

AMCAD BIOMED CORPORATION AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
WITH REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED
December 31, 2024 AND 2023

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The reader is advised that these consolidated financial statements have been prepared originally in Chinese. In the event of a conflict between these consolidated financial statements and the original Chinese version or difference in interpretation between the two versions, the Chinese language consolidated financial statements shall prevail.

Representation Letter

The entities included in the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2024 and for the year then ended prepared under the International Financial Reporting Standards, No.10 are the same as the entities to be included in the combined financial statements of the Company, if any to be prepared, pursuant to the Criteria Governing Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises (referred to as “Combined Financial Statements”). Also, the footnotes disclosed in the Consolidated Financial Statements have fully covered the required information in such Combined Financial Statements. Accordingly, the Company did not prepare any other set of combined financial statements than the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Very truly yours,

AMCAD BIOMED CORPORATION

Chairman : Lee,Yili

February 25, 2025

Independent Auditors' Report Translated from Chinese

To AmCad BioMed Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of AmCad BioMed Corporation (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including the summary of material accounting policies (together “the consolidated financial statements”).

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and their consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, in conformity with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed and became effective by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company and its subsidiaries in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China (the “Norm”), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Norm. 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 2024 consolidated financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Revenue Recognition

The Company and its subsidiaries recognized operating revenue amounts to NT\$53,105 thousand in 2024. The Company's principal activities consist of revenue from medical diagnosis products. The Company and its subsidiaries recognize revenue from when it satisfies a performance obligation and the recognition timing. Therefore, we considered this a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures include but are not limited to understanding the trading manners through walkthrough and to evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policy related to revenue recognition from the sale of medical diagnosis products and the transactions made from sales by testing the internal control effectiveness determined by management. We confirm that the timing of recognizing revenue is when performance obligations are met by reviewing the terms of transaction. We confirm the correctness of recognizing revenue from sale of medical diagnosis product and the existence of sales revenue by performing transactions' detail testing which includes reviewing vouchers of selected samples and cash receipts record. We check transaction records to confirm the occurrence of the revenue. We perform cutoff testing through periods before and after the balance sheet date by reviewing related documentation of selected samples.

Please refer to Note 4 and 6. (15) for revenue related accounting policies and information.

Impairment of non-financial assets

As of December 31, 2024, the total net amount of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets of the Company and its subsidiaries was NT\$149,241 thousand, accounted 22% of the consolidated total assets. The Company and its subsidiaries are engaged in medical diagnosis products research and development company. The Company and its subsidiaries are still at loss position in the year of 2024 because the medical products are still at development stage. As of the balance sheet date, the Company and its subsidiaries based on the external and internal sources to assess whether there is any indication of impairment. If there is indication of impairment, the impairment testing for above assets is required. The result of impairment evaluation is significant to the consolidated financial statements. Therefore, we consider impairment assessment as a key audit matter.

We have conducted audit procedures including but not limited to obtaining representation letter; to examining the evaluation of the Company and its subsidiaries made on possibility of impairment and its cash generating unit; to obtaining the information on assessing the recoverable amount and assumptions for the intangible assets regularly impairment with indefinite life. We also examined the historical and other business' financial information to evaluate whether the assumptions such as sales growth rate, gross margin, operating profit margin, and discount rate applied in the cash flow forecast are reasonable and are in conformity. We review the accuracy of the calculation for the amount recoverable. In Note 4 and 5 of consolidated financial statements to assess the appropriateness of the accounting policies and disclosures relating to the impairment of non-financial assets.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance, including audit committee or supervisors, are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control of the Company and its subsidiaries.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability to continue as a going concern of the Company and its subsidiaries. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company and its subsidiaries to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the accompanying notes, and whether the consolidated 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 the Company and its subsidiaries to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group 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 2024 consolidated financial statements 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.

Others

We have audited and expressed an unqualified opinion on the parent company only financial statements of the Company as of and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

/s/Yu, Chien-Ju

/s/Chang, Chiao-Ying

Ernst & Young, Taiwan

February 25, 2025

Notice to Readers

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

Accordingly, the accompanying consolidated financial statements and report of independent accountants 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, Ernst & Young 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.

English Translations of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese
AMCAD BIOMED CORPORATION AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
December 31, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	Notes	As of	
		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4, 6	\$17,756	\$29,658
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss, current	4, 6	4,000	5,000
Financial assets at amortized cost, current	4, 6, 8	343,950	252,610
Accounts receivable, net	4, 6	20,646	11,333
Accounts receivable-related parties, net	4, 6, 7	11	14
Current tax assets	4	7	-
Inventories	4, 6	30,094	25,022
Prepayments		1,282	2,073
Other current assets		339	183
Total current assets		<u>418,085</u>	<u>325,893</u>
Non-current assets			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	4, 6	125,676	28,059
Property, plant and equipment	4, 6	72,181	68,429
Right-of-use assets	4, 6, 7	10,738	14,282
Intangible assets	4, 6	66,322	73,679
Refundable deposits	8	1,871	2,304
Total non-current assets		<u>276,788</u>	<u>186,753</u>
Total assets		<u><u>\$694,873</u></u>	<u><u>\$512,646</u></u>

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.)

English Translations of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese
AMCAD BIOMED CORPORATION AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
December 31, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Notes	As of	
		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Current liabilities			
Contract liabilities, current	4, 6	\$514	\$2,054
Notes payable		-	113
Accounts payable		2,736	1,840
Other payables	6, 7	15,437	14,602
Provision, current	4, 6	935	1,129
Lease liabilities, current	4, 6, 7	5,147	4,397
Other current liabilities		374	284
Total current liabilities		25,143	24,419
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities, non-current	4, 6, 7	5,724	9,991
Guarantee deposit received		288	288
Total non-current liabilities		6,012	10,279
Total liabilities		31,155	34,698
Equity attributable to the parent company			
Capital			
Common stock	4, 6	633,329	532,564
Capital collected in advance		-	742
Total capital		633,329	533,306
Capital surplus	4, 6	141,523	8,016
Retained earnings			
Accumulated deficits	6	(199,320)	(148,743)
Other components of equity			
Unrealized gains or losses on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(6,880)	(11,996)
Total equity attributable to the parent company		568,652	380,583
Non-controlling interests	6	95,066	97,365
Total equity		663,718	477,948
Total liabilities and equity		\$694,873	\$512,646

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.)

English Translations of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese
AMCAD BIOMED CORPORATION AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except for Earnings per Share)

		For the Years Ended December 31,	
	Notes	2024	2023
Operating revenue	4, 6, 7	\$53,105	\$65,256
Operating costs	4, 6, 7	20,171	(24,232)
Gross profit		<u>32,934</u>	<u>41,024</u>
Operating expenses	4, 6, 7		
Sales and marketing expense		(19,704)	(20,894)
General and administrative expense		(34,111)	(29,993)
Research and development expense		(43,783)	(44,122)
Total operating expenses		<u>(97,598)</u>	<u>(95,009)</u>
Operating loss		<u>(64,664)</u>	<u>(53,985)</u>
Non-operating income and expenses			
Interest income	6	5,282	4,303
Other income	4, 6	6,830	6,729
Other gains and losses	4, 6	(144)	(73)
Financial costs	4, 6, 7	(180)	(123)
Total non-operating income and expenses		<u>11,788</u>	<u>10,836</u>
Net loss before income tax		(52,876)	(43,149)
Income tax expense	4, 6	-	-
Net loss		<u>(52,876)</u>	<u>(43,149)</u>
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Unrealized gains or losses on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	4, 6	5,116	(681)
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		<u>5,116</u>	<u>(681)</u>
Total comprehensive loss		<u><u>\$(47,760)</u></u>	<u><u>\$(43,830)</u></u>
Net loss attributable to:			
Shareholders of the parent		\$ (50,577)	\$ (45,314)
Non-controlling interests		(2,299)	2,165
		<u><u>\$(52,876)</u></u>	<u><u>\$(43,149)</u></u>
Comprehensive loss attributable to:			
Shareholders of the parent		\$ (45,461)	\$ (45,995)
Non-controlling interests		(2,299)	2,165
		<u><u>\$(47,760)</u></u>	<u><u>\$(43,830)</u></u>
Loss per share-basic (in NT\$)	6		
Loss per share-basic			
Net loss		<u><u>\$(0.88)</u></u>	<u><u>\$(0.85)</u></u>

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.)

English Translations of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

AMCAD BIOMED CORPORATION AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF THE PARENT

				Retained earnings	Other components of equity			
	Common stock	Advance receipts for share capital	Capital surplus	Accumulated deficits	Unrealized gains or losses on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss)	Total equity attributable to shareholders of the parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance as of January 1, 2023	\$532,214	\$-	\$95,738	\$(192,055)	\$(11,315)	\$424,582	\$95,200	\$519,782
Accumulated deficit by capital surplus	-	-	(88,626)	88,626	-	-	-	-
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	(45,314)	-	(45,314)	2,165	(43,149)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	(681)	(681)	-	(681)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	(45,314)	(681)	(45,995)	2,165	(43,830)
Share-based payment transactions	350	742	904	-	-	1,996	-	1,996
Balance as of December 31, 2023	\$532,564	\$742	\$8,016	\$(148,743)	\$(11,996)	\$380,583	\$97,365	\$477,948
Balance as of January 1, 2024	\$532,564	\$742	\$8,016	\$(148,743)	\$(11,996)	\$380,583	\$97,365	\$477,948
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	(50,577)	-	(50,577)	(2,299)	(52,876)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	5,116	5,116	-	5,116
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	(50,577)	5,116	(45,461)	(2,299)	(47,760)
Issue of shares	100,000	-	130,000	-	-	230,000	-	230,000
Share-based payment transactions	765	(742)	3,507	-	-	3,530	-	3,530
Balance as of December 31, 2024	\$633,329	\$-	\$141,523	\$(199,320)	\$(6,880)	\$568,652	\$95,066	\$663,718

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.)

