POWER WIND HEALTH INDUSTRY INCORPORATED

PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

WITH REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED

DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023

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Independent Auditors' Report

To Power Wind Health Industry Incorporated

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only balance sheets of Power Wind Health Industry Incorporated (the "Company") as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the related parent company only statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, and notes to the parent company only financial statements, including the summary of material accounting policies (together "the parent company only financial statements").

In our opinion, the parent company only financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and its 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.

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 Parent Company only Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public 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 parent company only financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company only financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Revenue Recognition

Net sales recognized by the Company amounted to NT$5,004,207 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2024, including services for fitness center members and sports health courses, soccer and bowling, trampoline and shooting games, and rental of sports space. Due to the diverse services and the large number of members, each member's membership and sports health course purchases vary. Differences in membership status and course execution led to complex calculation of revenue. We therefore determined revenue recognition as a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures included, but not limited to, assessing the appropriateness of the accounting policy and testing the effectiveness of internal controls around revenue recognition, reperforming relevant control points including reviewing contractual provisions and contract amounts, confirming the period for rendering of services and selecting courses to verify the condition of execution. In addition, through performing cash anchor testing, cut-off testing, reviewing analytical procedures and recalculating etc. to validate appropriateness of revenue recognition, we also assessed the adequacy of disclosures of operating revenue. Please refer to Note 6 to the parent company only financial statements.

Recognition of Right-of-Use Assets and Lease Liabilities

The Company acquired right-of-use for sites of fitness center chains and recreational sports venues by leasing. As the completeness of contracts entered into, contract terms and conditions, judgment of all relevant facts and circumstances and the discount rate of the lease payments involved management's subjective determination and assumptions, and the amount of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities increased as business locations increased, we therefore considered this a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures included, but not limited to, testing the effectiveness of internal controls concerning the measurement of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, reviewing important meeting minutes and details of rental expenditures of the Company, identifying additional lease agreement during the period. We also identified the lease components within contracts and assessed the lease terms and the appropriateness of the discount rate which the lease payments adopted, and recalculating appropriateness of the amount booked of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities. Furthermore, we considered the appropriateness of disclosing the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in Note 6 to the parent company only financial statements.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Parent Company only Financial Statements

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

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

Those charged with governance, including Audit Committee, are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Company.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company only Financial Statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company only financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control of the Company.
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. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the parent company only financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company only financial statements, including the accompanying notes, and whether the parent company only financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the parent company only 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 parent company only 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.

/s/ Lee, Fang-Wen

/s/ Hung, Kuo-Sen

Ernst & Young, Taiwan

March 12, 2025

Notice to Readers

The accompanying parent company only financial statements are intended only to present the parent company only financial position, 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 parent company only financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

POWER WIND HEALTH INDUSTRY INCORPORATED

PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS

December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets	Notes	December 31, 2024	%	December 31, 2023	%
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	4,6(1)	$901,183	9	$827,868	8
Notes receivable, net	4	11	-	-	-
Accounts receivable, net	4,6(2)	14,557	-	53,773	-
Inventories	4	14,325	-	8,627	-
Prepayments		27,954	-	18,407	-
Other financial assets, current	4,6(3),8	449,773	4	367,849	4
Other current assets	7	96,148	1	72,034	1
Total current assets		1,503,951	14	1,348,558	13
Non-current assets					
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	4,6(4),12(8)	104,964	1	4,844	-
Investments accounted for using the equity method	4,6(5)	16,927	-	13,526	-
Property, plant and equipment	4,6(6),8	3,285,434	31	3,154,064	32
Right-of-use assets	4,6(17)	5,460,777	52	5,289,820	53
Intangible assets	4,6(7)	63,033	1	49,121	-
Deferred tax assets	4,6(21)	16,060	-	15,103	-
Refundable deposits		139,857	1	134,995	2
Total non-current assets		9,087,052	86	8,661,473	87
Total Assets		$10,591,003	100	$10,010,031	100

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

English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chines

POWER WIND HEALTH INDUSTRY INCORPORATED

PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS-(Continued)

December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Liabilities and Equity	Notes	December 31, 2024	%	December 31, 2023	%
Current liabilities					
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, current	4,6(9),12(8)	$4,673	-	$-	-
Contract liabilities	4,6(16)	854,094	8	717,415	7
Notes payable		887	-	541	-
Accounts payable		3,933	-	2,477	-
Payables on equipment		94,999	1	58,051	1
Other payables	6(8)	455,902	4	347,569	3
Other payables - related parties	7	223	-	128	-
Current tax liabilities	4,6(21)	89,930	1	8,309	-
Lease liabilities	4,6(17)	637,636	6	584,170	6
Current bonds issued and current portion of non-current bonds issued	4,6(10)	290,979	3	96,500	1
Current portion of long-term loans	4,6(11),8	157,652	2	186,110	2
Other current liabilities		3,279	-	2,312	-
Total current liabilities		2,594,187	25	2,003,582	20
Non-current liabilities					
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, non-current	4,6(9),12(8)	-	-	4,283	-
Bonds payable	4,6(10)	-	-	283,958	3
Long-term loans	4,6(11),8	672,204	6	835,884	8
Provisions, non-current	4,6(13)	105,556	1	85,164	1
Lease liabilities	4,6(17)	5,191,793	49	5,021,072	50
Other non-current liabilities		4,821	-	6,342	-
Total non-current liabilities		5,974,374	56	6,236,703	62
Total liabilities		8,568,561	81	8,240,285	82
Equity attributable to the parent company	4,6(14&15)				
Share capital					
Common stock		793,261	7	793,954	8
Certificate of entitlement to new shares from convertible bond		-	-	7	-
Share capital awaiting retirement		(70)	-	(180)	-
Total share capital		793,191	7	793,781	8
Capital surplus		779,876	7	841,056	9
Retained earnings					
Legal reserve		107,118	1	95,290	1
Special reserve		13,156	-	14,268	-
Unappropriated retained earnings		370,371	4	118,283	1
Total retained earnings		490,645	5	227,841	2
Other equity		(38,469)	-	(90,131)	(1)
Treasury shares		(2,801)	-	(2,801)	-
Total equity		2,022,442	19	1,769,746	18
Total liabilities and equity		$10,591,003	100	$10,010,031	100

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

English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

POWER WIND HEALTH INDUSTRY INCORPORATED

PARENT COMPANY ONLY 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)

Accounting	Notes	For the years ended December 31			
		2024	%	2023	%
Operating revenues	4,6(16)	$5,004,207	100	$4,187,750	100
Operating costs	4,6(12&15&17&18),7	(3,584,982)	(72)	(3,174,956)	(76)
Gross profit		1,419,225	28	1,012,794	24
Operating expenses	4,6(12&15&17&18),7				
Selling expenses		(105,978)	(2)	(87,927)	(2)
Administrative expenses		(808,932)	(16)	(711,175)	(17)
Total operating expenses		(914,910)	(18)	(799,102)	(19)
Operating income		504,315	10	213,692	5
Non-operating income and expenses	4,6(5&19)				
Interest income		10,858	-	7,735	-
Other income	(7)	58,878	1	53,483	1
Other gains and losses		(842)	-	(24,882)	(1)
Finance costs		(116,610)	(2)	(109,315)	(2)
Share of profit (loss) of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method	4,6(5)	5,398	-	2,219	-
Total non-operating income and expenses		(42,318)	(1)	(70,760)	(2)
Profit from continuing operations before income tax		461,997	9	142,932	3
Income tax expense	4,6(21)	(91,626)	(2)	(30,790)	-
Profit from continuing operations		370,371	7	112,142	3
Net income		370,371	7	112,142	3
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Unrealised gains (losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(20)	-	-	7,676	-
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-	(1,535)	-
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax		-	-	6,141	-
Total comprehensive income		$370,371	7	$118,283	3
Earnings per share (NTD)	6(22)				
Earnings per share - Basic		$4.77		$1.50	
Earnings per share - Diluted		$4.68		$1.48	

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

English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese
POWER WIND HEALTH INDUSTRY INCORPORATED
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Accounting	Common stock	Certificate of entitlement to new shares from convertible bond	Share capital awaiting retirement	Capital surplus	Retained earnings			Other components of equity		Treasury shares	Total
					Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Unrealised (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Unearned rewards for employees		
Balance as of January 1, 2023	$794,484	$-	($50)	$888,399	$88,189	$13,623	$71,010	($13,156)	($138,984)	($2,801)	$1,700,714
Appropriation and distribution of 2022 retained earnings:											
Legal reserve	-	-	-	-	7,101	-	(7,101)	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	-	645	(645)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	(63,264)	-	-	-	(63,264)
Other changes in capital surplus											
Due to recognition of equity component of convertible bonds issued	-	-	-	13,884	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,884
Cash dividends from capital surplus	-	-	-	(60,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(60,000)
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	112,142	-	-	-	112,142
Other comprehensive income, net of tax for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,141	-	-	6,141
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	112,142	6,141	-	-	118,283
Conversion of convertible bonds	-	7	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Share-based payment transaction	(530)	-	(130)	(1,320)	-	-	-	-	62,009	-	$60,029
Disposal of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,141	(6,141)	-	-	-
Balance as of December 31, 2023	$793,954	$7	($180)	$841,056	$95,290	$14,268	$118,283	($13,156)	($76,975)	($2,801)	$1,769,746
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$793,954	$7	($180)	$841,056	$95,290	$14,268	$118,283	($13,156)	($76,975)	($2,801)	$1,769,746
Appropriation and distribution of 2023 retained earnings:											
Legal reserve	-	-	-	-	11,828	-	(11,828)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	(107,567)	-	-	-	(107,567)
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	-	-	(1,112)	1,112	-	-	-	-
Other changes in capital surplus											
Cash dividends from capital surplus	-	-	-	(60,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(60,000)
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	370,371	-	-	-	370,371
Other comprehensive, net of tax for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	370,371	-	-	-	370,371
Conversion of certificate of entitlement to new shares from convertible bonds	7	(7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based payment transaction	(700)	-	110	(1,180)	-	-	-	-	51,662	-	49,892
Balance as of December 31, 2024	$793,261	$-	($70)	$779,876	$107,118	$13,156	$370,371	($13,156)	($25,313)	($2,801)	$2,022,442

