		-	-		-		-		-		119,034		119,034
Reclassified upon completion		28,697	161,961		1,154		21,187		-	(	212,999)		-
Depreciation charge	(	146,075) (	194,914)	(	666)	(	11,940)	(	485)	)	- (	(	354,080)
Disposals—Cost		- (	48,298)	(	351)	(	16,001)	(	354)	)	- (	(	65,004)
<ul> <li>Accumulated depreciation</li> </ul>		-	47,616		351		16,001		354		-		64,322
Transferred to expenses — Cost		- (	10,528)		-		-		-		- (	(	10,528)
<ul><li>Accumulated depreciation</li></ul>		-	10,409		-		-		-		-		10,409
Impairment loss		- (_	1,119)		_		<u>-</u>		_		<u>-</u> _ (	(	1,119)
At December 31	\$	1,526,316 \$	872,845	\$	2,783	\$	40,949	\$	7,028	\$	39,139	\$	2,489,060
December 31, 2024													
Cost	\$	3,224,437 \$	5,330,062	\$	21,122	\$	176,862	\$	9,993	\$	39,139	\$	8,801,615
Accumulated depreciation	(	1,698,121) (	4,453,084)	(	18,339)	(	135,913)	(	2,965)	)	- (	(	6,308,422)
Accumulated impairment		- (_	4,133)	_			_				(	(	4,133)
	\$	1,526,316	872,845	\$	2,783	\$	40,949	\$	7,028	\$	39,139	\$	2,489,060

Construction in

			Ma	Machinery and Transportation Office		progress and Other equipment before			1 0				
<u>January 1, 2023</u>	Buildings		equipment		equipment		equipment		equipment		acceptance inspection		Total
Cost	\$	3,068,749	\$	5,166,340	\$	17,828 \$		153,415	\$	10,715	\$	136,213 \$	8,553,260
Accumulated depreciation	(	1,414,480) (	(	4,178,650)	(	17,566) (		136,617)	(	2,697)		- (	5,750,010)
Accumulated impairment	_		(	3,015)		<u> </u>						- (	3,015)
	\$	1,654,269	\$	984,675	\$	262 \$	,	16,798	\$	8,018	\$	136,213 \$	2,800,235
For the year ended December 31, 2023													
At January 1	\$	1,654,269	\$	984,675	\$	262 \$		16,798	\$	8,018	\$	136,213 \$	2,800,235
Additions		-		856		-		-		-		84,351	85,207
Reclassified from prepayments													
for equipment		-		-		-		-		-		129,890	129,890
Reclassified upon completion		129,531		115,247		2,491		25,470		-	(	272,739)	-
Depreciation charge	(	140,106) (	(	193,197)	(	458) (		10,566)	(	505)		- (	344,832)
Disposals—Cost	(	2,540) (	(	55,652)		- (		7,209)	(	368)		- (	65,769)
<ul> <li>Accumulated depreciation</li> </ul>		2,540		55,652		-		7,209		368		-	65,769
Gain on reversal of impairment loss				1		<u> </u>		_				<u> </u>	1
At December 31	\$	1,643,694	\$	907,582	\$	2,295 \$	1	31,702	\$	7,513	\$	77,715 \$	2,670,501
December 31, 2023													
Cost	\$	3,195,740	\$	5,226,791	\$	20,319 \$		171,676	\$	10,347	\$	77,715 \$	8,702,588
Accumulated depreciation	(	1,552,046) (	(	4,316,195)	(	18,024) (		139,974)	(	2,834)		- (	6,029,073)
Accumulated impairment			(	3,014)		<u> </u>				_		- (	3,014)
	\$	1,643,694	\$	907,582	\$	2,295 \$	,	31,702	\$	7,513	\$	77,715 \$	2,670,501

Construction in

- A. The Company has not capitalised any interest for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.
- B. The Company's property, plant and equipment were owner-occupied for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.
- C. Information about reversal of impairment loss and impairment loss on property, plant and equipment is provided in Note 6(9).
- D. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, no property, plant and equipment were pledged to others as collateral.

#### (8) <u>LEASING ARRANGEMENTS – LESSEE</u>

- A. The Company leases land and buildings and structures. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 50 (including option to extend the leases) and 2 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.
- B. Short-term leases with a lease term of 12 months or less pertain to office premises and low-value assets pertain to computers.
- C. The carrying amount of right-of-use assets and the depreciation charge are as follows:

	Decer	mber 31, 2024	Decer	mber 31, 2023			
	_ Carrying amount			ying amount			
Land	\$	619,515	\$	571,610			
Buildings and structures		2,345		1,007			
	\$	621,860	\$	572,617			
	For the years ended December 31,						
		2024		2023			
	Depre	ciation charge	Depre	ciation charge			
Land	\$	14,080	\$	12,702			
Buildings and structures		1,342		1,343			
	\$	15,422	\$	14,045			

- D. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the additions to right-of-use assets were \$2,680 and \$-, respectively, and the additions from remeasurement of right-of-use assets were \$61,985 and \$-, respectively.
- E. The information on profit and loss accounts relating to lease contracts is as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,				
		2024	2023		
Items affecting profit or loss					
Interest expense on lease liabilities	\$	7,292	\$	6,719	
Expense on short-term lease contracts		730		582	
Expense on leases of low-value assets		4,014		3,592	

F. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company's total cash outflow for leases were \$24,508 and \$22,180, respectively.

#### (9) IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

- A. Some of the idle machineries were again utilised in production and accordingly, the Company recognised the (impairment loss) gain on reversal of impairment loss amounting to (\$1,119) and \$1 for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 (listed as "Other gains and losses"), respectively. For details of accumulated impairment, refer to Note 6(7).
- B. The (impairment loss) gain on reversal of impairment loss reported by operating segments are as follows:

		For the years ended December 31,					
		2024	2023				
		Recognised in other		Recognised in other			
	Recognised in	comprehensive	Recognised in	comprehensive			
Department	profit or loss	income	profit or loss	income			
ScinoPharm Taiwan	(\$ 1,119)	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ -			

#### (10) OTHER PAYABLES

	Decen	nber 31, 2024	December 31, 2023		
Payables on equipment	\$	68,934	\$	48,123	
Accrued salaries and bonuses		66,177		71,891	
Accrued employees' compensation and directors' remuneration		46,723		39,472	
Others		180,726		169,041	
	\$	362,560	\$	328,527	

#### (11) PENSIONS

A. The Company has set up a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Law, which applies to all regular employees' service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act (the "Act") on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be covered under the pension scheme of the Labor Standards Law after the enforcement of the Act. In accordance with the Company's retirement plan, an employee may retire when the employee either (i) attains the age of 55 with 15 years of service, (ii) has more than 25 years of service, (iii) has reached the age of 65, or (iv) is incapacitated to work (compulsory retirement). The employees earn two units for each year of service for the first 15 years, and one unit for each additional year thereafter up to a maximum of 45 units. Any fraction of a year equal to or more than six months shall be counted as one year of service, and any fraction of a year less than six months shall be counted as half a year. According to the provisions, employees who retired due to their duties shall get additional 20%. Pension payments are based

on the number of units earned at the time of approved retirement. Calculation of average salary is in accordance with the Labor Standards Law of the R.O.C. The Company contributes monthly an amount equal to 2% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with Bank of Taiwan under the name of the independent retirement fund committee. Also, the Company would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by December 31, every year. If the account balance is not enough to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned methods to the employees expected to qualify for retirement in the following year, the Company will make contribution for the deficit by the end of March next year.