English Translations of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

AMCAD BIOMED CORPORATION AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities :		
Net loss before tax	\$(52,876)	\$(43,149)
Adjustments		
Depreciation	10,599	9,431
Amortization	7,684	8,034
Net loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	14
Interest expense	180	123
Interest revenue	(5,282)	(4,303)
Dividend income	(900)	(405)
Share-based payment	2,902	676
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	188	169
Gain on disposal of investments	(29)	(15)
Gain on lease modification	-	(1)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable, net	(9,313)	(6,930)
Accounts receivable-related parties, net	3	89
Other receivables, net	18	44
Inventories, net	(11,610)	(5,410)
Prepayments	791	(1,049)
Other current assets	(174)	(42)
Contract liabilities	(1,540)	(612)
Notes payable	(113)	(71)
Accounts payable	896	962
Other payables	835	(3,490)
Provision	(194)	(217)
Other current liabilities	90	(32)
Cash outflow generated from operations	<u>(57,845)</u>	<u>(46,184)</u>
Interest received	5,282	4,303
Dividend received	900	405
Interest paid	(180)	(123)
Income tax paid	(7)	-
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(51,850)</u>	<u>(41,599)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities :		
Acquisition Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	(92,501)	-
Acquisition of financial assets measured at mortized cost	(294,390)	(23,910)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets measured at amortized cost	203,050	52,080
Acquisition in financial assets at fair value through profit and loss, current	(63,700)	(5,000)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss, current	64,729	3,016
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(2,722)	(293)
Decrease in refundable deposits	433	1,418
Acquisition of intangible assets	(327)	-
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	<u>(185,428)</u>	<u>27,311</u>
Cash flows from financing activities :		
Cash payment for the principal portion of the lease liabilities	(5,252)	(4,418)
Proceeds from issuing shares	230,000	-
Exercise of employee stock options	628	1,320
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	<u>225,376</u>	<u>(3,098)</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(11,902)</u>	<u>(17,386)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	29,658	47,044
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>\$17,756</u>	<u>\$29,658</u>

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.)

English Translations of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

AMCAD BIOMED CORPORATION AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

1. History and organization

AmCad BioMed Corporation (“the Company”) was incorporated on December 26, 2008. The Company’s common shares were publicly listed on Taipei Exchange on March 24, 2015. The Company’s registered office and the main business location is at 5F, No.167, Fuxing N. Rd., Zhongshan Dist., Taipei City, Taiwan (R.O.C.).

AmCad is currently developing high-end Computer-Aided Detection and Diagnosis (CAD) software device. The Company is a world leader in the development of AmCAD-UT® Detection, a CAD device for ultrasound images of thyroid nodules, which has obtained US FDA clearance, CE Mark, CFDA and TFDA approvals and completed the authorization of the China regional distribution rights. AmCAD-UO has also obtained US FDA and CE Mark approvals and planned to gradually promote to the global market. With its proprietary image analyzing technology, the Company will continue to build other core technology platforms such as AmCAD-UV and AmCAD-US, and to develop other high-end medical devices.

2. Date and procedures of authorization of financial statements for issue

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (“the Group”) for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on February 25, 2025.

3. Newly issued or revised standards and interpretations

- (1) Changes in accounting policies resulting from applying for the first time certain standards and amendments

The Group applied for the first time International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, and Interpretations issued, revised or amended which are recognized by Financial Supervisory Commission (“FSC”) and become effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. The adoption of these new standards and amendments had no material impact on the Group.

- (2) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) which have been endorsed by FSC, and not yet adopted by the Group as at the end of the reporting period are listed below.

Items	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date issued by IASB
a	Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21	January 1, 2025

AmCad BioMed Corporation and Its Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(a) Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21

These amendments specify whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency and, when it is not, to determining the exchange rate to use and the disclosures to provide.

The abovementioned standards and interpretations issued by IASB have not yet been endorsed by FSC at the date when the Group's financial statements were authorized for issue and the local applicable dates are to be determined by FSC. The abovementioned standards or interpretations have no material impact on the Group.

(3) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by IASB which have been endorsed by FSC, and not yet adopted by the Group as at the end of the reporting period are listed below.

Items	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date issued by IASB
a	IFRS 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements” and IAS 28 “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures” — Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures	To be determined by IASB
b	IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
c	IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”	January 1, 2027
d	Disclosure Initiative – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (IFRS 19)	January 1, 2027
e	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	January 1, 2026
f	Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11	January 1, 2026
g	Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	1 January 2026

(a) IFRS 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements” and IAS 28 “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures” — Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures

The amendments address the inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*, in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is contributed to an associate or a joint venture. IAS 28 restricts gains and losses arising from contributions of non-monetary assets to an associate or a joint venture to the extent of the interest attributable to the other equity holders in the associate or joint ventures. IFRS 10 requires full profit or loss recognition on the loss of control of the subsidiary. IAS 28 was amended so that the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized in full.

AmCad BioMed Corporation and Its Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

IFRS 10 was also amended so that the gains or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of a subsidiary that does not constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

(b) IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”

IFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects (including recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements). The core of IFRS 17 is the General (building block) Model, under this model, on initial recognition, an entity shall measure a group of insurance contracts at the total of the fulfilment cash flows and the contractual service margin. The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at the end of each reporting period shall be the sum of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims.

Other than the General Model, the standard also provides a specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the Variable Fee Approach) and a simplified approach (Premium Allocation Approach) mainly for short-duration contracts.

IFRS 17 was issued in May 2017 and it was amended in 2020 and 2021. The amendments include deferral of the date of initial application of IFRS 17 by two years to annual beginning on or after January 1, 2023 (from the original effective date of January 1, 2021); provide additional transition reliefs; simplify some requirements to reduce the costs of applying IFRS 17 and revise some requirements to make the results easier to explain. IFRS 17 replaces an interim Standard – IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts – from annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

(c) IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”

IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. The main changes are as below:

(1) Improved comparability in the statement of profit or loss (income statement)

IFRS 18 requires entities to classify all income and expenses within their statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating; investing; financing; income taxes; and discontinued operations. The first three categories are new, to improve the structure of the income statement, and requires all entities to provide new defined subtotals, including operating profit or loss. The improved structure and new subtotals will give investors a consistent starting point for analysing entities' performance and make it easier to compare entities.

AmCad BioMed Corporation and Its Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(2) Enhanced transparency of management-defined performance measures

IFRS 18 requires entities to disclose explanations of those entity-specific measures that are related to the income statement, referred to as management-defined performance measures.

(3) Useful grouping of information in the financial statements

IFRS 18 sets out enhanced guidance on how to organize information and whether to provide it in the primary financial statements or in the notes. The changes are expected to provide more detailed and useful information. IFRS 18 also requires entities to provide more transparency about operating expenses, helping investors to find and understand the information they need.

(d) Disclosure Initiative – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (IFRS 19)

This standard permits subsidiaries without public accountability to provide reduced disclosures when applying IFRS Accounting Standards in their financial statements. IFRS 19 is optional for subsidiaries that are eligible and sets out the disclosure requirements for subsidiaries that elect to apply it.

(e) Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

The amendments include:

- (1) Clarify that a financial liability is derecognised on the settlement date and describe the accounting treatment for settlement of financial liabilities using an electronic payment system before the settlement date.
- (2) Clarify how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features.
- (3) Clarify the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments.
- (4) Require additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income.

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(f) Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11

- (1) Amendments to IFRS 1
- (2) Amendments to IFRS 7
- (3) Amendments to Guidance on implementing IFRS 7
- (4) Amendments to IFRS 9
- (5) Amendments to IFRS 10
- (6) Amendments to IAS 7

(g) Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

The amendments include:

- (1) Clarify the application of the ‘own-use’ requirements.
- (2) Permit hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments.
- (3) Add new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company’s financial performance and cash flows.

The abovementioned standards and interpretations issued by IASB have not yet endorsed by FSC at the date when the Group’s financial statements were authorized for issue, the local effective dates are to be determined by FSC. As the Group is still currently determining the potential impact of the new or amended standards and interpretations listed under (c), (e) and (f) it is not practicable to estimate their impact on the Group at this point in time. The remaining new or amended standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Group.

4. Summary of material accounting policies

(1) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers (“the Regulations”) and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, and Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed by the FSC.

(2) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars (“NT\$”) unless otherwise stated.

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(3) Basis of consolidation

Preparation principle of consolidated financial statement

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- A. power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- B. exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- C. the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- A. the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- B. rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- C. the Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the acquisition date, which being the date on which the Group obtains control and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using uniform accounting policies. All intra-group balances, income and expenses, unrealized gains and losses and dividends resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a change of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

Total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

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If the Group loses control of a subsidiary, it:

- A. derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary
- B. derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest
- C. recognizes the fair value of the consideration received
- D. recognizes the fair value of any investment retained
- E. reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss, or transfer directly to retained earnings if required by other IFRSs; and
- F. recognizes any resulting difference in profit or loss.

The consolidated entities are listed as follows:

Investor	Subsidiary	Main businesses	Percentage of ownership (%)	
			December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
The Company	Broadsound Corporation	Manufacturing of medical equipment	40%	40%

Although the percentage of ownership interests in Broadsound Corporation is less than 50%, the Company determined that it has control over Broadsound Corporation. This is due to a combination of factors including the fact that the Company remains the single largest shareholder of Broadsound Corporation since the inception of the investment; the Company could obtain proxies to achieve relative majority in absence of contractual arrangement and the ability of the Company to appoint or approve the key management personnel of Broadsound Corporation who have the ability to direct the related activities.

(4) Foreign currency transactions

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in NT\$, which is also the Company's functional currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group entities at their respective functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency closing rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

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All exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items are taken to profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for the following:

- A. Exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings for an acquisition of a qualifying asset to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs are included in the borrowing costs that are eligible for capitalization.
- B. Foreign currency items within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* are accounted for based on the accounting policy for financial instruments.
- C. Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation is recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(5) Current and non-current distinction

An asset is classified as current when:

- A. The Group expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle
- B. The Group holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading
- C. The Group expects to realize the asset within twelve months after the reporting period
- D. The asset is cash or cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

- A. The Group expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle
- B. The Group holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading
- C. The liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period
- D. The Group does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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(6) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid time deposits (including ones that have maturity within three months) or investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(7) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* are recognized initially at fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial assets or financial liabilities.

A. Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement

The Group accounts for regular way purchase or sales of financial assets on the trade date.

