Stock Code:1708

SESODA CORPORATION

Parent Company Only Financial Statements

With Independent Auditors' Report
For the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

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The independent auditors' report and the accompanying parent company only financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language independent auditors' report and parent company only financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of SESODA CORPORATION:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SESODA CORPORATION ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statements Audit and Attestation Engagement 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 Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirement. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

1. Revenue recognition

   Refer to note 4(n) and note 6(p) to the financial statements for accounting policy and disclosures of revenue recognition.

   Description of key audit matter:

   The Company is a listed Company in related to public interest, and the investors are highly expecting the financial performance, resulting in revenue recognition is the key judgmental area of our audit.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

- Understanding the types of revenue and transaction terms to assess the accuracy of the timing of revenue recognition.
- Conducting the variance analysis on the revenue from major customers to evaluate if there are any significant unusual transactions.
- Testing the design, operation and implantation of the effectiveness of internal control on revenue recognition.
- Selecting some samples of transaction records of sales during the period before and after the balance sheet date in order to obtain the related transaction documents to evaluate the appropriateness of timing of recognition.
- Understanding whether there is a significant subsequent sales return or discount; and reviewing whether the disclosure of revenue made by the the management is appropriate.

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

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

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

Those charged with governance (including the Audit Committee) are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the investment in other entities accounted for using the equity method to express an opinion on these financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the 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.

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Chen, Ya-Ling and Tang, Chia-Chien.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
March 14, 2025

Notes to Readers

The accompanying parent company only financial statements are intended only to present the statement of financial position, financial performance and its cash flows in accordance with the accounting principles and practices generally accepted in the Republic of China and not those of any other jurisdictions. The standards, procedures and practices to audit such parent company only financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

The auditors’ report and the accompanying parent company only financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language auditors’ report and parent company only financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements and Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

SESODA CORPORATION

Balance Sheets

December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Assets	December 31, 2024 Amount	%	December 31, 2023 Amount	%
	Current assets :				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (note 6(a))	$ 1,564,722	15	1,102,145	11
1136	Current financial assets at amortized cost (note 6(a))	114,765	1	-	-
1150	Notes receivable, net (note 6(c))	92,953	1	103,171	1
1170	Accounts receivable, net (note 6(c))	681,445	6	571,437	6
1210	Other receivables from related parties (note 7)	16,104	-	16,060	-
130X	Inventories (note 6(d))	502,241	5	449,107	5
1460	Non-current assets held for sale (note 6(e))	124,712	1	-	-
1476	Other current financial assets	21,078	-	79,421	1
1470	Other current assets	28,550	-	31,765	-
	Total current assets	3,146,570	29	2,353,106	24
	Non-current assets :				
1517	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (note 6(b))	89,301	1	77,217	1
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method (note 6(f))	5,129,827	47	4,858,558	50
1600	Property, plant and equipment (notes 6(g), 8 and 9)	2,525,997	23	2,403,984	25
1755	Right-of-use assets (note 6(h))	4,073	-	3,175	-
1840	Deferred tax assets (note 6(m))	2,751	-	8,040	-
1975	Net defined benefit asset (note 6(l))	67,028	-	46,941	-
1995	Other non-current assets, others (note 9)	10,364	-	10,447	-
	Total non-current assets	7,829,341	71	7,408,362	76
	Total assets	$ 10,975,911	100	9,761,468	100