#### (a) The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are as follows:

	Dece	mber 31, 2024	Dece	ember 31, 2023
Present value of defined benefit obligations	\$	99,288	\$	103,268
Fair value of plan assets	(	75,674)	()	48,754)
Net defined benefit liability	\$	23,614	\$	54,514

#### (b) Movements in net defined liabilities are as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2024						
	de	esent value of efined benefit obligations		Fair value of plan assets		Net defined benefit liability	
At January 1	\$	103,268	(\$	48,754)	\$	54,514	
Current service cost		436		-		436	
Interest expense (income)		1,239	(	585)		654	
		104,943	(	49,339)		55,604	
Remeasurements: Return on plan assets		_	(	3,794)	(	3,794)	
Change in financial assumptions	(	3,038)	`	-	(	3,038)	
Experience adjustments		7,372		-	`	7,372	
ı J		4,334	(	3,794)		540	
Pension fund contribution		<u> </u>	(	32,530)	(_	32,530)	
Paid pension	(	9,989)		9,989	_		
At December 31	\$	99,288	(\$	75,674)	\$	23,614	

	For the year ended December 31, 2023										
	def	sent value of ined benefit bligations		Fair value of plan assets		Net defined benefit liability					
At January 1	\$	101,171	(\$	26,680)	\$	74,491					
Current service cost		356		-		356					
Interest expense (income)		1,215	(	321)		894					
		102,742	(	27,001)		75,741					
Remeasurements:											
Return on plan assets		-	(	109)	(	109)					
Experience adjustments		526				526					
		526	(	109)		417					
Pension fund contribution			(	21,644)	(_	21,644)					
At December 31	\$	103,268	( <u>\$</u>	48,754)	\$	54,514					

- (c) The Bank of Taiwan was commissioned to manage the Fund of the Company's defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Fund's annual investment and utilisation plan and the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilisation of the Labor Retirement Fund" (Article 6: The scope of utilisation for the Fund includes deposit in domestic or foreign financial institutions, investment in domestic or foreign listed, over-the-counter, or private placement equity securities, investment in domestic or foreign real estate securitisation products, etc.). With regard to the utilisation of the Fund, its minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statements shall be no less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. If the earnings is less than aforementioned rates, government shall make payment for the deficit after being authorised by the Regulator. The Company has no right to participate in managing and operating that fund and hence the Company is unable to disclose the classification of plan asset fair value in accordance with IAS 19 paragraph 142. The composition of fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is given in the Annual Labor Retirement Fund Utilisation Report announced by the government.
- (d) The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	For the years ende	ed December 31,
	2024	2023
Discount rate	1.60%	1.20%
Future salary increases	1.00%	1.00%

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set based on actuarial advice in accordance with published statistics and experience according to Taiwan Life Insurance Industry 6<sup>th</sup> Mortality Table for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Because the main actuarial assumption changed, the present value of defined benefit obligation is affected. The analysis was as follows:

		Discou	ınt rat	te	Future salary increases					
	Increase 0.25%		Decrease 0.25%		Increase 0.25%		Deci	rease 0.25%		
<u>December 31, 2024</u>										
Effect on present value of										
defined benefit obligation	(\$	1,831)	\$	1,883	\$	1,639	(\$	1,604)		
<u>December 31, 2023</u>										
Effect on present value of										
defined benefit obligation	(\$	2,050)	\$	2,109	\$	1,848	(\$	1,808)		

The sensitivity analysis above was arrived at based on one assumption which changed while the other conditions remain unchanged. In practice, more than one assumption may change all at once. The method of analysing sensitivity and the method of calculating net pension liability in the balance sheet are the same.

The method and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous year.

- (e) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plan of the Company for 2025 amounted to \$2,762.
- (f) As of December 31, 2024, the weighted average duration of that retirement plan is 8 years. The analysis of timing of the future pension payment was as follows:

Within 1 year	\$ 4,069
$2\sim5$ years	35,932
Over 6 years	 72,323
	\$ 112,324

B. Effective July 1, 2005, the Company has established a defined contribution pension plan (the "New Plan") under the Labor Pension Act (the "Act"), covering all regular employees with R.O.C. nationality. Under the New Plan, the Company contributes monthly an amount based on 6% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the employees' individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment. The net pension costs recognised under the defined contribution plan were \$29,518 and \$28,387 for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

#### (12) SHARE CAPITAL

A. Movements in the number of the Company's ordinary shares outstanding are as follows (in thousands of shares):

	For the years ended	December 31,
	2024	2023
Beginning and ending number of the year	790,739	790,739

B. As of December 31, 2024, the Company's authorised capital was \$10,000,000 and the paid-in capital was \$7,907,392 (790,739 thousand shares) with a par value of \$10 (in dollars) per share. All proceeds from shares issued have been collected.

#### (13) CAPITAL RESERVE

- A. Pursuant to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital reserve arising from paid-in capital in excess of par value on issuance of common stock and donations shall be exclusively used to cover accumulated deficit or, distribute cash or stocks in proportion to their share ownership, provided that the Company has no accumulated deficit. Further, the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act requires that the capital reserve to be capitalised mentioned above should not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital each year. Capital reserve should not be used to cover accumulated deficit unless the legal reserve is insufficient.
- B. Movements in the Company's capital reserve are as follows:

	For the y				
Sh	are premium	Sto	ck options		Total
\$	1,265,336	\$	29,353	\$	1,294,689
	482	(	482)		
\$	1,265,818	\$	28,871	\$	1,294,689
	For the y	ear end	led December	31, 20	023
Sh	are premium	Sto	ck options		Total
\$	1,256,454	\$	38,235	\$	1,294,689
	8,882	(	8,882)		
\$	1,265,336	\$	29.353	\$	1,294,689
	\$   Sh.   \$	Share premium \$ 1,265,336  482 \$ 1,265,818  For the y Share premium \$ 1,256,454  8,882	Share premium         Sto           \$ 1,265,336         \$           482 (         \$           \$ 1,265,818         \$           For the year end         Sto           \$ 1,256,454         \$           8,882 (	Share premium         Stock options           \$ 1,265,336         \$ 29,353           482 ( 482)         \$ 28,871           For the year ended December         Share premium         Stock options           \$ 1,256,454         \$ 38,235           8,882 ( 8,882)	\$ 1,265,336 \$ 29,353 \$  \[ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc

#### (14) SHARE-BASED PAYMENT - EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

A. The Company issued 1.5 million units and 1.5 million units of employee stock options on November 6, 2015 and October 14, 2016, respectively (the Grant Date). The exercise prices of the options were set at \$41.65 dollars (in dollars) and \$40.55 (in dollars), respectively, which were based on the closing market price of the Company's common shares on the Grant Date. Each option gives the holder the right to purchase one share of the Company's common stocks. The exercise price is subject to further adjustments when there is a change in the number of shares of the Company's common stocks, the cash dividend of the common stocks is more than 1.5% of the current price per share or there is a decrease in common stocks caused by capital reduction not due to the retirement of treasury share after the Grant Date. Contract period of the employee stock option plans is 10 years, and options are exercisable in 2 years after the Grant Date.

B. Details of the share-based payment arrangement are as follows:

	For the year ended	December 31, 2024
		Weighted-average
	Number of options	exercise price
	(unit in thousands )	(in dollars)
Options outstanding at beginning of the year	1,164	\$ 36.07
Options forfeited	(36)	36.13
Options outstanding at end of the year	1,128	36.07
Options exercisable at end of the year	1,128	36.07
	For the year ended	December 31, 2023
		Weighted-average
	Number of options	exercise price
	(unit in thousands )	(in dollars)
Options outstanding at beginning of the year	1,526	\$ 43.50
Options forfeited	(362)	67.39
Options outstanding at end of the year	1,164	36.07

C. The expiry date, exercisable shares and exercise prices of the employee stock options outstanding at balance sheet date are as follows:

		December 3	31, 2	2024	December 31, 2023				
		No. of stocks	ercise price	No. of stocks	Exe	rcise price			
Grant date	Expiry date	(unit in thousands)	(	in dollars)	(unit in thousands)	(in	dollars)		
11.6.2015	11.5.2025	515	\$	35.80	527	\$	35.80		
10.14.2016	10.13.2026	613		36.30	637		36.30		

D. The fair value of the Company's employee stock options on Grant Date was evaluated using the combination of Hull & White and the Ritchken trinomial option valuation model. Related information is as follows:

											Fair
		5	Stock	Ex	xercise						value
Type of		]	price	]	price	Price	Option	Expected	Interest	p	er unit
arrangement	Grant date	(in	dollars)	(in	dollars)	volatility	life	dividends	rate	<u>(in</u>	dollars)
Employee	11.6.2015	\$	41.65	\$	41.65	37.63%	10 years	1.5%	1.2936%	\$	13.799
stock options						(Note)					
Employee	10.14.2016		40.55		40.55	37.20%	10 years	1.5%	0.9223%		13.171
stock options						(Note)					

Note: According to daily returns of the Company's stock for the previous year, the annualised volatility were 37.63% and 37.20%, respectively.

