

PHARMOSA BIOPHARM INC.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’
REPORT
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of PHARMOSA BIOPHARM INC.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only balance sheets of PHARMOSA BIOPHARM INC. as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, 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 PHARMOSA BIOPHARM INC. as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, 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 *Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of PHARMOSA BIOPHARM INC. in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. 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 parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025. 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.

Key audit matter for the Company's 2025 parent company only financial statements is stated as follows:

Impairment assessment of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets

Refer to Note 4(15) for accounting policy on impairment of non-financial assets, Note 5(2) for uncertainty of accounting estimates and assumptions in relation to property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets, Note 6(6) for details of property, plant and equipment, and Note 6(7) for details of right-of-use assets.

As of December 31, 2025, the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets of PHARMOSA BIOPHARM INC. amounted to \$458,667 thousand, constituting 26% of total assets. As PHARMOSA BIOPHARM INC. is primarily engaged in the development of sustained-release dosage forms and drug-device combination products, the acquired property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets are mainly used for research and development activities and future manufacturing purposes.

As of the balance sheet date, PHARMOSA BIOPHARM INC. assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets based on both internal and external information. If any such indicators exist, management evaluates whether the carrying amounts of the assets may be impaired by estimating their fair values or recoverable amounts.

In our audit, we considered that management's judgments in identifying indicators of impairment and the assumptions and data used in estimating the recoverable amounts have a significant impact on the impairment assessment of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets. Accordingly, we regarded the impairment assessment of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets as one of the key audit matters.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures on the above key audit matter:

1. Reviewed the impairment indicator assessment prepared by management and evaluated the reasonableness of the information used in assessing the indicators of impairment.
2. Discussed with management the actual progress of major research and development projects and assessed the feasibility of PHARMOSA BIOPHARM INC.'s future operating plans.
3. Evaluated the reasonableness of significant assumptions adopted by management, including the estimated future cash flows.
4. Assessed whether the fair values (derived from discounted estimated cash flows of major equipment and assets) exceeded their carrying amounts.

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 PHARMOSA BIOPHARM INC.'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 PHARMOSA BIOPHARM INC. or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those charged with governance, including audit committee, are responsible for overseeing PHARMOSA BIOPHARM INC.'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 PHARMOSA BIOPHARM INC.'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 PHARMOSA BIOPHARM INC.'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 PHARMOSA BIOPHARM INC. 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 entities or business activities within PHARMOSA BIOPHARM INC. 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.

Yu, Shu-Fen

Yen, Yu-Fang

For and on Behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

March 10, 2026

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.

PHARMOSA BIOPHARM INC.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Assets	Notes	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024		
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	
Current assets						
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$ 631,091	36	\$ 749,300	35
1136	Current financial assets at amortized cost	6(2)	500,000	29	869,000	40
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(3)	2,012	-	4,654	-
1200	Other receivables		913	-	2,778	-
1220	Current tax assets		5,995	-	3,907	-
130X	Inventories	6(4)	19,808	1	24,741	1
1410	Prepayments		42,927	3	27,138	2
1470	Other current assets	6(15)	1,462	-	-	-
11XX	Total current assets		<u>1,204,208</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>1,681,518</u>	<u>78</u>
Non-current assets						
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method	6(5)	72,504	4	73,488	4
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(6)	365,135	21	201,849	9
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(7)	93,532	5	113,208	5
1780	Intangible assets		990	-	657	-
1900	Other non-current assets	6(8) and 8	12,145	1	92,882	4
15XX	Total non-current assets		<u>544,306</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>482,084</u>	<u>22</u>
1XXX	Total assets		<u>\$ 1,748,514</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 2,163,602</u>	<u>100</u>
Liabilities and Equity						
Current liabilities						
2130	Current contract liabilities	6(15)	\$ -	-	\$ 6,893	-
2170	Accounts payable		8,134	1	677	-
2200	Other payables	6(9)	72,581	4	90,388	4
2280	Current lease liabilities		18,603	1	17,983	1
2399	Other current liabilities		150	-	190	-
21XX	Total current liabilities		<u>99,468</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>116,131</u>	<u>5</u>
Non-current liabilities						
2527	Non-current contract liabilities	6(15)	4,820	-	4,820	-
2550	Non-current provisions		5,273	-	5,097	-
2580	Non-current lease liabilities		81,009	5	99,616	5
25XX	Total non-current liabilities		<u>91,102</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>109,533</u>	<u>5</u>
2XXX	Total liabilities		<u>190,570</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>225,664</u>	<u>10</u>
Equity						
Share capital						
3110	Ordinary share	6(12)	645,764	37	645,432	30
	Capital surplus	6(13)				
3200	Capital surplus		1,283,348	73	1,438,858	67
	Retained earnings	6(14)				
3310	Legal reserve		12,674	1	12,674	-
3350	Accumulated deficit		(383,849)	(22)	(159,043)	(7)
Other equity interest						
3400	Other equity interest		7	-	17	-
3XXX	Total equity		<u>1,557,944</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>1,937,938</u>	<u>90</u>
	Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognized contract commitments	9				
	Significant events after the balance sheet date	11				
3X2X	Total liabilities and equity		<u>\$ 1,748,514</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 2,163,602</u>	<u>100</u>

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

PHARMOSA BIOPHARM INC.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except loss per share)

	Items	Notes	Year ended December 31			
			2025		2024	
			AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
4000	Operating revenue	6(15)	\$ 67,268	100	\$ 167,568	100
5000	Operating costs	6(4)(20)	(54,235)	(81)	(40,665)	(24)
5900	Gross profit		13,033	19	126,903	76
	Operating expenses	6(4)(11)(20)				
6100	Selling expenses		(861)	(1)	(403)	-
6200	Administrative expenses		(48,292)	(72)	(50,203)	(30)
6300	Research and development expenses		(366,654)	(545)	(294,785)	(176)
6000	Total operating expenses		(415,807)	(618)	(345,391)	(206)
6900	Net operating loss		(402,774)	(599)	(218,488)	(130)
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest income	6(2)(16)	29,853	44	32,073	19
7010	Other income	6(17)	24	-	1,161	1
7020	Other gains and losses	6(18)	(7,868)	(12)	19,151	11
7050	Finance costs	6(19)	(2,100)	(3)	(2,419)	(1)
7070	Share of (loss) profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(5)	(984)	(1)	1,869	1
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		18,925	28	51,835	31
7900	Loss before Income Tax		(383,849)	(571)	(166,653)	(99)
7950	Tax expense	6(21)	-	-	-	-
8200	Loss for the year		<u>(\$ 383,849)</u>	<u>(571)</u>	<u>(\$ 166,653)</u>	<u>(99)</u>
	Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
8361	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	6(5)	(\$ 10)	-	\$ 11	-
8360	Other comprehensive (loss) income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		(10)	-	11	-
8300	Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax		<u>(\$ 10)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 11</u>	<u>-</u>
8500	Total comprehensive loss		<u>(\$ 383,859)</u>	<u>(571)</u>	<u>(\$ 166,642)</u>	<u>(99)</u>
	Loss per share (in dollars)	6(22)				
9750	Basic loss per share		<u>(\$ 2.97)</u>		<u>(\$ 1.32)</u>	
9850	Diluted loss per share		<u>(\$ 2.97)</u>		<u>(\$ 1.32)</u>	

