CHAROEN POKPHAND ENTERPRISE (TAIWAN) CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Charoen Pokphand Enterprise (Taiwan) Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Charoen Pokphand Enterprise (Taiwan) Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (the "Group") as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of

China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

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

Key audit matters for the Group's 2024 consolidated financial statements are stated as follows:

Evaluation of net realisable value of inventories

Description

Refer to Note 4(12) for accounting policies adopted for the valuation of inventories, Note 5(2) for uncertainty of accounting estimates and assumptions of valuation of inventories, and Note 6(5) for details of inventories. As at December 31, 2024, the carrying amount of inventories and allowance for inventory valuation losses amounted to NT$1,845,332 thousand and NT$18,543 thousand, respectively.

The main activities of the Group are the manufacturing and sales of animal feeds, fresh and processed meat products. As the market prices are affected by changes in macro-economic environment, there is a higher risk of inventory valuation losses. In addition, the evaluation of net realisable value of inventories is subject to management's judgement, and considering that feeds, fresh and processed meat products comprise most of the Group's inventories which is significant to the financial statements, the evaluation of net realisable value of inventories was identified as a key audit matter.

<u>How our audit addressed the matter</u>

We performed the following audit procedures in respect of the above key audit matter:

1. Based on our understanding of the Group's operations and related industry, assessed the reasonableness of related policies and procedures applied to the net realisable value of inventories, and ascertained the consistent application.
2. Obtained statements of net realisable value of inventories as at the balance sheet date, validated source data of merchandise prices and recalculated the provision for inventory valuation losses in order to confirm consistent application of related procedures and policies.

Measurement of biological assets

<u>Description</u>

Refer to Note 4(13) for accounting policies adopted for biological assets, Note 5(2) for uncertainty of accounting estimates and assumptions in measuring fair value of biological assets, and Note 6(6) for details of biological assets. As at December 31, 2024, the carrying amount of biological assets amounted to NT$2,578,573 thousand.

The Group's biological assets is mainly comprised of broiler chicken, breeder chicken, fattening swine and breeder swine, etc. Except when the fair value cannot be reliably measured, biological assets are measured at fair value less costs to sell on initial recognition and at the end of each reporting period. As the market prices of fresh, processed meat, livestock and poultry are affected by animal epidemic and market demand in Taiwan, biological assets with active market prices have a higher risk of fluctuations in fair value. Since the amount of biological assets is significant to the financial statements and the methods adopted in measuring each category of biological assets, market prices applied and items accounted for as costs to sell are all subject to management's judgement and with high uncertainty, the measurement of biological assets was identified as a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures in respect of the above key audit matter:

1. Based on our understanding of the Group's operations and related industry, assessed the reasonableness of related policies and procedures applied in measuring biological assets, and ascertained the consistent application.

2. As at the balance sheet date, ascertained that all the active market prices information are available and reliable for biological assets measured at fair value less costs to sell. Also, validated the source data of active market prices and the reasonableness of the major components of costs to sell.

Other matter – Parent company only financial reports

We have audited and expressed an unmodified opinion on the parent company only financial statements of Charoen Pokphand Enterprise (Taiwan) Co., Ltd. as at and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

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

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

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.

2. Obtain an understanding of internal controls 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 Group's internal controls.

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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence

obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

CPA Lin, Yi-Fan

CPA Liao, Fu-Ming

For and on Behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan
February 20, 2025

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

CHAROEN POKPHAND ENTERPRISE (TAIWAN) CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	ASSETS	Notes	December 31, 2024 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2023 AMOUNT	%
	Current assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	$ 215,000	1	$ 275,585	1
1110	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6(2)	358,293	1	-	-
1150	Notes receivable, net	6(4)	304,745	1	358,295	1
1160	Notes receivable due from related parties, net	7	-	-	1,558	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(4)	2,387,121	8	2,577,965	10
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties	7	58,473	-	74,101	-
1200	Other receivables		21,801	-	18,848	-
1210	Other receivables - related parties	7	4,491	-	43	-
130X	Inventories, net	6(5)	1,826,789	6	2,378,872	9
1400	Biological assets - current	6(6)	2,005,429	7	1,988,992	7
1410	Prepayments		397,635	2	364,262	1
1470	Other current assets	6(1) and 8	27,650	-	9,650	-
11XX	**Total current assets**		7,607,427	26	8,048,171	29
	Non-current assets					
1517	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)	3,373,546	11	2,620,673	10
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method	6(7)	303,023	1	91,399	-
1600	Property, plant and equipment, net	6(8) and 8	16,660,558	57	15,332,016	56
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(9)	367,568	1	355,367	1
1760	Investment property, net	6(10)	142,211	-	-	-
1780	Intangible assets	6(11)	19,206	-	35,216	-
1830	Biological assets - non-current	6(6)	573,144	2	541,214	2
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6(28)	175,220	1	185,953	1
1975	Net defined benefit asset, non-current	6(16)	31,319	-	-	-
1990	Other non-current assets, others		210,584	1	159,788	1
15XX	**Total non-current assets**		21,856,379	74	19,321,626	71
1XXX	**Total assets**		$ 29,463,806	100	$ 27,369,797	100

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CHAROEN POKPHAND ENTERPRISE (TAIWAN) CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

			December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Notes	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
	Current liabilities					
2100	Short-term borrowings	6(12)	$ 3,398,000	12	$ 3,561,041	13
2110	Short-term notes and bills payable	6(13)	1,808,226	6	1,028,150	4
2150	Notes payable		114,964	-	738,747	3
2160	Notes payable - related parties	7	2,331	-	25,465	-
2170	Accounts payable		1,184,200	4	846,988	3
2180	Accounts payable - related parties	7	59,021	-	23,300	-
2200	Other payables	6(14)	1,045,831	4	1,084,003	4
2220	Other payables - related parties	7	18,867	-	12,254	-
2230	Current income tax liabilities		286,675	1	387,605	2
2280	Current lease liabilities		55,295	-	30,721	-
2320	Long-term liabilities, current portion	6(15) and 8	1,326,311	4	365,488	1
21XX	**Total current liabilities**		9,299,721	31	8,103,762	30
	Non-current liabilities					
2540	Long-term borrowings	6(15) and 8	8,644,785	30	8,676,756	32
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	6(28)	87,793	-	44,639	-
2580	Non-current lease liabilities		303,933	1	298,413	1
2600	Other non-current liabilities	6(16)	-	-	23,810	-
25XX	**Total non-current liabilities**		9,036,511	31	9,043,618	33
2XXX	**Total liabilities**		18,336,232	62	17,147,380	63
	Equity attributable to owners of parent					
	Share capital	6(17)				
3110	Common stock		2,947,901	10	2,947,901	11
	Capital surplus	6(18)				
3200	Capital surplus		12,238	-	10,534	-
	Retained earnings	6(19)				
3310	Legal reserve		1,567,064	5	1,340,668	5
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		4,901,661	17	4,786,803	17
	Other equity interest					
3400	Other equity interest		1,255,594	4	667,418	2
31XX	**Equity attributable to owners of the parent**		10,684,458	36	9,753,324	35
36XX	Non-controlling interest		443,116	2	469,093	2
3XXX	**Total equity**		11,127,574	38	10,222,417	37
	Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognised contract commitments	9				
	Significant events after the balance sheet date	11				
3X2X	**Total liabilities and equity**		$ 29,463,806	100	$ 27,369,797	100

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

CHAROEN POKPHAND ENTERPRISE (TAIWAN) CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except for earnings per share amounts)

			Year ended December 31			
			2024		2023	
	Items	Notes	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
4000	Operating revenue	6(20) and 7	$ 27,957,258	100	$ 29,159,749	100
5000	Operating costs	6(5)(26)(27) and 7	(23,360,580)	(84)	(24,157,745)	(83)
5950	Net operating margin		4,596,678	16	5,002,004	17
	Operating expenses	6(26)(27) and 7				
6100	Selling and marketing expenses		(1,405,564)	(5)	(1,279,208)	(4)
6200	General and administrative expenses		(934,763)	(3)	(809,638)	(3)
6450	Expected credit impairment gain (loss)	12(2)	965	-	(23,734)	-
6000	Total operating expenses		(2,339,362)	(8)	(2,112,580)	(7)
6500	Other income and expenses, net	6(6)(21)	35,813	-	37,910	-
6900	Operating profit		2,293,129	8	2,927,334	10
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest income	6(22)	3,614	-	2,741	-
7010	Other income	6(23) and 7	92,833	1	49,494	-
7020	Other gains and losses	6(24)	226,276	1	47,252	-
7050	Finance costs	6(25)	(249,978)	(1)	(208,594)	-
7060	Share of loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(7)	(10,787)	-	(3,314)	-
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		61,958	1	(112,421)	-
7900	**Profit before income tax**		2,355,087	9	2,814,913	10
7950	Income tax expense	6(28)	(458,845)	(2)	(558,477)	(2)
8200	**Profit for the year**		$ 1,896,242	7	$ 2,256,436	8

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CHAROEN POKPHAND ENTERPRISE (TAIWAN) CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except for earnings per share amounts)

	Items	Notes	2024 AMOUNT	2024 %	2023 AMOUNT	2023 %
	Other comprehensive income					
	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
8311	Actuarial gain (loss) on defined benefit plans	6(16)	$ 35,909	-	($ 3,917)	-
8316	Unrealised gain or loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		558,769	2	(511,811)	(2)
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(28)	(72,960)	-	34,876	-
8310	Other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		521,718	2	(480,852)	(2)
	Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
8361	Currency translation differences of foreign operations		101,625	-	(2,013)	-
8360	Other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss		101,625	-	(2,013)	-
8300	**Total other comprehensive income (loss) for the year**		$ 623,343	2	($ 482,865)	(2)
8500	**Total comprehensive income for the year**		$ 2,519,585	9	$ 1,773,571	6
	Profit (loss) attributable to:					
8610	Owners of the parent		$ 1,929,846	7	$ 2,268,965	8
8620	Non-controlling interest		(33,604)	-	(12,529)	-
			$ 1,896,242	7	$ 2,256,436	8
	Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:					
8710	Owners of the parent		$ 2,552,499	9	$ 1,785,872	6
8720	Non-controlling interest		(32,914)	-	(12,301)	-
			$ 2,519,585	9	$ 1,773,571	6
	Earnings per share (in dollars)	6(29)				
9750	Basic earnings per share		$ 6.55		$ 7.70	
9850	Diluted earnings per share		$ 6.54		$ 7.69	

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

CHAROEN POKPHAND ENTERPRISE (TAIWAN) CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