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

English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

POWER WIND HEALTH INDUSTRY INCORPORATED

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Accounting	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income before tax	$461,997	$142,932
Adjustments to reconcile (profit) loss:		
Depreciation	1,096,799	1,038,883
Amortization	8,146	6,687
Net loss on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	390	12,458
Interest expense	116,610	109,315
Interest income	(10,858)	(7,735)
Share-based payments	51,662	62,009
Share of (profit) of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method	(5,398)	(2,219)
Loss on disposal and abandonment of property, plant and equipment	6,005	14,334
Others	(7,254)	(3,055)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) Decrease in notes receivable	(11)	244
Decrease (Increase) in accounts receivable	39,216	(41,431)
(Increase) Decrease in inventories	(5,712)	1,179
(Increase) in prepayments	(9,547)	(1,299)
(Increase) in other current assets	(24,143)	(9,617)
(Increase) in other financial assets	(81,924)	(1,112)
Increase in contract liabilities	136,679	49,131
Increase (Decrease) in notes payable	346	(95)
Increase in accounts payable	1,456	898
Increase in other payables	108,333	44,592
Increase (Decrease) in other payables - related parties	95	(57)
(Decrease) in provisions	-	(1,680)
Increase (Decrease) in other current liabilities	967	(193)
(Decrease) in other operating liabilities	(900)	(900)
Cash generated from operations	1,882,954	1,413,269
Interest received	10,858	7,735
Dividends received	1,997	3,600
Income tax paid	(10,933)	(587)
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,884,876	1,424,017
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquired of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(100,120)	-
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	23,221
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(614,001)	(606,468)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	27
Increase in refundable deposits	(4,862)	(9,703)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(15,354)	(4,742)
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(734,337)	(597,665)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from bonds issued	-	300,000
Repayments of bonds issued	(96,500)	(299,399)
Repayments of long-term loans	(192,138)	(117,735)
Payments of lease liabilities	(509,902)	(465,444)
Increase in other non-current liabilities	-	436
(Decrease) in other non-current liabilities	(703)	-
Cash dividends paid	(167,567)	(123,264)
Interest paid	(108,644)	(101,727)
Others	(1,770)	(1,980)
Net cash (used in) financing activities	(1,077,224)	(809,113)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	73,315	17,239
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	827,868	810,629
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$901,183	$827,868

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

POWER WIND HEALTH INDUSTRY INCORPORATED
NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

1. HISTORY OF ORGANIZATION

POWER WIND HEALTH INDUSTRY INCORPORATED ("the Company") was incorporated in Republic of China (R.O.C.) on October 4, 2005. The main activities are the business of membership-based fitness center chains, recreational sports venues and other sports services. The Company's common stock were publicly listed on the Taipei Exchange (TPEx) on March 10, 2016 and started to list on the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation (TWSE) on March 15, 2019. The Company's registered office and the main administration department are at No.238, Bo-ai 4th Rd., Zuoying Dist., Kaohsiung City, Taiwan (R.O.C.).

2. DATE AND PROCEDURES OF AUTHORIZATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR ISSUE

The parent company only financial statements of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 12, 2025.

3. NEWLY ISSUED OR REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

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

The Company applied International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), and Interpretations issued, revised or amended which are endorsed 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 Company.

(2) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) which are endorsed by the FSC, but not yet adopted by the Company as at the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are listed below.

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

(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 determine the exchange rate to use and the disclosures to provide.

The abovementioned new, revised and amended standards and interpretations were issued by the IASB and endorsed by the FSC so that they are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. These standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Company.

(3) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by the IASB which are not endorsed by the FSC, and not yet adopted by the Company as at the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are listed below.

Items	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date issued by the 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 Associates or Joint Ventures	To be determined by the 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 (Amendments to IAS 19)	January 1, 2027
E	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IAS 9 and IAS 7)	January 1, 2026
F	Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11	January 1, 2026
G	Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments to IAS 9 and IAS 7)	January 1, 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 Associates 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.

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 associates or joint ventures is recognized only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the associates or joint ventures.

(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 1 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 analyzing entities' performance and make it easier to compare entities.

(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.

(F) Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11

(1) Amendments to IFRS 1
The amendments mainly improve the consistency in wording between first-time adoption of IFRS and requirements for hedge accounting in IFRS 9.

(2) Amendments to IFRS 7
The amendments update an obsolete cross-reference relating to gain or loss on derecognition.

(3) Amendments to Guidance on implementing IFRS 7
The amendments improve some of the wordings in the implementation guidance, including the introduction, disclosure of deferred difference between fair value and transaction price and credit risk disclosures.

(4) Amendments to IFRS 9
The amendments add a cross-reference to resolve potential confusion for a lessee applying the derecognition requirements and clarify the term “transaction price”.

(5) Amendments to IFRS 10
The amendments remove the inconsistency between paragraphs B73 and B74 of IFRS 10.

(6)Amendments to IAS 7
The amendments remove a reference to “cost method” in paragraph 37 of IAS 7.

(G) *Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity*

The amendments include:

(1) Clarifying the application of the ‘own-use’ requirements
(2) Permitting hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments
(3) Adding 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 the IASB have not yet endorsed by the FSC at the date when the Company’s financial statements were authorized for issue, the local effective dates are to be determined by the FSC. As the Company is still currently determining the potential impact of the new or amended standards and interpretations listed under (A) and (C) to (F), it is not practicable to estimate their impact on the Company at this point in time. The remaining new or amended standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Company.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(1) Statement of compliance

The parent company only financial statements of the Company 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”).

(2) Basis of preparation

According to article 21 of the Regulations, the profit or loss and other comprehensive income presented in the parent company only financial statements will be the same as the allocations of profit or loss and of other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent presented in the financial statements prepared on a consolidated basis, and the owner’s equity presented in the parent company only financial statements will be same as the equity attributable to owners of the parent presented in the financial statements prepared on a consolidated basis. Therefore, the investments in subsidiaries will be disclosed under “Investments accounted for using the equity methods” in the parent company only financial statements and change in value will be adjusted.

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

(3) Current and non-current distinction

An asset is classified as current when:

A. The Company expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell or consume it in its normal operating cycle.
B. The Company holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading.
C. The Company 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 Company expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle.
B. The Company 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 Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(4) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid time deposits or investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(5) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company 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 investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

A. Financial assets: recognition and measurement

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

The Company classifies 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 Company's business model for managing the financial assets and
b. the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

<u>Financial assets at amortized cost</u>

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met and presented as notes receivable, accounts receivable, financial assets 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.
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.

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 are 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 which is calculated by using the effective interest method is recognized in profit or loss. 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 Company 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 Company applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

Financial assets 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 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.
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 Company 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 Company applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

Besides, for certain equity instruments 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 Company 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 instruments, 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 at fair value through other comprehensive income on the balance sheet. Dividends on such investments are recognized in profit or loss unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of investments.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

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

B. Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at amortized cost. The loss allowance on investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income and not reduce the carrying amount in the balance sheet.

The Company 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
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 measured as follow:

a. At an amount equal to twelve-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 Company 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 accounts receivable or contract assets arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 15, the Company 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 Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

At each reporting date, the Company 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 financial asset have expired.
b. the Company has transferred the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset have been transferred.
c. the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

<u>Classification between liabilities or equity</u>

The Company 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.

<u>Equity instruments</u>

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.

<u>Compound instruments</u>

The Company evaluates the terms of the convertible bonds issued to determine whether it contains both a liability and an equity component. Furthermore, the Company assesses if the economic characteristics and risks of the put and call options contained in the convertible bonds are closely related to the economic characteristics and risk of the host contract before separating the equity element.

For the liability component excluding the derivatives, its fair value is determined based on the rate of interest applied at that time by the market to instruments of comparable credit status. The liability component is classified as a financial liability measured at amortized cost before the instrument is converted or settled. For the embedded derivative that is not closely related to the host contract (for example, if the exercise price of the embedded call or put option is not approximately equal on each exercise date to the amortized cost of the host debt instrument), it is classified as a liability component and subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it qualifies for an equity component. The equity component is assigned the residual amount after deducting from the fair value of the instrument as a whole the amount separately determined for the liability component. Its carrying amount is not remeasured in the subsequent accounting periods. If the convertible bond issued does not have an equity component, it is accounted for as a hybrid instrument in accordance with the requirements under IFRS 9.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the convertible bond based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognized.

On conversion of a convertible bond before maturity, the carrying amount of the liability component being the amortized cost at the date of conversion is transferred to equity.

Financial liabilities

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

a. it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term;
b. on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
c. it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

If a contract contains one or more embedded derivatives, the entire hybrid (combined) contract may be designated as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss; or a financial liability may be designated at fair value through profit or loss when doing so results in more relevant information, because either:

a. it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or
b. a group of financial liabilities or financial assets and financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the Company is provided internally on that basis to the key management personnel.

Gains or losses on the subsequent measurement of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss including interest paid are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities at amortized cost include payables 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 taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and transaction costs.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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 between the respective carrying amounts and the consideration paid, 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.

(6) Derivative instrument

The Company uses derivative instruments to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks. A derivative is classified in the balance sheet as financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss except for derivatives that are designated as and effective hedging instruments which are classified as financial assets or liabilities for hedging.

Derivative instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. The changes in fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of hedges, which is recognized in either profit or loss or equity according to types of hedges used.

When the host contracts are either non-financial assets or liabilities, derivatives embedded in host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not designated at fair value though profit or loss.

(7) 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 Company.

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 in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account 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 Company 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.

(8) 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:
Goods - Purchase cost on a first in, first out basis.

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.

(9) Investments accounted for using the equity method

Investment in subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity over which the Company has control.

Under the equity method, an investment in a subsidiary is initially recognized at cost. After the acquisition date, the carrying amount is adjusted to reflect the Company's share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the subsidiary. The Company recognizes its share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the subsidiary in profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Earning distributions received from the subsidiary reduce the carrying amount of the investment.

Unrealized gains or losses from downstream transactions between the Company and subsidiaries are eliminated in the Company's parent company only financial statements. Profits and losses from upstream and lateral transactions are recognized in the Company's parent company only financial statements only to the extent of interests in the subsidiaries that are not related to the Company.

Financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring subsidiaries' accounting policies into line with those used by the Company.

When changes in a subsidiary's equity are not caused by profit or loss or other comprehensive income, and such changes do not affect the Company's ownership percentage, the Company recognizes related changes in equity according to its ownership percentage. Changes in the Company's ownership interests in a subsidiary that do not result in the Company losing control over the subsidiary are accounted for as equity transactions. The difference between the carrying amount of the investment and the fair value of consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity.

The Company ceases to use the equity method when it loses control over the subsidiary. The retained investment is measured and recognized at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the former subsidiary and the fair value of the remaining investment plus proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss. If an investment in a subsidiary becomes an investment in a joint venture or vice versa, the Company continues to apply the equity method and does not remeasure the interest previously held.

The Company determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investments in subsidiaries are impaired. The difference between the recoverable amount and the carrying value of the subsidiary is recognized as an impairment loss in the statement of comprehensive income and the carrying amount of the investment is adjusted accordingly.