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

PHARMOSA BIOPHARM INC.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Capital Reserves				Retained Earnings		Other Equity		Total equity
		Ordinary share	Additional paid-in capital	Changes in equity of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	Employee share options	Others	Legal reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	
Year ended December 31, 2024										
Balance at January 1, 2024		\$ 586,020	\$ 517,505	\$ 13,682	\$ 291	(\$ 135)	\$ 11,828	\$ 8,456	\$ 6	\$ 1,137,653
Loss for the year		-	-	-	-	-	(166,653)	-	-	(166,653)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11
Total comprehensive (loss) income		-	-	-	-	-	(166,653)	11	-	(166,642)
Appropriations of 2023 earnings:	6(14)									
Legal reserve		-	-	-	-	-	846	(846)	-	-
Issuance of shares	6(12)	59,000	906,441	-	(3,538)	-	-	-	-	961,903
Exercise of employee stock options	6(11)	412	1,091	-	(143)	-	-	-	-	1,360
Compensation costs of share-based payments	6(11)	-	-	-	3,575	-	-	-	-	3,575
Associates accounted for using equity method - employee stock options	6(5)	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	-	89
Balance at December 31, 2024		\$ 645,432	\$ 1,425,037	\$ 13,771	\$ 185	(\$ 135)	\$ 12,674	(\$ 159,043)	\$ 17	\$ 1,937,938
Year ended December 31, 2025										
Balance at January 1, 2025		\$ 645,432	\$ 1,425,037	\$ 13,771	\$ 185	(\$ 135)	\$ 12,674	(\$ 159,043)	\$ 17	\$ 1,937,938
Loss for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	(383,849)	-	(383,849)
Other comprehensive loss		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10)	(10)
Total comprehensive loss		-	-	-	-	-	-	(383,849)	(10)	(383,859)
Exercise of employee stock options	6(11)	332	802	-	(39)	-	-	-	-	1,095
Compensation costs of share-based payments	6(11)	-	-	-	2,760	-	-	-	-	2,760
Associates accounted for using equity method - employee stock options	6(5)	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
Capital surplus used to offset accumulated deficit	6(14)	-	(159,043)	-	-	-	-	159,043	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2025		\$ 645,764	\$ 1,266,796	\$ 13,781	\$ 2,906	(\$ 135)	\$ 12,674	(\$ 383,849)	\$ 7	\$ 1,557,944

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

PHARMOSA BIOPHARM INC.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31	
		2025	2024
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Loss before tax		(\$ 383,849)	(\$ 166,653)
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Depreciation expense	6(6)(7)(20)	31,166	25,673
Amortization expense	6(20)	316	132
Share-based payments	6(11)(20)	2,760	3,575
Interest income	6(2)(16)	(29,853)	(32,073)
Interest expense	6(19)	2,100	2,419
Loss on disposal of property, plant, and equipment	6(18)	-	342
Gain arising from lease modifications	6(24)	-	(181)
Share of loss (profit) of associates accounted for using equity method	6(5)	984	(1,869)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Accounts receivable, net		2,642	(4,654)
Other receivables		1,865	1,288
Inventories		4,933	(2,832)
Prepayments		(15,789)	(15,468)
Other current assets		(1,462)	-
Changes in operating liabilities			
Contract liabilities		(6,893)	11,713
Accounts payable		7,457	92
Other payables		2,066	30,081
Other current liabilities		(40)	(718)
Cash outflow generated from operations		(381,597)	(149,133)
Interest received		29,853	29,479
Interest paid		(3,654)	(4,435)
Tax refund		930	-
Income tax paid		(3,018)	(2,937)
Net cash flows used in operating activities		(357,486)	(127,026)
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Acquisition of financial assets at amortized cost		-	(869,000)
Proceeds from repayments of financial assets at amortised cost		369,000	-
Acquisition of investments accounted for under equity method		-	(253)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(23)	(118,701)	(165,268)
Acquisition of intangible asset		(649)	(698)
Decrease (increase) in guarantee deposits paid		6,497	(4,539)
Decrease (increase) in other non-current assets		22	(65)
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities		256,169	(1,039,823)
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Repayments of long-term borrowings	6(24)	-	(2,448)
Payment of lease principal	6(24)	(17,987)	(18,708)
Proceeds from issuance of shares	6(12)	-	961,903
Employee stock options exercised	6(11)	1,095	1,360
Net cash flows (used in) from financing activities		(16,892)	942,107
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(118,209)	(224,742)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		749,300	974,042
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		<u>\$ 631,091</u>	<u>\$ 749,300</u>

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

PHARMOSA BIOPHARM INC.
NOTES TO THE PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

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

1. HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

- (1) PHARMOSA BIOPHARM INC. (the “Company”) was formerly known as PHARMOSA LIMITED. The Company was incorporated as a company limited by shares upon the approval of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, R.O.C on May 25, 2000, and began its operations on August 11, 2000. The Company’s principal business activities comprise the development and commercialization of innovative biopharmaceutical drugs. Its product portfolio includes sustained-release dosage forms and drug–device combination products primarily intended for home-based therapies.
- (2) The Company’s stocks were publicly issued in Taiwan on November 25, 2021, and were listed on the Taipei Exchange since March 26, 2024.

2. THE DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUANCE OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORIZATION

These parent company only financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 10, 2026.

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 2025 are as follows:

<u>New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments</u>	<u>Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board</u>
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.

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

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC effective from 2026 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Specific provisions of Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, ‘Amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments’	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, ‘Contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity’	January 1, 2026
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
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11	January 1, 2026

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:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, ‘Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture’	To be determined by International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS 18, ‘Presentation and disclosure in financial statements’	January 1, 2027 (Note)
IFRS 19, ‘Subsidiaries without public accountability: disclosures’	January 1, 2027
Amendments to IAS 21, ‘Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency’	January 1, 2027

Note : The FSC has announced in a press release on September 25, 2025 that public companies will apply IFRS 18 starting from the fiscal year 2028. Additionally, entities can choose to adopt IFRS 18 earlier based on their requirements after the FSC endorses IFRS 18.

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. The parent company only financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.
- B. The preparation of the parent company only financial statements in conformity with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers 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

The parent company only financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

A. Foreign currency transactions and balances

- (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 recognized 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 re-translation at the balance sheet date are recognized 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 recognized 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 recognized 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 are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'other gains and losses'.

B. Translation of foreign operations

The operating results and financial position of all the group entities, associates and joint arrangements that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- (a) Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing exchange rate at the date of that balance sheet;
- (b) Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates of that period.
- (c) All resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(4) Classification of current and non-current items

A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets:

- (a) Assets arising from operating activities that are expected to be realized, 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 realized 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 settle liabilities more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.

The Company classifies assets that do not meet the above criteria as non-current.

B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities:

- (a) Liabilities that are expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle;
- (b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;
- (c) Liabilities that are to be settled within twelve 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.

The Company classifies liabilities that do not meet the above criteria as non-current.

(5) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents refer to short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits that meet the definition above and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments in operations are classified as cash equivalents.

(6) Financial assets at amortized cost

A. Financial assets at amortized cost are those that meet all of the following criteria:

- (a) The objective of the Company's business model is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows.
- (b) The assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at amortized cost are recognized and derecognized using trade date accounting.

C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest method. A gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized or impaired.

D. The Company's time deposits which do not fall under cash equivalents are those with a short maturity period and are measured at initial investment amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(7) Accounts receivable

A. Accounts receivable entitle the Company a legal right to receive consideration in exchange for transferred goods or rendered services.

B. The short-term accounts receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(8) Impairment of financial assets

For debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at amortized cost, at each reporting date, the Company recognizes the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or recognizes 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 recognizes the impairment provision for lifetime ECLs.

(9) Derecognition of financial assets

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

(10) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable 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 realizable value. Net realizable 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.

(11) Investments accounted for using equity method / subsidiaries and associates

A. Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

B. Accounting policies of subsidiaries are consistent with the policies adopted by the Company.

- C. The Company's share of its subsidiaries' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognized in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income. When the Company's share of losses in a subsidiary equals or exceeds its interest in the subsidiary, the Company continues to recognize losses proportionate to its ownership.
- D. Associates are all entities over which the Company has significant influence but not control. In general, it is presumed that the investor has significant influence, if an investor holds, directly or indirectly 20 percent or more of the voting power of the investee. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognized at cost.
- E. The Company's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognized in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income. When the Company's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Company does not recognize further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.
- F. When changes in an associates equity do not arise from profit or loss or other comprehensive income of the associate and such changes do not affect the Company's ownership percentage of the associate, the Company recognizes the Company's share of change in equity of the associate in 'capital surplus' in proportion to its ownership.
- G. Unrealized gains on transactions between the Company and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in the associates. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates are consistent with the policies adopted by the Company.
- H. In the case that an associate issues new shares and the Company does not subscribe or acquire new shares proportionately, which results in a change in the Company's ownership percentage of the associate but maintains significant influence on the associate, then 'capital surplus' and 'investments accounted for under the equity method' shall be adjusted for the increase or decrease of its share of equity interest. If the above condition causes a decrease in the Company's ownership percentage of the associate, in addition to the above adjustment, the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are reclassified to profit or loss proportionately on the same basis as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of.
- I. Upon loss of significant influence over an associate, the Company remeasures any investment retained in the former associate at its fair value. Any difference between fair value and carrying amount is recognized in profit or loss.
- J. When the Company disposes its investment in an associate and loses significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate, are reclassified to profit or loss, on the same basis as would be

required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of. If it retains significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are reclassified to profit or loss proportionately in accordance with the aforementioned approach.