		Equity attributable to owners of the parent								
				Retained Earnings		Other Equity Interest				
	Notes	Common stock	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Unrealised gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
2023										
Balance at January 1, 2023		$ 2,947,901	$ 6,640	$ 1,181,684	$ 3,713,594	($ 8,794)	$ 1,155,943	$ 8,996,968	$ 490,796	$ 9,487,764
Profit (loss) for the period		-	-	-	2,268,965	-	-	2,268,965	(12,529)	2,256,436
Other comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	(3,362)	(2,013)	(477,718)	(483,093)	228	(482,865)
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	2,265,603	(2,013)	(477,718)	1,785,872	(12,301)	1,773,571
Appropriations of 2022 earnings	6(19)									
Legal reserve		-	-	158,984	(158,984)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends to shareholders		-	-	-	(1,031,765)	-	-	(1,031,765)	-	(1,031,765)
Capital surplus - dividends not received by shareholders		-	1,758	-	-	-	-	1,758	-	1,758
Cash dividends to non-controlling interest		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(21,047)	(21,047)
Change in other capital surplus		-	2,136	-	-	-	-	2,136	-	2,136
Change in ownership interests in subsidiaries	6(30)	-	-	-	(1,645)	-	-	(1,645)	1,645	-
Change in non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	10,000
Balance at December 31, 2023		$ 2,947,901	$ 10,534	$ 1,340,668	$ 4,786,803	($ 10,807)	$ 678,225	$ 9,753,324	$ 469,093	$ 10,222,417
2024										
Balance at January 1, 2024		$ 2,947,901	$ 10,534	$ 1,340,668	$ 4,786,803	($ 10,807)	$ 678,225	$ 9,753,324	$ 469,093	$ 10,222,417
Profit (loss) for the period		-	-	-	1,929,846	-	-	1,929,846	(33,604)	1,896,242
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	28,037	101,625	492,991	622,653	690	623,343
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	1,957,883	101,625	492,991	2,552,499	(32,914)	2,519,585
Appropriations of 2023 earnings	6(19)									
Legal reserve		-	-	226,396	(226,396)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends to shareholders		-	-	-	(1,621,346)	-	-	(1,621,346)	-	(1,621,346)
Disposal of equity instruments mearsured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)	-	-	-	6,440	-	(6,440)	-	-	-
Capital surplus - dividends not received by shareholders		-	1,704	-	-	-	-	1,704	-	1,704
Cash dividends to non-controlling interest		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(43,786)	(43,786)
Change in ownership interests in subsidiaries	6(30)	-	-	-	(1,723)	-	-	(1,723)	1,723	-
Change in non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,000	49,000
Balance at December 31, 2024		$ 2,947,901	$ 12,238	$ 1,567,064	$ 4,901,661	$ 90,818	$ 1,164,776	$ 10,684,458	$ 443,116	$ 11,127,574

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

CHAROEN POKPHAND ENTERPRISE (TAIWAN) CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31 2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		$ 2,355,087	$ 2,814,913
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (unrealised)	6(24)	(27,227)	-
Gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (realised)	6(24)	(153,014)	-
Gain on financial liability at fair value through profit or loss		-	(11,791)
Expected credit impairment (gain) loss	12(2)	(965)	23,734
Depreciation	6(8)(26)	1,044,734	978,119
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	6(9)(26)	66,655	63,431
Depreciation of investment property	6(10)(26)	1,043	-
Amortisation	6(26)	21,085	22,326
Interest income	6(22)	(3,614)	(2,741)
Interest expense	6(25)	249,978	208,594
Dividend income	6(23)	(81,952)	(37,118)
(Gain on reversal of) provision for loss on inventory	6(5)	(2,766)	11,356
Change in fair value less cost to sell of biological assets	6(6)(21)	(35,813)	(37,910)
Share of profit or loss recognised under equity method	6(7)	10,787	3,314
Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(24)	719	(11,641)
Gain arising from lease modifications	6(24)	(73)	(856)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Notes receivable		53,550	52,939
Notes receivable - related parties		1,558	1,198
Accounts receivable		191,809	129,175
Accounts receivable - related parties		15,628	(7,930)
Other receivables		(2,793)	35,529
Other receivables - related parties		(4,448)	185
Inventories		554,849	257,847
Biological assets		(12,554)	67,366
Prepayments		(33,478)	48,499
Net defined benefit asset		(31,319)	-
Changes in operating liabilities			
Notes payable		(623,783)	57,280
Notes payable - related parties		(23,134)	12,076
Accounts payable		337,212	(155,100)
Accounts payable - related parties		35,721	4,115
Other payables		12,480	63,919
Other payables - related parties		6,613	(18,320)
Net defined benefit liability		12,099	(19,815)
Cash inflow generated from operations		3,934,674	4,552,693
Cash paid for income tax		(578,905)	(423,479)
Refund of income tax		-	11,396
Net cash flows from operating activities		3,355,769	4,140,610

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CHAROEN POKPHAND ENTERPRISE (TAIWAN) CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31 2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		($ 872,181)	$ -
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		694,129	-
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method		(222,411)	-
Increase in other current assets		(18,000)	-
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(154,127)	(474,837)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		58,569	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(31)	(2,579,743)	(2,459,906)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		15,951	74,971
Acquisition of intangible assets	6(11)	(1,914)	(49,639)
Increase in other non-current assets		(53,957)	(28,046)
Cash receipt of interest		3,511	2,741
Cash receipt of dividends	6(23)	81,952	37,118
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(3,048,221)	(2,897,598)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Decrease in short-term borrowings		(163,041)	(704,056)
Increase in short-term notes and bills payable		780,076	40,187
Proceeds from long-term borrowings		14,729,340	11,330,000
Payment of long-term borrowings		(13,800,488)	(10,631,016)
Payment of lease liabilities	6(9)	(54,563)	(66,463)
Cash payment for interest		(248,108)	(208,371)
Cash dividends paid to owners of parent	6(19)	(1,621,346)	(1,031,765)
Cash receipt from non-controlling interest of a subsidiary through capital increase		49,000	10,000
Cash dividends paid to non-controlling interest		(43,786)	(21,047)
Others financing activities		1,704	3,894
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(371,212)	(1,278,637)
Effects of changes in foreign exchange rate		3,079	125
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(60,585)	(35,500)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	6(1)	275,585	311,085
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	6(1)	$ 215,000	$ 275,585

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

CHAROEN POKPHAND ENTERPRISE (TAIWAN) CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANISATION

Charoen Pokphand Enterprise (Taiwan) Co., Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated on August 22, 1977 as a company limited by shares under the Statute for Investment by Overseas Chinese and the provisions of the Company Act of the Republic of China. The main activities of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred herein as the "Group") are the manufacture and sales of animal feeds, livestock, chicken and processed meat products. The Company's common stock has been traded on the Taiwan Stock Exchange since July 27, 1987. The ultimate parent company, Charoen Pokphand Foods Public Company Limited ("CPF"), which was incorporated in Thailand, directly and indirectly holds 39% equity interest in the Company.

2. THE DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUANCE OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORISATION

These consolidated financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on February 20 , 2025.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, ‘Amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments’

The amendments require an entity to update the disclosures for equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The entity shall disclose the fair value of each class of investment and is no longer required to disclose the fair value of each investment. In addition, the amendments require the entity to disclose the fair value gain or loss presented in other comprehensive income during the period, showing separately the fair value gain or loss related to investments derecognised during the reporting period and the fair value gain or loss related to investments held at the end of the reporting period; and any transfers of the cumulative gain or loss within equity during the reporting period related to the investments derecognised during that reporting period.

B. IFRS 18, ‘Presentation and disclosure in financial statements’

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

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(1) Compliance statement

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers”, International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC® Interpretations, and SIC® Interpretations as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the “IFRSs”).

(2) Basis of preparation

A. Except for the following items, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention:

(a) Financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.

(b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(c) Defined benefit liabilities recognised based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation.

(d) Biological assets measured at fair value less costs to sell.

B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations that came into effect as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the "IFRSs") requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Basis of consolidation

A. Basis for preparation of consolidated financial statements:

(a) All subsidiaries are included in the Group's consolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries are all entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Consolidation of subsidiaries begins from the date the Group obtains control of the subsidiaries and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiaries.

(b) Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between companies within the Group are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

(c) Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the noncontrolling interests having a deficit balance.

B. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements:

Name of investor	Name of subsidiary	Main business activities	Ownership (%) December 31, 2024	Ownership (%) December 31, 2023	Note
The Company	Plenty Type Limited (Cayman Islands)	Management of producing and non-producing business investments	100.00	100.00	
The Company	Charoen Pokphand (Taiwan) Corp., Ltd.	Management of importing and exporting business	90.00	90.00	
The Company	Arbor Acres (Taiwan) Co., Ltd.	Husbandry, management of chickens to produce breeder chicken and daily chicken	50.00	50.00	Note 1
The Company	Rui Mu Foods Co., Ltd.	Management of layers and related business	68.00	68.00	
The Company	Rui Fu Foods Co., Ltd.	Management of layers and related business	51.00	51.00	Note 2
Plenty Type Limited	Chia Tai Lianyungang Co., Ltd.	Management of producing and non-producing business investments	99.99	99.99	
Rui Fu Foods Co., Ltd.	Sheng Da Foods Co., Ltd.	Management of eggs and related business	83.33	80.77	Note 3 Note 4

Note 1: The Company's direct or indirect shareholding ratio does not exceed 50%. However, the Company holds more than half of the seats of the Board of Directors. Thus, the subsidiary was included in the consolidation.

Note 2: Rui Fu Foods Co., Ltd. increased its capital by cash in March 2024, and the Company subscribed ordinary shares proportionately to its ownership in the amount of 5,100 thousand shares, equivalent to $51,000.

Note 3: Sheng Da Foods Co., Ltd. increased its capital by cash in January and September 2023, and the subsidiary, Rui Fu Foods Co., Ltd., subscribed 6,000 thousand and 3,000 thousand ordinary shares for a total amount of $60,000 and $30,000, respectively. The shareholding ratio increased to 81.82% from 75% and decreased to 80.77% from 81.82%, respectively.

Note 4: Sheng Da Foods Co., Ltd. increased its capital by cash in March 2024, and the subsidiary, Rui Fu Foods Co., Ltd., subscribed 4,000 thousand ordinary shares for a total amount of $40,000. The shareholding ratio increased to 83.33% from 80.77%.

C. Subsidiaries not included in the consolidated financial statements: None.

D. Adjustments for subsidiaries with different balance sheet dates: None.

E. Significant restrictions: None.

F. Subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the Group: None.

(4) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in NTD, which is the Company's functional and the Group's presentation currency.

A. Foreign currency transactions and balances

(a) Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

(b) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss.

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

(d) All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'other gains and losses'.

B. Translation of foreign operations

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

i. Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing exchange rate at the date of that balance sheet;

ii. Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates of that period; and

iii. All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(b) Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing exchange rates at the balance sheet date.

(5) Classification of current and non-current items

A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets:

(a) Assets arising from operating activities that are expected to be realised, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle;

(b) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;

(c) Assets that are expected to be realised within twelve months from the balance sheet date;

(d) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to settle liabilities more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.

B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities:

(a) Liabilities that are expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle;

(b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;

(c) Liabilities that are to be settled within twelve months from the balance sheet date;

(d) It does not have the right at the end of the reporting period of defer settlement of the liability at least twelve months after the reporting period.

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

A. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets that are not measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.

C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial assets at fair value and recognises the transaction costs in profit or loss. The Group subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value, and recognises the gain or loss in profit or loss.

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

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

A. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise equity securities which are not held for trading, and for which the Group has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognise changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.

(a) The objective of the Group's business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

(b) The assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.

C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. The Group subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value.