The subsidiary is incorporated in the parent company only financial statements under the equity method. The parent company only financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations. According to the Regulations Article 21 "The profit or loss during the period and other comprehensive income presented in parent company only financial statements shall be the same as the allocations of profit or loss during the period and of other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent presented in the financial statements prepared on a consolidated basis, and the owners' equity presented in the parent company only financial statements shall be the same as the equity attributable to owners of the parent presented in the financial statements prepared on a consolidated basis." These adjustments are mainly based on the consideration of the treatment of the consolidated financial statements of the investee subsidiaries in accordance with *IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements"* and the differences in the application of IFRS at different levels of reporting entities, and debits or credits are made to the "investments accounted for using the equity method," "share of investment income or loss from investments accounted subsidiaries, affiliated enterprises and joint ventures for using the equity method" or "share of investment other comprehensive income or loss from investments accounted subsidiaries, affiliated enterprises and joint ventures for using the equity method."

(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 Company 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:

Class of assets	Useful lives
Buildings	5～60 years
Business facilities	3～16 years
Leasehold improvements	3～16 years
Other equipment	3～12 years

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 from derecognition of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

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

(11) Leases

The Company 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 Company assesses throughout the period of use whether the Company has both of the following:

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

For a contract that is, or contains, a lease, the Company 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 Company 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 Company for that component, or a similar component, separately. If an observable stand-alone price is not readily available, the Company estimates the stand-alone price, maximising the use of observable information.

<u>Company as a lessee</u>

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

At the commencement date, the Company 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 Company 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 paid by the lessee under residual value guarantees
D. the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option
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 Company measures the lease liability on an amortized 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 Company measures the right-of-use asset at cost. The cost of the right-of-use asset 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
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 asset, the Company measures the right-of-use asset at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. That is, the Company measures the right-of-use asset by applying a cost model.

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

The Company applies *IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets"* to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

Except for those leases that the Company accounted for as short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Company 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 Company 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.

For the rent concession arising as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic, the Company elected not to assess whether it is a lease modification but accounted it as a variable lease payment. The Company has applied the practical expedient to all rent concessions that met the conditions for it.

Company as a lessor

At inception of a contract, the Company 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 Company recognizes assets held under a finance lease in its balance sheet and presents 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 Company allocates the consideration in the contract applying IFRS 15.

The Company 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 indefinite.

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.

A summary of the policies applied information to the Company’s intangible assets is as follows:

	Computer software
Useful lives	Finite (3～10 years)
Amortization method used	Amortized on a straight-line basis
Internally generated or externally acquired	Externally acquired

Franchises

Franchises are granted for periods ranging between 4 and 8 years and may be renewed at little or no cost to the Company.

(13) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company 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 Company 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 Company 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.

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 Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probably 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 Company 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.

If the obligation occurs over a period of time, then the liability for statutory payments is recognized progressively.

Provision for decommissioning, restoration and rehabilitation costs

The provision for decommissioning, restoration and rehabilitation costs arose from construction of a property, plant and equipment. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognized as part of the cost of that particular asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognized as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

(15) Treasury shares

Own equity instruments (treasury shares) which are reacquired on market are recognized at cost and deducted from equity. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration is recognized in equity.

(16) Revenue recognition

The Company’s revenue arising from contracts with customers mainly includes sale of goods and rendering of services. The accounting policies for the Company’s types of revenue are explained as follows:

Sale of goods

The Company sells merchandise. Sales are recognized when goods have been delivered to customers and customers have obtained the control.

Rendering of services

The Company provides sports training and other services. Such services are separately priced or negotiated, and provided based on contract periods. As the Company provides the sports training and other services over the contract period, the customers simultaneously receive and consume the benefits provided by the Company. Accordingly, commitment of rendering services to customers where revenue is recognized when performance obligations are satisfied.

Most of the contractual considerations of the Company are collected evenly throughout the contract periods. The consideration is received from customers upon signing the contract, and the Company has the obligation to provide the services subsequently; accordingly, these amounts are recognized as contract liabilities.

The period between the transfers of contract liabilities to revenue is usually within one year, thus, no significant financing component is arisen.

(17) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

(18) 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 to match the grant on a systematic basis to the costs that are intended to compensate.

(19) Post-employment benefits

All regular employees of the Company is 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 Company. Therefore, fund assets are not included in the Company's parent company only financial statements.

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

(20) Share-based payment transactions

The cost of equity-settled transactions between the Company and 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 Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The income statement expense or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period.

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 is 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.

When the Company approves the restricted stock plans for employees, its cost is based on the fair value of the equity instruments, which shall be measured at the grant date. The Company recognizes the salary expense with a corresponding increase in equity during the vesting period. On the grant date, the Company recognizes the employee unearned benefits, a transitional account, as the contra equity account on the balance sheet. As time goes by, it will be transferred to the salary expense.

(21) 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.

Undistributed earnings subject to income tax are recognized as income tax expense in the subsequent year when the distribution proposal is approved by the Stockholders' meeting.

Deferred tax

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

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 end of the reporting period. 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 the end of each reporting period and are recognized accordingly.

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.

According to the temporary exception in the International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to IAS 12), information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income tax will neither be recognized nor be disclosed.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Company's parent company only financial statements requires 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 assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, 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.

(1) Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using valuation techniques including the income approach (for example, the discounted cash flows model) or market approach. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of the financial instruments. Please refer to Note 12 for more details.

(2) Share-based payment transactions

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 6.

(3) Provision for decommissioning

The Company estimates the provision for decommissioning liability including the discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the specific risks. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows.

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

(4) Income tax

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all carryforward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available or there are sufficient taxable temporary differences against which the unused tax losses, unused tax credits or deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The amount of deferred tax assets determined to be recognized is based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and taxable temporary differences together with future tax planning strategies.

(5) Determination of lessees' incremental borrowing rates

In determining a lessee's incremental borrowing rate used in discounting lease payments, the Company mainly takes into account risk-free interest rates in the market, the estimated lessee's risk premium and secured status in a similar economic environment.

6. CONTENTS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	As at	
	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Cash on hand	$1,817	$1,752
Bank deposit	899,366	826,116
Total	$901,183	$827,868

(2) Accounts receivable

	As at	
	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Accounts receivable	$14,557	$53,773
Less: loss allowance	—	—
Total	$14,557	$53,773

Accounts receivable were not pledged.

Accounts receivable mainly from transactions with customers using credit cards as the payment method were not past due and not impairment based on collection from domestically well-known financial institutions with high-level credit ratings.

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

(3) Other financial assets, current

	As at	
	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Bank deposit	$449,773	$367,849

The use of other financial assets are mainly restricted because they serve as contract performance guarantee for fitness center members. For the pledge, please refer to Note 8.

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

	As at	
	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current		
Unlisted companies stocks	$104,964	$4,844

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

In consideration of the Company's investment strategy, the Company disposed and derecognized partial equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Details on derecognition of such investments for the years ended December 31,2024 and 2023 are as follow:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
The fair value of the investments at the date of derecognition	$—	$23,221
The cumulative gain or loss on disposal reclassified from other equity to retained earnings	$—	$6,141

(5) Investments accounted for using the equity method

	As at			
	Dec. 31, 2024		Dec. 31, 2023	
Investees	Carrying amounts	Percentage of ownership	Carrying amounts	Percentage of ownership
Subsidiaries:				
Bo Xin Health Industry Incorporated	$16,927	60.00％	$13,526	60.00％

The summarized financial information of the investment in the subsidiaries is as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Profit or loss from continuing operations	$5,398	$2,219
Other comprehensive income (post-tax)	—	—
Total comprehensive income	$5,398	$2,219

The aforesaid subsidiary had no contingent liabilities or capital commitments and was not pledged as at December 31, 2024 and 2023.

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

(6) Property, plant and equipment

	As at Dec. 31, 2024	As at Dec. 31, 2023
Owner occupied property, plant and equipment	$3,285,434	$3,154,064

	Land	Buildings	Business facilities	Leasehold improvements	Other equipment	Construction in progress and equipment awaiting examination	Total
Cost:							
As at Jan. 1, 2024	$690,600	$494,969	$2,903,238	$2,221,712	$201,830	$29,605	$6,541,954
Additions	—	—	234,381	215,261	18,365	182,942	650,949
Disposals	—	—	(55,898)	(25,101)	(622)	—	(81,621)
Other (Note)	—	—	—	19,529	—	—	19,529
Transfers	—	—	10,988	1,575	2,925	(22,864)	(7,376)
As at Dec. 31, 2024	$690,600	$494,969	$3,092,709	$2,432,976	$222,498	$189,683	$7,123,435
As at Jan. 1, 2023	$690,600	$494,969	$2,684,751	$2,015,089	$177,291	$15,207	$6,077,907
Additions	—	—	256,726	230,774	24,909	22,741	535,150
Disposals	—	—	(41,144)	(42,188)	(370)	—	(83,702)
Other (Note)	—	—	—	15,146	—	—	15,146
Transfers	—	—	2,905	2,891	—	(8,343)	(2,547)
As at Dec. 31, 2023	$690,600	$494,969	$2,903,238	$2,221,712	$201,830	$29,605	$6,541,954
Depreciation and impairment:							
As at Jan. 1, 2024	$—	($99,216)	($2,068,189)	($1,077,321)	($143,164)	$—	($3,387,890)
Depreciation	—	(16,781)	(294,835)	(189,696)	(24,415)	—	(525,727)
Disposals	—	—	55,655	19,347	614	—	75,616
Transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
As at Dec. 31, 2024	$—	($115,997)	($2,307,369)	($1,247,670)	($166,965)	$—	($3,838,001)
As at Jan. 1, 2023	$—	($80,616)	($1,816,176)	($931,286)	($120,874)	$—	($2,948,952)
Depreciation	—	(18,600)	(290,967)	(176,382)	(22,623)	—	(508,572)
Disposals	—	—	38,954	30,347	333	—	69,634
Transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
As at Dec. 31, 2023	$—	($99,216)	($2,068,189)	($1,077,321)	($143,164)	$—	($3,387,890)
Net carrying amount:							
As at Dec. 31, 2024	$690,600	$378,972	$785,340	$1,185,306	$55,533	$189,683	$3,285,434
As at Dec. 31, 2023	$690,600	$395,753	$835,049	$1,144,391	$58,666	$29,605	$3,154,064

Note: Provision for decommissioning, restoration and rehabilitation costs.

Please refer to Note 8 for more details on property, plant and equipment under pledge.