#### (15) <u>RETAINED EARNINGS</u>

- A. Pursuant to the amended R.O.C. Company Act, the current year's after-tax earnings should be used initially to cover any accumulated deficit; thereafter 10% of the remaining earnings should be set aside as legal reserve until the balance of legal reserve is equal to that of paid-in capital. The legal reserve shall be exclusively used to cover accumulated deficit, to issue new stocks, or to distribute cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash dividends to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted, provided that the distribution of the reserve is limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the Company's paid-in capital.
- B. According to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, since the Company is in a changeable industry environment and the life cycle of the Company is in a stable growth, the appropriation of earnings should consider fund requirements and capital budget to decide how much earnings will be kept or distributed and how much cash dividends will be distributed. According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, 10% of the annual net income, except for offsetting any loss of prior years and paying all taxes and dues according to laws, after adding items other than net profit after taxes for the year into undistributed surplus earnings of current year, 10% of the remaining shall be set aside as legal reserve. The remaining net income and the unappropriated retained earnings from prior years can be distributed in accordance with a resolution passed during a meeting of the Board of Directors and approved at the stockholders' meeting. Of the amount to be distributed by the Company, stockholders' dividends shall comprise 50% to 100% of the unappropriated retained earnings, and the percentage of cash dividends shall not be less than 30% of dividends distributed.

- C. In accordance with the regulations, the Company shall set aside special reserve for the debit balance on other equity items at the balance sheet date before distributing earnings. When debit balance on other equity items is reversed subsequently, the reversed amount could be included in the distributable earnings. The amounts previously set aside by the Company as special reserve on initial application of IFRSs in accordance with Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-1010012865, dated April 6, 2012, shall be reversed proportionately when the relevant assets are used, disposed of or reclassified subsequently. As of December 31, 2024, the amount of special reserve on initial application of IFRSs provided in accordance with the order from Financial Supervisory Committee was \$22,829.
- D. The Company recognised cash dividends distributed to owners amounting to \$237,222 (\$0.3 (in dollars) per share) and \$284,666 (\$0.36 (in dollars) per share) for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. On February 26, 2025, the Board of Directors proposed for the distribution of cash dividends of \$276,759 (\$0.35 (in dollars) per share) from 2024 earnings.

#### (16) OTHER EQUITY ITEMS

		For the year e	ended December 31	, 20	24
		Un	nrealised gain (loss)	)	
	Curren	cy translation	on valuation		Total
At January 1	(\$	88,156) (\$	97,700)	(\$	185,856)
Revaluation		-	161		161
Currency translation differences - Group		59,518			59,518
At December 31	(\$	28,638) (\$	97,539)	(\$	126,177)
		•	ended December 31		23
	a		realised gain (loss)		m . 1
	Curren	cy translation	on valuation		Total
At January 1	(\$	43,119) (\$	55,057)	(\$	98,176)
Revaluation		- (	42,643)	(	42,643)
Currency translation differences - Group	(	45,037)	<u> </u>	(	45,037)
At December 31	(\$	88,156) (\$	97,700)	( <u>\$</u>	185,856)

#### (17) OPERATING REVENUE

A. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Company derives revenue from the transfer of goods at a point in time and the rendering of services over time in the following major product lines:

		I	njection	Γ	<b>Technical</b>		Other	
For the year ended	API	Product			Service	Operating		
December 31, 2024	Income	Income		Income		Income		Total
Timing of revenue recognition:								
At a point in time	\$ 2,761,020	\$	80,070	\$	-	\$	44,814	\$ 2,885,904
Over time	<u>-</u> _		_		253,152		_	253,152
	\$ 2,761,020	\$	80,070	\$	253,152	\$	44,814	\$ 3,139,056
		I	njection	Γ	Technical		Other	
For the year ended	API		njection Product		Service	C	Other Operating	
For the year ended December 31, 2023	API Income	I	· ·					Total
•		I	Product		Service		perating	Total
December 31, 2023 Timing of revenue		I	Product		Service		perating	Total \$ 2,874,389
December 31, 2023 Timing of revenue recognition:	Income		Product Income	_	Service		perating Income	

B. The Company has recognised contract liabilities and assets.

	December 31, 2024		Decen	nber 31, 2023	<u>January 1, 2023</u>		
Contract assets-current	\$	29,397	\$		\$		
Contract liabilities-current	\$	118,413	\$	87,883	\$	55,582	

C. The revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year amounted to \$56,080 and \$47,253 for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

#### (18) <u>INTEREST INCOME</u>

	Fo	r the years end	ed Dece	mber 31,	
		2024	2023		
Interest income from bank deposits	\$	60,930	\$	53,046	

# (19) OTHER INCOME

		F	For the years end	ed D	ecembe	er 31,
			2024		20	)23
Management service revenue		\$	7,894	\$		9,246
Production capacity subsidy income			1,674			6,337
Others			1,721			3,834
		\$	11,289	\$		19,417
(20) OTHER GAINS AND LOSSES						_
		F	For the years end	ed D	ecembe	er 31,
			2024		20	)23
(Impairment loss) gain on reversal of impairment loss		(\$	1,119)	\$		1
Net currency exchange gain (loss) Net loss on financial assets/liabilities			41,511			(11,071)
at fair value through profit or loss		(	29,294)	(		7,578)
Loss on disposal of property, plant						
and equipment		(	682)			-
Others		(	4,381)	(		6,133)
		\$	6,035	( <u>\$</u>		24,781)
(21) <u>FINANCE COSTS</u>		_				
		<u>F</u>	For the years end	ed D		
			2024		20	)23
Interest expense:						
Interest on lease liabilities		\$	7,292	\$		6,719
(22) <u>EXPENSES BY NATURE</u>						
	·	For the y	vear ended Dece	mber	31, 202	24
	Oper	ating costs	Operating expe	<u>nse</u> s		Total
Employee benefit expenses	\$	540,808	\$ 289,	234	\$	830,042
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		299,120	54,9	960		354,080
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		-	15,	422		15,422
Amortisation		376	5,	618		5,994
	\$	840,304	\$ 365,	234	\$	1,205,538

	For the year ended December 31, 2023								
	Ope	erating costs	Opera	ting expenses		Total			
Employee benefit expenses	\$	510,877	\$	282,000	\$	792,877			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		293,120		51,712		344,832			
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		-		14,045		14,045			
Amortisation		578		2,796		3,374			
	\$	804,575	\$	350,553	\$	1,155,128			

#### (23) EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

	For the year ended December 31, 2024								
	Operating costs C		Oper	ating expenses		Total			
Salaries and wages	\$	455,830	\$	229,723	\$	685,553			
Labor and health insurance expenses		43,613		18,693		62,306			
Pension costs		21,544		9,064		30,608			
Directors' compensation		-		18,733		18,733			
Other personnel expenses		19,821		13,021		32,842			
	\$	540,808	\$	289,234	\$	830,042			

For the year ended December 31, 2023 Operating costs Operating expenses Total \$ Salaries and wages 432,183 \$ 226,406 \$ 658,589 Labor and health insurance expenses 41,798 18,377 60,175 Pension costs 20,773 8,864 29,637 Directors' compensation 16,678 16,678 16,123 11,675 27,798 Other personnel expenses \$ 510,877 \$ 282,000 \$ 792,877

A. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had 765 and 748 employees, including 16 and 15 non-employee directors, respectively.