The changes in fair value of equity investments that were recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to retained earnings and are not reclassified to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends are recognised as revenue when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(8) Accounts and notes receivable

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

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

(9) Impairment of financial assets

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

(10) <u>Derecognition of financial assets</u>

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

(11) <u>Operating leases (lessor)</u>

Lease income from an operating lease (net of any incentives given to the lessee) is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(12) <u>Inventories</u>

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

(13) <u>Biological assets</u>

Biological assets are measured at their fair value less costs to sell. Except for the case where the fair value cannot be measured reliably, they are measured at its cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Gains or losses on changes in fair value less costs to sell are recognised in profit or loss.

(14) <u>Investment accounted for using equity method - joint ventures</u>

The Group accounts for its interest in a joint venture using equity method. Unrealised profits and losses arising from the transactions between the Group and its joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the Group’s interest in the joint venture. However, when the transaction provides evidence of a reduction in the net realisable value of current assets or an impairment loss, all such losses shall be recognised immediately. When the Group’s share of losses in a joint venture equals or exceeds its interest in the joint venture together with any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint venture.

(15) <u>Property, plant and equipment</u>

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

B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

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

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

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Land improvements	3~30 years
Buildings and structures	3~60 years
Machinery and equipment	2~20 years
Transportation equipment	6 years
Leasehold improvements	3~20 years
Other equipment	3~20 years

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

A. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate. Lease payments are fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable.

The Group subsequently measures the lease liability at amortised cost using the interest method and recognises interest expense over the lease term. The lease liability is remeasured and the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset when there are changes in the lease term or lease payments and such changes do not arise from contract modifications.

C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost comprising the following:

(a) The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability; and

(b) Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date.

The right-of-use asset is measured subsequently using the cost model and is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the asset's useful life or the end of the lease term. When the lease liability is remeasured, the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

(17) Investment property

An investment property is stated initially at its cost and measured subsequently using the cost model. Except for land, investment property is depreciated on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 30 years.

(18) Intangible assets

Computer software is stated at cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 3 years.

(19) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. Except for goodwill, when the circumstances or reasons for recognising impairment loss for an asset in prior years no longer exist or diminish, the impairment loss is reversed. The increased carrying amount due to reversal should not be more than what the depreciated or amortised historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognised.

(20) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is measured over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

(21) Notes and accounts payable

A. Accounts payable are liabilities for purchases of raw materials, goods or services and notes and accounts payable are those resulting from operating and non-operating activities.

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

(22) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is either discharged or cancelled or expired.

(23) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

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

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plans

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

(b) Defined benefit plans

i. Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Group in current period or prior period. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The net defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest rates of government bonds (at the balance sheet date) of a currency and term consistent with the currency and term of the employment benefit obligations.

ii. Remeasurements arising on defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as retained earnings.

iii. Past service costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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

Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration are recognised as expense and liability, provided that such recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts is accounted for as changes in estimates.

(24) Income tax

A. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or items recognised directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.

C. Deferred tax is recognised, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheet. However, the deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

D. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. At each balance sheet date, unrecognised and recognised deferred tax assets are reassessed.

E. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset on the balance sheet when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(25) Share capital

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

(26) Dividends

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

(27) Revenue recognition

A. Sales of goods

(a) The Group manufactures and sells animal feeds, cooked food, agricultural livestock products and related consumable food products. Sales are recognised when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customers, and either the customers have accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

(b) Revenue from sales of goods is recognised based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated volume discounts, sales discounts and allowances. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the volume discounts, sales discounts and allowances using the expected value method, and revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. The estimation is subject to an assessment at each reporting date. A deduction of accounts receivable is recognised for expected sales discounts and allowances payable to customers in relation to sales made until the end of the reporting period. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with a credit term of 3 to 180 days, which is consistent with market practice.

(c) A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

B. Financing components

The Group does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Group does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

(28) Operating segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Group's chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors that makes strategic decisions.

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

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

(1) Critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies

None.

(2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

A. Evaluation of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, the Group must determine the net realisable value of inventories on balance sheet date using judgements and estimates. The Group evaluates the amounts of normal inventory consumption, obsolete inventories or inventories without market selling value on balance sheet date, and writes down the cost of inventories to the net realisable value. Such an evaluation of inventories is principally based on the demand for the products within the specified period in the future. Therefore, there might be material changes to the evaluation.

As of December 31, 2024, the carrying amount of inventories was $1,826,789.

B. Measurement of fair value of biological assets

Except when fair value cannot be reliably measured, biological assets should be measured at fair value less costs to sell on initial recognition and at the end of each reporting period. The Group has to identify whether the active market prices are available for each category of biological assets, to determine the relevance between the nature of biological assets and the chosen market, and to decide which major items should be accounted for as costs to sell. The Group then estimates the fair value less costs to sell based on the information mentioned above. Any fluctuations in market price and costs to sell could materially affect the carrying amount of biological assets.

As of December 31, 2024, the carrying amount of biological assets was $2,578,573.

C. Property, plant and equipment

Following a resolution by the board of directors, the Group has decided to revise the estimated useful lives of certain buildings and structures, machinery and equipment, and other equipment. This decision is based on a comprehensive review and assessment of their economic benefits and actual wear and tear. The aim of this adjustment is to more accurately reflect the true useful lives of these assets, ensure a reasonable allocation of costs, and provide more reliable and relevant information. Consequently, the estimated useful lives of these assets were updated starting October 1, 2024. This change reduced the depreciation expense for the year 2024 by $5,368.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cash on hand and revolving funds	$ 7,002	$ 11,119
Checking accounts	5,225	4,807
Demand deposits	202,773	259,659
	$ 215,000	$ 275,585

A. The Group transacts with a variety of financial institutions all with high credit quality to disperse credit risk, so it expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote.

B. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group has restricted cash and cash equivalents pledged as collateral totalling were $27,650 and $9,650, respectively, classified as other current financial assets and shown as ‘other current assets’. Refer to Note 8 for details.

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

Items	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Current items:		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Listed stocks	$ 331,066	$ -
Valuation adjustment	27,227	-
	$ 358,293	$ -

A. Amounts recognised in profit or loss in relation to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are listed below:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Equity instruments (unrealised)	$ 27,227	$ -
Equity instruments (realised)	153,014	-
Derivatives	-	(605)
	$ 180,241	($ 605)

B. The Group has no financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss pledged to others.

(3) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Items	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Non-current items:		
Equity instruments		
Listed stocks	$ 2,126,305	$ 1,985,574
Valuation adjustment	1,247,241	635,099
	$ 3,373,546	$ 2,620,673

A. Amounts recognised in profit or loss and other comprehensive income in relation to the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are listed below:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Fair value change recognised in other comprehensive income	$ 492,991	($ 477,418)
Cumulative gain reclassified to retained earnings due to derecognition	($ 6,440)	$ -
Dividend income recognised in profit or loss held at end of year	$ 64,604	$ 37,118

B. The Company and the subsidiary, Plenty Type Limited (Cayman Islands), holds CPF's shares, which are traded on the Thailand Stock Exchange. CPF is the ultimate parent company of the Group.The Company holds CITIC Limited's shares, which are traded on the Hong Kong listed company.

C. The Group has decided to categorise its equity investments, deemed strategic and providing stable dividend income, as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of such investments amounted to $3,373,546 and $2,620,673 as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

(4) Notes and accounts receivable

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Notes receivable	$ 304,745	$ 358,295
Accounts receivable	$ 2,417,203	$ 2,609,012
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(30,082)	(31,047)
	$ 2,387,121	$ 2,577,965

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

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Current	$ 2,539,643	$ 2,734,361
Up to 120 days	154,825	212,119
121 to 365 days	1,636	15,926
Over one year	25,844	4,901
	$ 2,721,948	$ 2,967,307

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

B. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, accounts receivable and notes receivable were all from contracts with customers. As of January 1, 2023, the balance of accounts receivable and notes receivable from contracts with customers amounted to $3,150,495.

C. The credit quality of accounts receivable was in the following category based on the Group's credit quality control policy:

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
With guarantee	$	216,701	$	218,358
Without guarantee		2,200,502		2,390,654
	$	2,417,203	$	2,609,012

The Group holds commercial papers, real estate, guarantee deposits and deposits as collateral for accounts receivable.

D. As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the Group's notes receivable were $304,745 and $358,295, respectively, while the amount that best represents the Group's accounts receivable were $2,387,121 and $2,577,965, respectively.

E. Information relating to credit risk of accounts receivable (including related parties) and notes receivable (including related parties) is provided in Note 12(2).

(5) Inventories

	December 31, 2024					
	Cost		Allowance for valuation loss		Book value	
Raw materials	$	1,076,966	($	3,670)	$	1,073,296
Packing supplies		40,221	(	333)		39,888
Work in progress		40,581		-		40,581
Finished goods		632,108	(	10,296)		621,812
General merchandise		52,318	(	4,244)		48,074
Inventory in transit		3,138		-		3,138
	$	1,845,332	($	18,543)	$	1,826,789

	December 31, 2023		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	$ 1,235,177	($ 186)	$ 1,234,991
Packing supplies	44,021	(118)	43,903
Work in progress	54,482	-	54,482
Finished goods	1,000,658	(8,382)	992,276
General merchandise	57,691	(12,623)	45,068
Inventory in transit	8,152	-	8,152
	$ 2,400,181	($ 21,309)	$ 2,378,872

The cost of inventories recognised as expense for the year:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Cost of goods sold	$ 23,340,702	$ 24,145,003
(Gain on reversal of) loss on decline in market value	(2,766)	11,356
Others	22,644	1,386
	$ 23,360,580	$ 24,157,745

A. The cost of goods sold includes the cost of selling biological assets.

B. Others pertain mainly to gain or loss on physical inventory count and loss from disposal of leftovers and scraps.

C. Due to fluctuations in market prices of certain finished products, the net realizable value of the inventory has changed, resulting in an increase or decrease in the cost of goods sold for the Group.

(6) Biological assets

A. Biological assets

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Biological assets - current		
Consumable biological assets	$ 1,435,743	$ 1,489,772
Consumable biological assets - changes in fair value less costs to sell	133,461	97,648
Bearer biological assets	1,252,582	1,153,813
Bearer biological assets - accumulated depreciation	(816,357)	(752,241)
	$ 2,005,429	$ 1,988,992

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
Biological assets - non-current				
Bearer biological assets	$	726,818	$	672,921
Bearer biological assets - accumulated depreciation	(	153,674)	(	131,707)
	$	573,144	$	541,214

Consumable biological assets are those that are to be harvested as agricultural products or sold as biological assets. Bearer biological assets are those other than consumable biological assets.