K. Pursuant to the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers”, profit (loss) of the current period and other comprehensive income in the parent company only financial statements shall equal to the amount attributable to owners of the parent in the financial statements prepared for consolidation. Owners’ equity in the parent company only financial statements shall equal to equity attributable to owners of the parent in the financial statements prepared for consolidation.

(12) Property, plant and equipment

A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period are capitalized.

B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset’s carrying amount or recognized 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. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

C. Land is not depreciated. Other property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately.

D. The assets’ residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end. 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:

Machinery and equipment	3~10 years
Other equipment	3~5 years
Leasehold improvements	5~7 years

(13) Leasing arrangements (lessee) – right-of-use assets/ lease liabilities

A. Leases are recognized 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 recognized 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 comprised of fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable.

The Company subsequently measures the lease liability at amortized cost using the interest method and recognizes interest expense over the lease term. The lease liability is remeasured and the amount of remeasurement is recognized 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 comprising 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 recognized 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 the right-of-use asset and remeasure the lease liability to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognize the difference in profit or loss.

(14) Intangible assets

Computer software is stated at cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 3 to 5 year(s).

(15) Impairment of non-financial assets

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 recognized 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 is reversed. The increased carrying amount due to reversal should not be more than what the depreciated or amortized historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognized.

(16) Borrowings

Borrowings comprise long-term and short-term bank borrowings and other long-term loans. Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

(17) Accounts payable

The short-term accounts payable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(18) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is either discharged or cancelled or expires.

(19) Provisions

Provisions (including decommissioning) are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation on the balance sheet date, which is discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

(20) 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 recognized as expense in that period when the employees render service.

B. Pensions - defined contribution plans

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

C. Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration

Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration are recognized as expense 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 employee compensation is paid by shares, the Company calculates the number of shares based on the fair value per share estimated using a valuation technique specified in IFRS 2, 'Share-based Payment'.

(21) 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 recognized 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-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 recognized is based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

(22) Income tax

- A. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or items recognized directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognized 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. 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. 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 operates and generates 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.
- D. Deferred tax is recognized, 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. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in associates, 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 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 tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled.
- E. Deferred tax assets are recognized 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, unrecognized and recognized deferred tax assets are reassessed.
- F. A deferred tax asset shall be recognized for the carryforward of unused tax credits resulting from research and development expenditures to the extent that it is possible that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax credits can be utilized.

(23) 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.

(24) Revenue recognition

A. Revenue from licencing

- (a) The Company entered into a contract with a customer to grant a licence of patents to the customer. The Company recognizes revenue from licencing when the licence transfer to a customer either at a point in time or over time based on the nature of the licence granted. The nature of the Company's promise in granting a licence is a promise to provide a right to access the Company's intellectual property if the Company undertakes activities that significantly affect the patents to which the customer has rights, the customer is affected by the Company's activities and those activities do not result in the transfer of a good or a service to the customer as they occur. The royalties are recognized as revenue on a straight-line basis throughout the licencing period. In case the above mentioned conditions are not met, the nature of the Company's promise in granting a licence is a promise to provide a right to use the Company's intellectual property and therefore the revenue is recognized when transferring the licence to a customer at a point in time.
- (b) Contracts require a sales-based royalty in exchange for a licence of intellectual property. The Company recognizes revenue when the performance obligation has been satisfied and the subsequent sale occurs.

B. Product sales

- (a) The Company sells Research & Development of pharmaceuticals and health foods. Sales are recognized when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the wholesaler, the wholesaler has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the wholesaler'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 wholesaler, and either the wholesaler 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) A receivable is recognized 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.

C. Revenue from testing services

The Company provides services including commissioned testing of drugs for research and development purposes. Revenue is recognized upon completion of the related performance obligations.

D. Costs to fulfill customer contracts

The Company incurs upfront costs directly related to the fulfillment of contracts for commissioned testing of drugs for research and development purposes. Such costs enhance resources that will be used to satisfy performance obligations in the future and are expected to be recoverable; accordingly, these fulfillment costs are recognized as assets. The recognized

assets are amortized on a systematic basis consistent with the transfer of the goods or services to which the assets relate. In subsequent periods, if the consideration expected to be received, less the costs not yet recognized as expenses, is lower than the carrying amount of the recognized assets, an impairment loss is recognized for the excess of the carrying amount over the recoverable amount.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND KEY SOURCES OF ASSUMPTION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of these parent company only financial statements requires management to make critical judgements 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 amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year; and the related information is addressed below:

(1) Critical judgements in applying the Company’s accounting policies

None.

(2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Impairment assessment of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets

The Company assesses impairment based on its subjective judgement and determines the separate cash flows of a specific group of assets, useful lives of assets and the future possible income and expenses arising from the assets depending on how assets are utilised and industrial characteristics. Any changes of economic circumstances or estimates due to the change of Company strategy might cause material impairment on assets in the future.

As of December 31, 2025, the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets were \$365,135 and \$93,532, respectively.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Petty cash	\$ 40	\$ 40
Demand deposits	214,134	98,738
Time deposits	<u>416,917</u>	<u>650,522</u>
	<u>\$ 631,091</u>	<u>\$ 749,300</u>

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. The Company has no cash and cash equivalents pledged to others.

(2) Financial assets at amortized cost-current

Items	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Time deposit with original maturity date of more than three months but less than one year	\$ 500,000	\$ 869,000

A. Amounts recognized in profit or loss in relation to financial assets at amortized cost are listed below:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Interest income	\$ 8,880	\$ 6,048

B. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, 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 financial assets at amortized cost held by the Company was \$500,000 and \$869,000, respectively.

C. The Company has no financial assets at amortized cost pledged to others.

D. Information relating to credit risk of financial assets at amortized cost is provided in Note 12(2). The counterparties of the Company's investments in certificates of deposits are financial institutions with high credit quality, so the Company expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote.

(3) Accounts receivable

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accounts receivable	\$ 2,012	\$ 4,654
Less: Loss allowance	-	-
	\$ 2,012	\$ 4,654

A. The ageing analysis of accounts receivable that were past due but not impaired is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Not past due	\$ 2,012	\$ 4,654

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

B. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, accounts receivable were all from contracts with customers. Additionally, as of January 1, 2024, the accounts receivable balance from customer contracts was \$0.

C. The Company did not hold any collateral.

D. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, 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 was \$2,012 and \$4,654, respectively.

E. Information relating to credit risk of accounts receivable is provided in Note 12(2).

(4) Inventories

	December 31, 2025		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	\$ 19,808	\$ -	\$ 19,808

	December 31, 2024		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	\$ 16,087	\$ -	\$ 16,087
Work in progress	8,533	-	8,533
Merchandise inventory	121	-	121
	<u>\$ 24,741</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 24,741</u>

The cost of inventories recognized as expense for the year:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Cost of goods sold	\$ 54,236	\$ 40,665
Cost of goods used	3,122	6,379
	<u>\$ 57,358</u>	<u>\$ 47,044</u>

(5) Investments accounted for using equity method

A. Details and movements of the investments are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Subsidiary:		
Pharmosa Therapeutics, Inc. (PTI)	\$ 139	\$ 229
Associate:		
AUPA BIOPHARM CO.,LTD. (AUPA)	<u>72,365</u>	<u>73,259</u>
	<u>\$ 72,504</u>	<u>\$ 73,488</u>

	2025	2024
At January 1	\$ 73,488	\$ 71,266
Addition of investments accounted for using equity method	-	253
Share of (loss) profit of investments accounted for using the equity method	(984)	1,869
Changes in capital surplus	10	89
Changes in other equity items	(10)	11
At December 31	<u>\$ 72,504</u>	<u>\$ 73,488</u>

B. The above investments accounted for using equity method were evaluated based on the investees' audited financial statements for the same period.