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

(7) Intangible assets

	Computer software	Franchise	Total
Cost:			
As at Jan. 1, 2024	$58,269	$6,786	$65,055
Addition - acquired separately	15,354	—	15,354
Derecognition	—	—	—
Transfers	6,704	—	6,704
As at Dec. 31, 2024	$80,327	$6,786	$87,113
As at Jan. 1, 2023	$50,980	$6,786	$57,766
Addition - acquired separately	4,742	—	4,742
Derecognition	—	—	—
Transfers	2,547	—	2,547
As at Dec. 31, 2023	$58,269	$6,786	$65,055
Amortization and impairment:			
As at Jan. 1, 2024	($14,874)	($1,060)	($15,934)
Amortization	(7,298)	(848)	(8,146)
Derecognition	—	—	—
As at Dec. 31, 2024	($22,172)	($1,908)	($24,080)
As at Jan. 1, 2023	($9,035)	($212)	($9,247)
Amortization	(5,839)	(848)	(6,687)
Derecognition	—	—	—
As at Dec. 31, 2023	($14,874)	($1,060)	($15,934)
Net carrying amount:			
As at Dec. 31, 2024	$58,155	$4,878	$63,033
As at Dec. 31, 2023	$43,395	$5,726	$49,121

(8) Other payables

	As at	
	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Accrued salaries and bonuses	$162,853	$119,118
Accrued labor and health insurance	33,247	29,340
Accrued employee compensation	14,400	4,455
Value added tax payable	21,018	35,170
Accrued franchises fees, current	900	900
Others	223,484	158,586
Total	$455,902	$347,569

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

(9) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

	As at	
	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Designated financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Derivatives not designated as hedging relationship		
Embedded derivative		
Convertible bonds	$4,673	$4,283
Current	$4,673	$—
Non-Current	$—	$4,283

(10)Bonds payable

	As at	
	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Domestic 2nd unsecured convertible bonds payable	$—	$96,500
Domestic 3rd unsecured convertible bonds payable	290,979	283,958
Subtotal	$290,979	$380,458
Less: current portion	(290,979)	(96,500)
Net	$—	$283,958

A. Domestic 2nd unsecured convertible bonds payable

	As at	
	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Liability component:		
Principal amount	$—	$96,500
Discounts on bonds payable	—	—
Subtotal	$—	$96,500
Less: current portion	—	(96,500)
Net	$—	$—
Embedded derivative	$—	$—
Equity component	$—	$2,858

On January 6, 2021, the Company issued zero coupon domestic unsecured convertible bonds. The terms of the convertible bonds were evaluated to include a liability component, embedded derivatives (a call option and a put option) and an equity component (an option for conversion into issuer’s common stocks). The terms of the bonds are as follows:

Issue Amount: NT$400,000 thousand

Period: January 6, 2021～January 6, 2024

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

Redemption Clauses and Terms of Put Option :

a. The Company may redeem the bonds, from the day following the issuance of the full three months (April 7, 2021) to the forty days before the expiry of the issuance period (November 27, 2023), at the principal amount of the bonds by cash if the closing price of the Company's common stocks on TWSE for a period of 30 consecutive trading days, is at least 130% of the conversion price.
b. The Company may redeem the bonds, in whole, at the principal amount if at least 90% in principal amount of the bonds has already been exchanged, redeemed, purchased or cancelled.
c. The bondholders may request the Company to redeem all of or part of convertible bonds held by the bondholders at 102.01% of the par value of the bonds by November 27, 2022, which is 40 days before the put option date, January 6, 2023.

Terms of Exchange:

a. Underlying Securities: Common stocks of the Company.
b. Exchange Period: The bonds are exchangeable at any time on or after April 7, 2021 and prior to January 6, 2024 into common stocks of the Company.
c. Conversion Price and Adjustment: The conversion price was originally NT$155.8 per share.The conversion price will be subject to adjustments upon the occurrence of certain events set out in the indenture.
d. Redemption on the Maturity Date: On the maturity date, the Company will redeem the bonds that remain outstanding at the principal amount.

The bonds already converted amounted to NT$10,000 thousand at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

As of the put option date January 6, 2023 for the convertible corporate bonds, the bondholders of the convertible corporate bonds exercised their put option, resulting in an amount of NT$293,500 thousand.

As of the maturity date January 6, 2024 for the convertible corporate bonds, the company redeemed all bonds by the face value of NT$96,500 thousand.

B. Domestic 3rd unsecured convertible bonds payable

	As at	
	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Liability component:		
Principal amount	$300,000	$300,000
Discounts on bonds payable	(9,021)	(16,042)
Subtotal	$290,979	$283,958
Less: current portion	(290,979)	—
Net	$—	$283,958
Embedded derivative	$4,673	$4,283
Equity component	$13,884	$13,884

On April 14, 2023, the Company issued zero coupon domestic unsecured convertible bonds. The terms of the convertible bonds were evaluated to include a liability component, embedded derivatives (a call option and a put option) and an equity component (an option for conversion into issuer's common stocks). The terms of the bonds are as follows:

Issue Amount: NT$300,000 thousand

Period: April 14, 2023～April 14, 2026

Redemption Clauses and Terms of Put Option:

a. The Company may redeem the bonds, from the day following the issuance of the full three months (July 15, 2023) to the forty days before the expiry of the issuance period (March 5, 2026), at the principal amount of the bonds by cash if the closing price of the Company's common stocks on TWSE for a period of 30 consecutive trading days, is at least 130% of the conversion price.
b. The Company may redeem the bonds, in whole, at the principal amount if at least 90% in principal amount of the bonds has already been exchanged, redeemed, purchased or cancelled.
c. The bondholders may request the Company to redeem all of or part of convertible bonds held by the bondholders at 102.01% of the par value of the bonds by March 5, 2025, which is 40 days before the put option date, April 14, 2025.

Terms of Exchange:

a. Underlying Securities: Common stocks of the Company.
b. Exchange Period: The bonds are exchangeable at any time on or after July 15, 2023 and prior to April 14, 2026 into common stocks of the Company.
c. Conversion Price and Adjustment: The conversion price was originally NT$150 per share. The conversion price will be subject to adjustments upon the occurrence of certain events set out in the indenture. The conversion price as of December 31, 2024 was NT$145.9 per share.
d. Redemption on the Maturity Date: On the maturity date, the Company will redeem the bonds that remain outstanding at the principal amount.

The bonds were not converted as at December 31, 2024.

(11) Long-term loans

Details of long-term loans as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

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

Lenders	As at Dec. 31, 2024	Maturity date and terms of repayment
Cathay United Bank - secured	$118,581	Effective from July 22, 2016 to July 22, 2031, the principal and interest are repaid monthly.
Cathay United Bank - secured	10,000	Effective from June 1, 2022 to February 7, 2025, interest only payment for the first half year, and then the principal and interest are repaid monthly.
Cathay United Bank - secured	22,348	Effective from October 7, 2019 to October 7, 2026, the principal and interest are repaid monthly.
Cathay United Bank - secured	142,205	Effective from October 7, 2019 to October 7, 2026, interest only payment for the first two years, and then the principal and interest are repaid monthly.
E.SUN Commercial Bank - secured	171,526	Effective from December 27, 2021 to December 27, 2036, interest only payment for the first two years, and then the principal and interest are repaid monthly.
Shin Kong Bank - secured	119,052	Effective from December 29, 2021 to December 29, 2036, the principal and interest are repaid monthly.
E.SUN Commercial Bank - unsecured	104,281	Effective from November 3, 2020 to October 15, 2027, interest only payment for the first three years, and then the principal and interest are repaid monthly.
CTBC Bank - unsecured	39,563	Effective from November 3, 2020 to August 15, 2028, interest only payment for the first three years, and then the principal and interest are repaid monthly.
First Commercial Bank - unsecured	102,300	Effective from November 3, 2020 to October 15, 2030, interest only payment for the first three years, and then the principal and interest are repaid monthly.
Subtotal	829,856	
Less: current portion	(157,652)	
Total	$672,204	

Lenders	As at Dec. 31, 2023	Maturity date and terms of repayment
Cathay United Bank - secured	$136,594	Effective from July 22, 2016 to July 22, 2031, the principal and interest are repaid monthly.
Cathay United Bank - secured	30,000	Effective from June 1, 2022 to February 7, 2025, interest only payment for the first half year, and then the principal and interest are repaid monthly.
Cathay United Bank - secured	24,620	Effective from October 7, 2019 to October 7, 2026, the principal and interest are repaid monthly.

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

Lenders	As at Dec. 31, 2023	Maturity date and terms of repayment
Cathay United Bank - secured	156,667	Effective from October 7, 2019 to October 7, 2026, interest only payment for the first two years, and then the principal and interest are repaid monthly.
E.SUN Commercial Bank - secured	185,820	Effective from December 27, 2021 to December 27, 2036, interest only payment for the first two years, and then the principal and interest are repaid monthly.
Shin Kong Bank - secured	127,668	Effective from December 29, 2021 to December 29, 2036, the principal and interest are repaid monthly.
Shin Kong Bank - secured	7,964	Effective from June 15, 2022 to June 15, 2029, the principal and interest are repaid monthly.
E.SUN Commercial Bank - unsecured	148,344	Effective from November 3, 2020 to October 15, 2027, interest only payment for the first three years, and then the principal and interest are repaid monthly.
CTBC Bank - unsecured	56,183	Effective from November 3, 2020 to August 15, 2028, interest only payment for the first three years, and then the principal and interest are repaid monthly.
First Commercial Bank - unsecured	124,707	Effective from November 3, 2020 to October 15, 2030, interest only payment for the first three years, and then the principal and interest are repaid monthly.
Land Bank of Taiwan - unsecured	8,864	Effective from June 30, 2021 to June 30, 2024, interest only payment for the first year, and then the principal and interest are repaid monthly.
Bank of Taiwan - unsecured	11,274	Effective from August 25, 2021 to August 25, 2024, interest only payment for the first half year, and then the principal and interest are repaid monthly.
Taichung Commercial Bank - unsecured	3,289	Effective from October 13, 2021 to October 13, 2024, the principal and interest are repaid monthly.
Subtotal	1,021,994	
Less: current portion	(186,110)	
Total	$835,884	

	As at	
	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Interest rate range	1.375％～2.065％	1.25％～2.19％

Certain land and buildings are pledged as first priority security for secured bank loans with Cathay United Bank, E.SUN Commercial Bank and Shin Kong Bank, please refer to Note 8 for more details.

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

(12) Post-employment benefits plan

The employee pension plan under the Labor Pension Act of the R.O.C. (“the Act”) is a defined contribution plan. For the defined contribution plan, the Company will make monthly contributions of no less than 6% of the monthly wages of the employees. The Company has made monthly contributions of 6% based on each individual employee’s salary or wage to employees’ pension accounts subject to the plan.

Expenses under the defined contribution plan for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were NT$71,630 thousand and NT$63,750 thousand, respectively.