B. Movements of biological assets are as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,			
	2024		2023	
At January 1	$	2,530,206	$	2,559,662
Purchases		1,725,340		1,553,860
Costs and expenses input		8,946,048		9,301,702
Sales	(	4,172,116)	(	4,541,227)
Gain on changes in fair value less costs to sell		35,813		37,910
Transferred to inventories	(	6,447,007)	(	6,345,677)
Others	(	39,747)	(	36,024)
At December 31	$	2,578,537	$	2,530,206

C. Biological assets are comprised of broiler chicken, breeder chicken, fattening swine, and breeder swine, etc. Biological assets, other than fattening swine which are measured at fair value less costs to sell at each reporting date, are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The fair value of fattening swine is measured using quoted market prices as references. The market prices or fair values at the present condition of breeders are unavailable; the market prices or fair values at present condition of broiler chickens are difficult to obtain during each breeding period due to short production cycle. The valuation based on a discounted cash flow method is considered unreliable given the uncertainty with respect to external factors such as climate and diseases, etc. Therefore, breeders and broiler chicken are measured using the cost approach. Cost of biological assets includes all costs incurred during the growth cycle such as costs of new-born animals, feeds, and other farm costs. Bearer biological assets are depreciated using the straight-line method through the productive period of each biological asset. The productive period of breeder swine is approximately 24 ~ 36 months; the productive period of breeder chickens is approximately 30 ~ 52 weeks. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, depreciation expense on biological assets amounted to $604,075 and $586,656, respectively.

D. Estimates of physical quantities of biological assets are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Estimates of physical quantities (Units: heads)	5,322,651	6,035,294

E. Financial risk management policies

The Group is exposed to commodity risks arising from changes in market prices of chickens and swine. The Group does not anticipate that the prices of the agricultural products will decline significantly in the foreseeable future and there is no available derivative or other contracts. The Group reviews the predictions of the prices of the agriculture products regularly, and considers such predictions in assessing financial risk.

(7) Investment accounted for using equity method - joint ventures

A. The basic information of the joint venture that is material to the Group is as follows:

Company name	place of business	Shareholding ratio		Nature of relationship	Method of measurement
		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023		
Feng Sheng Livestock Co., Ltd	Taiwan	50%	50%	Deemed strategic	Equity method

B. The summarised financial information of the joint venture that is material to the Group is as follows:

Balance sheet

	Feng Sheng Livestock Co., Ltd	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 269,457	$ 27,117
Other current assets	158,486	49,855
Current assets	427,943	76,972
Non-current assets	1,178,820	701,581
Total assets	1,606,763	778,553

	Feng Sheng Livestock Co., Ltd	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Current financial liabilities (not including accounts payable, other payables and provision)	($ 134,521)	($ 2,327)
Other current liabilities	(418,772)	(12,570)
Current liabilities	(553,293)	(14,897)
Other non-current liabilities	(447,424)	(580,858)
Non-current liabilities	(447,424)	(580,858)
Total liabilities	(1,000,717)	(595,755)
Total net assets	$ 606,046	$ 182,798
Carrying amount of the joint venture	$ 303,023	$ 91,339

<u>Statement of comprehensive income</u>

	Feng Sheng Livestock Co., Ltd	
	Year ended December 31, 2024	Year ended December 31, 2023
Depreciation and amortisation	$ 76,626	$ 50,352
Interest income	$ 270	$ 67
Interest expense	$ 7,502	$ 3,399
Loss before income tax	($ 26,890)	($ 8,189)
Income tax expense	5,317	1,560
Profit or loss, net of tax	(21,573)	6,629
Total comprehensive (loss) income	($ 21,573)	$ 6,629

(8) Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Land improvements	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Leasehold improvements	Other equipment	Construction in progress and equipment to be inspected	Total
At January 1, 2024									
Cost	$ 3,489,711	$ 349,421	$ 6,010,902	$ 5,338,895	$ 590,742	$ 1,074,364	$ 1,506,302	$ 3,591,056	$ 21,951,393
Accumulated depreciation	-	(119,891)	(1,892,361)	(2,810,683)	(296,495)	(802,549)	(697,398)	-	(6,619,377)
	$ 3,489,711	$ 229,530	$ 4,118,541	$ 2,528,212	$ 294,247	$ 271,815	$ 808,904	$ 3,591,056	$ 15,332,016
2024									
Opening net book amount as at January 1	$ 3,489,711	$ 229,530	$ 4,118,541	$ 2,528,212	$ 294,247	$ 271,815	$ 808,904	$ 3,591,056	$ 15,332,016
Additions	-	-	300	2,857	3,876	-	935	2,519,359	2,527,327
Disposals	-	-	(380)	(2,678)	(6,130)	-	(7,482)	-	(16,670)
Reclassifications	749,721	59,487	995,943	876,996	56,436	129,549	174,477	(3,179,990)	(137,381)
Depreciation	-	(26,895)	(332,811)	(385,238)	(87,714)	(72,747)	(139,329)	-	(1,044,734)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	$ 4,239,432	$ 262,122	$ 4,781,593	$ 3,020,149	$ 260,715	$ 328,617	$ 837,505	$ 2,930,425	$ 16,660,558
At December 31, 2024									
Cost	$ 4,239,432	$ 408,909	$ 6,992,659	$ 6,179,134	$ 622,777	$ 1,197,536	$ 1,650,137	$ 2,930,425	$ 24,221,009
Accumulated depreciation	-	(146,787)	(2,211,066)	(3,158,985)	(362,062)	(868,919)	(812,632)	-	(7,560,451)
	$ 4,239,432	$ 262,122	$ 4,781,593	$ 3,020,149	$ 260,715	$ 328,617	$ 837,505	$ 2,930,425	$ 16,660,558

	Land	Land improvements	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Leasehold improvements	Other equipment	Construction in progress and equipment to be inspected	Total
At January 1, 2023									
Cost	$ 3,282,805	$ 326,303	$ 5,613,834	$ 5,124,119	$ 519,730	$ 1,036,366	$ 1,416,229	$ 2,379,583	$ 19,698,969
Accumulated depreciation	-	(96,659)	(1,660,864)	(2,567,834)	(250,102)	(740,992)	(593,153)	-	(5,909,604)
	$ 3,282,805	$ 229,644	$ 3,952,970	$ 2,556,285	$ 269,628	$ 295,374	$ 823,076	$ 2,379,583	$ 13,789,365
2023									
Opening net book amount as at January 1	$ 3,282,805	$ 229,644	$ 3,952,970	$ 2,556,285	$ 269,628	$ 295,374	$ 823,076	$ 2,379,583	$ 13,789,365
Additions	15,520	20,548	159,567	147,991	52,851	52,759	82,552	2,052,312	2,584,100
Disposals	(53,305)	(158)	-	(2,386)	(4,030)	(77)	(3,374)	-	(63,330)
Reclassifications	244,691	5,297	314,945	183,880	54,635	-	37,391	(840,839)	-
Depreciation	-	(25,801)	(308,941)	(357,558)	(78,837)	(76,241)	(130,741)	-	(978,119)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	$ 3,489,711	$ 229,530	$ 4,118,541	$ 2,528,212	$ 294,247	$ 271,815	$ 808,904	$ 3,591,056	$ 15,332,016
At December 31, 2023									
Cost	$ 3,489,711	$ 349,421	$ 6,010,902	$ 5,338,895	$ 590,742	$ 1,074,364	$ 1,506,302	$ 3,591,056	$ 21,951,393
Accumulated depreciation	-	(119,891)	(1,892,361)	(2,810,683)	(296,495)	(802,549)	(697,398)	-	(6,619,377)
	$ 3,489,711	$ 229,530	$ 4,118,541	$ 2,528,212	$ 294,247	$ 271,815	$ 808,904	$ 3,591,056	$ 15,332,016

A. Amount of borrowing costs capitalised as part of property, plant and equipment and the range of the interest rates for such capitalisation are as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Amount capitalised	$ 47,298	$ 36,002
Interest rate range	1.80%~2.07%	1.10%~1.92%

B. Information about the property, plant and equipment that were pledged to others as collateral is provided in Note 8.

C. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group held 221 parcels and 203 parcels of agricultural land, respectively. The carrying amounts of land registered under the title of others amounted to $1,660,159 and $1,169,687, respectively. The titles of these parcels of land are registered under the title of individuals, however, the Group has agreements with those individuals to pledge these agricultural land to the Group.

D. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group transferred part of its land and construction in progress to investment properties, with a total value of $18,094 and $125,160, respectively.

E. The subsidiary, Sheng Da Foods Co., Ltd., acquired the right-of-use assets that had not yet been fully depreciated in January 2024 and reclassified them into transportation equipment of fixed assets with a net carrying amount of $5,873.

(9) Leasing arrangements - lessee

A. The Group leases various assets including land, buildings, cargo trucks, and other equipment. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 1 to 22 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

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

	Carrying amount	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Land	$ 311,464	$ 290,221
Buildings	31,849	40,876
Transportation equipment	6,690	12,173
Other equipment	17,565	12,097
	$ 367,568	$ 355,367

	Depreciation charge			
	For the year ended December 31,			
	2024		2023	
Land	$	37,072	$	33,721
Buildings		14,423		14,506
Transportation equipment		4,329		6,355
Other equipment		10,831		8,849
	$	66,655	$	63,431

C. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the additions to right-of-use assets were $86,247 and $59,703, respectively.

D. The Group has no significant profit or loss in relation to lease contracts for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

E. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group's total cash outflow for leases were $54,563 and $66,463, respectively.

(10) Investment property

	2024					
	Land		Buildings		Total	
At January 1	$	-	$	-	$	-
Reclassifications		18,094		125,160		143,254
Depreciation		-	(	1,043)	(	1,043)
At December 31	$	18,094	$	124,117		142,211
At December 31						
Cost	$	18,094	$	125,160	$	143,254
Accumulated depreciation and impairment		-	(	1,043)	(	1,043)
	$	18,094	$	124,117		142,211

For the year ended December 31, 2023: None.

A. Rental income from investment property and direct operating expenses arising from investment property are shown below:

	Year ended December 31, 2024	
Rental income from investment property	$	45
Direct operating expenses arising from the investment property that generated rental income during the year	$	3,020

For the year ended December 31, 2023: None.

B. The fair value of the investment property held by the Group as at December 31, 2024 was $217,477 which was valued by independent valuers. Valuations were made using the income approach which is categorised within Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. Key assumptions are as follows:

	December 31, 2024
Rental income	According to contract value
Expense ratio	
Insurance	0.13%
Maintenance expense	0.20%
Reset provision fee	1.00%
Discount rate	6.00%

As of December 31, 2023: None.

(11) Intangible assets

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Software		
At January 1		
Cost	$ 65,530	$ 15,891
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(30,314)	(12,736)
	$ 35,216	$ 3,155
At January 1	$ 35,216	$ 3,155
Additions	1,914	49,639
Amortisation	(17,924)	(17,578)
At December 31	$ 19,206	$ 35,216
At December 31		
Cost	$ 67,444	$ 65,530
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(48,238)	(30,314)
	$ 19,206	$ 35,216

(12) Short-term borrowings

Type of borrowings	December 31, 2024	Interest rate range	Collateral
Unsecured borrowings	$ 3,398,000	0.50%~2.79%	None

Type of borrowings	December 31, 2023	Interest rate range	Collateral
Unsecured borrowings	$ 3,561,041	1.76%~2.42%	None

(13) Short-term notes and bills payable

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Commercial paper payable	$ 1,810,000	$ 1,030,000
Less: Unamortised discounts	(1,774)	(1,850)
	$ 1,808,226	$ 1,028,150
Interest rate range	1.34%~1.99%	1.31%~1.80%

The short-term notes and bills payable were guaranteed by certain financial institutions.