C. Details of the Company's subsidiaries are provided in Note 4(3) of the Group's consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025.

D. Associates

(a) The basic information of the associate that is material to the Company is as follows:

Company name	Principal place of business	Shareholding ratio		Nature of relationship	Method of measurement
		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024		
AUPA	Taiwan	12.04%	12.04%	Financing investment	Equity method

(b) The summarised financial information of the associate that is material to the Company is as follows:

	AUPA	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current assets	\$ 293,674	\$ 327,245
Non-current assets	932,375	928,962
Current liabilities	(255,401)	(242,510)
Non-current liabilities	(369,462)	(405,085)
Total net assets	<u>\$ 601,186</u>	<u>\$ 608,612</u>
Carrying amount of the associate	<u>\$ 72,365</u>	<u>\$ 73,259</u>
	AUPA	
	2025	2024
Revenue	\$ 408,028	\$ 485,872
Profit (loss) before tax	(9,368)	18,534
Income tax benefit (expense)	1,860	(3,738)
Net income (loss)	(7,508)	14,796
Total comprehensive income (loss)	<u>(\$ 7,508)</u>	<u>\$ 14,796</u>

(c) There is no quoted market price for the associate of the Company, therefore, no fair value is applicable.

(6) Property, plant and equipment

	2025				
	<u>Machinery and equipment</u>	<u>Other equipment</u>	<u>Leasehold improvements</u>	<u>Unfinished construction</u>	<u>Total</u>
At January 1					
Cost	\$ 55,998	\$ 12,342	\$ 28,851	\$ 134,418	\$231,609
Accumulated depreciation	(24,017)	(2,649)	(3,094)	-	(29,760)
	<u>\$ 31,981</u>	<u>\$ 9,693</u>	<u>\$ 25,757</u>	<u>\$ 134,418</u>	<u>\$201,849</u>
Opening net book amount as at January 1	\$ 31,981	\$ 9,693	\$ 25,757	\$ 134,418	\$201,849
Additions	2,745	3,161	1,403	176,474	183,783
Transfers	42,438	439	-	(42,877)	-
Depreciation expense	(13,353)	(2,658)	(4,486)	-	(20,497)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	<u>\$ 63,811</u>	<u>\$ 10,635</u>	<u>\$ 22,674</u>	<u>\$ 268,015</u>	<u>\$365,135</u>
At December 31					
Cost	\$ 101,181	\$ 15,942	\$ 30,254	\$ 268,015	\$415,392
Accumulated depreciation	(37,370)	(5,307)	(7,580)	-	(50,257)
	<u>\$ 63,811</u>	<u>\$ 10,635</u>	<u>\$ 22,674</u>	<u>\$ 268,015</u>	<u>\$365,135</u>

	2024				
	Machinery and equipment	Other equipment	Leasehold improvements	Unfinished construction	Total
At January 1					
Cost	\$ 24,239	\$ 2,875	\$ -	\$ 35,607	\$ 62,721
Accumulated depreciation	(15,764)	(1,041)	-	-	(16,805)
	<u>\$ 8,475</u>	<u>\$ 1,834</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 35,607</u>	<u>\$ 45,916</u>
Opening net book amount as at January 1	\$ 8,475	\$ 1,834	\$ -	\$ 35,607	\$ 45,916
Additions	2,410	2,683	-	164,531	169,624
Disposal	-	(342)	-	-	(342)
Transfers	29,433	7,436	28,851	(65,720)	-
Depreciation expense	(8,337)	(1,918)	(3,094)	-	(13,349)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	<u>\$ 31,981</u>	<u>\$ 9,693</u>	<u>\$ 25,757</u>	<u>\$ 134,418</u>	<u>\$201,849</u>
At December 31					
Cost	\$ 55,998	\$ 12,342	\$ 28,851	\$ 134,418	\$231,609
Accumulated depreciation	(24,017)	(2,649)	(3,094)	-	(29,760)
	<u>\$ 31,981</u>	<u>\$ 9,693</u>	<u>\$ 25,757</u>	<u>\$ 134,418</u>	<u>\$201,849</u>

A. The additions for the current period include the capitalization of depreciation expenses on right-of-use assets and interest expenses on lease liabilities as property, plant, and equipment. Please refer to Note 6(7).

B. The Company had no property, plant and equipment pledged to others as collateral.

(7) Leasing transactions – lessee

A. The Company leases various assets including offices and parking spaces. Contracts were made for periods of 7 years.

B. Short-term leases with a lease term of 12 months or less comprise parking spaces. Low-value assets comprise multifunction printers.

C. The carrying amount of right-of-use assets and the depreciation expense are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
Buildings and structures	<u>\$ 93,532</u>	<u>\$ 113,208</u>

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
	Depreciation expense	Depreciation expense
Buildings and structures	\$ 19,676	\$ 21,331
Less: Capitalization of depreciation	(9,007)	(9,007)
	<u>\$ 10,669</u>	<u>\$ 12,324</u>

D. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the additions to right-of-use assets were \$0 and \$5,399 (including an increase in decommissioning liabilities of \$4,969 and an increase in lease liabilities of \$430), respectively.

E. Information on profit or loss in relation to lease contracts is as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
<u>Items affecting profit or loss</u>		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	\$ 3,654	\$ 4,286
Expense on short-term lease contracts	6	102
Expense on leases of low-value assets	131	40
Gain on lease modification	-	181
Capitalization of depreciation on right-of-use assets	9,007	9,007
Capitalization of interest on lease liabilities	1,730	2,016

F. In accordance with paragraph 10 of IAS 16, 'Property, Plant and Equipment', the Company capitalized costs incurred relating to leases of assets that are used to construct, add to, replace part of or service an item of property, plant and equipment. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the depreciation expenses capitalized on right-of-use assets both amounted to \$9,007, and the interest expense capitalized on the related lease liabilities amounted to \$1,730 and \$2,016, respectively.

G. Considering the operational needs, the Company early terminated the lease of the office located in the Nankang Software Park on March 31, 2024. Therefore, a decrease in the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities amounting to \$5,552 and \$6,044 was recognized, respectively. The Company paid an early termination fee of \$311 and recognized the related gain arising from lease modifications amounting to \$181.

H. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's total cash outflow for leases were \$21,778 and \$23,136, respectively.

(8) Other non-current assets

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Prepayments for equipment	\$ -	\$ 74,218
Guarantee deposits paid	12,102	18,599
Other non-current assets	43	65
	<u>\$ 12,145</u>	<u>\$ 92,882</u>

Details of the non-current financial assets pledged to others as collateral are provided in Note 8.

(9) Other payables

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Payable on materials for research and experiment	\$ 46,749	\$ 49,024
Payable on machinery and construction	3,530	23,403
Wages and salaries payable	12,475	11,053
Service fees payable	1,817	1,430
Others	8,010	5,478
	<u>\$ 72,581</u>	<u>\$ 90,388</u>

(10) Pensions

A. 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.

B. The pension costs under the defined contribution pension plan of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were \$3,776 and \$3,135, respectively.

(11) Share-based payment

A. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company’s share-based payment arrangements were as follows:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Quantity granted	Contract period	Vesting conditions
Third employee stock options (Note 1)	2021.4.1	4,070	5 years	Options can be exercised based on the certain percentage after one year of service (Notes 2 and 3).
Fourth employee stock options (Note 1)	2021.9.1	447	5 years	Options can be exercised based on the certain percentage after one year of service (Note 2).
Cash capital increase reserved for employee preemption	2024.3.4	536	0.04 years	Vested immediately
Fifth employee stock options (Note 1)	2025.5.6	800	5 years	Options can be exercised based on the certain percentage after two years of service (Note 2).

Note 1: Employee stock options can be exercised in accordance with the vesting conditions.