The Group classified financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss considering both factors below:

- (a) the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and
- (b) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met and presented as note receivables, trade receivables financial assets measured at amortized cost and other receivables etc., on balance sheet as at the reporting date:

- (a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
- (b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost (the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount and adjusted for any loss allowance) and is not part of a hedging relationship. A gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, through the amortization process or in order to recognize the impairment gains or losses.

Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:

- (a) purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.
- (b) financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

- (a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
- (b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Recognition of gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are described as below:

- (a) A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial asset is derecognized or reclassified.
- (b) When the financial asset is derecognized the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

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- (c) Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:
- (i) Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.
 - (ii) Financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

Besides, for certain equity investments within the scope of IFRS 9 that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies, the Group made an irrevocable election to present the changes of the fair value in other comprehensive income at initial recognition. Amounts presented in other comprehensive income shall not be subsequently transferred to profit or loss (when disposal of such equity instrument, its cumulated amount included in other components of equity is transferred directly to the retained earnings) and these investments should be presented as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income on the balance sheet. Dividends on such investment are recognized in profit or loss unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of investment.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets were classified as measured at amortized cost or measured at fair value through other comprehensive income based on aforementioned criteria. All other financial assets were measured at fair value through profit or loss and presented on the balance sheet as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Such financial assets are measured at fair value, the gains or losses resulting from remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss which includes any dividend or interest received on such financial assets.

B. Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial asset measured at amortized cost. The loss allowance on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income and not reduce the carrying amount in the statement of financial position.

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The Group measures expected credit losses of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

- (a) an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- (b) the time value of money; and
- (c) reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The loss allowance is measures as follows:

- (a) At an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses: the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition or the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. In addition, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses in the previous reporting period but determines at the current reporting date that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition is no longer met.
- (b) At an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses: the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition or financial asset that is purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset.
- (c) For trade receivables or contract assets arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 15, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.
- (d) For lease receivables arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 16, the Group measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

At each reporting date, the Group needs to assess whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition by comparing the risk of a default occurring at the reporting date and the risk of default occurring at initial recognition. Please refer to Note 12 for further details on credit risk.

C. Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized when:

- (a) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired
- (b) The Group has transferred the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset have been transferred
- (c) The Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received or receivable including any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income, is recognized in profit or loss.

D. Financial liabilities and equity

Classification between liabilities or equity

The Group classifies the instrument issued as a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability, and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. The transaction costs of an equity transaction are accounted for as a deduction from equity (net of any related income tax benefit) to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities measured at amortized cost upon initial recognition.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include interest bearing loans and borrowings that are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method after initial recognition. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest rate method amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or transaction costs.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

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When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor), such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts and the consideration paid or payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

E. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount reported in the balance sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(8) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- A. In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- B. In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset considers a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

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(9) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value item by item.

Costs incurred in bringing each inventory to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

Raw materials – Purchase at actual cost, on a weighted average basis

Finished goods and work in progress – Cost of direct materials and labor and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Rendering of services is accounted in accordance with IFRS 15 and not within the scope of inventories.

(10) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located and borrowing costs for construction in progress if the recognition criteria are met. 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 is depreciated separately. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Group recognized such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognized in accordance with the derecognition provisions of IAS 16 *Property, plant and equipment*. When a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic lives of the following assets:

Building and structures	40 years
Machinery and equipment	5 years
Molding equipment	5 years
Office equipment	5 years
Other equipment	3~5 years
Leasehold improvements	The shorter of lease terms or economic useful lives

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An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

(11) Leases

The Group assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time, the Group assesses whether, throughout the period of use, has both of the following:

- A. the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset;
and
- B. the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

For a contract that is, or contains, a lease, the Group accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract. For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components. The relative stand-alone price of lease and non-lease components shall be determined on the basis of the price the lessor, or a similar supplier, would charge the Group for that component, or a similar component, separately. If an observable stand-alone price is not readily available, the Group estimates the stand-alone price, maximising the use of observable information.

Group as a lessee

Except for leases that meet and elect short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Group recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liability for all leases which the Group is the lessee of those lease contracts.

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At the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate. At the commencement date, the lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date:

- A. fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- B. variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- C. amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- D. the exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- E. payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability on an amortised cost basis, which increases the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability by using an effective interest method; and reduces the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

At the commencement date, the Group measures the right-of-use assets at cost. The cost of the right-of-use assets comprises:

- A. the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- B. any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- C. any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and
- D. an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

For subsequent measurement of the right-of-use assets, the Group measures the right-of-use assets at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. That is, the Group measures the right-of-use assets applying a cost model.

If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use assets reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option, the Group depreciates the right-of-use assets from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the Group depreciates the right-of-use assets from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease term.

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The Group applies IAS 36 “Impairment of Assets” to determine whether the right-of-use assets is impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

Except for those leases that the Group accounted for as short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Group presents right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the balance sheet and separately presents lease-related interest expense and depreciation charge in the statements of comprehensive income.

For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Group elects to recognize the lease payments associated with those leases as an expense on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis.

Group as a lessor

At inception of a contract, the Group classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. At the commencement date, the Group recognizes assets held under a finance lease in its balance sheet and present them as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease.

For a contract that contains lease components and non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract applying IFRS 15.

The Group recognizes lease payments from operating leases as rental income on either a straight-line basis or another systematic basis. Variable lease payments for operating leases that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as rental income when incurred.

(12) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in profit or loss for the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or infinite.

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Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at the end of each financial year. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures, on an individual project, are recognized as an intangible asset when the Group can demonstrate:

- A. The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale
- B. Its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset
- C. How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- D. The availability of resources to complete the asset
- E. The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the cost model is applied requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually. Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete, and the asset is available for use. It is amortized over the period of expected future benefit.

A summary of the policies information applied to the Group's intangible assets is as follows:

	Proprietary technology	Royalties	Computer software
Useful lives	Finite	Finite	Finite
Amortization method used	Amortized on a straight-line basis over the period of the authorization	Amortized on a straight-line basis over the period of the authorization	Amortized on a straight- line basis over the estimated useful life
Internally generated or acquired	Acquired	Acquired	Acquired
Amortized lives	15 years	10~15 years	3~5 years

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(13) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset in the scope of IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's ("CGU") fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been an increase in the estimated service potential of an asset which in turn increases the recoverable amount. However, the reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

A cash generating unit, or groups of cash-generating units, to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually at the same time, irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment. If an impairment loss is to be recognized, it is first allocated to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash generating unit (group of units), then to the other assets of the unit (group of units) pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit (group of units). Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods for any reason.

An impairment loss of continuing operations or a reversal of such impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(14) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

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The liability to pay a levy is recognized progressively if the obligating event occurs over a period of time.

Provision for Warranties

A provision is recognized for expected warranty claims on products sold, based on past experience, management's judgments and other known factors.

(15) Revenue recognition

The revenue from the contract between the Group and the customer mainly includes sales of goods and licensing income. The accounting treatments are described as follows:

Sales of goods

Revenue from sales of goods is recognized when control of the goods is transferred to the customer and the goods are delivered to the customers. The main products of the Group are medical diagnosis products. The Group recognizes revenue from the description of the contracts.

The guarantees provided by the Group are based on the assurance that the provided products will operate as expected by customers and are handled in accordance with IAS 37.

The credit period of the Group's sale of goods is from 30 to 90 days. For most of the contracts, when the Group transfers the goods to customers and has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, these contracts are recognized as trade receivables. The Group usually collects the payments shortly after transfer of goods to customers; therefore, there is no significant financing component to the contract. However, for some contracts, part of the consideration was received from customers upon signing the contract, and the Group has the obligation to provide the services subsequently; accordingly, these amounts are recognized as contract liabilities.

Rendering of services

The Group charged a service fee by rendering medical equipment installation service and by rendering maintenance service. Revenue from rendering of services is recognized when the service is completed.

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(16) Government grants

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. Where the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as deferred income and released to income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income over the period necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate.

Where the Group receives non-monetary grants, the asset and the grant are recorded gross at nominal amounts and released to the statement of comprehensive income over the expected useful life and pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset by equal annual installments. Where loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favorable interest is regarded as additional government grant.

(17) Post-employment benefits

All regular employees of the Group are entitled to a pension plan that is managed by an independently administered pension fund committee. Fund assets are deposited under the committee's name in the specific bank account and hence, not associated with the Group. Therefore, fund assets are not included in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

For the defined contribution plan, the Group will make a monthly contribution of no less than 6% of the monthly wages of the employees subject to the plan. The Group recognizes expenses for the defined contribution plan in the period in which the contribution becomes due.

(18) Share-based payment transactions

The cost of equity-settled transactions between the Group and its employees is recognized based on the fair value of the equity instruments granted. The fair value of the equity instruments is determined by using an appropriate pricing model.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognized, together with a corresponding increase in other capital reserves in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled. The cumulative expense recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit in the statement of profit or loss for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period.

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No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for equity-settled transactions where vesting is conditional upon a market or non-vesting condition, which are treated as vesting irrespective of whether or not the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

Where the terms of an equity-settled transaction award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognized for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognized for the award is recognized immediately. This includes any award where non-vesting conditions within the control of either the entity or the employee are not met. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award, and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new awards are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

(19) Income taxes

Income tax expense (income) is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Current income tax relating to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss.

The additional income tax for undistributed earnings is recognized as income tax expense in the subsequent year when the distribution proposal is approved by the Shareholders' meeting.

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Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- A. Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination; at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and at the time of the transaction, does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.
- B. In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

- A. Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination; at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and at the time of the transaction, does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.
- B. In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized accordingly.

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Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

(20) Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are measured at acquisition date fair value. For each business combination, the acquirer measures any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are accounted for as expenses in the periods in which the costs are incurred and are classified under administrative expenses.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at the acquisition-date fair value. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability, will be recognized in accordance with IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. However, if the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it should not be remeasured until it is finally settled within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured as the amount of the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the non-controlling interest over the net fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If this aggregate is lower than the fair value of the net assets acquired, the difference is recognized in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is so allocated represents the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purpose and is not larger than an operating segment before aggregation.