(13) Provisions, non-current

	Decommissioning, restoration and rehabilitation costs
As at January 1, 2024	$85,164
Arising during the period	19,529
Discount rate adjustment and unwinding of discount from the passage of time	863
As at December 31, 2024	$105,556
As at January 1, 2023	$70,750
Arising during the period	15,146
Using during the period	(846)
Unused provision reversed	(541)
Discount rate adjustment and unwinding of discount from the passage of time	655
As at December 31, 2023	$85,164

Decommissioning, restoration and rehabilitation costs

A provision has been recognized for decommissioning costs associated with the Company leasing the building for operating sports venues from owner. The Company is committed to decommissioning the site as a result of the construction of the beginning of the lease.

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

(14) Equities

A. Common stock

The Company's authorized capital were both NT$1,000,000 thousand as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, divided into both 100,000 thousand shares (each authorized capital included 5,000 thousand shares reserved for employee stock options), each at a par value of NT$10. The Company has issued NT$793,261 thousand and NT$793,954 thousand, divided into 79,326 thousand shares and 79,395 thousand shares as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The unsecured convertible bonds were converted into NT$0 thousand and NT$7 thousand as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The aforementioned shares were no yet registered and therefore were recorded as certificate of entitlement to new shares from convertible bond.

The Company has redeemed 59 thousand shares of issued restricted stocks for employees for the year ended December 31, 2024. As of December 31, 2024, 7 thousand shares of the above-mentioned, which were recorded as share capital pending retirement in the amount NT$70 thousand, were not yet registered. The remaining shares have completed the registration of cancellation.

The Company has redeemed 66 thousand shares of issued restricted stocks for employees for the year ended December 31, 2023. As of December 31, 2023, 18 thousand shares of the above-mentioned, which were recorded as share capital pending retirement in the amount NT$180 thousand, were not yet registered. The remaining shares have completed the registration of cancellation.

B. Capital surplus

	As at	
	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Employee share options	$47	$47
Restricted stocks for employees	434,590	435,770
Additional paid-in capital from common stock	775	775
Due to recognition of equity component of convertible bonds issued	13,884	16,742
Additional paid-in capital from convertible bonds	317,449	377,449
Vested stock option	4,439	1,581
Others	8,692	8,692
Total	$779,876	$841,056

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 reserve 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 stockholders in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of them.

C. Treasury shares

The Company reacquired 2,000 thousand shares of its share for selling to employees, which was resolved by the Board of Directors on May 16, 2021. At the end of the repurchased period, the Company reacquired 20 thousand treasury shares, whose average price was NT$140.06 per share, in total NT$2,801 thousand. The treasury shares held by the Company were both NT$2,801 thousand, and the number of shares were 20 thousand as at December 31, 2024 and 2023.

D. Retained earnings and dividend policy

According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, current year's earnings, if any, shall be distributed in the following order:

a. Reserve for tax payments.
b. Offset accumulated losses in previous years, if any.
c. Legal reserve, which is 10% of leftover profits.
d. Allocation or reverse of special reserves as required by other regulations or competent authorities.
e. The remaining net profits and the retained earnings from previous years will be allocated as stockholders' dividend. The Board of Directors will prepare a distribution proposal and submit it to the stockholders' meeting for review and approval by a resolution.

To consider the Company's future capital requirements and interest of the stockholders' demand for cash inflows, after the annual accounts, if the Company has surpluses, the annual cash dividend will not be less than 10% of the total cash and stock dividends in the current year.

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 make good the deficit of the company. When a 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 stockholders.

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

When the Company distributes distributable earnings, it shall set aside to special reserve, an amount equal to “other net deductions from stockholders’ equity” for the current fiscal year, provided that if the Company has already set aside special reserve according to the requirements for the adoption of IFRS, it shall set aside supplemental special reserve based on the difference between the amount already set aside and other net deductions from stockholders’equity. For any subsequent reversal of other net deductions from stockholders’ equity, the amount reversed may be distributed from the special reserve.

The distribution of earnings and dividends for 2023 and 2022 was resolved in the stockholders’ meetings held on May 28, 2024 and May 31, 2023. The details of distribution are as follows:

	Appropriation of earnings		Dividend per share (NT$)	
	2023	2022	2023(Note1)	2022(Note2)
Legal reserve	$11,828	$7,101	$－	$－
(Reversal of) Special reserve	($1,112)	$645	$－	$－
Cash dividend	$107,567	$63,264	$1.36	$0.80

The Company resolved to distribute cash from capital surplus in the stockholders’ meetings held on May 28, 2024 and May 31, 2023. The total amounts are both NT$60,000 thousand, NT$0.76 per share.

Note 1: The Company bought back restricted stocks for employee departure and treasury shares, resulting in a decrease in the outstanding shares to 79,346 thousand shares.

Note 2: The Company bought back restricted stocks for employee departure and treasury shares, resulting in a decrease in the outstanding shares to 79,375 thousand shares.

For information on the accrual basis of the employees’ compensation and directors’ remuneration and the actual distributions, please refer to Note 6(18) for details.

(15) Share-based payment plans

A. Restricted stocks plan for employees

The Company issued restricted stocks for employees on October 7, 2016 at NT$25 per share in the amount of NT$15,670 thousand, totalling 1,567 thousand shares. The share price at grant date was NT$101.50 per share. On January 25, 2017, the Company issued restricted stocks for employees at NT$25 per share in the amount of NT$880 thousand, totalling 88 thousand shares. The share price at grant date was NT$81.80 per share. On January 2, 2018, the Company issued restricted stocks for employees at NT$25 per share in the amount of NT$3,900 thousand, totalling 390 thousand shares. The share price at grant date was NT$161.00 per share. On April 30, 2019, the Company issued restricted stocks for employees at NT$25 per share in the amount of NT$3,800 thousand, totalling 380 thousand shares. The share price at grant date was NT$199.00 per share. On October 7, 2022, the Company issued restricted stocks for employees at NT$30 per share in the amount of NT$20,000 thousand, totalling 2,000 thousand shares. The share price at grant date was NT$117.50 per share.

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

Employees are entitled to 50%, 25%, and 25% of vested shares, respectively, upon reaching two, three, and four full years from being vested the restricted stocks for employees, provided they remain employed, their performance assessments have reached 3 points (included) or above, and during that period, they have not violated any laws, company service agreements and commitments, company work rules, code of conduct and business ethics, and other relevant regulations and agreements.

Restrictions on the rights and vesting conditions of restricted stocks for employees are as follows:

a. Employees who deliver the restricted stocks to the Trust Depository during the vesting period may not sell, pledge, transfer, give to another person, create any encumbrance on, or otherwise dispose of, the restricted employee shares, excluding inheritance.
b. Stockholders' voting rights: They are executed by the Trust Depository according to relevant laws and regulations.
c. During the vesting period, the rights of dividends and bonuses, but the dividends of 1,567 thousand shares issued on October 7, 2016 and 88 thousand shares issued on January 25, 2017 must be deposited in a security trust account. For those who do not conform to the vesting conditions, the cash dividends, stock dividends, and cash (stocks) allocated from the capital surplus are allocated to the Company, and the Company redeems the cash according to relevant regulations and cancels the shares according to law.

B. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company incurred expenses of NT$51,662 thousand and NT$62,009 thousand for the share-based payment transactions, respectively.

(16) Operating revenues

	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Revenue of Fitness and recreational sports services	$3,024,375	$2,453,295
Revenue of Sports health services	1,817,949	1,589,798
Revenue of Joining fees	116,431	112,829
Others	45,923	32,334
Total	5,004,678	4,188,256
Less: sales return and sales discounts and allowances	(471)	(506)
Net operating revenues	$5,004,207	$4,187,750

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

Information on revenues from contracts with customers for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

A. Disaggregation of revenue - Operation department

	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Sale of goods	$26,982	$21,589
Rendering of services	4,943,332	4,131,539
Others	33,893	34,622
Total	$5,004,207	$4,187,750

	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point in time	$1,882,600	$1,652,271
Over time	3,121,607	2,535,479
Total	$5,004,207	$4,187,750

B. Contract balances

Contract liabilities, current

	As at	
	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Rendering of services - Fitness	$118,062	$111,093
Rendering of services - Sports health etc.	708,517	584,286
Rendering of services - Joining fees (Initiation and processing fees included)	12,895	12,343
Rendering of services - Others	14,620	9,693
Total	$854,094	$717,415

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

	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Beginning balance	$717,415	$668,284
The beginning balance transferred to revenue	(593,347)	(567,688)
Increase in receipts in advance during the period (excluding the amount incurred and transferred to revenue during the period)	730,026	616,819
Ending balance	$854,094	$717,415

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

C. Transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations

The Company's transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations amounted to NT$854,094 thousand and NT$717,415 thousand as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The Company will recognize revenue as the Company satisfies its performance obligations over time that aligns with progress toward completion of a contract in the future. The estimate of the transaction price does not include any estimated amounts of variable consideration that are constrained.

D. Assets recognized from costs to obtain or fulfil a contract

None.

(17) Leases

Company as a lessee

The Company leases various properties, including buildings, transportation equipment and office equipment. The lease terms range from 2 to 24 years.

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

A. Amounts recognized in the balance sheet

a. Right-of-use assets

The carrying amount of right-of-use assets

	As at	
	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Land	$55,032	$−
Buildings	5,404,645	$5,287,383
Transportation equipment	1,100	2,437
Total	$5,460,777	$5,289,820

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company's additions to right-of-use assets amounted to NT$684,055 thousand and NT$1,045,412 thousand, respectively.

b. Lease liabilities

	As at	
	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Lease liabilities	$5,829,429	$5,605,242
Current	$637,636	$584,170
Non-current	$5,191,793	$5,021,072

Please refer to Note 6(19) finance costs for the interest on lease liabilities recognized for 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.

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

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
Land	$308	$—
Buildings	569,298	528,899
Transportation equipment	1,466	1,412
Total	$571,072	$530,311

C. Income and costs relating to leasing activities

	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
The expenses relating to short-term leases	$6,738	$6,614
The expenses relating to leases of low-value assets (not including the expenses relating to short-term leases of low-value assets)	$4,686	$9,923
(Income) from subleasing right-of-use assets	($9,971)	($11,087)

D. Cash outflow relating to leasing activities

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company’s total cash outflows for leases amounted to NT$603,484 thousand and NT$554,739 thousand, respectively.

E. Other information relating to leasing activities

Extension and termination options

Some of the Company’s property rental agreements contain extension and termination options. In determining the lease terms, the non-cancellable period for which the Company has the right to use an underlying asset, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company 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 Company. After the commencement date, the Company 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 Company 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.