The duration of stock options is five years starting from the grant date, and the stock options cannot be transferred, pledged, donated or disposed in other method.

Note 2: For the employees who are currently working in the Company, whose services have reached 1 year, 2 years, 3 years and 4 years from the grant date of the stock options, the accumulated ratio of exercisable stock option is 30%, 60%, 80% and 100%, respectively.

Note 3: On July 23, 2021, the Company's Board of Directors resolved to prior exercise the third-time employee stock options on July 23, 2021.

Note 4: For the employees who are currently working in the Company, whose services have reached 2 years, 3 years and 4 years from the grant date of the stock options, the accumulated ratio of exercisable stock option is 50%, 75% and 100%, respectively.

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

Employee stock options

	2025		2024	
	No. of options (shares in thousands)	Weighted- average exercise price (in dollars)	No. of options (shares in thousands)	Weighted- average exercise price (in dollars)
Options outstanding at January 1	97	\$ 16.50	211	\$ 16.50
Options granted	800	51.80	-	-
Options exercised	(67)	16.50	(82)	16.50
Options forfeited	-	-	(32)	16.50
Options outstanding at December 31	<u>830</u>	50.52	<u>97</u>	16.50
Options exercisable at December 31	<u>30</u>	16.50	<u>14</u>	16.50

C. The expiry date and exercise price of stock options outstanding for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were follows:

Issue date approved	Expiry date	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
		No. of shares (in thousands)	Exercise price (in dollars)	No. of shares (in thousands)	Exercise price (in dollars)
2021.4.1	2026.3.31	12	\$ 16.50	20	\$ 16.50
2021.9.1	2026.8.31	18	16.50	77	16.50
2025.5.6	2030.5.5	800	51.80	-	-

D. The fair value of stock options and restricted stocks to employees granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Relevant information is as follows:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Stock price	Exercise price	Expected price volatility (Note 2)	Expected option life	Expected dividends	Risk-free interest rate	Fair value per unit
Third employee stock options	2021.4.1	\$17.08 dollars (Note 1)	\$16.5 dollars	32.20% ~33.63%	3~4.5 years	0%	0.23~ 0.28%	\$4.49 dollars
Fourth employee stock options	2021.9.1	9.88 dollars (Note 1)	16.5 dollars	33.56% ~35.88%	3~4.5 years	0%	0.26~ 0.30%	1.05 dollars
Cash capital increase reserved for employee preemption	2024.3.4	71.32 dollars (Note 1)	65 dollars	37.27%	0.04 year	0%	1.02%	6.6 dollars
Fifth employee stock options	2025.5.6	51.8 dollars	51.8 dollars	40.92% ~41.63%	3.5~4.5 years	0%	1.38~ 1.41%	17.23 dollars

Note 1: As the Company was not a listed company on the Taiwan Stock Exchange or the Taiwan Over-The-Counter Securities Exchange at the grant date, there was no specific public transaction price, and the transaction price was calculated based on the information of several listed companies that are similar to the Company.

Note 2: The expected volatility is estimated based on data from several listed companies comparable to the Company.

E. The compensation costs recognized for the above share-based payment transactions for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were \$2,760 and \$3,575, respectively.

(12) Share capital

A. As of December 31, 2025, the Company's authorized capital was \$1,000,000, consisting of 200,000 thousand shares of ordinary stock (including 20,000 thousand shares reserved for employee stock options), and the paid-in capital was \$645,764 with a par value of NT\$5 (in dollars) per share.

B. The Board of Directors during its meeting on December 14, 2023, adopted a resolution to increase the Company's capital by issuing 11,800 thousand ordinary shares prior to the initial public offering with the Taipei Exchange. The abovementioned cash capital increase through the issuance of ordinary shares includes public underwriting, competitive auctions and preemption of employees and specific person, with the number of shares amounting to 2,006 thousand, 8,024 thousand, 536 thousand and 1,234 thousand, respectively, in which, the public underwriting and preemption of employees and specific person are issued at a premium issuance price of NT\$65 (in dollars) per share, while the competitive auctions are issued based on the weighted-average price at a premium issuance price of NT\$89.66 (in dollars) per share. The effective date was set on March 22, 2024, and the proceeds from the capital increase

totaled NT\$964,903. The registration was completed on May 13, 2024. The underwriting commission expense of \$3,000 arising from the cash capital increase through the issuance of ordinary shares was recorded as a deduction from capital surplus - additional paid-in capital as it was a necessary issuance cost.

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

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
At January 1	129,086,404	117,204,004
Cash capital increase	-	11,800,000
Employee stock options exercised	<u>66,400</u>	<u>82,400</u>
At December 31	<u><u>129,152,804</u></u>	<u><u>129,086,404</u></u>

(13) Capital surplus

Pursuant to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus arising from paid-in capital in excess of par value on issuance of common stocks and donations can be used to cover accumulated deficit or to issue new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, provided that the Company has no accumulated deficit. Capital surplus should not be used to cover accumulated deficit unless the legal reserve is insufficient.

(14) Unappropriated retained earnings (accumulated deficit)

A. According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's post-tax profit, if any, shall first be used to offset prior years' operating losses and then 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve until the amount of legal reserve is equal to the amount of total capital. After that, special reserve shall be set aside or reverse in accordance with the related laws or the regulations made by the regulatory authority. The remainder, if any, along with prior year's accumulated undistributed earnings shall be proposed by the Board of Directors and resolved by the shareholders as dividends to shareholders.

B. The Company's dividend policy is to set aside distributable earnings for allocation of shareholder bonus which is in accordance with the current and future development plan, considering the investment environment, capital needs and domestic and foreign competition, as well as shareholders' benefits. The aforementioned shareholders' dividends and bonus may be distributed in the form of cash or shares, which shall be distributed as dividends (including cash or shares) at least 10% of the current earnings after tax, of which cash dividends shall not be less than 10% of the total dividends.

C. The appropriation of 2023 earnings as resolved by the shareholders on June 26, 2024 is as follows:

	<u>Year ended December 31, 2023</u>
Legal reserve	<u>\$ 846</u>

D. On May 27, 2025, the Board of Directors proposed the deficit compensation for 2024. The

Company proposed to offset the accumulated deficit against the capital surplus-additional paid-in capital amounting to \$159,043.

E. On March 10, 2026, the Board of Directors proposed the deficit compensation for 2025. The Company proposed to offset the accumulated deficit against the capital surplus-additional paid-in capital amounting to \$383,849. The deficit compensation for 2025 has not yet been resolved by the shareholders.

F. For the information relating to employees' compensation, please refer to Note 6(20).

G. Information about deficit compensation as resolved by the shareholders at their meeting will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(15) Operating revenue

	2025	2024
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sales revenue	\$ 57,348	\$ 54,938
Revenue from testing services	9,920	-
Revenue from licencing	-	112,630
	\$ 67,268	\$ 167,568

A. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers:

The Company derives revenue from the transfer of sales and patents at a point in time in the following major product lines and geographical regions:

	Year ended December 31, 2025		
	Taiwan	USA	Total
Revenue from external customer contracts	\$ -	\$ 67,268	\$ 67,268
Timing of revenue recognition			
At a point in time	\$ -	\$ 67,268	\$ 67,268
	Year ended December 31, 2024		
	Taiwan	USA	Total
Revenue from external customer contracts	\$ 75	\$ 167,493	\$ 167,568
Timing of revenue recognition			
At a point in time	\$ 75	\$ 167,493	\$ 167,568

(a) On June 28, 2023, the Company entered into an exclusive licensing agreement with Liquidia Technologies, Inc., ("Liquidia") whereby the Company licensed Liquidia the rights to research, develop and commercialize L606 for the treatment of Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (PAH) and Pulmonary Hypertension Associated with Interstitial

Lung Disease (PH-ILD) and other indications in North American market. In the future, the Company will be responsible for cGMP manufacturing from clinical development stage to the commercialization stage, and the Company will supply L606 drug products to Liquidia under a supply agreement with mutual agreed price. Additionally, on October 2, 2024, the Company entered into the first amendment of exclusive licensing agreement with Liquidia, whereby the Company licensed Liquidia the rights to research, develop and commercialize L606 in the market outside North America (excluding countries and regions of Taiwan, Korea, Southeast Asia, China, Middle East, North Africa and Turkey). Furthermore, the Company also entered into an exclusive licensing agreement for the nebulizer with Liquidia, whereby the Company licensed Liquidia the rights to research, develop and commercialize the self-developed nebulizers in combination with L606 within the authorized areas.