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5. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements require management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumption and estimate could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

(1) Judgement

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

A. Operating lease commitment—Group as the lessor

The Group has entered into commercial property leases on its investment property portfolio. The Group has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

B. De facto control without a majority of the voting rights in subsidiaries

The Group does not have majority of the voting rights in certain subsidiaries. However, after taking into consideration factors such as absolute size of the Group's holding, relative size of the other shareholdings, how widely spread are the remaining shareholders, contractual arrangements between shareholders, potential voting rights, etc., the Group reached the conclusion that it has de facto control over these subsidiaries. Please refer to Note 4(3) for further details.

(2) Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

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A. Impairment of non-financial assets

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date less incremental costs that would be directly attributable to the disposal of the asset or cash generating unit. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows projections are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the cash generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

6. Contents of significant accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cash on hand	\$44	\$44
Checking and saving accounts	11,212	7,654
Time deposits	6,500	21,960
Total	<u>\$17,756</u>	<u>\$29,658</u>

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

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss:		
Listed open-ended fund	<u>\$4,000</u>	<u>\$5,000</u>

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss were not pledged.

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(3) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Stock of listed company	\$123,720	\$20,588
Stock of non-listed company	1,956	7,471
Total	<u>\$125,676</u>	<u>\$28,059</u>

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income were not pledged.

The Group's dividend income related to equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follow:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Related to investments held at the end of the reporting period	\$900	\$405
Related to investments derecognized during the period	-	-
Dividends recognized during the period	<u>\$900</u>	<u>\$405</u>

(4) Financial assets measured at amortized cost, current

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Time deposits with more than three-months maturity	\$343,950	\$252,610
Less: loss allowance	-	-
Total	<u>\$343,950</u>	<u>\$252,610</u>

The Group classified certain financial assets as financial assets measured at amortized cost. Please refer to Note 6.(16) for more details on accumulated impairment and Note 8 for more details on financial assets measured at amortized cost under pledge and Note 12 for more details on credit risk management.

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(5) Accounts receivable and accounts receivable-related parties

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Accounts receivable	\$21,024	\$11,833
Less: loss allowance	(378)	(500)
Subtotal	20,646	11,333
Accounts receivable from related parties	11	14
Less: loss allowance	-	-
Subtotal	11	14
Total	\$20,657	\$11,347

Accounts receivables were not pledged.

Accounts receivable are generally on 30-90 day terms. The total carrying amount as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are NT\$21,035 thousand and NT\$11,847 thousand, respectively. Please refer to Note 6. (16) for more details on loss allowance of accounts receivable for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023. Please refer to Note 12 for detail on credit risk management.

(6) Inventories

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Raw materials	\$12,836	\$10,520
Work in progress	11,022	7,934
Finish goods	5,638	6,425
Merchandise	598	143
Total	\$30,094	\$25,022

The cost of inventories recognized in expenses amounts to NT\$20,171 thousand and NT\$24,232 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The cost including gain from price recovery of inventory NT\$1,234 thousand and NT\$4,744 thousand, respectively. The abovementioned gain from inventory price recovery primarily related to sale or inventory write-off of.

No inventories were pledged.

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(7) Property, plant and equipment

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Owner occupied property, plant and equipment	\$71,700	\$67,448
Property, plant and equipment leased out under operating leases	481	981
Total	<u>\$72,181</u>	<u>\$68,429</u>

	Land	Building and structures	Machinery and equipment	Molding equipment	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Other equipment	Equipment under acceptance	Total
Cost:									
As of January 1, 2024	\$52,941	\$8,142	\$5,141	\$16,446	\$85	\$-	\$3,480	\$-	\$86,235
Additions	-	-	172	-	-	-	-	2,550	2,722
Disposal	-	-	(1,178)	(16,446)	-	-	(1,714)	-	(19,338)
Reclassification	-	-	2,723	-	-	-	4,314	-	7,037
As of December 31, 2024	<u>\$52,941</u>	<u>\$8,142</u>	<u>\$6,858</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$85</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$6,080</u>	<u>\$2,550</u>	<u>\$76,656</u>
As of January 1, 2023	\$52,941	\$8,142	\$15,113	\$22,656	\$1,239	\$821	\$9,457	\$-	\$110,369
Additions	-	-	208	-	85	-	-	-	293
Disposal	-	-	(12,145)	(6,210)	(1,239)	(821)	(6,206)	-	(26,621)
Reclassification	-	-	1,965	-	-	-	229	-	2,194
As of December 31, 2023	<u>\$52,941</u>	<u>\$8,142</u>	<u>\$5,141</u>	<u>\$16,446</u>	<u>\$85</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$3,480</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$86,235</u>

Depreciation and impairment:

As of January 1, 2024	\$-	\$1,035	\$1,993	\$13,992	\$8	\$-	\$1,759	\$-	\$18,787
Depreciation	-	204	1,206	2,454	17	-	1,203	-	5,084
Disposal	-	-	(1,178)	(16,446)	-	-	(1,526)	-	(19,150)
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	235	-	235
As of December 31, 2024	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$1,239</u>	<u>\$2,021</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$25</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$1,671</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$4,956</u>
As of January 1, 2023	\$-	\$831	\$13,525	\$17,133	\$1,232	\$786	\$7,276	\$-	\$40,783
Depreciation	-	204	604	3,069	14	26	855	-	4,772
Disposal	-	-	(12,136)	(6,210)	(1,238)	(812)	(6,056)	-	(26,452)
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	(316)	-	(316)
As of December 31, 2023	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$1,035</u>	<u>\$1,993</u>	<u>\$13,992</u>	<u>\$8</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$1,759</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$18,787</u>

Net carrying amount as of:

December 31, 2024	<u>\$52,941</u>	<u>\$6,903</u>	<u>\$4,837</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$60</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$4,409</u>	<u>\$2,550</u>	<u>\$71,700</u>
December 31, 2023	<u>\$52,941</u>	<u>\$7,107</u>	<u>\$3,148</u>	<u>\$2,454</u>	<u>\$77</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$1,721</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$67,448</u>

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The above-mentioned land and building are purchased for self-use by the Group. However, the overall operating site of the Group is to be planned and leased temporarily before being used for self-use, considering the effective use of assets. As the Group does not hold this property for rent or capital appreciation or both, it is not an investment property.

Property, plant and equipment were not pledged.

(8) Intangible assets

	Computer software	Proprietary technology	Royalties	Goodwill	Total
Cost:					
As of January 1, 2024	\$1,540	\$111,462	\$4,500	\$31,175	\$148,677
Addition-acquired separately	327	-	-	-	327
As of December 31, 2024	<u>\$1,867</u>	<u>\$111,462</u>	<u>\$4,500</u>	<u>\$31,175</u>	<u>\$149,004</u>
As of January 1, 2023	\$1,540	\$111,462	\$4,500	\$31,175	\$148,677
Addition-acquired separately	-	-	-	-	-
As of December 31, 2023	<u>\$1,540</u>	<u>\$111,462</u>	<u>\$4,500</u>	<u>\$31,175</u>	<u>\$148,677</u>
Amortization and impairment:					
As of January 1, 2024	\$1,446	\$70,727	\$2,825	\$-	\$74,998
Amortization	284	7,100	300	-	7,684
As of December 31, 2024	<u>\$1,730</u>	<u>\$77,827</u>	<u>\$3,125</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$82,682</u>
As of January 1, 2023	\$1,143	\$63,296	\$2,525	\$-	\$66,964
Amortization	303	7,431	300	-	8,034
As of December 31, 2023	<u>\$1,446</u>	<u>\$70,727</u>	<u>\$2,825</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$74,998</u>
Net carrying amount as of:					
As of December 31, 2024	<u>\$137</u>	<u>\$33,635</u>	<u>\$1,375</u>	<u>\$31,175</u>	<u>\$66,322</u>
As of December 31, 2023	<u>\$94</u>	<u>\$40,735</u>	<u>\$1,675</u>	<u>\$31,175</u>	<u>\$73,679</u>

Amortization expense of intangible assets under the statements of comprehensive income:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Operating expenses-R&D Expense	<u>\$7,684</u>	<u>\$8,034</u>

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- A. Intangible asset — proprietary technology: The technology contribution of NT\$26,500 thousand was made in consideration of shares as a form of capital injection in connection with the provided knowledge and expertise in Ultrasound CAD and cancer related diagnosis in 2009. In 2012, Tsung-Shann Jiang, one of the shareholders voluntarily surrendered his technology shares in the amount of NT\$6,250 thousand; therefore, the technology contribution amounted to NT\$20,250 thousand. In 2013, the technology contributed to the share price in the amount of NT\$54,450 thousand, totaling NT\$74,700 thousand, amortized over 15 years.
- B. Intangible asset — royalties: The Company paid royalties in the amount of NT\$4,500 thousand to obtain the proprietary technology licensing of “AmCAD-US platform, to be amortized over the amortization period of 15 years.
- C. Goodwill and proprietary technology acquired through business combinations are NT\$31,175 thousand and NT\$36,762 thousand, respectively. Proprietary technology are predicted to be amortized over the amortization period of 15 years.
- D. Computer software is amortized over 3~5 years by straight-line method.

(9) Impairment testing of goodwill

Goodwill acquired through business combinations has been allocated to one cash-generating units for impairment testing.

The recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period. The projected cash flows have been updated to reflect the change in demand for products and services. The after-tax discount rate applied to cash flow projections is 17% (2023:16%) and cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using a 2% growth rate (2023:2%) that is the same as the long-term average growth rate for the industry. As a result of this analysis, management has recognized no impairment loss against goodwill previously carried at NT\$31,175 thousand.

Key assumptions used in value-in-use calculations

The calculation of value-in-use for both electronics and fire prevention equipment units are most sensitive to the following assumptions:

- A. Gross margin rate
B. Discount rates
C. Growth rate used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the budget period.

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Gross margin rate – The gross margin rate is estimated according to the gross profit rate of the most recent year during the financial budget period and considering the future market trend.

Discount rates – Discount rates reflect the current market assessment of the risks specific to each cash generating unit (including the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted). The discount rate was estimated based on the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) for the Group, taking into account the particular situations of the Group and its operating segments. The WACC includes both the cost of liabilities and cost of equities. The cost of equities is derived from the expected returns of the Group's investors on capital, where the cost of liabilities is measured by the interest bearing loans that the Group has obligation to settle.

Growth rate estimates – The growth rate is estimated based on historical experience and signed sales contracts. The long-term average growth rate of the Company's budget has been adjusted considering the speed of product innovation and the overall economic environment.