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

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

Function / Nature	For the years ended December 31					
	2024			2023		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits expense						
Salaries	$1,989,908	173,122	$2,163,030	$1,724,030	159,210	$1,883,240
Labor and health insurance	$131,910	8,761	$140,671	$116,646	8,461	$125,107
Pension	$66,762	4,868	$71,630	$59,143	4,607	$63,750
Directors’ remuneration	$－	5,336	$5,336	$－	2,406	$2,406
Other employee benefits expense	$24,927	1,657	$26,584	$20,424	620	$21,044
Depreciation	$1,079,733	17,066	$1,096,799	$1,021,387	17,496	$1,038,883
Amortization	$848	7,298	$8,146	$848	5,839	$6,687

Note:

A. The number of the Company’s employees were 1,710 and 1,593, including 5 non-employee directors as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

B. Listed companies should disclose the following information:

a. The Company’s average employee benefit expenses for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were NT$1,409 thousand and NT$1,318 thousand, respectively.

b. The Company’s average salary expenses for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were NT$1,269 thousand and NT$1,186 thousand, respectively.

c. The Company’s average salary expense adjustment for the year ended December 31, 2024 increased by 7%.

d. The Company has established the Audit Committee in replace of supervisors. Therefore, there was no compensation to supervisors.

e. The Company’s employee remuneration includes monthly salary, performance bonus and year-end bonus. Salary is mainly based on market salaries, company operations and overall economic conditions, as well as formulating a competitive salary system taking into account the Company’s competitiveness, internal fairness and legality. Performance bonuses are issued based on the Company’s operating performance and assessing employees’ personal performance to reward their contributions and encourage employees to continue their efforts. Year-end bonuses are distributed based on the Company’s annual profitability.

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According to the Articles of Incorporation, no less than 1% of profit of the current year is distributable as employees' compensation and no more than 3% of profit of the current year is distributable as remuneration to directors. 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 the 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 stockholders' meeting. Information on the Board of Directors' resolution regarding the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors can be obtained from the "Market Observation Post System (MOPS)" on the website of the TWSE.

The Company estimated the amounts of the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors for the period to be 3% and 0.75% of profit of 2024, respectively, under the salaries. As such, employees' compensation and remuneration to directors for the year ended December 31, 2024 amounted to NT$14,400 thousand and NT$3,600 thousand, respectively. The Company estimated the amounts of the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors for the period to be 3% and 0.75% of profit of 2023, respectively, under the salaries. As such, employees' compensation and remuneration to directors for the year ended December 31, 2023 amounted to NT$4,455 thousand and NT$1,114 thousand, respectively.

In the Board of Directors meeting held on March 12, 2025, the Company resolved to distribute NT$14,400 thousand and NT$3,600 thousand in cash as employees' compensation and remuneration to directors of 2024, respectively. No material differences existed between the estimated amount and the actual distribution of the employee compensation and remuneration to directors for the year of 2024.

No material differences existed between the estimated amount and the actual distribution of the employee compensation and remuneration to directors for the year of 2023.

(19) Non-operating income and expenses

A. Interest income

	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Financial assets at amortized cost - bank deposits	$10,858	$7,735

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

B. Other income

	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Rental income	$9,972	$11,087
Others	48,906	42,396
Total	$58,878	$53,483

C. Other gains and losses

	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
(Loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	($6,005)	($14,334)
(Loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(390)	(12,458)
Lease modification benefits	7,941	2,033
Others	(2,388)	(123)
Total	($842)	($24,882)

D. Finance costs

	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Interest on loans from bank	($16,515)	($17,882)
Interest on lease liabilities	(92,129)	(83,845)
Interest on other non-current liabilities	(82)	(93)
Interest on bonds payable	(7,021)	(6,840)
Total interest expenses	(115,747)	(108,660)
Unwinding of discount on provisions	(863)	(655)
Total	($116,610)	($109,315)

(20) Components of other comprehensive income

For the year ended December 31, 2024:

	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Other comprehensive income, before tax	Income tax (expense) relating to components of other comprehensive income	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Unrealised gains (losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	$—	$—	$—	$—	$—

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

For the year ended December 31, 2023:

	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Other comprehensive income, before tax	Income tax (expense) relating to components of other comprehensive income	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Unrealised gains (losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	$7,676	$—	$7,676	($1,535)	$6,141

(21) Income tax

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

<u>Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss</u>

	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Current income tax expense:		
Current income tax charge	$95,249	$7,229
Adjustment of current income tax from prior years in the current period	(2,666)	—
Deferred tax (income) expense:		
Deferred tax (income) relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(957)	(1,804)
Deferred tax expense relating to origination and reversal of tax loss and tax credit	—	25,365
Total income tax expense	$91,626	$30,790

<u>Income tax expense recognized in other comprehensive income</u>

	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Current income tax expense:		
Unrealised gains from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	$—	$1,535
Income tax expense relating to components of other comprehensive income	$—	$1,535

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

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 profit before tax from continuing operations	$ 461,997	$142,932
Tax at the domestic rates applicable to profits in the country concerned	$92,399	$28,586
Tax effects of tax exemption income	—	(230)
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	475	25
Tax effect of deferred tax assets	984	305
Adjustment of current income tax from prior years in the current period	(2,666)	—
Others	434	2,104
Total income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$91,626	$30,790

C. Deferred tax assets (liabilities) relate to the following:

	For the year ended December 31, 2024			
	Beginning balance	Deferred tax income (expense) recognized in profit or loss	Deferred tax income (expense) recognized in other comprehensive income	Ending balance
Temporary differences				
Unrealized rental expense	$6,281	($984)	$—	$5,297
Decommissioning costs	6,271	1,652	—	7,923
Others	2,551	289	—	2,840
Deferred tax income		$957	$—	
Net deferred tax assets	$15,103			$16,060
Reflected in balance sheet as follows:				
Deferred tax assets	$15,103			$16,060
Deferred tax liabilities	$—			$—

	For the year ended December 31, 2023			
	Beginning balance	Deferred tax income (expense) recognized in profit or loss	Deferred tax income (expense) recognized in other comprehensive income	Ending balance
Temporary differences				
Unrealized rental expense	$6,612	($331)	$—	$6,281
Decommissioning costs	4,971	1,300	—	6,271
Others	1,717	834	—	2,551
Unused tax losses	25,365	(25,365)	—	—
Deferred tax income		($23,562)	$—	
Net deferred tax assets	$38,665			$15,103
Reflected in balance sheet as follows:				
Deferred tax assets	$38,665			$15,103
Deferred tax liabilities	$—			$—

D. The assessment of income tax returns

As of December 31, 2024, the Company's income tax returns for all the fiscal years up to 2022 have been assessed and approved by the R.O.C. Tax Authority.

(22) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing net profit for the year attributable to common stockholders of the parent company by the weighted average number of common stocks outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to common stockholders of the parent company by the weighted average number of common stocks outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of common stocks that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential common stocks into common stocks.

	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Basic earnings per share		
Net income	$370,371	$112,142
Weighted average number of common stocks outstanding for basic earnings per share (in thousands)	77,601	74,538
Basic earnings per share (NT$)	$4.77	$1.50

	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Diluted earnings per share		
Net income	$370,371	$112,142
Interest expense from convertible bonds	5,617	(Note)
Profit attributable to common stockholders of the Company after dilution	$375,988	$112,142
Weighted average number of common stocks outstanding for basic earnings per share (in thousands)	77,601	74,538
Effect of dilution:		
Employee compensation - stock (in thousands)	129	36
Employee stock options (in thousands)	637	1,160
Convertible bonds (in thousands)	2,056	(Note)
Weighted average number of common stocks outstanding after dilution (in thousands)	$80,423	$75,734
Diluted earnings per share (NT$)	$4.68	$1.48

Note: Convertible bonds were anti-dilutive and excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share.

There have been no other transactions involving common stocks or potential common stocks between the reporting date and the date of completion of the financial statements.

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Information on the related parties that had transactions with the Company 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
Bo Xin Health Industry Incorporated (Bo Xin)	Subsidiary
Jiayong Investment Development Co., Ltd. (Jiayong Inv.)	Director
All directors and vice presidents or above	Key management personnel

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

Significant related party transactions

(1) Other receivables - related parties

	As at	
	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Subsidiary	$216	$132

(2) Other payables - related parties

	As at	
	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Subsidiary	$223	$128

(3) Rental income

	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Director	$229	$229

(4) Key management personnel compensation

	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Short-term employee benefits	$26,547	$26,033
Post-employment benefits	832	898
Share-based payment	13,256	16,505
Total	$40,635	$43,436

8. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL

The Company has the following assets as collateral:

	As at		
Items	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023	Secured liabilities
Property, plant and equipment - land and buildings	$1,066,685	$1,082,607	Long-term loans
Other financial assets, current	449,773	367,849	Performance guarantee of fitness center
Total	$1,516,458	$1,450,456	

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

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

(1) As of December 31, 2024, the lease performance guarantee bills drawn by the Company for leasing sports venues amounted to NT$37,221 thousand.

(2) As of December 31, 2024, the total amount of the equipment and construction purchased under contracts was approximately NT$345,325 thousand, including approximately NT$152,482 thousand unpaid.

10. LOSSES DUE TO MAJOR DISASTER

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

None.

12. OTHERS

(1) Categories of financial instruments

Financial Assets

	As at	
	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	$104,964	$4,844
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents (cash on hand excluded)	899,366	826,116
Notes and accounts receivable	14,568	53,773
Other receivables (related parties included)	11,711	6,268
Other financial assets, current	449,773	367,849
Refundable deposits	139,857	134,995
Subtotal	1,515,275	1,389,001
Total	$1,620,239	$1,393,845

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

Financial Liabilities

	As at	
	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		
Payables and other payables (related parties included)	$555,944	$408,766
Bonds payable (current portion included)	290,979	380,458
Long-term loans (current portion included)	829,856	1,021,994
Lease liabilities (current portion included)	5,829,429	5,605,242
Subtotal	7,506,208	7,416,460
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Embedded derivative	4,673	4,283
Total	$7,510,881	$7,420,743

(2) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's risk management objectives are to manage the market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk related to its operating activities. The Company identifies, measures and manages the aforementioned risks based on policy and risk preference.

The Company has followed the relevant regulations and established appropriate policies, procedures, and internal controls policies regarding financial risk management. According to the related rules and internal control policies, before the management team executes the significant financial activities, the proposal must be reviewed and resolved by the Board of Directors. When conducting financial management activities, the management team must comply with its financial risk management policies.

(3) Market risk

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

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

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to its bank loans with fixed interest rates and variable interest rates.

The interest rate sensitivity analysis is performed on items exposed to interest rate risk as at the end of the reporting period, including loans with variable interest rates. At the reporting date, a change of 10 basis points of interest rate in a reporting period could cause the profit for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 to increase by NT$ 519 thousand and NT$172 thousand, respectively.