- (b) On August 20, 2024, the Company entered into an exclusive licensing agreement with Menagen Pharmaceutical Industries (“Menagen”), whereby the Company licensed Menagen the rights to apply for drug permit license and exclusively market L606 for the treatment of two indications including Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (PAH) and Pulmonary Hypertension Associated with Interstitial Lung Disease (PH-ILD) in Middle East, North Africa, and Turkish markets. After signing the agreement, the Company received the upfront payment and will subsequently receive milestone payments for product development and additional milestone payments based on the achievement of sales milestones. Regarding the supply price of L606 after product launch, the supply price will be set at a fixed percentage of the marketing price, though it cannot be lower than the minimum supply price agreed by both parties. The supply price for the dedicated nebulizer will be determined under mutual agreement.

B. Contract liabilities

- (a) The Company has recognized the following revenue-related contract liabilities:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>January 1, 2024</u>
Current:			
Sales Contracts (Note 1)	\$ -	\$ 6,893	\$ -
Non-current:			
Exclusive Sales Agreement (Note 2)	<u>4,820</u>	<u>4,820</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 4,820</u>	<u>\$ 11,713</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Note 1: The Company received the advance payment due to the manufacturing and sales of research and development drugs of L606, of which the performance obligation is expected to be satisfied when the research and development drug is delivered to the customer, and management expects to recognize the contract revenue over time in

the following year.

Note 2: The signing bonus received by the Company for licensing the sales right will be recognized as contract revenue by the management when the conditions are met, and the performance obligations are fulfilled.

(b) Revenue recognized that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Revenue recognized that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year		
Sales Contracts	\$ 6,893	\$ -

C. Assets recognized from costs to fulfill a contract

The Company's upfront costs incurred to fulfill the commissioned testing of investigational drug are directly related to the contract, generate resources used in satisfying the contract and are expected to be recovered. Accordingly, they will therefore be eligible for capitalisation and recognized as an asset (shown as other current assets). The recognized asset is amortised on a systematic basis that is consistent with the transfers to the customer of the goods or services to which the asset relates. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the costs to fulfil a contract were recognized as assets amounting to \$1,462 and \$0, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the costs to fulfil a contract were recognized as costs amounting to \$6,665 and \$0, respectively.

(16) Interest income

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Interest income from bank deposits	\$ 20,870	\$ 25,930
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortized cost	8,880	6,048
Imputed interest on deposits	103	95
	<u>\$ 29,853</u>	<u>\$ 32,073</u>

(17) Other income

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Other income-others	\$ 24	\$ 1,161

(18) Other gains and losses

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Foreign exchange (losses) gains	(\$ 7,868)	\$ 19,312
Gains arising from lease modifications	-	181
Losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment	-	(342)
	<u>(\$ 7,868)</u>	<u>\$ 19,151</u>

(19) Finance costs

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Interest expense		
Bank borrowings	\$ -	\$ 21
Interest expense on lease liabilities	176	128
Interest expense on decommissioning liabilities	3,654	4,286
	<u>3,830</u>	<u>4,435</u>
Less: Capitalization of interest (Note)	<u>(1,730)</u>	<u>(2,016)</u>
	<u>\$ 2,100</u>	<u>\$ 2,419</u>

Note: For details of capitalization of interest, refer to Note 6(7).

(20) Employee benefit expense

Function Nature	Year ended December 31, 2025		
	Classified as operating costs	Classified as operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit expense			
Wages and salaries	\$ 2,444	\$ 78,408	\$ 80,852
Employee stock options	-	2,760	2,760
Labour and health insurance fees	208	6,367	6,575
Pension costs	130	3,646	3,776
Directors' remuneration	-	7,288	7,288
Other personnel expenses	75	2,596	2,671
Depreciation expense (Note)	2,700	28,466	31,166
Amortization expense	-	316	316

Function Nature	Year ended December 31, 2024		
	Classified as operating costs	Classified as operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit expense			
Wages and salaries	\$ 992	\$ 67,934	\$ 68,926
Employee stock options	644	2,931	3,575
Labour and health insurance fees	67	5,211	5,278
Pension costs	43	3,092	3,135
Directors' remuneration	-	7,479	7,479
Other personnel expenses	21	2,244	2,265
Depreciation expense (Note)	768	24,905	25,673
Amortization expense	-	132	132

Note: The depreciation expense pertained to the amount, deducting the capitalization of depreciation expense on right-of-use assets. The deducted amount for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 was both \$9,007. Please refer to Note 6(7) for details.

- A. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had 60 and 53 employees, which included 6 non-employee directors for both years, respectively.
- (a) Average employee benefit expense for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were \$1,790 and \$1,770, respectively.
 - (b) Average wages and salaries for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were \$1,548 and \$1,543, respectively.
 - (c) The average wages and salaries increased by 0.3% compared to prior year.
 - (d) The Company's Salary and Compensation Policy (including directors, managers and employees) is as follows:
 - i. The remuneration of directors is determined based on the extent of their participation in the Company's operation and the value of their contribution to the Company, and by reference to the general pay levels in the same industry, and the remuneration is evaluated and adjusted periodically.
 - ii. The compensation of managers and employees are evaluated and determined based on the individual's responsibilities, the importance of the position, professional ability, and contribution to the job, and by reference to the human resources market in Taiwan, the same nature of the industry, and the Company's salary and benefit policies. The Company also conducts a regular employee performance evaluation and uses it as the basis for adjustments of salary and bonuses, job relocation and appointment and dismissal.

- (e) The Company has set up the audit committee, and thus no supervisors are applicable and the disclosure of information about the remuneration of supervisors is not required.
- B. Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration
- (a) In accordance with 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' and supervisors' remuneration. The ratio shall not be lower than 1% for employees' compensation and shall not be higher than 2% for directors' remuneration. For the aforementioned employees' compensation, no less than 1% shall be allocated to non-managerial employees.
- (b) For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, no employees' compensation or directors' remuneration was accrued due to accumulated deficit.
- C. Information about employees' compensation and directors' remuneration of the Company as approved by the Board of Directors and resolved by the shareholders will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(21) Income tax

A. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Tax calculated based on loss before tax and statutory tax rate	(\$ 76,770)	(\$ 33,331)
Tax exempt income by tax regulation	-	(389)
Expenses disallowed by tax regulation	196	-
Temporary difference not recognized as deferred tax assets	1,645	-
Taxable loss not recognized as deferred tax assets	74,929	33,720
Income tax expense	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

B. Details of the amount the Company is entitled as investment tax credit and unrecognized deferred tax assets are as follows:

Qualifying items	December 31, 2025		Expiry year
	Unused tax credits	Unrecognized deferred tax assets	
Research and development			
- Biotech and pharmaceutical	\$ 180,472	\$ 180,472	Note
Machinery and equipment	28,244	28,244	Note
	<u>\$ 208,716</u>	<u>\$ 208,716</u>	

December 31, 2024				
Qualifying items	Unused tax credits	Unrecognized deferred tax		Expiry year
		assets		
Research and development				
- Biotech and pharmaceutical	\$ 133,118	\$	133,118	Note
Machinery and equipment	<u>16,948</u>	<u>16,948</u>		Note
	<u>\$ 150,066</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>150,066</u>	

Note: The unused tax credits in accordance with the Act for the Development of Biotech and Pharmaceutical Industry can offset the current income tax payable for the next five years. For the investment in machinery and equipment or systems, the commencement year for tax credits is the year when the income tax payable is available for reduction. If the income tax payable in the commencement year is insufficient to offset the tax credit, the remaining amount can offset the current income tax payable for the next two years. As of December 31, 2025, the Company has no income tax payable.