- B. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the average employee benefit expense were \$1,083 and \$1,059, respectively; while the average wages and salaries were \$915 and \$898, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the average employee benefit expense increased by 1.89%.
- C. Remuneration policy, standards and packages, procedures for determining remuneration and the correlation with operating performance and future risk exposure:
  - (a) Remunerations of directors include reward, transportation allowance, income from professional practice, and earnings distribution. The rewards of directors will be determined by the board of directors, based on authorization by the Company as set in Company rules and regulations, after weighing the degree of their participation in the Company's business operations, the value of their contributions and the rewards of their counterparts in the Company. The distribution of earnings to directors, in accordance with Company rules and regulations, will be carried out after being deliberated by the board of directors and ratified by the shareholders during their meeting.
  - (b) Remunerations of president and vice presidents include regular pay and employee bonus. The regular pay will be determined taking into consideration their contributions to the Company and the average pay level of their respective peers within the Company. The allocation criteria for employee bonus will be based on Company rules and regulations and the allocation will be done after being deliberated by the board of directors and ratified by the shareholders during their meeting.
  - (c) Employees' compensation including salary, bonus and compensation. Salary shall be paid based on the salary ranges for a particular job grade. Bonus is paid by linking with employees' and departments' target achievement and the Company's operating performance. The allocation criteria for employee bonus will be based on the Company's Articles of Incorporation and the allocation will be done after being proposed to and deliberated by the board of directors and reported to the shareholders during their meeting.
  - (d) Related remunerations are to be determined in accordance with the contributions to the Company and the remuneration levels of the Company's peers, and the remuneration figures will be revealed in accordance with related rules and regulations of the law.
- D. According to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, a ratio of distributable profit of the current year, after covering accumulated losses, shall be distributed as employees' compensation and directors' remuneration. The ratio shall not be lower than 2% for employees' compensation and shall not be higher than 2% for directors' remuneration.

E. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, employees' compensation was accrued at \$41,293 and \$34,879, respectively; while directors' remuneration was accrued at \$5,430 and \$4,593, respectively. The aforementioned amounts were recognised in salary expenses. The expenses recognised for each year was accrued based on the earnings of current year and the percentage specified in the Articles of Incorporation of the Company. The actual amount approved at the Board of Directors' meeting for employees' compensation and directors' remuneration for 2023 was \$39,472 which was the same as the estimated amount recognised in the 2023 financial statements. The employees' compensation was distributed in the form of cash for 2023. On February 26, 2025, the Board of Directors resolved to distribute employees' compensation and directors' remuneration of \$41,293 and \$5,430, respectively, and the employees' compensation will be distributed in the form of cash. Information about the appropriation of employees' compensation and directors' remuneration of the Company as resolved by the Board of Directors will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

#### (24) INCOME TAX

#### A. Income tax expense

(a) Components of income tax expense:

	For the years ended December 31,							
		2024		2023				
Current income tax:								
Income tax in the current year	\$	57,383	\$	71,029				
Over provision of prior year's income tax	(	2,967)	(	4,694)				
Total current tax		54,416		66,335				
Deferred income tax:								
Origination and reversal of temporary differences		19,168	(	4,602)				
Income tax expense	\$	73,584	\$	61,733				

(b) The income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income is as follows:

	For t	For the years ended December 31,				
		2024	2023			
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	(\$	107) (\$	84)			

# B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit:

	For the years ended December 31,						
		2024		2023			
Income tax at statutory tax rate	\$	82,587	\$	69,758			
Effect of items disallowed by tax regulation		1,203		2,974			
Effect of investment tax credits	(	7,239)	(	6,305)			
Over provision of prior year's income tax	(	2,967)	(	4,694)			
Income tax expense	\$	73,584	\$	61,733			

C. Amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities as a result of temporary differences are as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2024								
				•	Re	ecognised			
		in other							
			Re	ecognised in	con	nprehensive			
	Ja	anuary 1	pı	ofit or loss		income	De	ecember 31	
Deferred tax assets:				_		_		_	
Temporary differences:									
Unrealised loss on inventory									
market value decline	\$	64,931	(\$	179)	\$	-	\$	64,752	
Unrealised loss on									
components and spare parts									
market value decline		17,345		82		-		17,427	
Investment loss		441,260	(	8,184)		-		433,076	
Pensions		10,903	(	6,288)		107		4,722	
Employee benefits - unused									
compensated absences		5,098	(	1,727)		-		3,371	
Impairment of assets		603		223		-		826	
Unrealised exchange loss		3,697	(	3,697)		-		-	
Unrealised loss on									
financial liabilities		_		245				245	
	\$	543,837	(\$	19,525)	\$	107	\$	524,419	
Deferred tax liabilities:					-				
Temporary differences:									
Unrealised exchange gain	\$	-	(\$	1,304)	\$	-	(\$	1,304)	
Unrealised gain on financial									
assets	(	1,661)		1,661		-		-	
	(\$	1,661)	\$	357	\$		(\$	1,304)	
	\$	542,176	(\$	19,168)	\$	107	\$	523,115	
	÷	, -	`=		÷		÷	, -	

	For the year ended December 31, 2023									
	Recognised									
					j					
			Re	cognised in	com	prehensive				
	_Ja	anuary 1	pr	ofit or loss		income	De	cember 31		
Deferred tax assets:										
Temporary differences:										
Unrealised loss on inventory										
market value decline	\$	60,281	\$	4,650	\$	-	\$	64,931		
Unrealised loss on										
components and spare parts										
market value decline		16,917		428		-		17,345		
Investment loss		439,499		1,761		-		441,260		
Pensions		14,899	(	4,080)		84		10,903		
Employee benefits - unused										
compensated absences		4,715		383		-		5,098		
Impairment of assets		603		-		-		603		
Unrealised exchange loss		504		3,193		-		3,697		
Unrealised loss on										
financial liabilities		72	(	72)		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		
	\$	537,490	\$	6,263	\$	84	\$	543,837		
Deferred tax liabilities:										
Temporary differences:										
Unrealised gain on financial										
assets	\$		(\$	1,661)	\$		(\$	1,661)		
	\$	537,490	\$	4,602	\$	84	\$	542,176		

D. The Company's income tax returns through 2022 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority, and there were no disputes existing between the Company and the Authority as of February 26, 2025.

### (25) EARNINGS PER SHARE ("EPS")

	For the year ended December 31, 2024							
			Weighted average number of shares outstanding		EPS			
	Amo	unt after tax	(shares in thousands)	(ir	n dollars)			
Basic earnings per share								
Profit attributable to ordinary								
stockholders	\$	339,350	790,739	\$	0.43			
Diluted earnings per share								
Profit attributable to ordinary stockholders	\$	339,350	790,739					
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares								
Employees' stock options		-	-					
Employees' compensation		_	2,132					
Profit attributable to ordinary stockholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive								
potential ordinary shares	\$	339,350	792,871	\$	0.43			
			1.15 1.21.202					
	-	For the	e year ended December 31, 202	.3				
			Weighted average number of		EDC			
	Δто	unt after tax	shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	(ir	EPS n dollars)			
Basic earnings per share	Allo	unt after tax	(shares in thousands)	(11	i donais)			
Profit attributable to ordinary								
stockholders	\$	287,056	790,739	\$	0.36			
Diluted earnings per share								
Profit attributable to ordinary stockholders	\$	287,056	790,739					
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	Ψ	201,030	170,137					
Employees' stock options		-	-					
Employees' compensation			1,589					
Profit attributable to ordinary stockholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive								
potential ordinary shares	\$	287,056	792,328	\$	0.36			

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, some abovementioned stock options issued are anti-dilutive, therefore they were not included in the EPS calculation.