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

With regard to the assessment of value-in-use of the cash-generating unit, management believes that no reasonably possible change in any of the above key assumptions would cause the carrying value of the unit to materially exceed its recoverable amount.

(10) Other payables

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Salaries and bonuses payable	\$6,579	\$6,282
Labor and health insurance and pension expense payable	1,760	1,760
Commissioned research payable	2,056	4,178
Equipment payable	2,250	-
Others (Note)	2,792	2,382
Total	<u>\$15,437</u>	<u>\$14,602</u>

Note: Individual amounts of other payables less than NT\$1,000 thousand were aggregated and disclosed as others.

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(11) Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plan

The Group adopts a defined contribution plan in accordance with the Labor Pension Act of the R.O.C. Under the Act, monthly contributions shall not be less than 6% of the employees' monthly wages. The Group has made monthly contributions of 6% of each individual employee's salaries or wages to employees' pension accounts.

Expenses under the defined contribution plan for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were NT\$2,698 thousand and NT\$2,606 thousand, respectively.

(12) Provisions, current

	<u>Warranties</u>
As of January 1, 2024	\$1,129
Arising during the period	1,259
Reverse during the period	<u>(1,453)</u>
As of December 31, 2024	<u>\$935</u>
December 31, 2024	<u>\$935</u>
December 31, 2023	<u>\$1,129</u>

Warranties

A provision is estimated for expected warranty claims on products sold, based on past experience, management's judgment and other known factors.

(13) Equities

A. Common stock

- (a) The Company's authorized capital was both NT\$1,000,000 thousand as of December 31, 2023; while the issued capital was NT\$532,214 thousand as at December 31, 2023, respectively. The Company has issued 53,221 thousand common shares as of December 31, 2023, each at a par value of NT\$10. All of the shares are common stock; including shares issued in consideration of the technology contribution in the amount of NT\$74,700 thousand.

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- (b) Employees exercised 80 units of stock options for the year ended December 31, 2023 to issue 80 thousand common shares. Among these, 35 thousand common shares were approved by the board of directors on November 2, 2023, as the base date for capital increase. The abovementioned capital increase was approved and registered by the competent authority. Another 45 units, recorded as an advance received for share capital of NT\$742 thousand as of December 31, 2023, were approved by the board of directors on February 23, 2024, as the base date for capital increase. The abovementioned capital increase was approved and registered by the competent authority on March 19, 2024.
- (c) Employees exercised 32 units of stock options for the year ended December 31, 2024 to issue 32 thousand common shares. Among these, 17 thousand common shares were approved by the board of directors on May 2, 2024, as the base date for capital increase. The abovementioned capital increase was approved and registered by the competent authority. Another 15 thousand common shares were approved by the board of directors on October 31, 2024, as the base date for capital increase. The abovementioned capital increase was approved and registered by the competent authority.
- (d) In July, 2024, the Company's Board of Directors resolved to conduct a capital increase by cash of NT\$230,000 thousand, issuing 10,000 thousand new shares at an issuance price of NT\$23 per share. The capital has been fully paid up, and the resolution was approved by the board of directors on July 24, 2024. The abovementioned capital increase was approved and registered by the competent authority.
- (e) The Company's authorized capital were both NT\$1,000,000 thousand as of December 31, 2024, and 2023; while the issued capital was NT\$633,329 thousand and NT\$532,564 thousand as of December 31, 2024, and 2023, respectively. The Company has issued 63,333 thousand common shares and 53,256 thousand common shares as of December 31, 2024, and 2023, respectively, each at a par value of NT\$10. All of the shares are common stocks; including shares issued in consideration of the technology contribution in the amount of NT\$74,700 thousand.

B. Capital surplus

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Additional paid-in capital	\$133,345	\$389
Employee stock option	1,811	2,332
Change in ownership interests in subsidiary	940	940
Other	5,427	4,355
Total	<u>\$141,523</u>	<u>\$8,016</u>

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The Company resolved by Shareholder's meeting on May 18, 2023 to cover accumulated deficit by capital surplus of NT\$88,626 thousand.

According to the Company Act, the capital reserve shall not be used except for making good the deficit of the company. When a company incurs no loss, it may distribute the capital reserves related to the income derived from the issuance of new shares at a premium or income from endowments received by the company. The distribution could be made in cash or in the form of dividend shares to its shareholders in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of them.

C. Retained earnings and dividend policies

The Company's original Articles of Incorporation provided that after-tax earnings shall first offset against any deficit, and 10% of the balance shall be set as legal reserve. After deducting items above from the current year's earnings, no less than 50% of the remaining amount together with the prior years' unappropriated earnings is to be allocated. The distribution will be recommended by the board of directors and resolved in the shareholders' meeting. Please refer to Note 6.(18) for further details on employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors.

The Company's operation is at the growth stage, so, in principle, the dividend policy is to distribute 50% cash dividends and 50% stock dividends, taking into consideration the cash flow, earnings, future expansion of the Company, and external competitive environment.

According to the Company Act, the Company needs to set aside amount to legal reserve unless where such legal reserve amounts to the total authorized capital. The legal reserve can be used to offset the deficit of the Company. When the Company incurs no loss, it may distribute the portion of legal reserve which exceeds 25% of the paid-in capital by issuing new shares or by cash in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of the shareholders.

Pursuant to existing regulations, the Company is required to set aside additional special reserve equivalent to the net debit balance of the other components of shareholders' equity. For any subsequent reversal of other net deductions from shareholders' equity, the amount reversed may be distributed.

The shareholder's meetings approved the 2023 and 2022 earnings distribution on June 26, 2024 and May 18, 2023, respectively; the company resolved not to distribute earnings since the accumulated deficits had yet to be covered.

The board of directors' meeting approved the 2024 earnings distribution on February 25, 2025, the company approved not to distribute earnings since the accumulated deficits had yet to be covered.

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D. Non-controlling interests

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Beginning balance	\$97,365	\$95,200
Net loss attributable to non-controlling interests	(2,299)	2,165
Ending balance	<u>\$95,066</u>	<u>\$97,365</u>

(14) Share-based payment plans

Certain employees of the Group are entitled to share-based payment as part of their remunerations. Services are provided by the employees in return for the equity instruments granted. These plans are accounted for as equity-settled share-based payment transactions.

A. Share-based payment plan for employees of the parent entity

On July 20, 2017, April 17, 2019, July 29, 2021 and July 10, 2023 the Company was authorized by the Securities and Futures Bureau of the FSC, Executive Yuan, to issue employee share options with a total number of 600, 500, 1,000 and 500 units. Each unit entitles an optionee to subscribe for 1,000 shares of the Company's common shares. The exercise price of the option was set at the closing price of the Company's common share on the grant date. The optionee may exercise the options in accordance with certain schedules as prescribed by the plan starting 2 years from the grant date. Settlement upon the exercise of the options will be made through the issuance of new shares by the Company.

The fair value of the share options is estimated at the grant date using a Black-Scholes option pricing-model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share options were granted.

The relevant details of the aforementioned share-based payment plan are as follows:

Date of grant	Total number of share options granted (in unit)	Exercise price of share options (NT\$)
2017.08.04	160	28.89
2018.02.23	50	28.89
2019.08.02	290	24.42
2020.02.21	140	22.46
2021.08.05	260	16.11
2022.05.09	90	16.65
2023.08.02	80	21.88
2023.11.10	70	24.51

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The following table contains further details on the aforementioned share-based payment plan:

	For the years ended December 31,			
	2024		2023	
	Number of share options outstanding (in unit)	Weighted average exercise price of share options (NT\$)	Number of share options outstanding (in unit)	Weighted average exercise price of share options (NT\$)
Outstanding at beginning of period	445	\$22.01	455	\$20.52
Granted	-	-	150	23.66
Forfeited	(48)	21.01	(80)	22.19
Exercised	(32)	19.66	(80)	16.50
Expired	(50)	28.89	-	-
Outstanding at end of period	<u>315</u>	<u>\$20.51</u>	<u>445</u>	<u>\$22.01</u>
Exercisable at end of period	<u>110</u>		<u>94.5</u>	
For share options granted during the period, weighted average fair value of those options at the measurement date (NT\$)	<u>\$-</u>		<u>\$7.52</u>	

The information on the outstanding share options as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	Range of exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual life (Years)
As of December 31, 2024		
share options outstanding at the end of the period	\$24.51	3.86
share options outstanding at the end of the period	\$21.88	3.59
share options outstanding at the end of the period	\$16.65	2.35
share options outstanding at the end of the period	\$16.11	1.59
share options outstanding at the end of the period	\$22.46	2.14
share options outstanding at the end of the period	\$24.42	1.58
share options outstanding at the end of the period	\$28.89	0.15
As of December 31, 2023		
share options outstanding at the end of the period	\$25.10	4.86
share options outstanding at the end of the period	\$22.40	4.59
share options outstanding at the end of the period	\$17.05	3.35
share options outstanding at the end of the period	\$16.50	2.60
share options outstanding at the end of the period	\$23.00	3.14
share options outstanding at the end of the period	\$25.00	2.58
share options outstanding at the end of the period	\$30.00	0.59-1.15

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The following table lists the inputs to the model used for the plan granted during the year ended December 31, 2023 :

	For the year ended December 31, 2023
Expected volatility (%)	38.51%-40.71%
Risk-free interest rate (%)	1.07%-1.17%
Expected option life (Years)	3.88
Weighted average share price (\$)	\$6.93-\$8.19
Option pricing model	Black-Scholes

The expected life of the share options is based on historical data and current expectations and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility over a period similar to the life of the options is indicative of future trends, which may also not necessarily be the actual outcome.

B. The Company-Capital increase by cash reserved for employee share

On May 2, 2024, the Company's Board of Directors resolved a cash offering of new shares; 10% of the new shares shall be reserved for subscription by qualified employees in compliance with Company Act. The grant date was July 1, 2024, and the subscription price per share was NT\$23. The company used the Black-Scholes option pricing model to estimate the fair value of the granted subscription rights, with a fair value per unit of NT\$4.1565.