	Liabilities and Equity	December 31, 2024 Amount	%	December 31, 2023 Amount	%
	Current liabilities :				
2100	Short-term borrowings (notes 6(i) and 8)	$ 1,034,811	9	1,150,000	12
2322	Long-term borrowings, current portion (notes 6(i) and 8)	168,750	2	43,646	1
2110	Short-term notes and bills payable (note 6(j))	-	-	199,827	2
2170	Accounts payable	282,414	3	296,231	3
2200	Other payables (note 6(q))	382,967	3	193,713	2
2220	Other payables to related parties (note 7)	5,004	-	4,645	-
2230	Current tax liabilities	211,545	2	3,211	-
2280	Lease liabilities-current (note 6(k))	3,185	-	2,605	-
2399	Other current liabilities (note 6(i))	23,809	-	30,943	-
	Total current liabilities	2,112,485	19	1,924,821	20
	Non-Current liabilities :				
2540	Long-term borrowings (notes 6(i) and 8)	787,604	7	691,354	7
2570	Deferred tax liabilities (note 6(m))	787,861	8	744,402	8
2580	Lease liabilities-non-current (note 6(k))	921	-	593	-
2645	Guarantee deposits received	80	-	-	-
2650	Credit balance of investments accounted for using equity method (note 6(f))	33,771	-	33,739	-
	Total non-current liabilities	1,610,237	15	1,470,088	15
	Total liabilities	3,722,722	34	3,394,909	35
	Equity (notes 6(b), (e), (f), (l), (m) and (n)):				
3100	Common stock	2,490,017	23	2,490,017	26
3200	Capital surplus	59,170	-	105,364	1
	Retained earnings :				
3310	Legal reserve	1,172,557	11	1,172,557	12
3320	Special reserve	131,650	1	131,650	1
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings	3,181,267	29	2,565,229	26
		4,485,474	41	3,869,436	39
	Other equity interest :				
3410	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	405,382	4	92,933	1
3420	Unrealized gains or losses from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(186,854)	(2)	(191,191)	(2)
		218,528	2	(98,258)	(1)
	Total equity	7,253,189	66	6,366,559	65
	Total liabilities and equity	$ 10,975,911	100	9,761,468	100

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

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

SESODA CORPORATION

Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars , Except for Earnings Per Share)

		2024		2023	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4110	**Operating revenue (note 6(p))**	$ 4,389,544	100	4,074,614	100
5111	**Operating cost (notes 6(d), (g) and (l))**	2,804,726	64	3,650,098	90
	Gross profit from operations	1,584,818	36	424,516	10
6000	**Operating expenses (notes (c), (g), (h), (k), (l), (q) and 7):**				
6100	Selling expenses	494,576	11	428,497	11
6200	Administrative expenses	270,595	6	122,516	3
6450	Expected credit gain	(6,978)	-	(64,173)	(2)
	Total operating expenses	758,193	17	486,840	12
6900	**Net operating income (loss)**	826,625	19	(62,324)	(2)
7000	**Non-operating income and expenses(notes 6(e), (f), (g), (h), (k), (r) and 7):**				
7100	Interest income	65,015	1	21,721	1
7010	Other income	350	-	365	-
7020	Other gains and losses	200,083	5	(10,086)	-
7050	Finance costs	(38,943)	(1)	(27,191)	(1)
7060	Share of gains of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method	211,868	5	90,722	2
	Total non-operating income and expenses	438,373	10	75,531	2
7900	**Income before tax**	1,264,998	29	13,207	-
7950	**Less: Income tax expenses (note 6(m))**	290,428	7	41,665	1
	Net income (loss)	974,570	22	(28,458)	(1)
8300	**Other comprehensive income (notes 6(f), (l), (m) and (n)):**				
8310	**Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss**				
8311	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	18,305	-	230	-
8316	Unrealized gains or losses from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	12,084	-	(547)	-
8330	Share of other comprehensive income of associates accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(7,421)	-	1,960	-
8349	Minus：income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	3,661	-	46	-
	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	19,307	-	1,597	-
8360	**Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss**				
8361	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	312,449	7	8,513	-
8399	Minus：income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
	Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	312,449	7	8,513	-
8300	**Other comprehensive income**	331,756	7	10,110	-
8500	**Total comprehensive income**	**$ 1,306,326**	**29**	**(18,348)**	**(1)**
9750	**Basic earnings (losses) per share (note 6(o)) ((expressed in New Taiwan Dollars)**	**$**	**3.91**		**(0.11)**
9850	**Diluted earnings (losses) per share (note 6(o)) (expressed in New Taiwan Dollars)**	**$**	**3.88**		**(0.11)**