(14) Other payables

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Accrued salary	$ 526,937	$ 527,456
Payables for machinery and equipment	109,306	161,722
Payables for promotional fees	88,295	79,791
Payables for shipping expenses	62,296	60,562
Others	258,997	254,472
	$ 1,045,831	$ 1,084,003

(15) Long-term borrowings

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period	Interest rate range	December 31, 2024
Secured loans	2019.04.03~2037.10.11	0.720%-2.305%	$ 1,882,596
Unsecured credit loans	2021.09.29~2030.10.03	0.500%-2.375%	8,088,500
			9,971,096
Less: Current portion			(1,326,311)
			$ 8,644,785

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period	Interest rate range	December 31, 2023
Secured loans	2019.04.03~2037.10.11	0.595%-2.18%	$ 1,962,744
Unsecured credit loans	2021.09.29~2030.10.03	0.50%-2.25%	7,079,500
			9,042,244
Less: Current portion			(365,488)
			$ 8,676,756

Information on collaterals pledged for long-term borrowings is provided in Note 8.

(16) Pensions

A. Defined benefit plans

(a) The Company and its domestic subsidiaries have defined benefit pension plans in accordance with the Labor Standards Act, covering all regular employees’ service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be subject to the pension mechanism under the Labor Standards Act. Under the defined benefit plans, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement. The Company and its domestic subsidiaries contribute monthly an amount equal to specific percentage of the employees’ monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with the Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the independent retirement fund committee. Also, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by December 31, every year. If the account balances are insufficient to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned method to the employees expected to qualify for retirement in the following year, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries will make contributions to cover the deficit by next March.

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

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Present value of defined benefit obligations	($ 315,972)	($ 348,046)
Fair value of plan assets	347,291	324,236
Net defined benefit asset (liability)	$ 31,319	($ 23,810)

(c) Movements in net defined benefit liabilities are as follows:

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
2024			
At January 1	($ 348,046)	$ 324,236	($ 23,810)
Current service cost	(1,157)	-	(1,157)
Interest (expense) income	(3,800)	3,620	(180)
	(353,003)	327,856	(25,147)
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	29,110	29,110
Change in demographic assumptions	(5)	-	(5)
Change in financial assumptions	9,375	-	9,375
Experience adjustments	(2,571)	-	(2,571)
	6,799	29,110	35,909
Pension fund contribution	-	20,557	20,557
Paid pension	30,232	(30,232)	-
Balance at December 31	($ 315,972)	$ 347,291	$ 31,319

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
2023			
At January 1	($ 355,284)	$ 315,576	($ 39,708)
Current service cost	(1,307)	-	(1,307)
Interest (expense) income	(4,240)	3,842	(398)
	(360,831)	319,418	(41,413)
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	2,901	2,901
Change in demographic assumptions	(4)	-	(4)
Change in financial assumptions	(2,313)	-	(2,313)
Experience adjustments	(4,501)	-	(4,501)
	(6,818)	2,901	(3,917)
Pension fund contribution	-	21,520	21,520
Paid pension	19,603	(19,603)	-
Balance at December 31	($ 348,046)	$ 324,236	($ 23,810)

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

(e) The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Discount rate	1.60%-1.80%	1.15%-1.65%
Future salary increases	2.00%	2.00%

Future mortality rate was estimated based on the 6th Taiwan Standard Ordinary Experience Mortality Table.

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

	Discount rate		Future salary increases	
	Increase 1%	Decrease 1%	Increase 1%	Decrease 1%
December 31, 2024				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	(\$ 19,302)	\$ 21,480	\$ 21,172	(\$ 19,411)
December 31, 2023				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	(\$ 22,031)	\$ 24,632	\$ 24,164	(\$ 22,062)

The sensitivity analysis above is based on one assumption which changed while the other conditions remain unchanged. In practice, more than one assumption may change all at once. The method of analysing sensitivity and the method of calculating net pension liability in the balance sheet are the same. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous period.

(f) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Company and domestic subsidiaries for the year ending December 31, 2025 amount to $15,633.

(g) As of December 31, 2024, the weighted average duration of the retirement plan is 4~26 years.

B. Defined contribution plans

Effective July 1, 2005, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries have established defined contribution pension plans (the "New Plan") under the Labor Pension Act (the "Act"), covering all regular employees with R.O.C. nationality. Under the New Plan, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries contribute monthly an amount based on 6% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the employees' individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment. The pension costs for the aforementioned defined contribution pension plans of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were $62,028 and $58,275, respectively.

(17) Common stock

As of December 31, 2024, the Company's authorised capital was $3,579,000, consisting of 357,900 thousand shares of common stock, and the paid-in capital was $2,947,901, consisting of 294,790 thousand shares of common stock with a par value of $10 (in dollars) per share. All proceeds from shares issuance have been collected.

(18) Capital surplus

Pursuant to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus arising from paid-in capital in excess of par value on issuance of common stocks and donations can be used to cover accumulated deficit or to issue new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, provided that the Company has no accumulated deficit. Further, the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act requires that the amount of capital surplus to be capitalised mentioned above should not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital each year. Capital surplus should not be used to cover accumulated deficit unless the legal reserve is insufficient.

(19) Retained earnings

A. Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay all taxes and offset prior years' operating losses and then 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve. A special reserve is set aside or reversed in accordance with related laws or regulations by the Competent Authority. The remainder, if any, along with the accumulated unappropriated earnings in prior years, shall be distributed as shareholders' bonus as resolved by the shareholders. Cash dividends to shareholders shall account for at least 10% of the total dividends distributed to shareholders. If cash dividend is lower than $0.1 (in dollars) per share, dividends are distributed using share dividends. The Board of Directors of the Company may, upon resolution adopted by a majority vote at its meeting attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors, distribute dividends and bonus, or legal reserve and capital surplus, in whole or in part, in accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 241 of the Company Act in the form of cash, which shall also be reported at the shareholders' meeting, while the proposal for appropriation shall be approved by the shareholders if dividends will be distributed by issuing new shares.

B. Except for covering accumulated deficit or issuing new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, the legal reserve shall not be used for any other purpose. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted, provided that the distribution of the reserve is limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the Company's paid-in capital.

C. In accordance with the regulations, the Company shall set aside special reserve from the debit balance on other equity items at the balance sheet date before distributing earnings. When debit balance on other equity items is reversed subsequently, the reversed amount could be included in the distributable earnings.

D. The appropriations of earnings for 2023 and 2022 have been resolved at the shareholders' meeting on June 25, 2024 and June 15, 2023 are as follows:

	2023		2022	
	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)
Legal reserve	$ 226,396		$ 158,984	
Cash dividends	1,621,346	$ 5.50	1,031,765	$ 3.50

The effective date for the above distribution of cash dividends was July 2, 2024 and September 20, 2023, respectively.

(20) Operating revenue

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Revenue from contracts with customers	$ 27,957,258	$ 29,159,749

A. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Group derives revenue from the transfer of goods at a point in time.

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Total segment revenue	$ 28,879,062	$ 30,124,582
Inter-segment revenue	(921,804)	(964,833)
Revenue from external customer contracts	$ 27,957,258	$ 29,159,749

B. Information on revenue categorised by nature is provided in Note 14(3).

(21) Other income and expenses, net

Other income and expenses, net are gains (losses) on changes in fair value less costs to sell of biological assets.

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Other income and expenses, net	$ 35,813	$ 37,910

(22) Interest income

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Interest income from bank deposits	$ 3,614	$ 2,741

(23) Other income

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Rental income	$ 10,141	$ 10,976
Royalties income	740	1,400
Dividend income	81,952	37,118
	$ 92,833	$ 49,494

(24) Other gains and losses

	For the year ended December 31, 2024	For the year ended December 31, 2023
(Losses) gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	($ 719)	$ 11,641
Net foreign exchange gains	3,071	8,657
Unrealised gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	27,227	(605)
Realised gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	153,014	-
Gains arising from lease modifications	73	856
Others	43,610	26,703
	$ 226,276	$ 47,252

(25) Finance costs

	For the year ended December 31, 2024	For the year ended December 31, 2023
Interest expense:		
Bank borrowings and lease liabilities	$ 249,978	$ 208,594

(26) Expenses by nature

	For the year ended December 31, 2024		
	Operating cost	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit expense	$ 1,684,512	$ 977,223	$ 2,661,735
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	938,789	105,945	1,044,734
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	48,605	18,050	66,655
Depreciation on investment property	-	1,043	1,043
Amortisation	3,348	17,737	21,085
	$ 2,675,254	$ 1,119,998	$ 3,795,252

	For the year ended December 31, 2023		
	Operating cost	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit expense	$ 1,528,923	$ 905,741	$ 2,434,664
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	886,021	92,098	978,119
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	47,258	16,173	63,431
Amortisation	5,221	17,105	22,326
	$ 2,467,423	$ 1,031,117	$ 3,498,540

(27) Employee benefit expense

	For the year ended December 31, 2024		
	Operating cost	Operating expenses	Total
Wages and salaries	$ 1,415,182	$ 880,768	$ 2,295,950
Labor and health insurance	151,996	57,150	209,146
Pension costs	37,699	25,666	63,365
Other personnel expenses (note)	79,635	13,639	93,274
	$ 1,684,512	$ 977,223	$ 2,661,735

	For the year ended December 31, 2023		
	Operating cost	Operating expenses	Total
Wages and salaries	$ 1,284,655	$ 819,952	$ 2,104,607
Labor and health insurance	137,458	52,280	189,738
Pension costs	36,381	23,599	59,980
Other personnel expenses (note)	70,429	9,910	80,339
	$ 1,528,923	$ 905,741	$ 2,434,664

Note: Other personnel expenses include meal allowance, training expenses and employee benefits.

A. According to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, an amount equal to at least 1% of the Company’s distributable profit of the current year should be appropriated as employees’ compensation expense. If the Company has an accumulated deficit, earnings should be reserved to cover the accumulated losses in advance.

B. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, employees' compensation was accrued at $23,888 and $28,696, respectively. The aforementioned amounts were estimated and accrued based on 1% (as prescribed by the Company's Articles of Incorporation) of distributable profit of current year as of the end of reporting period; while directors' remuneration was accrued at $27,675 and $37,269, respectively. The determination of the aforementioned amounts was authorised by the Board of Directors based on directors' extent of participation in the Company's operations and the value of their contribution to the Company, and by reference to the pay levels in the domestic and foreign industries.

C. For 2023, the difference of ($131) between employees' compensation of $28,565 resolved by the Board of Directors on May 6, 2024 and the amount of $28,696 recognised in the 2023 financial statements, mainly resulting from a variance in estimation, had been adjusted in profit or loss for 2024.