The weighted average information for each parameter of the valuation model and the fair value information of the stock subscription rights are as follows:

Exercise price(NT\$)	\$27.10
Expected volatility	43.34%
Expected term (years)	0.05
Expected dividend yield	0.00%
Risk-free interest rate	1.21%

From January 1 to December 31, 2024, the company recognized compensation costs of NT\$2,161 thousand for employee stock subscription rights related to the cash capital increase. For the employee participation in the capital increase, NT\$8,064 thousand was recognized as capital surplus - share premium, and for the portion of the subscription rights forfeited by employees, NT\$208 thousand was recognized as capital surplus - expired employee stock subscription rights.

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C. Modification or cancellation of the share-based payment plan for employees

There have been no cancellations or modifications to any of the plans for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

D. The expense recognized for employee services received for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, is shown in the following table.

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Total expense arising from equity-settled share-based payment transactions	\$2,902	\$676

(15) Operating revenue

A. Disaggregation of revenue

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Medical diagnostic products	\$41,510	\$54,696
Rendering of services	9,601	7,871
Subtotal	51,111	62,567
Other income	1,994	2,689
Total	\$53,105	\$65,256

Revenues are recognized when they satisfy the performance obligation and the recognition timing.

B. Analysis of revenue from contracts with customers during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follow:

Contract balances

Contract liabilities, current

	As of		
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	January 1, 2023
Sales revenue	\$514	\$2,054	\$2,666

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The significant changes in the Group's balances of contract liabilities during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
The opening balance transferred to revenue	\$(1,791)	\$(905)
Increase in receipts in advance during the period (excluding the amount incurred and transferred to revenue during the period)	251	293

(16) Expected credit loss

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Operating expenses-expected credit loss		
Accounts receivable	\$-	\$-

The credit risk for the Group's financial assets measured at amortized cost are assessed as low (the same as the assessment result in the beginning of the period). As the trade partners are financial institutions with good credit, the loss allowance is NT\$0 thousand measured at a loss ratio of 0%.

The Group measures the loss allowance of its accounts receivable at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The assessment of the Group's loss allowance as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follow:

The Group considers the grouping of accounts receivable (including accounts receivable-related parties) by counterparties' credit rating and the historical credit loss experience shows that different customer segments do not have significantly different loss patters. Therefore, the loss allowance of contact assets is measured with no distinction between groups and its loss allowance is measured by using a provision matrix, details are as follow:

As of December 31, 2024	Not yet due	Overdue				Total
		<=90 days	91~180 days	181~365 days	>=366 days	
Gross carrying amount	\$16,131	\$4,246	\$280	\$-	\$378	\$21,035
Loss ratio	-	-	-	-	100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	-	-	-	-	(378)	(378)
Carrying amount						\$20,657

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As of December 31, 2023	Not yet due	Overdue				Total
		<=90 days	91~180 days	181~365 days	>=366 days	
Gross carrying amount	\$10,561	\$786	\$-	\$-	\$500	\$11,847
Loss ratio	-	-	-	-	100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	-	-	-	-	(500)	(500)
Carrying amount						<u>\$11,347</u>

The movement in the provision for impairment of accounts receivable during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	Account receivables
January 1, 2024	\$500
Write-off	(122)
December 31, 2024	<u>\$378</u>
January 1, 2023	\$500
Addition/(reversal) for the current period	-
December 31, 2023	<u>\$500</u>

(17) Operating leases

A. Group as a lessee

The Group leases various properties, including buildings and structures and transportation equipment. The lease terms range from 1 to 9 years.

The Group's leases effect on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows are as follow:

(a) Amounts recognized in the balance sheet

(i) Right-of-use assets

The carrying amount of right-of-use assets

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Buildings and structures	\$10,492	\$13,613
Transportation equipment	246	669
Total	<u>\$10,738</u>	<u>\$14,282</u>

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During the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group's additions to right-of-use assets amounting to NT\$1,735 thousand and NT\$8,697 thousand, respectively.

(ii) Lease liabilities

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Lease liabilities	\$10,871	\$14,388
Current	\$5,147	\$4,397
Non-current	\$5,724	\$9,991

Please refer to Note 6.(19) (D) for the interest on lease liabilities recognized during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 and refer to Note 12.(5) liquidity risk management for the maturity analysis for lease liabilities as at December 31, 2024 and 2023.

(b) Amounts recognized in the statement of profit or loss

Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Buildings and structures	\$4,856	\$4,009
Transportation equipments	423	426
Total	\$5,279	\$4,435

(c) Income and costs relating to leasing activities

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
The expenses relating to short-term leases	\$126	\$397

(d) Cash outflow relating to leasing activities

During the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group's total cash outflows for leases amounting to NT\$5,558 thousand and NT\$4,938 thousand, respectively.

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(e) Other information relating to leasing activities

(i) Extension and termination options

Some of the Group's agreement contain extension and termination options. In determining the lease terms, the non-cancellable period for which the Group has the right to use an underlying asset, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Group is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. These options are used to maximize operational flexibility in terms of managing contracts. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Group. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term upon the occurrence of a significant event or a significant change in circumstances that is within the control of the lessee and affects whether the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an option not previously included in its determination of the lease term, or not to exercise an option previously included in its determination of the lease term.

B. Group as a lessor

Leases of owned properties, plant and equipment are classified as operating leases as they do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of underlying assets.

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Lease income for operating leases		
Income relating to fixed lease payments and variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate	\$3,664	\$4,351

For operating leases entered by the Group, the undiscounted lease payments to be received and a total of the amounts for the remaining years as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follow:

	As at	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Within a year	\$1,565	\$2,546
Later than one year but no later than two years	-	487
Total	\$1,565	\$3,033

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(18) Summary statement of employee benefit, depreciation and amortization expenses by function were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,					
	2024			2023		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total amount	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total amount
Employee benefits expense						
Salaries	\$9,168	\$49,911	\$59,079	\$8,997	\$45,372	\$54,369
Labor and health insurance	1,136	4,021	5,157	1,101	3,916	5,017
Pension	552	2,146	2,698	535	2,071	2,606
Directors' remuneration	-	3,740	3,740	-	3,780	3,780
Other employee benefits expense	513	1,944	2,457	493	1,701	2,194
Depreciation	3,315	7,284	10,599	3,785	5,646	9,431
Amortization	-	7,684	7,684	-	8,034	8,034

According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, 3%~6% of profit of the current year is distributable as employees' compensation and no higher than 4% of profit of the current year is distributable as remuneration to directors and supervisors. However, the Company's accumulated losses shall have been covered. The Company may, by a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of board of directors attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors, have the profit distributable as employees' compensation in the form of shares or in cash; and in addition, thereto a report of such distribution is submitted to the shareholders' meeting. Information on the board of directors' resolution regarding the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors can be obtained from the "Market Observation Post System" on the website of the TWSE.

Because of the operating loss for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, there was no estimated amounts of the employee bonuses and remuneration to directors and supervisors.

(19) Non-operating income and expenses

A. Interest income

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Financial assets measured at amortized cost-Interest on bank deposit	\$5,263	\$4,290
Imputed interest on deposits	19	13
Total	<u>\$5,282</u>	<u>\$4,303</u>

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B. Other income

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Government grants	\$3,924	\$3,816
Rental income	1,670	1,662
Dividend income	900	405
Others	336	846
Total	<u>\$6,830</u>	<u>\$6,729</u>

C. Other gains and losses

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Net loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	\$-	\$(14)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(188)	(169)
Foreign exchange gain, net	15	94
Gain on disposal of investments	29	15
Gain on lease modification	-	1
Total	<u>\$(144)</u>	<u>\$(73)</u>

D. Financial costs

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Interest on lease liabilities	<u>\$180</u>	<u>\$123</u>

(20) Components of other comprehensive income

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	Reclassification adjustments	Other comprehensive income-before tax	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
Arising during the period	during the period	Tax income (expense)	
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Unrealized loss from equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$5,116	\$-	\$5,116

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For the year ended December 31, 2023:

	Reclassification adjustments	Other comprehensive	Other comprehensive
Arising during the period	during the period	income-before tax	Tax income (expense)
			income, net of tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Unrealized loss from equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive loss	\$(681)	\$-	\$(681)

(21) Income tax

A. The major components of income tax expense (income) are as follows:

Income tax expense (income) recognized in profit or loss

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group recognized current income tax expense and deferred income tax expense to be both NT\$0 thousand.

Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group recognized deferred income tax expense to be both NT\$0 thousand.

B. Reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by applicable tax rates is as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Accounting loss before tax from continuing operations	\$(52,876)	\$(43,149)
Tax at the domestic rates applicable to profits in the country concerned	\$(10,575)	\$(8,630)
Tax effect of revenues exempt from taxation	(798)	(81)
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1,559	1,652
Tax effect of deferred tax assets/liabilities	9,814	7,059
Total income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	\$-	\$-

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C. Information of unused loss carry-forward and tax-exemption

Current Yaer	Amount	Remaining Carrying		Expiring Year
		As of December 31,		
		2024	2023	
2014	\$36,445	\$-	\$36,445	2024
2015	68,156	65,912	65,912	2025
2016	67,787	67,787	67,787	2026
2017	82,962	82,962	82,962	2027
2018	54,816	54,816	54,816	2028
2019	41,687	41,687	41,687	2029
2020	36,762	36,762	36,762	2030
2021	18,905	18,905	18,905	2031
2022	39,797	39,797	39,797	2032
2023	43,988	43,988	43,988	2033
2024	51,829	51,829	-	2034
Total		\$504,445	\$489,061	

D. Unrecognized deferred tax assets

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences amounting to NT\$514,050 thousand, and NT\$502,444 thousand, respectively, as the future taxable profit may not be available.

E. The assessment of income tax returns

As of December 31, 2024, the assessment of income tax returns of the Company and its subsidiary is as follows:

	The assessment of income tax returns
The Company	Assessed and approved up to 2022
Subsidiary-Broadsound Corporation	Assessed and approved up to 2022

(22) Loss per share

Basic loss per share amounts are calculated by dividing net loss for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

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Diluted gain per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Loss before tax attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company (in thousands)	<u>\$(50,577)</u>	<u>\$(45,314)</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding-		
Basic loss per share (thousand shares)	<u>57,708</u>	<u>53,227</u>
Loss per share-basic (in NT\$)	<u>\$(0.88)</u>	<u>\$(0.85)</u>

The Company's employee stock options have anti-dilutive effect when the Company encounters loss. Therefore, calculations of diluted loss per share is no required.

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date the financial statements were authorized for issue.