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

SESODA CORPORATION

Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

			Retained earnings				Total other equity interest			
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Total retained earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized gains or losses on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total other equity interest	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 2,490,017	104,740	1,050,888	485,496	3,107,766	4,644,150	84,420	(192,039)	(107,619)	7,131,288
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:										
Legal reserve	-	-	121,669	-	(121,669)	-	-	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	(353,846)	353,846	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(747,005)	(747,005)	-	-	-	(747,005)
Net loss	-	-	-	-	(28,458)	(28,458)	-	-	-	(28,458)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	749	749	8,513	848	9,361	10,110
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(27,709)	(27,709)	8,513	848	9,361	(18,348)
Change in capital surplus	-	624	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	624
Balance at December 31, 2023	2,490,017	105,364	1,172,557	131,650	2,565,229	3,869,436	92,933	(191,191)	(98,258)	6,366,559
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:										
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(373,502)	(373,502)	-	-	-	(373,502)
Net income	-	-	-	-	974,570	974,570	-	-	-	974,570
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	14,644	14,644	312,449	4,663	317,112	331,756
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	989,214	989,214	312,449	4,663	317,112	1,306,326
Disposal of non-current assets held for sale	-	(44,469)	-	-	326	326	-	(326)	(326)	(44,469)
Change in capital surplus	-	(1,725)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,725)
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ 2,490,017**	**59,170**	**1,172,557**	**131,650**	**3,181,267**	**4,485,474**	**405,382**	**(186,854)**	**218,528**	**7,253,189**

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

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

SESODA CORPORATION

Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2024	2023
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities:		
Profit before tax	$ 1,264,998	13,207
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss):		
Depreciation expense	116,392	100,208
Expected credit gain	(6,978)	(64,173)
Interest expense	38,943	27,191
Interest income	(65,015)	(21,721)
Share of profit of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method	(211,868)	(90,722)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	17	-
Property, plant and equipment transferred to expenses	49,131	36,767
Gains on disposal of non-current assets held for sale	(77,141)	-
Gain on lease modification	-	(2)
Total adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)	(156,519)	(12,452)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Changes in operating assets:		
Decrease in notes receivable	10,218	18,179
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(103,030)	175,877
Increase in other receivables from related parties	(44)	(2,332)
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(53,531)	936,105
(Increase) decrease in other current assets	(4,987)	36,516
Decrease (increase) in other current financial assets	59,715	(26,996)
Increase in net defined benefit assets	(1,782)	(4,808)
Total changes in operating assets	(93,441)	1,132,541
Changes in operating liabilities:		
Decrease in accounts payable	(13,817)	(348,664)
Increase (decrease) in other payables	195,412	(103,605)
Increase in other payables to related parties	359	980
(Decrease) increase in other current liabilities	(7,323)	27,195
Total changes in operating liabilities	174,631	(424,094)
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities	81,190	708,447
Cash inflow generated from operations	1,189,669	709,202
Interest received	63,643	19,917
Dividends received	1,404	320,024
Interest paid	(43,499)	(31,244)
Income taxes paid	(28,805)	(213,601)
Net cash flows from operating activities	1,182,412	804,298
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities:		
Acquisition of financial assets at amortized cost	(114,765)	-
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method	(5,000)	-
Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets held for sale	157,215	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(282,623)	(269,995)
(Increase) decrease in refundable deposits	(875)	2,425
Net cash used in investing activities	(246,048)	(267,570)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities:		
Increase in short-term borrowings	7,140,000	5,290,000
Decrease in short-term borrowings	(7,255,000)	(5,390,000)
Increase in short-term notes and bills payable	50,000	500,000
Decrease in short-term notes and bills payable	(250,000)	(300,000)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	265,000	735,000
Repayments of long-term borrowings	(43,646)	-
Increase in guarantee deposits received	80	-
Payment of lease liabilities	(4,994)	(5,800)
Cash dividends paid	(373,502)	(747,005)
Other financing activities	(1,725)	624
Net cash (used in) flows from financing activities	(473,787)	82,819
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	462,577	619,547
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,102,145	482,598
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ **1,564,722**	**1,102,145**

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

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

SESODA CORPORATION

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

(1) Company history

SESODA CORPORATION, formerly called SOUTH EAST SODA MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.,(hereinafter referred to as the "Company") was incorporated on March 2, 1957 as a corporation limited by shares under the Company Act of the Republic of China (R.O.C.). The major business activities of the Company are the manufacturing and sales of pure soda ash, sodium bicarbonate, hydrochloric acid, ammonium bicarbonate power and potassium sulfate.