D. Information about employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration of the Company as resolved by the Board of Directors will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(28) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

(a) Components of income tax expense:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the year	$ 475,591	$ 570,015
Tax on undistributed surplus earnings	20,811	20,488
Prior year income tax over estimation	(20,094)	(13,149)
Total current tax	476,308	577,354
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(17,463)	(18,877)
Total deferred tax	(17,463)	(18,877)
Income tax expense	$ 458,845	$ 558,477

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

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ 65,778	($ 34,093)
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	7,182	(783)
	$ 72,960	($ 34,876)

(c) The income tax charged/(credited) to equity during the year is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	($ 1,610)	$ -

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate (Note)	$ 467,833	$ 560,842
Tax exempt income by tax regulation / Expenses disallowed by tax regulation	(9,705)	(9,704)
Tax on undistributed surplus earnings	20,811	20,488
Prior year income tax over estimation	(20,094)	(13,149)
Income tax expense	$ 458,845	$ 558,477

Note: The taxable basis is calculated based on the tax rates applicable to the relevant country's income.

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

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Temporary differences:		
Accrued sales discounts	$ 29,861	$ 24,739
Provision for loss on spare parts	4,895	4,720
Pension expense in excess of the limit for tax purpose	(6,261)	4,762
Provision for inventory valuation loss and change in fair value of biological assets	(22,984)	(15,268)
Unrealised foreign investment income	(25,053)	(25,053)
Unrealised exchange loss	291	(306)
Loss carryforward	131,937	103,325
Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(24,704)	39,464
Changes in fair value of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(5,445)	-
Others	4,890	4,931
	$ 87,427	$ 141,314

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Deferred tax assets	$ 175,220	$ 185,953
Deferred tax liabilities	(87,793)	(44,639)
	$ 87,427	$ 141,314

(b) Amounts recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income as a result of temporary differences and tax losses are as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Recognised in profit or loss	$ 17,463	$ 18,877
Recognised in other comprehensive (loss) income	($ 72,960)	$ 34,876
Recognised in equity	$ 1,610	$ -

D. Expiration dates of unused tax losses and amounts of unrecognised deferred tax assets of the Company and its subsidiaries - Rui Fu Foods Co., Ltd., Rui Mu Foods Co., Ltd. and Sheng Da Foods Co., Ltd. are as follows:

December 31, 2024				
Year incurred	Amount filed/ assessed	Unused amount	Unregognised deferred tax assets	Expiry year
2017	$ 14,351	$ 3,124	$ -	2027
2019	25,527	25,527	-	2029
2020	106,681	106,681	-	2030
2021	152,136	152,136	-	2031
2022	94,768	94,768	-	2032
2023	134,388	134,388	-	2033
2024	143,061	143,061	-	2034
	$ 670,912	$ 659,685	$ -	

December 31, 2023				
Year incurred	Amount filed/ assessed	Unused amount	Unregognised deferred tax assets	Expiry year
2017	$ 14,351	$ 3,124	$ -	2027
2019	25,527	25,527	-	2029
2020	106,681	106,681	-	2030
2021	152,136	152,136	-	2031
2022	94,768	94,768	-	2032
2023	134,388	134,388	-	2033
	$ 527,851	$ 516,624	$ -	

E. The income tax returns through 2022 of the Company have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority. The income tax returns through 2022 of the subsidiaries - Charoen Pokphand (Taiwan) Corp., Ltd., Arbor Acres (Taiwan) Co., Ltd. and Riu Fu Foods Co., Ltd. have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority. The income tax returns through 2021 of the subsidiaries - Rui Mu Foods Co., Ltd. and Sheng Da Foods Co., Ltd. have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

(29) Earnings per share

	For the year ended December 31, 2024		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 1,929,846	294,790	$ 6.55
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit from continuing operations attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 1,929,846	294,790	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares - employees' compensation	-	358	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 1,929,846	295,148	$ 6.54

	For the year ended December 31, 2023		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 2,268,965	294,790	$ 7.70
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit from continuing operations attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 2,268,965	294,790	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares - employees' compensation	-	363	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 2,268,965	295,153	$ 7.69

(30) Transactions with non-controlling interest

The Group's subsidiary, Sheng Da Foods Co., Ltd., increased its capital by issuing new shares in March 2024, September 2023 and January 2023. As the Group did not subscribe to the capital increase proportionally to its interest, the Group's equity interest net increased by 2.56%, 5.77% and

6.82%, respectively. The transaction resulted to an increase in non-controlling interest by $1,723 and $1,645, and decrease in the equity attributable to owners of parent by $1,723 and $1,645, respectively. The effect of changes in interest in Sheng Da Foods Co., Ltd. on the equity attributable to owners of the parent for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are shown below:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Net increase in the carrying amount of non-controlling interest	$ 1,723	$ 1,645
Retained earnings - recognition of changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries	($ 1,723)	($ 1,645)

(31) Supplemental cash flow information

Investing activities with partial cash payments are as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	$ 2,527,327	$ 2,584,100
Add: opening balance of payable on equipment	161,722	37,528
Less: ending balance of payable on equipment	(109,306)	(161,722)
Cash paid during the year	$ 2,579,743	$ 2,459,906

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Parent and ultimate controlling party

CPF (incorporated in Thailand) directly and indirectly held 39% of the Company's equity shares. The remaining shares were held by the general public. Charoen Pokphand Group Co., Ltd. (CPG) is the major shareholder of CPF.

(2) Names of related parties and relationship

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Group
Charoen Pokphand Foods Public Co., Ltd. (CPF)	Ultimate parent company
Feng Sheng Livestock Co., Ltd.	The Group is a co-venturer of the joint venture
Charoen Pokphand Group Co., Ltd. (CPG)	Other related party
C.P. Consumer Products Company Limited	"
C.P. Merchandising Company Limited	"
Chia Tai Feedmill Pte. Ltd.	"
CPF (India) Private Limited	"
CPF Food Network Co., Ltd.	"
Charoen Pokphand Seeds Co., Ltd.	"
CPF IT Center Company Limited (CPF IT)	"
CP Fresh Co., Ltd.	"
Ta Chung Investment Co., Ltd.	"
Chun Ta Investment Co., Ltd.	"
Perfect Companion (Taiwan) Co., Ltd.	"
Muda Egg Products Company Limited	"
Aviagen Incorporation	"
Fu Ding International Corporation	"
Fu Ting Foods Co., Ltd.	"
Li - Chun Farm Product Co., Ltd.	"
Jih Ching Egg Co., Ltd.	"
Chen San Development Co., Ltd.	"
Mu Da Egg Co.	"
Hung Peng-Da	"
Hung Yu-Chun	"
Hung Jin-Zheng	"
Huang Wei-I	"
Lu Yi-Feng	"
Lu Xiang-Da	"
Lu Pei-Lun	"
Lan Fu-Shi	"
Zhang Jian-Wen	"
Chiou Yung-Ching	"

(3) Significant related party transactions and balances

A. Operating revenue

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Sales of goods:		
Other related parties	$ 279,864	$ 336,827
The Group is a co-venturer of the joint venture	115	855
	$ 279,979	$ 337,682

Goods are sold based on the price lists in force and terms that would be available to third parties.

B. Purchases

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Purchases of goods:		
Ultimate parent company	$ 60,181	$ 69,703
Other related parties	166,280	245,714
	$ 226,461	$ 315,417

Goods are purchased from related parties on normal commercial terms and conditions.

C. Receivables from related parties

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Notes and accounts receivable:		
Other related parties	$ 58,473	$ 75,659
Other receivables:		
Other related parties	4,491	43
	$ 62,964	$ 75,702

The receivables from related parties arise mainly from sale transactions. The receivables are unsecured in nature and bear no interest.

D. Payables to related parties

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
Notes and accounts payable:				
Other related parties	$	61,352	$	48,765
Other payables:				
Other related parties		18,867		12,254
	$	80,219	$	61,019

The payables to related parties arise mainly from purchase transactions. The other payables to related parties arise mainly from technical service expenses, trademarks, the farm-member remuneration for joint collaboration for contractual breeding, freight and processing fees. The payables bear no interest.

E. Property transactions

(a) Acquisition of property, plant and equipment:

The Company purchased land and buildings from other related party for operational expansion amounting to $141,334 and $68,660 for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the remaining unpaid balance amounted to $10,660.

(b) Disposal of property, plant and equipment:

	For the year ended December 31, 2024			
	Proceeeds		Gain / (loss)	
Other related parties	$	4,263	$	507

For the year ended December 31, 2023:None

F. Rental income (shown as ‘Other income’)

	For the year ended December 31,			
	2024		2023	
Rental income:				
Other related parties	$	722	$	722

The rental receivables are collected annually or monthly based on the contracts.

G. Leasing arrangements－lessee

(a) The Company’s subsidiaries lease farm buildings and equipment from other related parties.

(b) The Group recognised rent expense amounting to $10,800 for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

H. Joint contractual breeding

(a) The Company's subsidiaries signed the joint contractual breeding agreements with other related parties to provide techniques for the husbandry management of layers, as well as farm buildings and equipment for the breeding.

(b) For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the farm-member remuneration for joint collaboration for contractual breeding recognised amounted to $28,372 and $29,500, respectively.

I. Technical service agreement

(a) The Company signed a technical service agreement with CPG since 1996. CPG helps the Company manufacture feeds, raise animals slaughter to process meat products and provide consulting services of related technical skills. The Company pays compensation of THB12 million (net value) for the services annually. The commitment shall not be terminated except when any of the two parties would agree to end the agreement. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company recognised technical service expenses amounting to $11,696 and $11,139, respectively.

(b) The Company signed a technical service agreement with CPG at the end of 2015. CPG helps the Company raise animals and provides consulting services of related technical skills, and the Company pays compensation of $700 for the services monthly. The contract is effective for 5 years. The contract term was extended to five years effective from the end of 2020. The Company recognised technical service expense amounting to $8,400 for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

J. Trademark licensing agreement

The Company signed a trademark license agreement with CPG in 2015. The contract authorises the Company to use 'CP' as trademark in the designated area (Republic of China). Royalties are paid monthly based on 1.5% of the net amount of sales. The contract is effective for 5 years. The contract term was extended to five years effective from the end of 2020. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company recognised royalties amounting to $131,036 and $99,044, respectively.