(23) Subsidiary that have material non-controlling interests:

Financial information of subsidiary that have material non-controlling interests is as follow:

Proportion of ownership and voting rights held by non-controlling interests:

Name	Country of incorporation and operation	As of	
		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Broadsound Corporation	Taiwan	60%	60%
		As of	
		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Accumulated balance of material non-controlling interests:			
Broadsound Corporation		<u>\$95,066</u>	<u>\$97,365</u>
		For the years ended December 31,	
		2024	2023
Loss allocated to material non-controlling interests:			
Broadsound Corporation		<u>\$(2,299)</u>	<u>\$2,165</u>

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Summarized comprehensive income information for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	Broadsound Corporation	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Operating revenue	\$41,401	\$52,898
Net gain (loss) from continuing operations	\$(1,374)	\$6,059
Total comprehensive income	\$(1,374)	\$6,059

Summarized assets and liabilities information as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	Broadsound Corporation	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Current assets	\$138,851	\$142,638
Non-current assets	9,327	10,582
Current liabilities	(8,756)	(9,452)
Non-current liabilities	(374)	(3,346)

Summarized cash flow information for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	Broadsound Corporation	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Operating activities	\$(8,340)	\$(2,229)
Investment activities	8,474	(22,402)
Financial activities	(2,944)	(2,917)
Net cash and cash equivalents outflow	\$(2,810)	\$(27,548)

7. Related party transactions

Information of the related parties that had transactions with the Group during the financial reporting period is as follows:

Name and nature of relationship of the related parties

Name of the related parties	Nature of relationship of the related parties
Maywufa Co., Ltd.	Entity with joint control or significant influence over the Company
PhytoHealth Co.,Ltd	Parent company

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Significant transactions with the related parties

(1) Sales

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Maywufa Co., Ltd.	\$42	\$311

The sales of goods to related parties were made at Group's usual list prices.

(2) Purchases

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
PhytoHealth Co., Ltd.	\$3	\$-

The purchase prices of the company's from related parties is not significantly different from that of general manufactures.

(3) Accounts receivable

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Maywufa Co., Ltd.	\$11	\$14

(4) Other payables

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Maywufa Co., Ltd.	\$138	\$112

(5) Lease agreement

Name of the related parties	Account	As of	
		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Maywufa Co., Ltd.	Right-of-use assets	\$6,338	\$7,407

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Name of the related parties	Account	As of	
		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Maywufa Co., Ltd.	Lease liabilities	\$6,394	\$7,426

Name of the related parties	Account	For the years ended December 31,	
		2024	2023
Maywufa Co., Ltd.	Interest expense	\$86	\$42

The determination of the rental amount and the payment method in lease agreements with related parties were according to comparable market rental transactions.

(6) Other transactions with related parties

AmCad BioMed Corporation had commissioned Maywufa Co., Ltd. to market and sell its “AmCAD-UT®” in Taiwan. The contract term was set to start on April 24, 2015 and end on September 30, 2018. If neither party were not notified in writing by the expiration date that the contract would not be renewed, then it would automatically be renewed for one more year. The Group requested Maywufa Co., Ltd. to issue a guarantee note for NT\$10,000 thousand as collateral of payment.

(7) Compensation of key management

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Short-term employee benefits	\$11,821	\$11,470
Post-employment benefits	163	161
Share-based payment	98	204
Total	\$12,082	\$11,835

8. Assets pledged as security

The following asset of the Group pledged as security:

Item	Carrying amount		Secured liabilities
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	
Financial assets at amortized cost, current	\$4,000	\$-	Guarantee of pledged deposit
Refundable deposits	100	\$100	Guarantee of payment for goods
Refundable deposits	-	600	Guarantee of grants
	\$4,100	\$700	

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9. Commitments and contingencies

- (1) The Company entered into an agreement with the National Taiwan University and Professor King-Jen Chang to obtain the specialized technology licensing of “Thyroid CAD system.” The contract price of NT\$ 2,500 thousand was paid with NT\$ 1,000 thousand cash and the Company’s shares at face value NT\$ 1,500 thousand. The total payment was recognized as intangible asset. The term of the agreement was six years, from January 23, 2009 to January 22, 2015. The agreement will extend automatically annually when the term expires. According to the agreement, the Company paid royalties depending on the net sales generated from the medical equipment.
- (2) The Company entered into an agreement with the National Taiwan University and Professor Chiung-Nien Chen to obtain the specialized technology licensing of “AmCAD-US platform.” The contract price of NT\$ 4,500 thousand was paid in cash. The agreement came into effect on July 1, 2014 and will expire in 20 years following the final application date of R.O.C. patent or American patent. The term of patent right shall ends on February 19, 2034. The Company shall pay royalties depending on the sales of the products that apply this technology during the 10 years following the day the inspection registration is obtained.

10. Losses due to major disasters

None.

11. Significant subsequent events

None.

12. Other disclosure

- (1) Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
Designated fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition	\$4,000	\$5,000
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	125,676	28,059
Financial assets measured at amortized cost:		
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	343,950	252,610
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	17,712	29,614
Receivables	20,657	11,347
Refundable deposits	1,871	2,304
Subtotal	384,190	295,875
Total	\$513,866	\$328,934

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Financial liabilities

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:		
Payables	\$18,173	\$16,555
Lease liabilities	10,871	14,388
Guarantee deposit received	288	288
Total	<u>\$29,332</u>	<u>\$31,231</u>

(2) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial risk management objective is to manage the market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk related to its operating activities. The Group identifies measures and manages the aforementioned risks based on the Group's policy and risk appetite.

The Group has established appropriate policies, procedures and internal controls for the aforementioned financial risk management in accordance with the relevant regulations. Important financial activities have to be reviewed by the board of directors and the audit committee in accordance with relevant regulations and internal control systems. During the implementation of the financial management activities, the Group must strictly comply with the relevant provisions of the financial risk management.

(3) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of the changes in market prices. Market prices comprise currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk (such as equity risk).

In practice, it is rarely the case that a single risk variable will change independently from other risk variable, there is usually interdependencies between risk variables. However, the sensitivity analysis disclosed below does not take into account the interdependencies between risk variables.

Foreign currency risk

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense are denominated in a different currency from the Group's functional currency). The foreign currency sensitivity analysis of the possible change in foreign exchange rates on the Group's profit is performed on significant monetary items denominated in foreign currencies as at the end of the reporting period.

AmCad BioMed Corporation and Its Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
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The Group's foreign currency risk is mainly related to the volatility in the exchange rates for USD. When NTD strengthens/weakens against USD by 1%, the profit for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were decreased/increased by NT\$118 thousand and NT\$97 thousand, respectively.

Equity price risk

The fair value of the Group's listed and unlisted equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Group's listed and unlisted equity securities are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The Group manages the equity price risk through diversification and placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports of the equity portfolio are submitted to the Group's senior management on a regular basis. The Group's board of directors reviews and approves all equity investment decisions.

A change of 5% in the price of the listed companies stock classified as equity instruments investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income could increase/decrease the Group's equity after tax for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 by NT\$6,187 thousand and NT\$1,029 thousand, respectively.

Please refer to Note 12.(8) for sensitivity analysis information of other equity instruments or derivatives that are linked to such equity instruments whose fair value measurement is categorized under Level 3.

(4) Credit risk management

The Group's exposure to credit risk arises from potential default of the counterparty or other third party. The level of exposure depends on several factors including concentrations of credit risk, components of credit risk, the price of contract and customer credit policy. As of years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group's credit risk amount is estimated from the contracts with positive fair value on the balance sheet date.

The Group's exposure to credit risk arising from the default of counterparties is limited to the carrying amount of these instruments. The Group mitigates the credit risks from financial institutions by limiting its counterparties to only reputable domestic or international financial institutions with good credit standing and the Group has no derivative financial instrument transactions. Consequently, there is no significant credit risk for these counterparties.

AmCad BioMed Corporation and Its Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
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Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit limits are established for all customers based on their financial position, ratings from credit rating agencies, historical experience, prevailing economic condition and the Group's internal rating criteria etc. The Group's exposure to credit risk arising from the default of counterparties is limited to the carrying amount of accounts receivable and notes receivable.

The Group adopted IFRS 9 to assess the expected credit losses. Except for the loss allowance of trade receivables is measured at lifetime expected credit losses, the remaining debt instrument investments which are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, low credit risk for these investments is a prerequisite upon acquisition and by using their credit risk as a basis for the distinction of categories. The Group makes an assessment at each reporting date as to whether the credit risk still meets the conditions of low credit risk and then further determines the method of measuring the loss allowance and the loss ratio.

Financial assets are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery (the issuer or the debtor is in financial difficulties or bankruptcy).

(5) Liquidity risk management

The Group's investment in the financial assets accounted for at fair value through profit or loss has active market. The Group expected the financial assets to be sold easily in the market at a price close to fair value. The Group is not expected to have liquidity risk. The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on the contractual undiscounted payments and contractual maturity. The payment amount includes the contractual interest.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

	Less than 1 year	2 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
As of December 31, 2024					
Payables	\$18,173	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$18,173
Lease liabilities (Note)	5,251	2,610	2,236	1,081	11,178
Guarantee deposit received	-	288	-	-	288
As of December 31, 2023					
Payables	\$16,555	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$16,555
Lease liabilities (Note)	4,540	5,852	2,236	2,199	14,827
Guarantee deposit received	-	288	-	-	288

AmCad BioMed Corporation and Its Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
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Notes:

1. Including cash flows resulted from short-term leases or leases of low-value assets.
2. Information about the maturities of lease liabilities is provided in the table below:

	Maturities			
	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	6 to 10 years	Total
December 31, 2024	\$5,147	\$4,670	\$1,054	\$10,871
December 31, 2023	\$4,397	\$7,844	\$2,147	\$14,388

(6) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Reconciliation of liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2024:

	Leases liabilities	Guarantee deposit received	Total liabilities from financing activities
As of January 1, 2024	\$14,388	\$288	\$14,676
Cash flows	(5,432)	-	(5,432)
Non-cash changes	1,915	-	1,915
As of December 31, 2024	<u>\$10,871</u>	<u>\$288</u>	<u>\$11,159</u>

Reconciliation of liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2023:

	Leases liabilities	Guarantee deposit received	Total liabilities from financing activities
As of January 1, 2023	\$10,310	\$288	\$10,598
Cash flows	(4,541)	-	(4,541)
Non-cash changes	8,619	-	8,619
As of December 31, 2023	<u>\$14,388</u>	<u>\$288</u>	<u>\$14,676</u>

(7) Fair values of financial instruments

A. The methods and assumptions applied in determining the fair value of financial instruments:

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
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Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The following methods and assumptions were used by the Group to measure or disclose the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities:

- (a) The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivables, accounts payable and other current liabilities approximate their fair value due to their short maturities.
- (b) For financial assets and liabilities traded in an active market with standard terms and conditions, their fair value is determined based on market quotation price (including listed equity securities, beneficiary certificates, bonds and futures etc.) at the reporting date.
- (c) Fair value of equity instruments without market quotations (including private placement of listed equity securities, unquoted public company and private company equity securities) are estimated using the market method valuation techniques based on parameters such as prices based on market transactions of equity instruments of identical or comparable entities and other relevant information (for example, inputs such as discount for lack of marketability, P/E ratio of similar entities and Price-Book ratio of similar entities).
- (d) Fair value of debt instruments without market quotations, bank loans, bonds payable and other non-current liabilities are determined based on the counterparty prices or valuation method. The valuation method uses DCF method as a basis, and the assumptions such as the interest rate and discount rate are primarily based on relevant information of similar instrument (such as yield curves published by the GreTai Securities Market, average prices for Fixed Rate Commercial Paper published by Reuters and credit risk, etc.)
- (e) The fair value of derivatives which are not options and without market quotations, is determined based on the counterparty prices or discounted cash flow analysis using interest rate yield curve for the contract period. Fair value of option-based derivative financial instruments is obtained using on the counterparty prices or appropriate option pricing model (for example, Black-Scholes model) or other valuation method (for example, Monte Carlo Simulation).

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
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B. Fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost

Other than cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivables, accounts payable and other current liabilities whose carrying amount approximate their fair value, the fair value of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost is listed in the table below:

	Carrying amount as of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Financial assets:		
Financial assets at amortized cost	\$343,950	\$252,610
	Fair value as of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Financial assets:		
Financial assets at amortized cost	\$343,950	\$252,610

C. Fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments

Please refer to Note 12.(8) for fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments of the Group.

(8) Fair values measurement hierarchy

A. Fair value measurement hierarchy

All asset and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole. Level 1, 2 and 3 inputs are described as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the assets or liabilities.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization at the end of each reporting period.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
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B. Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities

The Group does not have assets that are measured at fair value on non-recurring basis. Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis is as follows:

As of December 31, 2024

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Listed open-ended fund	\$4,000	\$-	\$-	\$4,000
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Stock of listed company	\$123,720	\$-	\$-	\$123,720
Stock of unlisted company	-	-	1,956	1,956

As of December 31, 2023

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Listed open-ended fund	\$5,000	\$-	\$-	\$5,000
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Stock of listed company	\$20,588	\$-	\$-	\$20,588
Stock of unlisted company	-	-	7,471	7,471

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period

During the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements.

Reconciliation for fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy for movements during the period

Total unrealized losses recognized in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are NT\$5,515 thousand and NT\$3,269 thousand, respectively.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
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Information on significant unobservable inputs to valuation

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation of recurring fair value measurement categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy is as follows:

As of December 31, 2024

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantitative information	Relationship between inputs and fair value	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Financial assets:					
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Stock	Market method	Discount for lack of marketability	20%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks	20% increase (decrease) in the discount for lack of marketability would result in decrease/increase in the Group's equity by NT\$489 thousand

As of December 31, 2023

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantitative information	Relationship between inputs and fair value	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Financial assets:					
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Stock	Market method	Discount for lack of marketability	20%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks	20% increase (decrease) in the discount for lack of marketability would result in decrease/increase in the Group's equity by NT\$1,868 thousand

Valuation process used for fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

The external evaluation institute ensures the results of the valuation are in line with market conditions, based on independent and reliable inputs which are consistent with other information, and represent exercisable prices. The group's accounting department analysis the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Group's accounting policies at each reporting date.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
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C. Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed.

As of December 31, 2024

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed:				
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	\$343,950	\$-	\$-	\$343,950

As of December 31, 2023

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed:				
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	\$252,610	\$-	\$-	\$252,610

(9) Capital risk management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it continues to operate and maintains an optimal capital structure in order to reduce the capital cost. The strategy of the Group in 2024 is the same as that in 2023. The Group did not borrow cash from banks and monitored the capital by debt to equity ratio. The Group's debt to equity ratio is as follow (in thousands):

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Total liabilities	\$31,155	\$34,698
Total equity	\$663,718	\$477,948
Ratio	4.69%	7.26%

AmCad BioMed Corporation and Its Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(10) Significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

Information regarding the significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies is listed below (in thousands):

December 31, 2024			
	Foreign Currency	Exchange rate	NT\$
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary item:			
USD	\$359	32.785	\$11,761
December 31, 2023			
	Foreign Currency	Exchange rate	NT\$
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary item:			
USD	\$317	30.705	\$9,733

13. Other disclosure

(1) Information of significant transactions:

A. Financing provided to others: None.

B. Endorsement/Guarantee provided to others: None.

C. Securities held: Please refer to Attachment 1.

D. Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None.

E. Acquisition of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None.

F. Disposal of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None.

G. Related party transactions for purchases and sales amounts exceeding the lower of NT\$100 million or 20% of the capital stock: None.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
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H. Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NT\$100 million or 20% of capital stock: None.

I. Financial instruments and derivative transactions: None.

J. Others: business relationships and significant transaction between parent and subsidiary and among subsidiaries: None.

(2) Information on investees

Names, locations, and related information of investees over which AmCad BioMed Corporation exercises significant influence (excluding information on investment in Mainland China): Please refer to Attachment 2.

(3) Information on investments in mainland China

None.

(4) Information on major share holders

Names, number of shares, percentage of membership, and related information of shareholders with ownership over 5%: Please refer to Attachment 3.

14. Segment information

For management purpose, the Group operating units were divided according to the business provided. After the implementation of the quantitative threshold, the Group has the following two reportable operating segments:

- (1) Medical diagnostic software: The segment is mainly responsible for the development and sales of smart medical imaging diagnostic software device.
- (2) Precision medical equipment: The segment is mainly responsible for research, development, manufacturing and sales of high-end ultrasonic probes.

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss and is measured based on accounting policies consistent with those in the consolidated financial statements.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(1) Information on profit or loss, assets and liabilities of the reportable segment

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	Medical diagnostic	Precision medical equipment	Adjust and elimination	Consolidated
Revenue from external customer	\$11,704	\$41,401	\$-	\$53,105
Segment profit or (loss)	\$(50,577)	\$(1,374)	\$(925)	\$(52,876)

For the year ended December 31, 2023

	Medical diagnostic	Precision medical equipment	Adjust and elimination	Consolidated
Revenue from external customer	\$12,358	\$52,898	\$-	\$65,256
Segment profit or (loss)	\$(49,208)	\$6,059	\$-	\$(43,149)

Segment revenues are eliminated at the time of consolidation and are reflected under “adjustment and elimination”. All other adjustments and sales are disclosed with detailed adjustments.

(2) Assets and liabilities of the operating segment

As of December 31, 2024

	Medical diagnostic	Precision medical equipment	Adjustment and elimination	Other unallocated amount	Consolidated
Segment assets	\$590,677	\$148,178	\$(94,878)	\$50,896	\$694,873
Segment liabilities	\$22,025	\$9,130	\$-	\$-	\$31,155

As of December 31, 2023

	Medical diagnostic	Precision medical equipment	Adjustment and elimination	Other unallocated amount	Consolidated
Segment assets	\$402,483	\$153,220	\$(96,410)	\$53,353	\$512,646
Segment liabilities	\$21,900	\$12,798	\$-	\$-	\$34,698

AmCad BioMed Corporation and Its Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(3) Geographical information

Revenue from external customers

	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Taiwan	\$16,732	\$19,034
China	4,225	8,354
Asia (Exclude Taiwan and China)	14,730	8,085
Europe	11,884	27,116
Others	5,534	2,667
Total	<u>\$53,105</u>	<u>\$65,256</u>

A. Revenue is based on the country where the customer is located.

B. Non-current asset : The Company does not have significant non-current asset from external customers from a single foreign country.

(4) Information about major customers

	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Customer A	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$6,667</u>

For the years ended December 31, 2024, the Group had the customer's sale which accounted for more than 10% of operating revenue in the comprehensive income statement. Therefore, this disclosure is not applicable.

AMCAD BIOMED CORPORATION AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Attachment 1 : Securities held as of December 31, 2024

Company	Type and Name of Securities	Relationship	Financial statement accounts	December 31, 2024				Note
				Units/Shares	Book value	Percentage of ownership	Fair value	
<u>AMCAD BIOMED CORPORATION</u>	Listed stock-							
	Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	1,000,000 shares	\$68,300	-	\$68,300	
	Yuanta Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	825,000 shares	28,050	-	28,050	
	CTBC Financial Holding Co, Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	700,000 shares	27,370	-	27,370	
	Unlisted stock-							
	Preferred stock-Apollo Medical Optics Inc.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	1,666,667 shares	1,956	3.48%	1,956	
	Fund-							
	Capital Money Market Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, current	237,808 units	4,000	-	4,000	

AMCAD BIOMED CORPORATION AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Attachment 2 : Disclose information of investees when the Group directly or indirectly exercises significant influence or control over investees

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original investment Amount		Balance as of December 31, 2024			Net Income (Loss) of Investee	Investment Income (Loss)	Note
				Ending balance	Beginning balance	Shares (in thousands)	Percentage of Ownership	Carrying Value			
AMCAD BIOMED CORPORATION	Broadsound Corporation	Hsinchu, Taiwan	Research and development, manufacturing and sales of precision medical equipment and instruments.	\$105,425	\$105,425	8,073	40%	\$94,878	\$(1,374)	\$(1,532)	

Note: Eliminated in preparation of consolidated financial statements.

AMCAD BIOMED CORPORATION AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Attachment 3 : Information on major share holders

<div>Shares</div> <div>Name of major shareholders</div>	Number of shares	Percentage of ownership
PhytoHealth Co., Ltd.	22,155,049	34.98%
Maywufa Co., Ltd.	3,994,996	6.30%