(2) Approval date and procedures of the financial statements:

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors as of March 14, 2025.

(3) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted:

(a) The impact of the International Financial Reporting Standards (" IFRS Accounting Standards") endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. which have already been adopted.

The Company has initially adopted the following new amendments, which do not have a significant impact on its financial statements, from January 1, 2024:

- Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"
- Amendments to IAS 1 "Non-current Liabilities with Covenants"
- Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 "Supplier Finance Arrangements"
- Amendments to IFRS 16 "Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback"

(b) The impact of IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed by the FSC but not yet effective

The Company assesses that the adoption of the following new amendments, effective for annual period beginning on January 1, 2025, would not have a significant impact on its financial statements:

- Amendments to IAS 21 "Lack of Exchangeability"
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments" regarding the application guidance requirements for Section 4.1 of IFRS 9 and the related disclosure requirements of IFRS 7

(Continued)

SESODA CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

(c) The impact of FRS Accounting Standards issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

The following new and amended standards, which may be relevant to the Company, have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), but have yet to be endorsed by the FSC:

Standards or Interpretations	Content of amendment	Effective date per IASB
IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"	The new standard introduces three categories of income and expenses, two income statement subtotals and one single note on management performance measures. The three amendments, combined with enhanced guidance on how to disaggregate information, set the stage for better and more consistent information for users, and will affect all the entities. ● A more structured income statement: under current standards, companies use different formats to present their results, making it difficult for investors to compare financial performance across companies. The new standard promotes a more structured income statement, introducing a newly defined 'operating profit' subtotal and a requirement for all income and expenses to be allocated between three new distinct categories based on a company's main business activities. ● Management performance measures (MPMs): the new standard introduces a definition for management performance measures, and requires companies to explain in a single note to the financial statements why the measure provides useful information, how it is calculated and reconcile it to an amount determined under IFRS Accounting Standards. ● Greater disaggregation of information: the new standard includes enhanced guidance on how companies group information in the financial statements. This includes guidance on whether information is included in the primary financial statements or is further disaggregated in the notes.	January 1, 2027

(Continued)

The Company is evaluating the impact on its financial position and financial performance upon the initial adoption of the abovementioned standards or interpretations. The results thereof will be disclosed when the Company completes its evaluation.

The Company does not expect the following other new and amended standards, which have yet to be endorsed by the FSC, to have a significant impact on its financial statements:

- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture”
- IFRS 17 “ Insurance Contracts” and amendments to IFRS 17 “ Insurance Contracts”
- IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures”
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments” regarding the application guidance requirements for Sections 3.1 and 3.3 of IFRS 9 and the related disclosure requirements of IFRS 7.
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity”

(4) Summary of material accounting policies:

The material accounting policies presented in the parent company financial statements are summarized below. The following accounting policies were applied consistently throughout the periods presented in the parent company only financial statements.

(a) Statement of compliance

The parent company financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers (hereinafter referred to as “the Regulations”).

(b) Basis of preparation

(i) Basis of measurement

Except for the following significant accounts, the financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis:

1) Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value;

2) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value;

3) The net defined benefit assets are measured at fair value of the plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation, limited as explained in note 4(p).

SESODA CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of Company is determined based on the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The parent company only financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollar (NTD), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in NTD has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

(c) Foreign currencies

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currency of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each subsequent reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate at that date.

Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured based on historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences are generally recognized in profit or loss, except for an investment in equity securities designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income which is recognized in other comprehensive income.