K. SAP software and maintenance agreement

The Company signed a contract about license and maintenance of SAP software with CPF IT in April 2023. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company recognised SAP software authorisation amounting to $2,670 for both years. The company recognised amortization amounting to $1,857 and $1,322 for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

(4) Key management compensation

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	$ 251,023	$ 196,453
Post-employment benefits	1,538	1,557
	$ 252,561	$ 198,010

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

The Group's assets pledged as collateral are as follows:

	Book value		
Pledged assets	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Purpose
Time deposits (shown as 'Other current assets')	$ 27,650	$ 9,650	Guarantee deposit
Property, plant and equipment			
Land	1,147,954	1,135,305	Long-term borrowings, Provisional attachment
Buildings and structures	925,331	940,582	Long-term borrowings, Provisional attachment
Machinery and equipment	647,214	497,368	Long-term borrowings
Construction in progress	578,626	460,101	Long-term borrowings
	$ 3,326,775	$ 3,043,006	

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNISED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

(1) Contingencies

A. The Group subsequently invested to establish chicken farms in Hualien County starting from 2018, and had submitted an application to the Hualien County Government for approval based on the Group's building and feeding project. However, the Hualien County Government issued a letter on July 10, 2020 to terminate the Group's application for the building of farming facilities on agricultural land without taking into consideration the measures and goodwill that the Group took in order to reach consensus with local residents and resolve controversy. The Group has appointed lawyers and filed an appeal as administrative remedy. For the administrative appeal filed against the administrative action concerning the revocation of the permission letter to use the land in dispute, the Council of Agriculture of Executive Yuan revoked the aforesaid administrative action in accordance with the Appeal Resolution Letter Order No. Nong-Su-Zi-1090727273, dated January 12, 2021. On July 26, 2021, the Hualien County Government sent another letter alleging that the Group did not obtain permission for agricultural use in accordance with the regulations and revoking the permission in accordance with Article 117 of the Administrative Procedures Act. The Group has appointed a lawyer to file an appeal. As for the administrative appeal filed against the administrative action concerning the disapproval Jingzhong Section, Shoufeng Township, Hualien County, the Council of Agriculture of Executive Yuan revoked the aforesaid administrative action in accordance with the Appeal Resolution Letter Order No. Nong-Su-Zi-1090721271, dated January 12, 2021, and requested the Hualien County Government to take other legitimate actions. Considering the prolonged nature of the litigation between the parties and to safeguard the rights and interests of the shareholders, both parties agreed to withdraw the lawsuit in 2024. The Group will reevaluate the utilization of this asset and subsequently propose a plan for its future use. As of December 31, 2024, the related costs incurred by the Group amounted to $66,506, excluding the cost of land.

B. The Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office has determined that Rui Mu Foods Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Rui Mu Company") violated the Act Governing Food Safety and Sanitation. In September 2024, they filed charges with the court, seeking the confiscation of the company's gains amounting to $40,032 and the provisional attachment of the company's assets corresponding to this amount. In response to the investigation, Rui Mu has retained legal counsel to prepare for subsequent legal proceedings to protect the company's reputation and interests. As the case has just been submitted to the Taoyuan District Court and has not yet proceeded to trial, the potential outcome of the lawsuit cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

(2) Commitments

A. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group had opened unused letters of credit for purchases of raw materials and machinery of $593,694 and $643,903, respectively.

B. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group had several outstanding construction contracts and equipment purchase agreements amounting to $1,246,991 and $1,492,728, respectively, which will be paid based on the percentage of completion.

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The Company has acquired a total of 2,650,000 shares of CITIC Limited on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange from January 8, 2025 to January 10, 2025, amounting to approximately $93,766.

12. OTHERS

(1) Capital risk management

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

(2) Financial risk of financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Financial assets		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition	$ 358,293	$ -
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Designation of equity instrument	3,373,546	2,620,673
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	215,000	275,585
Notes receivable (including related parties)	304,745	359,853
Accounts receivable (including related parties)	2,445,594	2,652,066
Other receivables (including related parties)	26,292	18,891
Refundable deposits	74,099	65,961
Other financtal assets - current	27,650	9,650
	$ 6,825,219	$ 6,002,679

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Short-term borrowings	$ 3,398,000	$ 3,561,041
Short-term notes and bills payable	1,808,226	1,028,150
Notes payable (including related parties)	117,295	764,212
Accounts payable (including related parties)	1,243,221	870,288
Other payables (including related parties)	1,064,698	1,096,257
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	9,971,096	9,042,244
	$ 17,602,536	$ 16,362,192
Lease liability	$ 359,228	$ 329,134

B. Financial risk management policies

(a) The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial position and financial performance.

(b) Risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (Group treasury) under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Group treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close cooperation with the Company's operating units.

C. Financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

i. The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the USD, HKD, CNY, THB, EUR and SGD. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognised assets and liabilities and net investments in foreign operations.

ii. Management has set up a policy to require the Group to manage its foreign exchange risk against their functional currency.

iii. The Group has certain investments in foreign operations, whose net assets are exposed to foreign currency translation risk.

iv. The Group's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations (the Company's and certain subsidiaries' functional currency: NTD; other certain subsidiaries' functional currency: HKD). The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

	December 31, 2024				
	Foreign currency amount (in thousands)		Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)	
(Foreign currency : functional currency)					
Financial assets					
Monetary items					
USD:NTD	USD	101	32.73	$	3,302
USD:HKD	USD	182	7.80		5,999
CNY:HKD	CNY	685	1.06		3,075
Non-monetary items					
THB:HKD	THB	1,751,040	0.23	$	1,672,037
THB:NTD	THB	1,663,554	0.96		1,593,625
HKD:NTD	HKD	110,557	4.22		466,177
Financial liabilities					
Monetary items					
USD:NTD	USD	3,116	32.84	$	102,299

	December 31, 2023				
	Foreign currency amount (in thousands)		Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)	
(Foreign currency : functional currency)					
Financial assets					
Monetary items					
USD:NTD	USD	80	30.66	$	2,446
THB:NTD	THB	20,946	0.88		18,468
USD:HKD	USD	1,860	7.80		57,035
CNY:HKD	CNY	685	1.10		2,963
Non-monetary items					
THB:HKD	THB	1,505,280	0.21	$	1,343,613
THB:NTD	THB	1,430,073	0.89		1,277,060
Financial liabilities					
Monetary items					
USD:NTD	USD	5,286	30.76	$	162,570
EUR:NTD	EUR	79	34.18		2,710
SGD:NTD	SGD	23	23.38		538

Note: The functional currency of certain subsidiaries belonging to the Group is HKD. Thus, this information has to be considered when reporting.

v. Total exchange gain, including realised and unrealised, arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Group for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 amounted to $3,071 and $8,657, respectively.

vi. Analysis of foreign currency market risk arising from significant foreign exchange variation:

	For the year ended December 31, 2024		
	Sensitivity analysis		
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency : functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD：NTD	1%	$ 33	$ -
USD：HKD	1%	60	-
CNY：HKD	1%	31	-
Non-monetary items			
THB：HKD	1%	$ -	$ 16,720
THB：NTD	1%	-	15,936
HKD：NTD	1%	3,583	1,079
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD：NTD	1%	($ 1,023)	$ -

	For the year ended December 31, 2023		
	Sensitivity analysis		
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency : functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD：NTD	1%	$ 24	$ -
THB：NTD	1%	185	-
USD：HKD	1%	570	-
CNY：HKD	1%	30	-
Non-monetary items			
THB：HKD	1%	$ -	$ 13,436
THB：NTD	1%	-	12,771
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD：NTD	1%	($ 1,626)	$ -
EUR：NTD	1%	(27)	-
SGD：NTD	1%	(5)	-

Price risk

i. The Group is exposed to equity securities price risk because of investments held by the Group and classified on the consolidated balance sheet as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. Refer to Notes 6(2) and 6(3).

ii. For the Group's strategies for biological assets price risk, refer to Note 6(6).

iii. The Group's investment in equity securities comprise foreign listed stocks. The prices of equity securities would change due to the change of the future value of investee companies. If the prices of these equity securities had increased/decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, would have increased or decreased by $2,866 and $0, respectively, as a result of gains/losses on equity securities classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Other equity for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 would have increased/decreased by $30,332 and $23,653, respectively, as a result of post-tax gains/losses on equity securities classified as equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

i. The Group's interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk which is partially offset by cash and cash equivalents held at variable rates. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk. During the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group's borrowings at variable rate were denominated in NTD.

ii. The Group analyses its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis. Various scenarios are simulated taking into consideration refinancing, renewal of existing positions, alternative financing and hedging. Based on these scenarios, the Group calculates the impact on profit and loss of a defined interest rate shift. For each simulation, the same interest rate shift is used for all currencies. The scenarios run only for liabilities that represent the major interest-bearing positions.

iii. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, if interest rates on NTD-denominated borrowings at that date had been 1% higher/lower with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, would have been $79,769 and $72,338 lower/higher, respectively, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings.

(b) Credit risk

i. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Group arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. The main factor is the contract cash flows when counterparties could not repay in full the accounts receivable based on the agreed terms.

ii. The Group manages its credit risk taking into consideration the entire group's concern. According to the Group's credit policy, each local entity in the Group is responsible for managing and analysing the credit risk for each of their new clients before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the Board of Directors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.

iii. Based on the Group's historical experience, if the contract payments were past due over 17 days, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition. As a result, the Group should strengthen controls and make follow-up procedures.

iv. The Group pays attention on specific customers whose payments were past due to confirm the debts and recognises the allowance for bad debts when there is a concern about default based on the assessment of customers' credit risk.

v. The Group classifies credit risks from customers' non-performance in accordance with customer types. The Group applies the simplified approach using loss rate methodology to estimate expected credit loss impairment under the provision matrix basis.

vi. The Group wrote-off the financial assets, which cannot be reasonably expected to be recovered, after initiating recourse procedures. However, the Group will continue executing the recourse procedures to secure their rights. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group's written-off financial assets that are still under recourse procedures and recovered amounted to $3,460 and $11,214, respectively.

vii. The Group used the forecastability of the global economy to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of accounts receivable in accordance with customers' credit. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the expected loss rate is as follows:

	Current	Up to 120 days	121-365 days	Over one year	Total
December 31, 2024					
Expected loss rate	0.05%~0.25%	1.5%~100%	100%	100%	
Total book value	$ 2,539,643	$ 154,825	$ 1,636	$ 25,844	$ 2,721,948
Loss allowance	1,441	2,724	244	25,673	30,082

	Current	Up to 120 days	121-365 days	Over one year	Total
December 31, 2023					
Expected loss rate	0.05%~0.42%	1.5%~100%	100%	100%	
Total book value	$ 2,734,361	$ 212,119	$ 15,926	$ 4,901	$ 2,967,307
Loss allowance	1,570	8,974	15,602	4,901	31,047

viii. Movements in relation to the Group applying the simplified approach to provide loss allowance for notes and accounts receivable are as follows:

	2024
	Notes and accounts receivable (including related parties)
At January 1	$ 31,047
Reversal of impairment loss	(965)
At December 31	$ 30,082

	2023
	Notes and accounts receivable (including related parties)
At January 1	$ 8,387
Provision for impairment	23,734
Write-offs	(1,074)
At December 31	$ 31,047

The (reversal of) provision for impairment loss arising from customers' contracts for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 amounted to ($965) and $23,734, respectively.

(c) Liquidity risk

i. Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating entities of the Group and aggregated by Group treasury. Group treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs. Such forecasting takes into consideration the Group's financial ratio targets, covenant compliance and applicable external regulatory or legal requirements.

ii. The table below analyses the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities and net-settled or gross-settled derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date for non-derivative financial liabilities and to the expected maturity date for derivative financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

December 31, 2024	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Short-term borrowings	$ 3,398,000	$ -	$ -
Short-term notes and bills payable	1,810,000	-	-
Notes payable (including related parties)	117,295	-	-
Accounts payable (including related parties)	1,243,221	-	-
Other payables (including related parties)	1,064,698	-	-
Lease liabilities	58,067	199,185	126,711
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	1,506,241	8,386,932	475,911

Non-derivative financial liabilities

December 31, 2023	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Short-term borrowings	$ 3,561,041	$ -	$ -
Short-term notes and bills payable	1,030,000	-	-
Notes payable (including related parties)	764,212	-	-
Accounts payable (including related parties)	870,288	-	-
Other payables (including related parties)	1,096,257	-	-
Lease liabilities	32,853	159,691	158,476
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	524,313	8,223,566	668,301

iii. The Group does not expect the timing of occurrence of the cash flows estimated through the maturity date analysis will be significantly earlier, nor expect the actual cash flow amount will be significantly different.