C. Expiration dates of unused tax losses and amounts of unrecognized deferred tax assets are as follows:

December 31, 2025						
Year incurred	Amount filed/ assessed		Unused amount	Unrecognized deferred tax		Expiry year
				assets		
2017	\$	65,094	\$	\$	51,045	2027
2018		79,433		79,433		2028
2019		132,727		132,727		2029
2020		187,212		187,212		2030
2021		256,735		256,735		2031
2022		271,627		271,627		2032
2024		174,269		174,269		2034
2025		<u>374,646</u>		<u>374,646</u>		2035
	<u>\$</u>	<u>1,541,743</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>1,527,694</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>1,527,694</u>

December 31, 2024

Year incurred	Amount filed/ assessed	Unused amount	Unrecognized deferred tax assets	Expiry year
2017	\$ 65,094	\$ 51,045	\$ 51,045	2027
2018	79,433	79,433	79,433	2028
2019	132,727	132,727	132,727	2029
2020	187,212	187,212	187,212	2030
2021	256,735	256,735	256,735	2031
2022	271,627	271,627	271,627	2032
2024	188,850	188,850	188,850	2034
	<u>\$ 1,181,678</u>	<u>\$ 1,167,629</u>	<u>\$ 1,167,629</u>	

D. The amounts of deductible temporary differences that were not recognized as deferred tax assets are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Deductible temporary differences	<u>\$ 2,965</u>	<u>\$ 2,930</u>

E. The Company's income tax returns through 2023 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

(22) Loss per share

	<u>Year ended December 31, 2025</u>		
	<u>Amount after tax</u>	<u>Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)</u>	<u>Loss per share (in dollars)</u>
<u>Basic and diluted loss per share (Note)</u>			
Loss attributable to ordinary shares	<u>(\$ 383,849)</u>	<u>129,103</u>	<u>(\$ 2.97)</u>

	<u>Year ended December 31, 2024</u>		
	<u>Amount after tax</u>	<u>Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)</u>	<u>Loss per share (in dollars)</u>
<u>Basic and diluted loss per share (Note)</u>			
Loss attributable to ordinary shares	<u>(\$ 166,653)</u>	<u>126,425</u>	<u>(\$ 1.32)</u>

Note: The potential ordinary shares have anti-dilutive effect due to operating loss for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, so the potential ordinary shares were not included in

the calculation of diluted loss per share.

(23) Supplemental cash flow information

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	\$ 183,783	\$ 169,624
Add: Opening balance of payable on equipment	23,403	13,096
Less: Ending balance of payable on equipment	(3,530)	(23,403)
Add: Ending balance of prepaid equipment (Note)	-	74,218
Less: Opening balance of prepaid equipment (Note)	(74,218)	(57,244)
Less: Capitalization of depreciation on right-of-use assets	(9,007)	(9,007)
Less: Capitalization of interest on lease liabilities	(1,730)	(2,016)
Cash paid during the year	<u>\$ 118,701</u>	<u>\$ 165,268</u>

Note: Prepaid equipment shown as “other non-current assets”.

(24) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	2025		
	Lease liabilities	Liabilities from financing activities-gross	
At January 1	\$ 117,599	\$	117,599
Repayment	(17,987)	(17,987)
At December 31	<u>\$ 99,612</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>99,612</u>
	2024		
	Long-term borrowings	Lease liabilities	Liabilities from financing activities-gross
At January 1	\$ 2,448	\$ 141,921	\$ 144,369
Repayment	(2,448)	(18,708)	(21,156)
Addition	-	430	430
Changes in other non-cash items	-	(6,044)	(6,044)
At December 31	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 117,599</u>	<u>\$ 117,599</u>

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Names of related parties and relationship

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Company
WANG CHIEN CHIH	The Company's chairman
Pharmosa Therapeutics, Inc.	A subsidiary of the Company
Anxo Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.	Other related parties

(2) Relationship with the Company

A. Other income

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Other related parties	\$ -	\$ 39

B. Property transactions

Acquisition of financial assets

	Accounts	No. of shares	Objects	Year ended December 31, 2024
				Consideration
Pharmosa Therapeutics, Inc.	Investments accounted for using equity method	8,000	Proceeds from issuance of shares	\$ 253

For the year ended December 31, 2025: None.

C. Guarantees provided by related parties

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Guarantees provided to related parties
	Long-term bank borrowings	\$ 300,000	\$ 101,668

(3) Key management compensation

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 32,588	\$ 29,714
Post-employment benefits	864	864
Share-based payment	1,063	1,287
	\$ 34,515	\$ 31,865

8. **PLEGGED ASSETS**

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets provided as collateral are as follows:

Pledged asset	Book value		Purpose
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	
Guarantee deposits paid (shown as other non-current assets)	\$ <u>12,102</u>	\$ <u>18,599</u>	Performance guarantee for right-of-use assets

9. **SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS**

(1) Contingencies

None.

(2) Commitments

A. The Company commissioned domestic and foreign vendors to perform services such as filling medicines, manufacturing devices and clinical trial and analysis in accordance with the project progress. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the amount that was contracted but not yet paid was \$675,493 and \$187,846, respectively.

B. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the property, plant and equipment that was contracted but not yet paid amounted to \$133,648 and \$209,215, respectively. The Company had unused letters of credit due to the aforementioned transaction amounting to \$127,347 and \$117,822, respectively.

10. **SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS**

None.

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

Refer to Note 6(14) for details of the 2025 deficit compensation.

12. **OTHERS**

(1) Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 631,091	\$ 749,300
Financial assets at amortized cost	500,000	869,000
Accounts receivable	2,012	4,654
Other receivables	913	2,778
Guarantee deposits paid (shown as other non-current assets)	12,102	18,599
	<u>\$ 1,146,118</u>	<u>\$ 1,644,331</u>
	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		
Accounts payable	\$ 8,134	\$ 677
Other payables	72,581	90,388
	<u>\$ 80,715</u>	<u>\$ 91,065</u>
Lease liability	<u>\$ 99,612</u>	<u>\$ 117,599</u>

B. Financial risk management policies

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management policy focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial position and financial performance.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

Exchange rate risk

- i. Foreign exchange rate risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognized assets and liabilities.
- ii. The Company's management has set up a policy to manage its foreign exchange risk against its functional currency. The Company are required to hedge their entire foreign exchange risk exposure with the treasury. Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions, recognized assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency.
- iii. The Company's businesses involve some 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, 2025						
Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)	Sensitivity analysis			
			Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income	
(Foreign currency: functional currency)						
<u>Financial assets</u>						
<u>Monetary items</u>						
USD:NTD	\$ 11,189	31.43	\$ 351,655	1%	\$ 3,517	\$ -
EUR:NTD	3,344	36.90	123,406	1%	1,234	-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
<u>Monetary items</u>						
USD:NTD	\$ 785	31.43	\$ 24,686	1%	\$ 247	-
EUR:NTD	10	36.90	370	1%	4	-
December 31, 2024						
Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)	Sensitivity analysis			
			Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income	
(Foreign currency: functional currency)						
<u>Financial assets</u>						
<u>Monetary items</u>						
USD:NTD	\$ 14,025	32.79	\$ 459,795	1%	\$ 4,598	\$ -
EUR:NTD	2,094	34.14	71,503	1%	715	-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
<u>Monetary items</u>						
USD:NTD	\$ 735	32.79	\$ 24,107	1%	\$ 241	-

- iv. The total exchange gain (loss), including realized and unrealized, arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Company for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, amounted to (\$7,868) and \$19,312, respectively.

Price risk

The Company did not hold any investment targets of equity instruments, and thus there was no risk of price movement.