(ii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated into NTD at the exchange rates of the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into NTD at the average rate. Exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, significant influence or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. When the Company disposes of only part of investment in an associate of joint venture that includes a foreign operation while retaining significant or joint control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

When the settlement of a monetary receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future, exchange differences arising from such monetary items that are considered to form part of the net investment in the foreign operation are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(Continued)

SESODA CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

(d) Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

The Company classifies the asset as current under one of the following criteria, and all other assets are classified as non-current.

(i) It is expected to be realized, or intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle;

(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(iii) It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or

(iv) The asset is cash or a cash equivalent (as defined in IAS 7) unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies the liability as current under one of the following criteria, and all other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(i) It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;

(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or

(iv) The Company does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises of cash on hand and cash in bank. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits which meet the above definition and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes should be recognized as cash equivalents.

(f) Financial instruments

Accounts receivable is initially recognized when it is originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset (unless it is an accounts receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. An accounts receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(Continued)

SESODA CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

(i) Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost; fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) –equity investment; or FVTPL. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

· it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and

· its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost, which is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition, plus/minus, the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method, adjusted for any loss allowance. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, as well as impairment, are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

2) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Equity investments at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date on which the Company's right to receive payment is established.

(Continued)

3) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

All financial assets not classified as amortized cost or FVOCI described as above (e.g. financial assets held for trading and those that are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis) are measured at FVTPL, including derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset, which meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI, as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.

4) Impairment of financial assets

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss (ECL), except for the following which are measured as 12-month ECL:

· Cash in bank, other receivable, other financial assets and refundable deposits for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowance for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment as well as forward-looking information.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

The Company holds time deposits for domestic financial institutions, it is considered to be low credit risk.

(Continued)

SESODA CORPORATION

Notes to the Financial Statements

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost is credit-impaired. A financial asset is ‘credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Company individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

5) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

(ii) Financial liabilities

1) Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

2) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

(Continued)

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

3) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(g) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is based on the weighted average method and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs, and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

(h) Non-current assets held for sale

In the first quarter of 2024, the Company's Board of Directors resolved to dispose the entire shares of EAST TENDER OPTOELECTRONICS CORPORATION (EOC). Therefore, the Company started to adopt the accounting policies related to non-current assets held for sale from the first quarter of 2024.

Non-current assets or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities that are highly probable to be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use, are reclassified as held for sale. Immediately before classification as held for sale, the assets, or components of a disposal group, are remeasured in accordance with the Company's accounting policies. Thereafter, generally, the assets or disposal groups are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Any impairment loss on a disposal group is first allocated to goodwill, and then to the remaining assets and liabilities on a proportional basis, except that no loss is allocated to assets not within the scope of IAS 36 “Impairment of Assets”. Such assets will continue to be measured in accordance with the Company's accounting policies. Impairment losses on assets initially classified as held for sale and any subsequent gains or losses on remeasurement are recognized in profit or loss. Gains are not recognized in excess of the cumulative impairment loss that has been recognized.

Once classified as held for sale, any investments accounted for using equity method is no longer accounted for using equity method.

(Continued)

SESODA CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

(i) Investment in associates

Associates are those entities in which the Company has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over their financial and operating policies.

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are recognized initially at cost. The cost of the investment includes transaction costs. The carrying amount of the investment in associates includes goodwill arising from the acquisition less any accumulated impairment losses.

The parent company only financial statements include the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those associates, after adjustments to align the accounting policies with those of the Company, from the date on which significant influence commences until the date on which significant influence ceases. The Company recognizes any changes of its proportionate share in the investee within capital surplus, when an associate's equity changes due to reasons other than profit and loss or comprehensive income, which did not result in changes in actual significant influence.

Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Company and an associate are recognized only to the extent of unrelated Company's interests in the associate.