(3) Fair value information

A. Details of the fair value of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value are provided in Note 12(2) A.

B. The different levels that the inputs to valuation techniques are used to measure fair value of financial and non-financial instruments have been defined as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. A market is regarded as active where a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. The fair value of the Group's investment in listed stocks is included in Level 1.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. The fair value of the Group's investment in derivative instruments and biological assets is included in Level 2.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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

December 31, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Biological assets	$ -	$ 1,172,165	$ -	$ 1,172,165
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Equity securities	$ 358,293	$ -	$ -	$ 358,293
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Equity securities	$ 3,373,546	$ -	$ -	$ 3,373,546

December 31, 2023	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Biological assets	$ -	$ 1,183,346	$ -	$ 1,183,346
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Equity securities	$ 2,620,673	$ -	$ -	$ 2,620,673

D. The methods and assumptions of the Group used to measure fair value are as follows:

(a) The instruments the Group used quoted market prices as their fair values (that is, Level 1) are listed stocks, whose quoted market prices are based on the closing prices which are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(b) The Group takes into account adjustments for credit risks to measure the fair value of financial and non-financial instruments to reflect credit risk of the counterparty and the

Group’s credit quality.

(c) The valuation of derivative financial instruments is based on valuation model widely accepted by market participants, such as present value techniques and option pricing models. Forward exchange contracts are usually valued based on the current forward exchange rate.

(d) Details of methods for measuring Level 2 - Biological assets are provided in Note 6(6).

E. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, there was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2.

F. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, there was no transfer into or out from Level 3.

13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

(1) Significant transactions information

A. Loans to others: None.

B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others during the year ended December 31, 2024: None.

C. Holding of marketable securities at December 31, 2024 (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures):

	Marketable securities		Relationship with	General ledger	As of December 31, 2024				
Securities held by	Types	Name	the securities issuer	account	Number of shares	Book value	Ownership	Fair value	Footnote
The Company	Common share	Charoen Pokphand Foods Public Company Limited	(Note)	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	72,962,900	$ 1,593,625	0.87%	$ 1,593,625	
The Company	Common share	CITIC Limited	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9,226,000	358,293	0.03%	358,293	
The Company	Common share	CITIC Limited	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,778,000	107,884	0.01%	107,884	
Plenty Type Limited (Cayman Islands)	Common share	Charoen Pokphand Foods Public Company Limited	(Note)	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	76,800,000	1,672,037	0.91%	1,672,037	
The Company	Preferred share	Rui Mu Foods Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	15,000,000	133,500	100%	133,500	

Note : Investee company accounted for as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income by the Company and Plenty Type Limited (Cayman Islands), which is ultimate parent entity of the Company.

D. Acquisition or sale of the same security with the accumulated cost exceeding NT$300,000 or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital during the year ended December 31, 2024:

					Balance as of January 1, 2024		Addition		Disposal				Balance as of December 31, 2024	
Investor	Marketable securities	General ledger account	Counterparty	Relationship with the investor	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Selling price	Book value	Gain (loss) on disposal	Number of shares	Amount
The Company	CITIC Limited	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	26,726,000	$872,181	17,500,000	$694,129	$541,115	$ 153,014	9,226,000	$358,293
The Company	CITIC Limited	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive	-	-	-	-	2,778,000	96,517	-	-	-	-	2,778,000	107,884

E. Acquisition of real estate reaching NT$300,000 or 20% of paid-in capital or more during the year ended December 31, 2024: None.

F. Disposal of real estate reaching NT$300,000 or 20% of paid-in capital or more during the year ended December 31, 2024: None.

G. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching NT$100,000 or 20% of paid-in capital or more during the year ended December 31, 2024:

			Transaction				Differences in transaction terms compared to general transactions		Percentage of notes/accounts receivable (payable)		
Purchaser/seller	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Purchases (sales)	Amount	Percentage of total purchases (sales)	Credit term	Unit price	Credit term	Balance	Percentage of notes/accounts receivable (payable)	Footnote
The Company	Rui Fu Foods Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Sales revenue	$260,085	0.93%	60 days	The same as general transactions	None	$ 116,339	4.23%	
The Company	Rui Mu Foods Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Sales revenue	$126,034	0.45%	180 days	The same as general transactions	None	39,248	1.43%	
The Company	Arbor Acres (Taiwan) Co.,	Subsidiary	Purchases	$109,517	0.60%	105 days	The same as general transactions	None	10,825	0.80%	
The Company	Rui Fu Foods Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Purchases	$174,757	0.96%	45 days	The same as general transactions	None	-	0.00%	

H. Receivables from related parties reaching NT$100,000 or 20% of paid-in capital or more as at December 31, 2024: None.

I. Trading in derivative instruments undertaken during the year ended December 31, 2024: None.

J. Significant inter-company transactions during the year ended December 31, 2024: The inter-company transactions below 1% of consolidated assets or revenue are not disclosed.

(2) Information on investees

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

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount: Balance as of December 31, 2024	Initial investment amount: Balance as of December 31, 2023	Shares held as of December 31, 2024: Number of shares	Shares held as of December 31, 2024: Ownership (%)	Shares held as of December 31, 2024: Book value	Net profit (loss) of the investee	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company	Footnote
The Company	Plenty Type Limited (Cayman Islands)	Cayman Islands	Management of producing and non-producing business investments	$ 470,459	$ 470,459	57,841,941	100.00	$ 1,680,893	$ 28,505	$ 28,505	Subsidiary (Note 1)
The Company	Charoen Pokphand (Taiwan) Corp., Ltd.	Taiwan	Management of importing and exporting businesses	20,086	20,086	2,443,716	90.00	47,450	14,332	12,899	Subsidiary
The Company	Arbor Acres (Taiwan) Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Husbandry management of chickens to produce breeder chicken and daily chicken	60,131	60,131	1,600,000	50.00	98,196	45,202	22,601	Subsidiary
The Company	Rui Mu Foods Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Husbandry management of layers and related business	193,860	193,860	11,831,700	68.00	107,651	(40,372)	(16,953)	Subsidiary
The Company	Rui Fu Foods Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Husbandry management of layers and related business	459,000	408,000	38,250,000	51.00	286,685	(75,104)	(38,303)	Subsidiary (Note 1)
The Company	Feng Sheng Livestock Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Electric livestock slaughter	322,411	100,000	32,241,055	50.00	303,023	(21,573)	(10,787)	Investment accounted for using equity method - joint ventures
Plenty Type Limited (Cayman Islands)	Chia Tai Lianyungang Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong	Management of producing and non-producing business investments	HKD 19,910	HKD 19,910	999,999	99.99	3,427	15	-	Indirectly owned subsidiary (Note 2)
Rui Fu Foods Co., Ltd.	Sheng Da Foods Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Husbandry management of eggs and related business	250,000	210,000	25,000,000	83.33	106,555	(46,552)	-	Indirectly owned subsidiary (Note 2)

Note 1: Including recognition of current profit of its investees.

Note 2: Current period income (loss) has been recognised by investee company.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China: None.

(4) Major shareholders information

	Shares	
Name of major shareholders	Number of shares held	Ownership (%)
Charoen Pokphand Foods Public Co., Ltd. (CPF)	83,676,832	28.38
Chun Ta Investment Co., Ltd.	17,120,207	5.80

The above information was provided by Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation on December 31, 2024.

14. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION

(1) General information

A. Management has determined the reportable operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision-Maker that are used to make strategic decision.

B. The Group's Chief Operating Decision-Maker considers the business from a product type perspective. The main activities of the Group are feeds business, meat processing business, food processing business, management of importing and exporting animal medicine and husbandry business. The reportable segments are as follows:

(a) Feeds business: Manufacture and sale of animal feeds and wholesale of commodity;

(b) Meat processing business;

(c) Food processing business; and

(d) Husbandry business: Husbandry management of chickens to produce eggs and meat.

C. There is no material change in the basis for formation of entities and division of segments in the Group or in the measurement basis for segment information in this year.

(2) Measurement of segment information

The Chief Operating Decision-Maker evaluates the performance of the operating segments based on revenue and a measure of profit before income tax. This measurement basis excludes the effects of non-recurring expenditure from the operating segments such as goodwill impairment. The measurement also excludes the effects of unrealised gains/losses on financial instruments, interest expense and foreign exchange gain or loss, as this type of activity is driven by the Group's central treasury function.

(3) Segment information

The segment information provided to the Chief Operating Decision-Maker for the reportable segments is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2024					
	Feeds	Meat processing	Food processing	Husbandry	Others	Total
Revenues from third parties	$ 13,535,678	$ 6,840,104	$ 5,459,490	$ 2,038,898	$ 83,088	$ 27,957,258
Revenues from the Group	367,119	268,741	1,844	225,410	58,690	921,804
Total segment revenue	$ 13,902,797	$ 7,108,845	$ 5,461,334	$ 2,264,308	$ 141,778	$ 28,879,062
Segment income (loss)	$ 2,242,590	($ 91,265)	$ 421,444	($ 35,245)	$ 64,470	$ 2,601,994

	For the year ended December 31, 2023					
	Feeds	Meat processing	Food processing	Husbandry	Others	Total
Revenues from third parties	$ 14,819,291	$ 7,058,745	$ 4,905,595	$ 2,297,349	$ 78,769	$ 29,159,749
Revenues from the Group	396,079	302,265	881	208,627	56,981	964,833
Total segment revenue	$ 15,215,370	$ 7,361,010	$ 4,906,476	$ 2,505,976	$ 135,750	$ 30,124,582
Segment income (loss)	$ 2,018,013	$ 877,302	$ 210,425	($ 4,070)	($ 86,215)	$ 3,015,455

(4) Reconciliation for segment income (loss)

A. Sales between segments are carried out at arm's length. The operating revenue from external customers reported to the Chief Operating Decision-Maker is measured in a manner consistent with that in the statement of comprehensive income.

B. A reconciliation of reportable segment income to the income before tax from continuing operations for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 is provided as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2024	For the year ended December 31, 2023
Reportable segment income	$ 2,537,523	$ 3,101,669
Other segment income (loss)	64,471	(86,214)
Total segment	2,601,994	3,015,455
Interest expense	(249,978)	(208,594)
Foreign exchange gains, net	3,071	8,657
Losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	(605)
Income before tax from continuing segment	$ 2,355,087	$ 2,814,913

(5) Information on products and services

Refer to Note 14(3) for the related information.

(6) Geographical information

Geographical information for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

2024	Taiwan
Revenues from third parties	$ 27,957,258
Revenues from the Group	921,804
Total revenue	$ 28,879,062
Segment assets-non-current	$ 17,973,271

2023	Taiwan
Revenues from third parties	$ 29,159,749
Revenues from the Group	964,833
Total revenue	$ 30,124,582
Segment assets-non-current	$ 16,423,601

(7) Major customer information

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group has no customers accounting for more than 10% of consolidated sales revenue. Therefore, no additional disclosure is required.