Equity price risk

The fair value of the Company's unlisted equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The equity securities held by the Company are unlisted equity securities, so they are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Company manages the equity price risk through diversification and placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Company's senior management on a regular basis. The Company's Board of Directors must review and approve all equity investment decisions.

(4) Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from operating activities (primarily for accounts receivable) and from its financing activities (primarily for bank deposits and other financial instruments).

The accounts receivable of the Company are mainly from transactions with customers using credit cards as the payment method. These receivables are mainly paid by domestically famous financial institutions, and the probability of occurrence of credit risk is extremely low, and the maximum amount of credit risk is its book value.

Credit risk from balances with banks and other financial instruments is managed by the Company's financial department in accordance with the Company's policy. The Company only transacts with counterparties approved by the internal control procedures, which are banks and companies with good credit rating. Consequently, there is no significant credit risk for these counterparties.

(5) Liquidity risk management

The Company's objective is to maintain flexibility through the use of cash and cash equivalents and bank loans. The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on the contractual undiscounted payments and contractual maturity. The payment amount includes the contractual interest. The undiscounted payment relating to loans with variable interest rates is extrapolated based on the estimated interest rate yield curve as of the end of the reporting period.

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

Non-derivative financial liabilities

	Less than 1 year	2 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
As at December 31, 2024					
Payables	$555,944	—	—	—	$555,944
Loans	$167,546	357,167	116,279	232,479	$873,471
Lease liabilities	$637,636	1,245,233	1,113,595	3,523,153	$6,519,617
Convertible bonds	$300,000	—	—	—	$300,000
As at December 31, 2023					
Payables	$408,766	—	—	—	$408,766
Loans	$198,222	416,494	171,718	292,001	$1,078,435
Lease liabilities	$584,170	1,163,896	1,074,514	3,395,577	$6,218,157
Convertible bonds	$96,500	300,000	—	—	$396,500

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

	Maturities					
	Less than 1 year	2 to 5 years	6 to 10 years	11 to 15 years	More than 16 years	Total
As at December 31, 2024	$637,636	2,358,828	1,907,506	1,010,350	605,297	$6,519,617
As at December 31, 2023	$584,170	2,238,410	1,931,568	908,581	555,428	$6,218,157

(6) Fair value of financial instruments

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

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 Company to measure or disclose the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities:

a. The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, refundable deposits, other current assets, accounts payable and other current liabilities approximate their fair value due to their short maturities.

b. For financial assets and financial liabilities traded in an active market with standard terms and conditions, their fair value is determined based on market quotation price (for example, listed equity securities, beneficiary certificates, bonds and futures, etc.).

c. Fair value of equity instruments without market quotations (for example, private placement of listed equity securities, unquoted public company and private company equity securities) is 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).

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

d. Fair value of debt instruments, bank loans, bonds payable and other non-current liabilities without market quotations is determined based on the counterparty prices or valuation method. The valuation method uses Discounted Cash Flow (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 (for example, yield curves published by the TPEx, 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. The fair value of option-based derivative financial instruments is obtained using the counterparty prices or appropriate option pricing model (for example, Black-Scholes model) or other valuation method (for example, Monte Carlo Simulation).

B. Fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost

	Carrying amount as at	
Financial liabilities	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Long-term loans (current portion included)	$829,856	$1,021,994
Bonds payable (current portion included)	$290,979	$380,458

	Fair value as at	
Financial liabilities	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Long-term loans (current portion included)	$829,856	$1,021,994
Bonds payable (current portion included)	$292,500	$383,800

C. Fair value hierarchy for financial instruments

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

(7) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

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

	Bonds payable	Long-term loans	Lease liabilities	Total liabilities arising from financing activities
As at January 1, 2024	$380,458	$1,021,994	$5,605,242	$7,007,694
Cash flow	(96,500)	(192,138)	(602,031)	(890,669)
Non-cash movement	7,021	–	826,218	833,239
As at December 31, 2024	$290,979	$829,856	$5,829,429	$6,950,264

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

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

	Bonds payable	Long-term loans	Lease liabilities	Total liabilities arising from financing activities
As at January 1, 2023	$383,611	$1,139,729	$4,905,276	$6,428,616
Cash flow	601	(117,735)	(549,289)	(666,423)
Non-cash movement	(3,754)	－	1,249,255	1,245,501
As at December 31, 2023	$380,458	$1,021,994	$5,605,242	$7,007,694

(8) Fair value hierarchy

A. The definition of fair value hierarchy

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

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 asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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

B. Fair value hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities

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

As at December 31, 2024:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets measured at fair value:				
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	$－	$－	$104,964	$104,964

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Liabilities measured at fair value:				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Embedded derivatives	$－	$－	$4,673	$4,673

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

As at December 31, 2023:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets measured at fair value:				
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	$—	$—	$4,844	$4,844

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Liabilities measured at fair value:				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Embedded derivatives	$—	$—	$4,283	$4,283

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 for assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

The details of changes in Level 3 of the repeatability fair value hierarchy

The reconciliation of the assets and liabilities at fair value, which are measured in Level 3 of the repeatability fair value hierarchy, from the beginning to the end of the period, is as follows:

	Assets	Liabilities
	At fair value through other comprehensive income	At fair value through profit or loss
	Equity instruments	Derivative
As at January 1, 2024	$4,844	($4,283)
Total gains (losses) recognized for the year ended December 31, 2024:		
Amount recognized in profit (presented in “other gains or losses”)	—	(390)
Acquisition and issue of 2024	100,120	—
As at December 31, 2024	$104,964	($4,673)

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

	Assets	Liabilities
	At fair value through other comprehensive income	At fair value through profit or loss
	Equity instruments	Derivative
As at January 1, 2023	$20,389	($435)
Total gains (losses) recognized for the year ended December 31, 2023:		
Amount recognized in profit (presented in “other gains or losses”)	—	(12,458)
Amount recognized in OCI (presented in “Unrealized gains (losses) form equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income)	7,676	—
Acquisition and issue of 2023	—	(2,093)
Disposals of 2023	(23,221)	10,703
As at December 31, 2023	$4,844	($4,283)

Total gains and losses recognized in profit or (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 in the table above contain gains related to assets on hand as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 in the amount of NT$0 thousand and NT$7,676 thousand, respectively.

Total gains and losses recognized in (loss) or profit for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 in the table above contain (loss) related to liabilities on hand as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 in the amount of NT($390) thousand and NT($12,458) thousand, respectively.

Information on significant unobservable inputs to valuation

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

As at 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:					
At fair value through other comprehensive income					
Stocks	Income approach	Discount rate	15.37%	The higher the discount rate, the lower the fair value of the stocks	The discount rate increases or decreases by 1%, and the Company’s equity will decrease by NT$21,343 thousand or increase NT$25,632 thousand, respectively.

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

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantitative information	Relationship between inputs and fair value	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Financial liabilities:					
At fair value through profit or loss					
Embedded derivatives in convertible bonds	Binomial tree valuation model	Volatility	27.67%	The higher the volatility, the higher the fair value of the embedded derivatives	The volatility increases or decreases by 5%, and the Company's profit and loss will increase by NT$440 thousand or decrease NT$640 thousand, respectively.

As at December 31, 2023:

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantitative information	Relationship between inputs and fair value	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Financial liabilities:					
At fair value through profit or loss					
Embedded derivatives in convertible bonds	Binomial tree valuation model	Volatility	26.16%	The higher the volatility, the higher the fair value of the embedded derivatives	The volatility increases or decreases by 5%, and the Company's profit and loss will increase by NT$160 thousand or decrease NT$240 thousand, respectively.

(9) Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios to support its business and maximize the stockholders' value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustment to it. In light of changes in economic conditions, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to stockholders, return capital to stockholders or issue new shares.

13. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

(1) Information on significant transactions and reinvestments

A. Financing provided to others for the year ended December 31, 2024: None.
B. Endorsement/Guarantee provided to others for the year ended December 31, 2024: None.
C. Securities held as at December 31, 2024: Please refer to Attachment 1.
D. Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20 percent of the capital stock for the year ended December 31, 2024: None.

E. Acquisition of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20 percent of the capital stock for the year ended December 31, 2024: None.
F. Disposal of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20 percent of the capital stock for the year ended December 31, 2024: None.
G. Related party transactions for purchases and sales amounts exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20 percent of the capital stock for the year ended December 31, 2024: None.
H. Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20 percent of the capital stock for the year ended December 31, 2024: None.
I. Investees over whom the Company exercises significant influence or control directly or indirectly (excluding investment in mainland China): Please refer to Attachment 2.
J. Financial instruments and derivative transactions: None.

(2) Information on investments in mainland China: Not applicable.

(3) Information on major stockholders: Please refer to Attachment 3.

ATTACHMENT 1

Securities held as at December 31, 2024 (Excluding subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures):

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Securities held by	Marketable securities (Note 1)	Relationship with the securities issuer	General ledger account	As at December 31, 2024				Note
				Number of shares (in thousands)	Carrying amount (Note 2)	Percentage of ownership (%)	Fair value	
Power Wind Health Industry Incorporated	Taroko Development Corporation	—	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	900	$4,844	0.55	$4,844	
Power Wind Health Industry Incorporated	TAROKO US CORPORATION	—	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	28	$100,120	18.63	$100,120	

Note 1: Marketable securities refer to stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificates and other related derivative securities within the scope of *IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments.”*

Note 2: Fill in the amount after adjusted at fair value and deducted by accumulated impairment for the marketable securities measured at fair value.

POWER WIND HEALTH INDUSTRY INCORPORATED - (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

ATTACHMENT 2

Names, locations and related information of investee companies (Excluding investment in mainland China):

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investor company	Investee company	Location	Main business and products	Initial investment		Investment as at December 31, 2024			Net income of investee company	Investment income recognized	Note
				Ending balance	Beginning balance	Number of shares (in thousands)	Percentage of ownership (%)	Carrying amount			
Power Wind Health Industry Incorporated	Bo Xin Health Industry Incorporated	Taipei City	Engaged in the business of recreational sports, fitness center and other sports services	$9,000	$9,000	900	60.00	$16,927	$8,996	$5,398	

ATTACHMENT 3

Information on major stockholders：

Name (Note)	Shares	
	Number of shares (shares)	Percentage of ownership (%)
Jiayong Investment Development Co., Ltd.	21,751,989	27.42
Yu, Zong-Jing	4,980,839	6.27
Chen, Shang-Yih	4,309,895	5.43

Note: Major stockholders refer to stockholders precentage of ownership of 5% or above.