## (26) SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

### A. Investing activities with partial cash payments

	For the years ended December 31,					
		2024		2023		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	\$	55,525	\$	85,207		
Add: Beginning balance of payable on equipment (listed as "Other payables")		48,123		31,240		
Less: Ending balance of payable on equipment (listed as "Other payables")	(	17,683)	(	48,123)		
Cash paid for acquisition of property,						
plant and equipment	\$	85,965	\$	68,324		
		For the years end	led D	December 31,		
		2024		2023		
Purchase of prepayments for equipment	\$	155,508	\$	114,396		
Less: Ending balance of payable on						
equipment (listed as "Other payables")	(	51,251)		<u>-</u>		
Cash paid for prepayment for equipment	\$	104,257	\$	114,396		

## B. Investing and operating activities with no cash flow effects:

	For the years ended December 31,							
	2024			2023				
Inventory reclassified to prepayments	\$	632	\$					
Prepayments for equipment reclassified to property, plant and equipment	\$	119,034	\$	129,890				

## (27) CHANGES IN LIABILITIES FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

For the year ended		Lease	Guarantee deposits		Guarantee deposits			Liabilities from
December 31, 2024		liabilities		received	fir	nancing activities-gross		
At January 1, 2024	\$	587,787	\$	-	\$	587,787		
Changes in cash flow from								
financing activities	(	12,472)		1,628	(	10,844)		
Changes in other non-cash								
items		64,665		_		64,665		
At December 31, 2024	\$	639,980	\$	1,628	\$	641,608		
For the year ended		Lease	Gu	arantee deposits		Liabilities from		
December 31, 2023		liabilities		received	fir	nancing activities-gross		
At January 1, 2023	\$	599,074	\$	1,378	\$	600,452		
Changes in cash flow from								
financing activities	(	11,287)	(	1,378)	(	12,665)		
At December 31, 2023	\$	587,787	\$	_	\$	587,787		

#### 7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Parent and ultimate controlling party

The ultimate parent and ultimate controlling party of the Company is Uni-President Enterprises Corp.

(2) Names of related parties and relationship

Relationship with the Company
Ultimate parent company
Subsidary
Subsidary
Subsidary
Associate of ultimate parent company

#### (3) Significant transactions and balances with related parties

#### A. Operating revenue

	For the years ended December 31,				
		2024		2023	
SciAnda (Changshu) Pharmaceuticals, Ltd. SciAnda Shanghai Biochemical Technology,	\$	9,560	\$	473	
Ltd.		34		33,304	
	\$	9,594	\$	33,777	

The sales prices and credit terms to related parties were the same with third parties. Collections are made in 90 days after acceptance.

### B. Purchases

For the years ended December 31,					
	2024	2023			
\$	408,920	\$	469,392		
	249		_		
\$	409,169	\$	469,392		
	\$ \$	2024 \$ 408,920 249	\$ 408,920 \$ 249		

The purchase prices and payment terms from related parties were the same with third parties. Payments are made in 90 days after acceptance.

# C. Other expenses

	For the years ended December 31,				
	2024		2023		
Management service fees:					
— Subsidiaries	\$	12,859	\$	13,234	
—Ultimate parent company		1,963		2,410	
<ul> <li>Associates of ultimate parent company</li> </ul>		1,967		1,992	
	\$	16,789	\$	17,636	
Rent expenses					
<ul> <li>Associates of ultimate parent company</li> </ul>	\$	3,688	\$	2,928	
D. Other revenue					
	Fo	r the years end	led Dece	mber 31,	
		2024		2023	
Management consultancy revenue:					
— Subsidiaries	\$	7,894	\$	9,246	
E. Other receivables					
	Decem	ber 31, 2024	Decem	ber 31, 2023	
SciAnda (Changshu) Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.	\$	3,720	\$	2,960	
F. Accounts payable					
	Decem	ber 31, 2024	Decem	ber 31, 2023	
SciAnda (Changshu) Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.	\$	31,261	\$	43,283	
G. Other payables					
	Decem	ber 31, 2024	Decem	ber 31, 2023	
Subsidiaries	\$	6,103	\$	838	
Associates of ultimate parent company	<del></del>	2,111	<del> </del>	1,899	
	<u>\$</u>	8,214	\$	2,737	
H. <u>Property transaction</u>					
	Fo	r the years end	led Dece	•	
		2024		2023	
Acquisition of plant, propety and equipment	ф	2	Ф		
<ul><li>Ultimate parent company</li><li>Associates of ultimate parent company</li></ul>	\$	2 1,017	\$	-	
Associates of unmate parent company	\$	1,017	\$		
	-	-,>	-		

#### I. Endorsements and guarantees provided to related parties

Endorsement and guarantees provided by the Company to subsidiaries are as follows:

Nature		Decer	nber 31, 2024	December 31, 2023		
SciAnda (Changshu)	Financial gurantee	\$	179,661	\$	302,725	
Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.						

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the actual drawn amount guaranteed by the Company to the subsidiary was \$-.

#### (4) Key management compensation

	For the years ended December 31,				
		2024	2023		
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	\$	53,463	\$	51,354	
Post-employment benefits		555		641	
Termination beneffits		1,596		1,540	
	\$	55,614	\$	53,535	

#### 8. PLEDGED ASSETS

Details of the Company's assets pledged as collateral are as follows:

Assets	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023		Purpose of collateral
					Performance guarantee,
					customs duty and
Pledged time deposits (Note)	\$	30,940	\$	30,940	guarantee for credit card

Note: Listed as 'Other financial assets - non-current'.

# 9. <u>SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNISED CONTRACT</u> <u>COMMITMENTS</u>

- (1) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company's unused letters of credit amounted to \$- and \$4,597, respectively.
- (2) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company's remaining balance due for construction in progress and prepayments for equipment was \$440 and \$-, respectively.
- (3) Information about endorsement and guarantee to others is provided in Note 7(3) I.

#### 10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

#### 11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

The Board of Directors resolved to subscribe to the private placement of common shares of Handa Pharmaceuticals, Inc., in accordance with the guidelines for the handling of securities by publicly listed companies on December 19, 2024. In February 2025, the Company will subscribe to 17 million shares, with a total subscription amount of \$1,156,000. After the capital increase, the Company will acquire a 10.74% equity stake in Handa Pharmaceuticals, Inc..

#### 12. OTHERS

#### (1) Capital management

The Company's objectives on managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders, to maintain an optimal capital structure, to reduce the cost of capital and to maintain an adequate capital structure to enable the expansion and enhancement of equipment. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return of capital to shareholders, and issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debts.

#### (2) Financial instruments

#### A. Financial instruments

For details of the Company's financial instruments by category, refer to Note 6.

#### B. Risk management policies

- (a) The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.
- (b)The Company's treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks closely with the Company's operating units. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas and matters, such as use of derivative financial instruments and investment of excess liquidity.
- (c)Information about derivative financial instruments that are used to hedge financial risk are provided in Note 6(2).

#### C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

#### (a) Market risk

#### I. Foreign exchange rate risk

- (i) The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from the transations of the Company used in various functional currency, primarily with respect to USD. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognised assets and liabilities.
- (ii) To manage its foreign exchange risk arising from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities, the Company is required to hedge its foreign exchange risk exposure using forward foreign exchange contracts. However, the Company does not adopt hedging accounting. Details of financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are provided in Note 6(2).
- (iii) The Company's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations (the Company's functional currency: NTD). The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

	December 31, 2024							
	Foreign	В	ook value					
	amount (in	thousands)	Exchange rate	(NTD)				
(Foreign currency					_			
functional currency)								
Financial assets								
Monetary items								
USD:NTD	\$	19,124	32.79	\$	627,076			
CNY:NTD		8,827	4.492		39,651			
Financial liabilities								
Monetary items								
USD:NTD		1,672	32.79		54,825			
GBP:NTD		173	41.19		7,126			
CNY:NTD		1,319	4.492		5,925			
EUR:NTD		48	34.14		1,639			
JPY:NTD		5,264	0.210		1,105			
		Dece	mber 31, 2023					
	Foreign	currency		В	ook value			
	_	thousands)	Exchange rate	(NTD)				
(Foreign currency					,			
functional currency)								
Financial assets								
Monetary items								
USD:NTD	\$	25,330	30.71	\$	777,884			
CNY:NTD		8,780	4.325		37,974			
Financial liabilities								
Monetary items								
USD:NTD		2,125	30.71		65,259			
CHF:NTD		132	36.49		4,817			

- (iv)As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, if the NTD:USD exchange rate appreciates/depreciates by 5% with all other factors remaining constant, the effect on the Company's net profit after tax for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 would increase/decrease by \$22,890 and \$28,505, respectively. If the exchange rate of NTD to other currencies had appreciated/depreciated by 5% with all other factors remaining constant, the effect on the Company's net profit after tax for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 is immaterial.
- (v)Total exchange gain (loss) including realised and unrealised arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Company for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 amounted to \$41,511 and (\$11,071), respectively.