When the Company's share of losses of an associate equals or exceeds its interest in associates, it discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. After the recognized interest is reduced to zero, additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognized, only to the extent that the Company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

When the Company subscribes to additional shares in an associate at a percentage different from its existing ownership percentage, the resulting carrying amount of the investment differs from the amount of the Company's proportionate interest in the net assets of the associate. The Company records such a difference as an adjustment to investments with the corresponding amount charged or credited to capital surplus. Moreover, a difference shall be debited to retained earnings when the balance of capital surplus resulting from investments accounted for using equity method is not sufficient to be written off. If the Company's ownership interest is reduced due to the additional subscription to the shares of associate, the proportionate amount of the gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate shall be reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required if the associate or jointly controlled entity had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

(j) Investment in subsidiaries

When preparing the parent company only financial statements, the investments in subsidiaries, which are controlled by the Company, are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the profit or loss for the period and other comprehensive income presented in the parent company only financial statements should be the same as the allocations of profit or loss for the period and of other comprehensive income attributable to the owners of the parent presented in the financial statements prepared on a consolidated basis; and the owners' equity presented in the parent company only financial statements should be the same as the equity attributable to the owners of the parent presented in the financial statements prepared on a consolidated basis. The Company also recognized its shares in the changes in its equity of subsidiaries.

(Continued)

SESODA CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

Changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the loss of control are accounted for within equity.

The Company loses control of a subsidiary, the retained investment of the former subsidiary shall be remeasured at the fair value on the date of loss of control. Disposal profit and loss is the difference between the following : (1) the total of the fair value of the Company received and the fair value of the retained investment in the subsidiary at the date of loss of control (2) The total book value of the subsidiary's assets (including the goodwill) and liabilities and non-controlling interests on the date of loss of control. For all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income and related to the subsidiary, the basis of accounting treatment is the same as the basis that the Company must follow if the Company directly disposes of related assets or liabilities.

(k) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent cost

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on the cost of an asset less its residual value and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment.

Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for current and comparative periods are as follows:

1)	Buildings	5～50 years
2)	Machinery and equipment	5～30 years
3)	Transportation equipment	3～5 years
4)	Other equipment	2～20 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

SESODA CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

(l) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

(i) As a lessee

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be reliably determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

— fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;

— variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;

— amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and

— payments for purchase or termination options that are reasonably certain to be exercised.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when:

— there is a change in future lease payments arising from the change in an index or rate; or

— there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or

— there is a change in the assessment on whether it will have the option to exercise a purchase; or

— there is a change in the assessment on lease term as to whether it will be extended or terminated; or

— there is any lease modifications

SESODA CORPORATION

Notes to the Financial Statements

When the lease liability is remeasured, other than lease modifications, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or in profit and loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

When the lease liability is remeasured to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease for lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the Company accounts for the remeasurement of the lease liability by decreasing the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognize in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the lease.

The Company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment and lease liabilities as a separate line item respectively in the statement of financial position.

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets, including office equipment. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(ii) As a lessor

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease commencement whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers to the lessee substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then the lease is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Company applies IFRS15 to allocate the consideration in the contract.

The Company recognizes lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of ‘other income’.

(m) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories, deferred tax assets and net defined benefit assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

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An impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(n) Revenue

(i) Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The Group recognizes revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a good or a service to a customer. The accounting policies for the Company's main types of revenue are explained below:

1) Sale of goods

The major business activities of the Company are the manufacturing and sales of pure soda ash, sodium bicarbonate, hydrochloric acid, ammonium bicarbonate power and potassium sulfate.

The Company recognizes revenue when control of the products has been transferred, 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 customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

A receivable is recognized when the goods are delivered, as this is the point in time that the Company has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional.

2) Financing components

The Company 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 Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

(o) Government grants and government assistance

The Company recognizes an unconditional government grant in profit or loss as other income when the grant becomes receivable. Other government grants related to assets are initially recognized as deferred income at fair value if there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and the Company will comply with the conditions associated with the grant; they are then recognized in profit or loss as other income on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset. Grants that compensate the Company for expenses or losses incurred are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis in the periods in which the expenses or losses are recognized.