POWER WIND HEALTH INDUSTRY INCORPORATED

1. STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Cash on hand	$1,817	
Bank deposit		
Saving accounts	899,366	
Subtotal	899,366	
Total	$901,183	

POWER WIND HEALTH INDUSTRY INCORPORATED

2. STATEMENT OF NOTES RECEIVABLE AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET

DECEMBER 31, 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Client name	Amount	Note
Notes receivable	$11	
Accounts receivable		
National Credit Card Center of R.O.C.	14,557	
Total	$14,568	

POWER WIND HEALTH INDUSTRY INCORPORATED

3. STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES, NET

DECEMBER 31, 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Costs	Net realizable value	Note
Goods	$14,325	$14,325	
Less: allowance for reduction	-		
Net amount	$14,325		

POWER WIND HEALTH INDUSTRY INCORPORATED

4. STATEMENT OF PREPAYMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Prepaid expenses	$12,557	
Prepayment for purchases	-	
Input tax (VAT)	15,397	
Total	$27,954	

POWER WIND HEALTH INDUSTRY INCORPORATED

5. STATEMENT OF OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

DECEMBER 31, 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Other receivable	$11,495	
Other receivable - related parties		
Bo Xin Health Industry Incorporated	216	
Temporary payments	84,227	
Others	210	
Total	$96,148	

POWER WIND HEALTH INDUSTRY INCORPORATED

6. STATEMENT OF EQUITY INSTRUMENT INVESTMENTS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NON-CURRENT

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investees	Beginning balance		Additions		Decrease		Unrealised (losses) from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Ending balance		Collateral	Note
	Shares	Book value	Shares	Book value	Shares	Book value		Shares	Book value		
Taroko Development Corporation	900,000	$4,844	-	$-	-	$-	$-	900,000	$4,844	None	
TAROKO US CORPORATION	-	-	27,682	100,120	-	-	-	27,682	100,120	None	
Total		$4,844		$100,120		$-	$-		$104,964		

POWER WIND HEALTH INDUSTRY INCORPORATED

7. STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investees	Beginning balance		Additions		Decrease		Investment income (loss) from investments accounted for using the equity method	Ending balance			Net equity		Valuation basis	Collateral	Note
	Shares	Book value	Shares	Book value	Shares	Book value		Shares	Percentage	Book value	Unit price	Total amount			
Bo Xin Health Industry Incorporated	900,000	$13,526		$-		($1,997)	$5,398	900,000	60.00%	$16,927	-	$16,927	Equity method	None	(Note)

Note: Investments accounted for using the equity method decreased as a result of receiving cash dividend.

POWER WIND HEALTH INDUSTRY INCORPORATED

8. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Beginning balance	Changes in the period			Ending balance	Note
		Additions	Disposals	Reclassifications		
Cost						
Land	$-	$55,340	$-	$-	$55,340	
Buildings	7,151,560	628,715	(67,557)	28,810	7,741,528	
Transportation equipment	4,373	-	-	(77)	4,296	
Total	$7,155,933	$684,055	($67,557)	$28,733	$7,801,164	

POWER WIND HEALTH INDUSTRY INCORPORATED

9. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION OF RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Beginning balance	Changes in the period			Ending balance	Note
		Additions	Disposals	Reclassifications		
Depreciation						
Land	$-	$308	$-	$-	$308	
Buildings	1,864,177	569,298	(25,983)	(70,609)	2,336,883	
Transportation equipment	1,936	1,466	-	(206)	3,196	
Total	$1,866,113	$571,072	($25,983)	($70,815)	$2,340,387	

POWER WIND HEALTH INDUSTRY INCORPORATED

10. STATEMENT OF OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

DECEMBER 31, 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Refundable deposits	1. Lease deposits	$134,505	
	2. Others	5,352	
Total		$139,857	

POWER WIND HEALTH INDUSTRY INCORPORATED

11. STATEMENT OF CONTRACT LIABILITIES

DECEMBER 31, 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Contract liabilites	Rendering of services - Fitness	$118,062	
	Rendering of services - Sports health etc.	708,517	
	Rendering of services - Joining fees (Initiation and processing fees included)	12,895	
	Rendering of services - Other	14,620	
Total		$854,094	

POWER WIND HEALTH INDUSTRY INCORPORATED

12. STATEMENT OF NOTES PAYABLE

DECEMBER 31, 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Client name	Description	Amount	Note
Company A		$344	
Company B		251	
Company C		192	
Company D		100	
Total		$887	

POWER WIND HEALTH INDUSTRY INCORPORATED

13. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

DECEMBER 31, 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Client name	Description	Amount	Note
Company E		$768	
Company F		526	
Company G		314	
Company H		295	
Company I		292	
Company J		227	
Company K		221	
Others (Note)		1,290	
Total		$3,933	

Note: The amount of each item in others does not exceed 5% of accounts payable.

POWER WIND HEALTH INDUSTRY INCORPORATED

14. STATEMENT OF PAYABLES ON EQUIPMENT

DECEMBER 31, 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Client name	Description	Amount	Note
Company L	Equipment	$13,490	
Company M	Renovation	12,680	
Company N	Information Technology	11,550	
Company O	Equipment	11,325	
Company P	Renovation	10,686	
Company Q	Renovation	6,300	
Others (Note)		28,968	
Total		$94,999	

Note: The amount of each item in others does not exceed 5% of payables on equipment.

POWER WIND HEALTH INDUSTRY INCORPORATED

15. STATEMENT OF OTHER PAYABLES

DECEMBER 31, 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Accrued salaries and bonuses	$162,853	
Accrued labor and health insurance	33,247	
Accrued employee compensation	14,400	
Value added tax payable	21,018	
Accrued franchises fees	900	
Others	223,484	
Total	$455,902	

POWER WIND HEALTH INDUSTRY INCORPORATED

16. STATEMENT OF OTHER PAYABLES - RELATED PARTIES

DECEMBER 31, 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Supplier name	Amount	Note
Bo Xin Health Industry Incorporated	$223	

POWER WIND HEALTH INDUSTRY INCORPORATED

17. STATEMENT OF LEASE LIABILITIES

DECEMBER 31, 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Contract period	Discount rates applied	Ending balance	Note
Land	2024.12.20~2029.12.19	1.88%	$55,031	
Buildings	2013.08.21~2047.08.30	1.51%～1.88%	5,773,281	
Transportation	2022.07.01~2026.05.16	1.51%～1.88%	1,117	
		Total	$5,829,429	
		Current portion	(637,636)	
		Lease liabilities, non-current	$5,191,793	

POWER WIND HEALTH INDUSTRY INCORPORATED

18. STATEMENT OF OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

DECEMBER 31, 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Temporary receipts	$1,179	
Receipts under custody	2,100	
Total	$3,279	

POWER WIND HEALTH INDUSTRY INCORPORATED

19. STATEMENT OF BONDS PAYABLE

DECEMBER 31, 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Bonds name	Trustee	Issuance date	Interest payment date	Interest rate	Amount					Repayment	Collateral	Note
					Total amount	Repayment or convertible amount	Ending balance	Unamortized premiums (discounts)	Carrying amount			
Domestic 3rd unsecured convertible bonds	SinoPac Securities Corporation	2023.04.14	-	0%	$300,000	$-	$300,000	($9,021)	$290,979	(Note1)	None	(Note2)

Note1: Please refer to Note 6(10) in notes to the parent company only financial statements.

Note2: The portion of bonds payable due within one year is reclassified as a current liability.

POWER WIND HEALTH INDUSTRY INCORPORATED

20. STATEMENT OF LONG-TERM LOANS

DECEMBER 31, 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Type	Creditor	Description	Amount	Contract period	Interest rate	Collateral	Note
Secured loans	Cathay United Bank	The principal and interest are repaid monthly.	$118,581	2016.07.22~2031.07.22		Land & Buildings	
Secured loans	Cathay United Bank	Interest only payment for the first half year, and then the principal and interest are repaid monthly.	10,000	2022.06.01~2025.02.07		Land & Buildings	
Secured loans	Cathay United Bank	The principal and interest are repaid monthly.	22,348	2019.10.07~2026.10.07		Land & Buildings	
Secured loans	Cathay United Bank	Interest only payment for the first two years, and then the principal and interest are repaid monthly.	142,205	2019.10.07~2026.10.07		Land & Buildings	
Secured loans	E.SUN Commercial Bank	Interest only payment for the first two years, and then the principal and interest are repaid monthly.	171,526	2021.12.27~2036.12.27	1.375%～2.065%	Land & Buildings	
Secured loans	Shin Kong Bank	The principal and interest are repaid monthly.	119,052	2021.12.29~2036.12.29		Land & Buildings	
Unsecured loans	E.SUN Commercial Bank	Interest only payment for the first three years, and then the principal and interest are repaid monthly.	104,281	2020.11.03~2027.10.15		None	
Unsecured loans	CTBC Bank	Interest only payment for the first three years, and then the principal and interest are repaid monthly.	39,563	2020.11.03~2028.08.15		None	
Unsecured loans	First Commercial Bank	Interest only payment for the first three years, and then the principal and interest are repaid monthly.	102,300	2020.11.03~2030.10.15		None	
Subtotal			829,856				
Less: current portion			(157,652)				
Total			$672,204				

POWER WIND HEALTH INDUSTRY INCORPORATED

21. STATEMENT OF PROVISIONS, NON-CURRENT

DECEMBER 31, 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Decommissioning, restoration and rehabilitation	$105,556	

POWER WIND HEALTH INDUSTRY INCORPORATED

22. STATEMENT OF OTHER NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

DECEMBER 31, 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Accrued franchises fees	$4,103	
Guarantee deposits	718	
Total	$4,821	

POWER WIND HEALTH INDUSTRY INCORPORATED

23. STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Revenue of Fitness and recreational sports services	$3,024,375
Revenue of Sports health services	1,817,949
Revenue of Joining fees	116,431
Others	45,923
Total	5,004,678
Less: sales return and sales discounts and allowances	(471)
Net operating revenue	$ 5,004,207

POWER WIND HEALTH INDUSTRY INCORPORATED

24. STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Goods purchased	$16,028
Add: Inventories, beginning of year	8,627
Less: Inventories, end of year	(14,325)
Goods transferred	(2,003)
Costs of goods sold	8,327
Service costs	14
Total	$8,341

POWER WIND HEALTH INDUSTRY INCORPORATED

25. STATEMENT OF SERVICE COSTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Salary expense	$2,056,670
Depreciation	1,079,733
Utilities expense	272,286
Others (Note)	167,952
Total	$3,576,641

Note: The amount of each item in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

POWER WIND HEALTH INDUSTRY INCORPORATED

26. STATEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Sales and marketing expenses	General and administrative expenses	Total
Salary expense	$15,723	$167,603	$183,326
Repair and maintenance expense	-	83,044	83,044
Advertising expense	62,212	-	62,212
Cleaning supplies	-	276,914	276,914
Credit card charges	-	90,893	90,893
Others (Note)	28,043	190,478	218,521
Total	$105,978	$808,932	$914,910

Note: The amount of each item in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.