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Company does not hold any equity instrument investments and therefore is not exposed to price fluctuation 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 customers could not repay in full the accounts receivable based on the agreed terms, and the contract cash flows of debt instruments stated at amortized cost, at fair value through profit or loss.
- ii. The Company manages its credit risk taking into consideration the entire company's concern. For banks and financial institutions, only those with good credit quality are accepted. 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 utilization of credit limits is regularly monitored.
- iii. The Company adopts the assumption under IFRS 9, that is, the default occurs when the contract payments are past due over 90 days.
- iv. The Company adopts the following assumption under IFRS 9 to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition: 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.
- v. The following indicators are used to determine whether the credit impairment of debt instruments has occurred:
 - (i) It becomes probable that the issuer will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation due to their financial difficulties;
 - (ii) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties;
 - (iii) Default or delinquency in interest or principal repayments;
 - (iv) Adverse changes in national or regional economic conditions that are expected to cause a default.
- viii. The Company incorporates the global economic climate information into future forward looking considerations and adjusts the loss rate based on historical and current information for a specific period. The expected loss rate of customers in credit-worthy groups is 0.03% in 2025 and 2024. The total book value of notes receivable and accounts receivable and allowance losses on December 31, 2025 and 2024 were \$2,012 and \$4,654, respectively. As the credit risk is good and the expected credit risk is insignificant based on the assessment, thus, no loss allowance was recognized.

(c) Liquidity risk

- i. Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating departments of the Company and aggregated by Company treasury, Company treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational

needs.

ii. The Company has the following undrawn borrowing facilities:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Expiring within one year (Note)	<u>\$ 300,000</u>	<u>\$ 101,668</u>

Note: The details of joint and several guarantees provided by related parties are described in Note 7.

iii. The table below analyses the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>Between 1 and 2 years</u>	<u>Between 2 and 5 years</u>	<u>Over 5 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>					
Accounts payable	\$ 8,134	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,134
Other payables	72,581	-	-	-	72,581
Lease liability	21,693	22,279	46,175	18,006	108,153

<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>Between 1 and 2 years</u>	<u>Between 2 and 5 years</u>	<u>Over 5 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>					
Accounts payable	\$ 677	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 677
Other payables	90,388	-	-	-	90,388
Lease liability	21,691	21,693	68,453	18,188	130,025

(d) The Company does not expect the maturity to end early nor the actual cash flow to be materially different.

(3) Fair value information

The management of the Company considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value, including cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at amortized cost, accounts receivable, other receivables, guarantee deposits paid, accounts payable, other payables and lease liabilities, are approximate to their fair value.

13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

(1) Significant transactions information

A. Loans to others: None.

B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: None.

- C. Holding of significant marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): None.
- D. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
- E. Receivables from related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
- F. Business relationships and significant transaction details between the parent and its subsidiaries: None.

(2) Information on investees

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China): Please refer to table 1.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

A. Basic information: None.

B. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area: None.

14. **SEGMENT INFORMATION**

Not applicable.

PHARMOSA BIOPHARM INC.

NAMES, LOCATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION OF INVESTEE COMPANIES (NOT INCLUDING INVESTEES IN MAINLAND CHINA)

Year ended December 31, 2025

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as at December 31, 2025			Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2025	Investment income (loss) recognized by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025	Footnote
				Balance as at December 31, 2025	Balance as at December 31, 2024	Number of shares (in thousand)	Ownership (%)	Book value			
Pharmosa Biopharm Inc.	AUPA Biopharm Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Medical goods manufacturing	\$ 55,972	\$ 55,972	5,597	12.04	\$ 72,365	(\$ 7,508)	(\$ 904)	
Pharmosa Biopharm Inc.	Pharmosa Therapeutics, Inc.	USA	New pharmaceutical research and development services	402	402	13	100.00	139	(80)	(80)	

PHARMOSA BIOPHARM INC.
STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 1

Item	Description	Amount
Petty cash		\$ 40
Demand deposits -		
Deposit of NTD		86,396
Deposit of foreign currency	USD 571 thousand, exchange rate 31.43	17,962
	EUR 2,975 thousand, exchange rate 36.9	109,776
Time deposits -		
Deposit of NTD	Interest rate 1.23%~1.64%	
	Maturity date from 2026/1/11 to 2026/2/24	78,000
Deposit of foreign currency	USD 10,350 thousand, exchange rate 31.43	
	Interest rate 3.60%~3.80%	
	Maturity date from 2026/1/9 to 2026/2/28	325,301
	EUR 369 thousand, exchange rate 36.9	
	Interest rate 1.92%~1.95%	
	Maturity date from 2026/1/19 to 2026/2/28	13,616
		<u>\$ 631,091</u>

PHARMOSA BIOPHARM INC.
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST-CURRENT
DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 2

Name	Description	Interest Rate	Total Amount	Note
Time deposits				
Mega International Commercial Bank	2025/07/10~			
Taipei Fuxing Branch	2026/01/10	1.56%	\$ 300,000	
KGI Bank	2025/07/10~			
Chengdong Branch	2026/01/10	1.65%	<u>200,000</u>	
			<u>\$ 500,000</u>	

PHARMOSA BIOPHARM INC.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 3

Investee	Opening Balance		Addition		Decrease		Ending Balance			Market Value or Net Assets Value		Collateral
	Shares (in thousands)	Amount	Shares (in thousands)	Amount (Note 1)	Shares (in thousands)	Amount (Note 2)	Shares (in thousands)	Percentage of Ownership	Amount	Unit Price	Total Amount	
AUPA Biopharm Co., Ltd	5,597	\$ 73,259	-	\$ 10	-	(\$ 904)	5,597	12.04%	\$ 72,365	\$ 13	\$ 72,365	None
Pharmosa Therapeutics, Inc.	13	<u>229</u>	-	<u>-</u>	-	<u>(90)</u>	13	100.00%	<u>139</u>	11	<u>139</u>	None
		<u>\$ 73,488</u>		<u>\$ 10</u>		<u>(\$ 994)</u>			<u>\$ 72,504</u>		<u>\$ 72,504</u>	

Note 1: The addition mainly includes changes in capital surplus arising from employee stock options.

Note 2: The decrease includes the share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of investments in subsidiaries and associates.

PHARMOSA BIOPHARM INC.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION OF RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 4

Item	Beginning Balance	Addition	Decrease	Ending Balance	Note
Cost					
Buildings and structures	\$ 142,793	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 142,793	
Accumulated depreciation					
Buildings and structures	(29,585)	(19,676)	-	(49,261)	
	<u>\$ 113,208</u>	<u>(\$ 19,676)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 93,532</u>	

PHARMOSA BIOPHARM INC.
STATEMENT OF LEASE LIABILITIES
DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 5

Item	Lease Term	Discount Rate	Amount	Note
Offices	2023.08.15-2030.11.14	3.39%	\$ 52,236	The lease liabilities expiring within one year were recorded as current liabilities.
Offices	2023.05.15-2030.09.14	3.39%	47,065	
Parking space	2024.02.01-2030.09.30	3.39%	311	
			<u>\$ 99,612</u>	

PHARMOSA BIOPHARM INC.
STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 6

Item	Amount
Beginning raw materials	16,087
Add: Raw materials purchased, net	14,146
Less: Reclassified to research and development expenses	(3,001)
Ending raw materials	(19,808)
Raw materials during the year	7,424
Direct labor	2,444
Manufacturing expense	30,631
Manufacturing cost	40,499
Add: Beginning work in Progress	8,533
Less: Ending work in Progress	(1,462)
Cost of goods manufactured	47,570
Beginning inventory	121
Less: Reclassified to expenses	(121)
Ending inventory	-
Total cost of goods sold	-
Other operating cost	6,665
Total operating cost	<u>\$ 54,235</u>

PHARMOSA BIOPHARM INC.
STATEMENT OF SELLING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 7

Item	Amount	Note
Professional service fees	\$ 551	
Wages and salaries	273	
Others	<u>37</u>	Balance of each item has not exceeded 5% of total account balance.
	<u>\$ 861</u>	

PHARMOSA BIOPHARM INC.
STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 8

Item	Amount	Note
Wages and salaries	\$ 26,930	
Depreciation expense	5,980	
Professional service fees	5,898	
Others	9,484	Balance of each item has not exceeded 5% of total account balance.
	<u>\$ 48,292</u>	

PHARMOSA BIOPHARM INC.
STATEMENT OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPEMENT EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025
 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 9

Item	Amount	Note
Commissioned research fee	\$ 240,866	
Wages and salaries	61,253	
Depreciation expense	22,486	
Others	42,049	Balance of each item has not exceeded 5% of total account balance.
	<u>\$ 366,654</u>	