#### II. Price risk

The Company's equity securities, which are exposed to price risk, are the held financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Company diversifies its portfolio and set stop-loss amounts for these instruments. The Company expects no significant market risk.

#### (b) Credit risk

- I. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Company arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. The main factor is that counterparties could not repay in full the accounts receivable based on the agreed terms.
- II. The Company manages its credit risk taking into consideration the entire Company's concern. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with a minimum rating of 'A' are accepted. According to the Company's credit policy, the Company is responsible for managing and analysing the credit risk for each of the new clients before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the Board of Directors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.
- III. The Company adopts the following assumption under IFRS 9: If the contract payments were past due over 30 days based on the terms, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition.
- IV. The Company manages its credit risk, whereby if the contract payments are past due over 180 days based on the terms, there has been impairment.
- V. The Company classifies customers' accounts receivable in accordance with credit rating of customer and credit risk on trade. The Company applies the simplified approach using the provision matrix to estimate expected credit loss, and use the forecastability to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of accounts receivable. Movements in relation to the Company applying the simplified approach to provide loss allowance for accounts receivable are as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,						
At January 1		2023					
	\$	80	\$	80			
Expected credit losses		1,814					
At December 31	\$	1,894	\$	80			

#### (c) Liquidity risk

- I. Cash flow forecasting is performed by the Company's treasury department which monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the Company does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities.
- II. The Company has undrawn borrowing facilities amounting to \$3,212,045 and \$3,128,200 as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.
- III. The following table comprises the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities and derivative financial liabilities with gross-amount settlement that are grouped by their maturity. Non-derivative financial liabilities are analysed from the balance sheet date to the contract maturity date, and derivative financial liabilities are analysed from the balance sheet date to the expected maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

			Between 1		Between 2		More than	
December 31, 2024	Less tha	an 1 year	and 2 year	`S	and 5 y	ears	5	years
Non-derivative financial								
liabilities:								
Notes payable	\$	1,211	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Accounts payable		51,840		-		-		-
Accounts payable - related								
parties		31,261		-		-		-
Other payables	<i>(</i>	362,560		-		-		-
Lease liabilities		19,764	19,42	22	55,	,195	7	17,529
Deposits received		-	1,62	28		-		-
Derivative financial liabilities:								
Forward exchange contracts		1,225		-		-		-
			Between	1	Betwe	en 2	Mo	re than
December 31, 2023	Less tha	ın 1 year	and 2 year	'S	and 5 y	ears	5	years
Non-derivative financial								
liabilities:								
Notes payable	\$	1,178	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Accounts payable		68,363		-		-		-
Accounts payable - related parties		43,283		-		-		-
Other payables	2	328,527		-		-		-
Lease liabilities		17,664	16,64	40	49,	,921	6	65,614

#### (3) Fair value information

- A. The different levels that the inputs to valuation techniques are used to measure fair value of financial and non-financial instruments have been defined as follows:
  - Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. A market is regarded as active where a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.
  - Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. The fair value of the Company's investment in foreign exchange contracts is included in Level 2.
  - Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. The fair value of the Company's investment in equity investment without active market is included in Level 3.
- B. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other receivables (including related parties), guarantee deposits paid, other financial assets - non-current, notes payable, accounts payable (including related parties), other payables and guarantee deposits received are approximate to their fair values.

C. The related information on financial instruments measured at fair value by level on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities are as follows:

December 31, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through				
other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	\$ 70,134	\$ 70,134
Liabilities:				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial liabilities at fair value through				
profit or loss				
Derivative insrtuments	\$ -	\$ 1,225	\$ -	\$ 1,225
December 31, 2023	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through				
profit or loss				
Derivative instruments	\$ -	\$ 8,304	\$ -	\$ 8,304
Financial assets at fair value through				
other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 69,973	\$ 69,973

- D. The methods and assumptions the Company used to measure fair value are as follows:
  - (a)The fair value of financial instruments is measured by using valuation techniques or by reference to counterparty quotes. The fair value of financial instruments measured by using valuation techniques can be referred to current fair value of instruments with similar terms and characteristics in substance, discounted cash flow method or other valuation methods, including calculated by applying model using market information available at the consolidated balance sheet date.
  - (b) When assessing non-standard and low-complexity financial instruments, for example, debt instruments without active market, interest rate swap contracts, foreign exchange swap contracts and options, the Company adopts valuation technique that is widely used by market participants. The inputs used in the valuation method to measure these financial instruments are normally observable in the market.
  - (c)Forward foreign exchange contracts are usually valued based on the current forward exchange
- E. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, there was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2.
- F. The following chart is the movement of Level 3 for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023:

		For the years end	December 31,	
		2024		2023
	<u>Equi</u>	ty instrument		Equity instrument
At January 1	\$	69,973	\$	112,616
Gain (loss) recognised in other comprehensive income (loss)		161	(_	42,643)
At December 31	\$	70,134	\$	69,973

- G. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, there was no transfer in (out) Level 3.
- H. The Company's valuation procedures for fair value measurements is categorised within Level 3, which is to verify independent fair value of financial instruments. Such assessment is to ensure the valuation results are reasonable by applying independent information to make results close to current market conditions, confirming the resource of information is independent, reliable and in line with other resources and represented as the exercisable price, and frequently assess to make any other necessary adjustments to the fair value.

I. The following is the qualitative information of significant unobservable inputs and sensitivity analysis of changes in significant unobservable inputs to valuation model used in Level 3 fair value measurement:

			Significant	Range	Relationship
	Fair value at	Valuation	unobservable	(weighted	of inputs to
	December 31, 2024	technique	input	average)	fair value
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Unlisted shares	\$ 70,134	Net asset	Not applicable	50%	The higher the net
		value			asset value, the
					higher the fair value
			Significant	Range	Relationship
	Fair value at	Valuation	unobservable	(weighted	of inputs to
	December 31, 2023	technique	input	average)	fair value
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Unlisted shares	\$ 69,973	Net asset value	Not applicable	50%	The higher the net asset value, the higher the fair value

J. The Company has carefully assessed the valuation models and assumptions used to measure fair value. However, use of different valuation models or assumptions may result in different measurement. If the net assets value increased or decreased by 1% for Level 3, however, the effect on other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 is immaterial.

#### 13. <u>SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES</u>

According to current regulatory requirements, the Company is only required to disclose the information for the year ended December 31, 2024.

#### (1) Significant transactions information

- A. Loans to others: None.
- B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: Refer to table 1.
- C. Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Refer to table 2.
- D. Acquisition or sale of the same security with the accumulated cost exceeding \$300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital: None.
- E. Acquisition of real estate reaching \$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
- F. Disposal of real estate reaching \$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
- G. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Refer to table 3.
- H. Receivables from related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
- I. Trading in derivative instruments undertaken during the reporting periods: Refer to Note 6(2) FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS.

J. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods: Refer to table 4.

#### (2) <u>Information on investees</u>

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China): Refer to table 5.

#### (3) <u>Information on investments in Mainland China</u>

- A. General information: Refer to table 6.
- B. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area: Refer to table 1 and 4.

#### (4) Major shareholders information

Major shareholders information: Refer to table 7.

#### 14. <u>SEGMENT INFORMATION</u>

Not applicable.

# SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD. STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS DECEMBER 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Items	Description	Amount		
Cash:				
Cash on hand		\$	47	
Checking accounts			274	
Demand deposits - New Taiwan dollar			31,370	
—Foreign Currency	Including USD\$1,137 thousand @32.79		37,277	
	Other foreign currency deposits		504	
			69,472	
Cash Equivalents:				
Time deposits – New Taiwan dollar	Maturity date: February 10, 2025 to November 4, 2025			
	Interest rates: 0.545% ~1.73%		3,748,500	
—Foreign currency	Including USD\$2,600 thousand @32.79			
	Maturity date: January 9, 2025			
	Interest rate: 4.36%		85,241	
Bills under repurchase agreements	Maturity date: January 2, 2025 to January 9, 2025			
	Interest rate: 1.4%		165,000	
			3,998,741	
		\$	4,068,213	

# SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET DECEMBER 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Client Name	Description		Amount	Footnote	
Client A	Accounts receivable	\$	98,838	_	
Client B	"		69,884	_	
Client C	"		55,066	_	
Client D	"		43,950	_	
Client E	"		39,290	_	
Client F	"		34,607	_	
Client G	"		33,482	_	
Client H	"		33,410	_	
Client I	"		31,114	_	
Others (individually less than 5%)	"		143,537	_	
			583,178		
Less: Loss allowance		(	1,894)		
		\$	581,284		

### SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD. STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES DECEMBER 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Items		Cost	 Net realisable value	Footnote
Raw materials	\$	353,857	\$ 349,434	(Note)
Supplies		44,897	44,476	"
Work in process		550,329	731,374	"
Finished goods		887,560	 1,701,305	"
		1,836,643	\$ 2,826,589	
Less: Allowance for market price decline	(	323,756)		
	\$	1,512,887		

Note: Refer to Note 4(11) for the method used in determining net realisable value.

# SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR UNDER EQUITY METHOD FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Beginning ba	lance	Increases		Enc	ling balance		Market value or	net assets value		
	Number of shares		Number of shares		Number of shares			Unit Price			
Investees	(in thousands)	Amount	(in thousands)	Amount	(in thousands)	Ownership	Amount	(in dollars)	Total amount	Collateral	Footnote
SPT International, Ltd.	118,525 \$	1,455,447	- \$	100,409	118,525	100.00% \$	1,555,856 \$	13.78	\$ 1,632,750	None	_
ScinoPharm Singapore Pte Ltd.		189	<u> </u>	31	<u> </u>	100.00%	220	109,793	220	"	_
	118,525 \$	1,455,636	- \$	100,440	118,525	<u>\$</u>	1,556,076		\$ 1,632,970		

# SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - COST FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Refer to Note 6(7).

### SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - ACCUMULATED **DEPRECIATION**

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Refer to Note 6(7) for account details and Note 4(13) for the depreciation methods and useful lives of each category.

# SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS - COST FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Items	Beginning balance		Increases		Decreases			Ending balance	Footnote
Land	\$	636,234	\$	61,985	\$	-	\$	698,219	_
Buildings and structures		2,686		2,680	(	2,686)		2,680	_
	\$	638,920	\$	64,665	(\$	2,686)	\$	700,899	

## SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS - ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Items	Begini	ning balance	Increases		De	ecreases	Endi	ng balance	Footnote
Land Buildings and	\$	64,624	\$	14,080	\$	-	\$	78,704	_
structures		1,679		1,342	(	2,686)		335	_
	\$	66,303	\$	15,422	( <u>\$</u>	2,686)	\$	79,039	

# SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN DEFERRED INCOME TAX ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Refer to Note 6(24).

# SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN PREPAYMENTS FOR EQUIPMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Item	Beginning balance			Increase		Reclassifications	Ending balance	
Prepayments for equipment	\$	113,503	\$	155,508	(\$	119,034)	\$	149,977

# SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD. STATEMENT OF CONTRACT LIABILITIES - CURRENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

Client Name	Description	 Amount	Footnote	
Company A	Advance sales receipts	\$ 32,560	_	
Company B	"	19,854	_	
Company C	"	18,973	_	
Company D	"	13,974	_	
Company E	"	13,163	_	
Others (individually less than 5%)	"	 19,889	_	
·		\$ 118,413		

# SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD. STATEMENT OF OTHER PAYABLES DECEMBER 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Refer to Note 6(10).

# SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD. STATEMENT OF LEASE LIABILITIES - NON-CURRENT DECEMBER 31, 2024

Items	Description	Lease period	Discount rate		Amount
Land Buildings and	_	March, 2018 to December, 2068	1.79%	\$	637,629
structures	_	October, 2024 to October, 2026			2,351
					639,980
			Less: Current portion	()	19,638)
				\$	620,342

# SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD. STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

Items	Quantity		Amount	Footnote
API	33,796 KG	\$	2,789,223	_
Injection product	50,801 package		80,070	_
Technical services			253,310	_
Other operating revenue			44,814	_
			3,167,417	
Less: Sales returns and discounts		(	28,361)	
Operating revenue		\$	3,139,056	

# SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD. STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

Items	Amount
Raw materials, beginning of year	\$ 329,829
Add: Raw materials purchased	789,976
Less: Losses on scrap inventory	( 977)
Losses on physical inventory	( 104)
Transferred to expenses	( 4,418)
Line validation input reclassified to deferred expenses	( 3,826)
Sale of raw materials	( 8,713)
Raw materials, end of year	(353,857)
Raw materials used during the year	747,910
Supplies, beginning of year	37,115
Add: Supplies purchased	28,035
Less: Losses on physical inventory	( 13)
Transferred to expenses	( 1,169)
Line validation input reclassified to deferred expenses	( 1,698)
Supplies, end of year	(44,897)
Supplies used during the year	17,373
Direct labor	235,039
Manufacturing expenses	998,576
Less: Under applied manufacturing overhead	( 324,834)
Line validation input reclassified to deferred expenses	(79,538)
Manufacturing cost	1,594,526
Work in process, beginning of year	485,516
Add: Work in process purchased	80,471
Less: Losses on scrap inventory	( 17,758)
Losses on physical inventory	( 38)
Transferred to expenses	( 8,022)
Sale of work in process	( 12,628)
Work in process, end of year	(550,329)
Cost of finished goods	1,571,738

# SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD. STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

Items		Amount
Finished goods, beginning of year	\$	842,265
Add: Finished goods purchased		167,866
Less: Losses on scrap inventory	(	23,111)
Losses on physical inventory	(	655)
Transferred to expenses	(	158,910)
Finished goods, end of year	(	887,560)
Cost of goods manufactured and sold		1,511,633
Sale of raw materials		8,713
Sale of supplies		12,628
Sale of work in process		1,532,974
Cost of goods sold		41,846
Losses on scrap inventory		810
Under applied manufacturing overhead		324,834
Reversal of allowance for inventory market price decline	(	897)
Revenue from sale of scraps	(	1,836)
Cost of sales		1,897,731
Technical service cost		104,475
Operating cost	<u>\$</u>	2,002,206

# SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD. STATEMENT OF MANUFACTURING EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

Items	Amount	_Footnote_
Depreciation	\$ 296,588	_
Salaries and wages	234,004	_
Utilities expense	152,026	_
Repair and maintenance expense	80,369	_
Others (individually less than 5%)	235,589	_
	\$ 998,576	

# SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD. STATEMENT OF TECHNICAL SERVICE COST FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

Items		Footnote	
Outsourcing pharmaceutical R&D expenses	\$	58,134	_
Salaries and wages		8,331	_
Depreciation		2,532	_
Others (individually less than 5%)		35,478	_
	\$	104,475	

# SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD. STATEMENT OF SELLING EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

Items	 Amount	<u>Footnote</u>
Salaries and wages	\$ 46,564	_
Commission expense	25,661	_
Freight	23,418	_
Outsourced service fee	19,418	_
Advertising expense	10,071	_
Others (individually less than 5%)	 20,316	_
	\$ 145,448	

# SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD. STATEMENT OF GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

Items		Footnote	
Salaries and wages	\$	92,899	_
Depreciation		40,184	_
Insurance expense		24,776	_
Repair and maintenance expense		17,435	_
Professional service fee		17,176	_
Others (individually less than 5%)		100,126	_
	\$	292,596	

# SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD. STATEMENT OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

Items		Amount	Footnote
Research expense	\$	190,796	_
Salaries and wages		99,324	_
Depreciation		30,180	_
Others (individually less than 5%)		75,642	_
	<u>\$</u>	395,942	

# SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.

# STATEMENT OF EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION BY FUNCTION FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Refer to Notes 6(22) and 6(23).

#### Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others

#### For the year ended December 31, 2024

Expressed in thousands of NTD

Table 1

														Ra	itio of							
		Party be	ing											accu	mulated							
		endorsed/gua	aranteed											endo	rsement/							
					Limit on	N	Maximum	(	Outstanding					gua	rantee		Ceiling on					
			Relationship	er	dorsements/	O	utstanding	e	endorsement/			Am	ount of	amou	nt to net	te	otal amount of	Provis	sion of	Provision of	Provision of	
			with the		guarantees	en	dorsement/		guarantee			endor	sements/	asset	value of	6	endorsements/	endorse	ments/g	endorsements/g	endorsements/g	
			endorser/	pı	ovided for a	٤	guarantee		amount at			gua	rantees	the e	ndorser/		guarantees	uarant	ees by	uarantees by	uarantees to the	
	Endorser/		guarantor	5	ingle party	am	ount during	Γ	December 31,	Actı	ıal amount	secu	red with	gua	rantor		provided	parent c	ompany	subsidiary to	party in	
Number	guarantor	Company name	(Note 1)		(Note 2)		the year		2024	dra	wn down	col	lateral	cor	npany		(Note 2)	to sub	sidiary	parent company	Mainland China	Footnote
0	ScinoPharm	SciAnda	1	\$	10,525,804	\$	483,238	\$	179,661	\$	-	\$	-		1.71%	\$	10,525,804	-	Y	N	<u> </u>	
	Taiwan,	(Changshu)																				
	Ltd.	Pharmaceuticals,																				
		Ltd.																				

Note 1: The following code represents the relationship with the Company:

1.A company in which the Company directly and indirectly holds over 50% of the voting shares.

Note 2: 1. The limit of total amount of endorsement is 50% of the Company's net worth, for 100% directly or indirectly owned subsidiaries, the maximum amount is 100% of its net worth.

The limit of total amount of the Group's endorsement and guarantee is 100% of the Group's net worth.

2. For any endorsement or guarantee provided by the Company due to business dealings, the amount of endorsement or guarantees shall be limited to the business dealing amount of the most recent year or the current year. The business dealing amount is product purchase or sale amount between the entities, whichever is higher.

Note 3: The numbers in the table that involves foreign currencies are expressed in New Taiwan Dollars according to the exchange rate posted on the date of the financial statements (CNY:NTD 1:32.79).

# Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)

#### December 31, 2024

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD

		Relationship with the	General	As of December 31, 2024						
Securities held by	Marketable securities	securities issuer	ledger account	Number of shares	Book value	Ownership (%)	Fair value	Footnote		
	Stocks:									
ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.	Tanvex Biologics, Inc.	The Company is a director of Tanvex Biologics, Inc.	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	28,800,000 \$	70,134	16.84% \$	70,134	_		
	SYNGEN, INC.	_	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	245,000	-	7.40%	-	_		

# Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more

# For the year ended December 31, 2024

Table 3 Expressed in thousands of NTD

#### Differences in transaction terms

# compared to third party

						Transaction			transac	ctions		Notes/accounts	receivable (payable)	
Purchaser/seller	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Purchases (sales)	)	Amount	Percentage of total purchases (sales)	Credit term	Unit p	rice	Credit term		Balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	Footnote
ScinoPharmTaiwan, Ltd.	SciAnda (Changshu) Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.	Subsidary	Purchases	\$	408,920	42%	Closes its accounts 90 days from the end of each month	\$	-	-	(\$	31,043)	(37%)	_
SciAnda (Changshu) Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.	ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.	The Company	(Sales)	(	408,920)	(59%)	Closes its accounts 90 days from the end of each month		-	_		31,043	58%	_

#### Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting period

#### For the year ended December 31, 2024

Transaction

Table 4 Expressed in thousands of NTD

				Transactions									
Number (Note 2)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 3)	General ledger account		Amount	Transaction terms	Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 4)					
0	ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.	SciAnda (Changshu) Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.	1	Purchases	\$	408,920	Closes its accounts 90 days from the end of each month	12%					
			1	Accounts payable		31,261	_	0%					
			1	Endorsements and guarantees		179,661	_	2%					
		SciAnda Shanghai Biochemical Technology, Ltd.	1	Management service fee		12,361	_	0%					

- Note 1: Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods are not disclosed since these were corresponding transactions. Only transactions over NT\$10 million are material.
- Note 2: The numbers filled in for the transaction company in respect of inter-company transactions are as follows:
  - (1) Parent company is '0'.
  - (2) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from '1'.
- Note 3: Relationship between transaction company and counterparty is classified into the following three categories:
  - (1) Parent company to subsidiary.
  - (2) Subsidiary to parent company.
  - (3) Subsidiary to subsidiary.
- Note 4: Regarding percentage of transaction amount to consolidated total operating revenues or total assets, it is computed based on period-end balance of transaction to consolidated total assets for balance sheet accounts and based on accumulated transaction amount for the period to consolidated total operating revenues for income statement accounts.
- Note 5: The numbers in the table that involves foreign currencies are expressed in New Taiwan Dollars according to the exchange rate posted on the date of the financial statements (CNY:NTD 1:4.492 ; USD:NTD 1:32.79).

# Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China)

# For the year ended December 31, 2024

Table 5

Expressed in thousands of NTD

			Main business activities	Initial inve	stment amount	Shares held	as at December 31	1, 2024	Net profit of the investee for the	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company	
Investor	Investee	Location		Balance as at December 31, 2024	Balance as at December 31, 2023	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value	year ended December 31, 2024	for the year ended December 31, 2024	Footnote
ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.	SPT International, Ltd.	Tortola, British Virgin Islands	Professional investment	\$ 3,614,58	5 \$ 3,614,585	118,524,644	100.00	\$ 1,555,856 \$	33,488	\$ 40,892	Subsidiary
	ScinoPharm Singapore Pte Ltd.	Singapore	Professional investment			2	100.00	220	30	30	Subsidiary

### Information on investments in Mainland China – Basic information

### For the year ended December 31, 2024

Table 6 Expressed in thousands of NTD

					rei	Accumulated amount of mittance from Taiwan to		Mainla Amount in for the	and Ch	ed back ended December	A	Accumulated amount	N	et income of	Ownership held by	Investment income recognised by the Company for		Book value of	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to	
					M	ainland China	ъ.	. 1.				Taiwan to	inv	vestee for the	the Company	the year ended	i	investments in	Taiwan as of	
Investee in Mainland China	Main business activities	Pa	iid-in capital	Investment method	as	of January 1, 2024	Mainlan	ted to d China	Re	emitted back to Taiwan		Mainland China as of December 31, 2024		year ended ember 31, 2024	(direct or indirect)	December 31, 2024 ( Note 2 )		inland China as of ecember 31, 2024	December 31, 2024	Footnote
SciAnda (Changshu) Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.	Research, development, and manufacture of API and new drugs, sale of produced products, etc.	\$	3,819,453	(Note 1)	\$	3,810,418	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,810,418	\$	31,812	100%	\$ 31,812	\$	1,608,327	-	Subsidary
SciAnda Shanghai Biochemical Technology, Ltd.	Import, export and sales of API and intermediates, etc.		39,342	(Note 1)		39,342		-		-		39,342		1,539	100%	1,539		21,159	-	Subsidary

	emittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2024	the Invest	ent amount approved by ment Commission of the y of Economic Affairs (MOEA)	China impose	estments in Mainland ed by the Investment of MOEA (Note 3)
ScinoPharm \$	3,889,891	\$	3,889,891	\$	6,315,482

Note 1: Indirect investment in Mainland China through company set up in a third region, SPT International, Ltd.

Note 2: The investment income recognized by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2024 was based on audited financial statements of investee companies as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Note 3: The ceiling amount is 60% of the higher of net worth or consolidated net worth.

Note 4: The numbers in the table that involves foreign currencies are expressed in New Taiwan Dollars according to the exchange rate posted on the date of the financial statements (USD:NTD 1:32.79).

#### Major shareholders information

#### December 31, 2024

Table 7

#### Number of shares

Name of the key shareholder	Common stock	Preferred stock	Ownership (%)	Footnote
Uni-President Enterprises Corp.	299,968,639	_	37.94%	_
National Development Fund, Executive Yuan	109,539,014	_	13.85%	_

Note: The major shareholders information was derived from the data that the Company issued common shares (including treasury shares) and preference shares in dematerialised form which were registered and held by the shareholders above 5% on the last operating date of each quarter and was calculated by Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation.

The share capital which was recorded in the financial statements is different from the actual number of shares issued in dematerialised form because of the difference in the calculation basis.