(Continued)

SESODA CORPORATION

Notes to the Financial Statements

(p) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as expense as the related services is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each the plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income, and accumulated in retained earnings within equity. The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then net defined benefit liability (asset). Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

(iii) Short-term employee benefits

Short term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(Continued)

SESODA CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

(q) Income taxes

Income taxes comprise current taxes and deferred taxes. Except for expenses related to business combinations, or are recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, all current and deferred taxes shall be recognized in profit or loss.

Current taxes comprise the expected tax payables or receivables on the taxable profits (losses) for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payables or receivables are the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred taxes arise due to temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax bases. Deferred taxes shall not be recognized for the below exceptions:

(i) temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction (i) affects neither accounting nor taxable profits (losses) and (ii) does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences

(ii) temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and

(iii) taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for the carry forward of unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefits will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Deferred taxes are measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reserve, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if the following criteria are met:

(i) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

(ii) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:

1) the same taxable entity; or

2) different taxable entities which intend to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis, or to realize the assets and liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

(Continued)

SESODA CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

(r) Earnings per share

The Company discloses the Company's basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to common shareholders of the Company. Basic earnings per share are calculated as the profit attributable to common shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share are calculated as the profit attributable to common shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all potentially dilutive common shares, such as employee compensation.

(s) Operating segments

The Company has disclosed information about operating segments in its consolidated financial statements. Hence no further information is disclosed in the parent company only financial statements.

(5) Significant accounting assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty:

In preparing these parent company only financial statements, management has made judgments and estimates about the future, including climate-related risks and opportunities, that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are consistent with the Company’s risk management and climate-related commitments where appropriate. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively in the period of the change and future periods.

Information about judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the parent company only financial statements is as follows:

As of December 31, 2023, the Company holds 34.89% of the outstanding voting shares of EAST TENDER OPTOELECTRONICS CORPORATION (EOC), and is the single largest shareholder of the investee. Although the remaining shares are not concentrated within specific shareholders, the Company still failed to obtain more than half of the total number of directors’ seats of EOC, and it also failed to obtain more than half of the voting rights at a shareholders' meeting. Therefore, it is determined that the Company only has significant influence but not control over EOC.

In 2024, the Company's Board of Directors resolved to dispose the entire shares of EOC. The investments accounted for using equity method was classified as non-current assets held for sale and was no longer accounted for using equity method.

The parent company only financial statements do not contain information indicating significant risks related to assumptions and estimates that would result in material adjustments in the following year, nor has economic uncertainty caused any significant impact.

(Continued)

SESODA CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

(6) Explanation of significant accounts:

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Petty Cash	$ 380	380
Demand deposits	324,268	160,503
Time deposits	1,240,074	941,262
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 1,564,722**	**1,102,145**

As of December 31, 2024, the Company's time deposits with term to maturity from three months to one year amounting to $114,765, which is listed under current financial assets at amortized cost.

Please refer to note 6(s) for the exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, and sensitivity analysis of the financial assets and liabilities of the Company.

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

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Foreign unlisted companies' stocks	**$ 89,301**	**77,217**

(i) Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Company held equity securities for long-term strategic purposes (and not for trading purposes) which have been designated as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(ii) For market risk, please refer to note 6(s).

(iii) The aforementioned financial assets were not pledged.

(c) Notes and accounts receivable

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Notes receivable	$ 92,953	103,171
Accounts receivable–measured at amortized cost	685,795	595,728
Less: Loss allowance	(4,350)	(24,291)
Subtotals	681,445	571,437
Total	**$ 774,398**	**674,608**

SESODA CORPORATION

Notes to the Financial Statements

The Company applies the simplified approach to provide for its loss allowance used for expected credit losses, which permit the use of lifetime expected loss provision for all receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, notes and accounts receivable have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and days past due, as well as incorporate forward looking information. The loss allowance provision was determined as follows:

	December 31, 2024		
	Gross carrying amount	**Weighted-average expected credit loss rate**	**Loss allowance provision**
Current	$ 754,486	0.04 %	302
1 to 30 days past due	20,495	1.09 %	223
61 to 90 days past due	241	39.14 %	95
More than 90 days past due	3,526	100.00 %	3,526
	$ 778,748		**4,146**

	December 31, 2023		
	Gross carrying amount	**Weighted-average expected credit loss rate**	**Loss allowance provision**
Current	$ 654,866	0.35 %	2,279
1 to 30 days past due	18,541	2.11 %	391
31 to 60 days past due	2,629	18.38 %	483
61 to 90 days past due	4,995	64.08 %	3,201
More than 90 days past due	17,868	100.00 %	17,868
	$ 698,899		**24,222**

There was no material difference between the Company's allowance loss and expected credit loss at the reporting date.

The movements in the Company's notes and accounts receivable allowance losses were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	**2023**
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 24,291	88,464
Impairment losses reversed	(6,978)	(64,173)
Reclassification (Note)	(12,963)	-
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ 4,350**	**24,291**

(Note): The Company reclassified the receivables of $12,963 from its customer, TA HSIANG CONTAINERS IND. CO., LTD., as other receivables and fully recognized impairment losses.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the notes and accounts receivable were not discounted and pledged. For other credit risk, please refer to note 6(s).

SESODA CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

(d) Inventories

		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Merchandise	$	119,521	138,125
Finished goods		137,325	111,924
Raw materials		227,153	177,883
Fuel		3,456	4,489
Supplies		14,786	16,686
	$	**502,241**	**449,107**

Except for operating costs arising from the ordinary sale of inventories, other gains or losses directly recorded under operating cost were as follows:

		2024	2023
Unallocated overheads	$	6,147	30,407
Gains valuation of inventories (Note)		(16,289)	(143,310)
Gains on inventories count		(3,756)	(10)
	$	**(13,898)**	**(112,913)**

(Note): The gains on valuation of inventories are due to sales of inventory that was previously written down.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the inventories were not pledged.

(e) Non-current assets held for sale

On March 25, 2024, the Company's Board of Directors resolved to dispose the entire shares of the Company in EAST TENDER OPTOELECTRONICS CORPORATION (EOC), wherein the relevant sales procedures have already been initiated. The above equity-accounted investees were classified as non-current assets held-for-sale. For the nine months ended December 31, 2024, a portion of the above shares were sold at the amount of $157,215 in cash, resulting in the gains on disposal and retained earnings of $77,141 and $326, respectively. As of December 31, 2024, with the remaining non-current assets held for sale and equity related to the non-current assets held for sale (recognized as accumulated unrealized other comprehensive income) of $124,712 and $327, respectively.

(f) Investments accounted for using the equity method

A summary of the Company's financial information for investments accounted for using the equity method (including prepayments for investments) at the reporting date was as follows:

		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Investments accounted for using equity method:			
Subsidiaries	$	5,129,827	4,599,580
Associates		-	258,978
Total	$	**5,129,827**	**4,858,558**

(Continued)

SESODA CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Credit balance of investments accounted for using equity method:		
Subsidiaries	$ 33,771	33,739

(i) Subsidiaries

Please refer to 2024 and 2023 consolidated financial statements.

(ii) Associates

Name of Associates	Main business	Main operating location	Proportion of shareholding and voting rights December 31, 2023
EOC	Manufacturing of DWDM filter components required for Optical communication	Yilan	34.89 %

	December 31, 2023
Fair value	$ 328,865

The financial information of EOC was as follows:

	December 31, 2023
Current assets	$ 252,156
Non-current assets	639,323
Current liabilities	(77,832)
Non-current liabilities	(109,854)
Net assets	$ 703,793
Net assets attributable to the Company	$ 245,553

	2023
Operating revenue	$ 108,363
Loss from continuing operations	$ (81,945)
Other comprehensive income	4,360
Total comprehensive loss	$ (77,585)
Comprehensive income attributable to the Company	$ (31,729)

SESODA CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

	2023
Share of net assets of associates as of January 1	$ 290,707
Comprehensive loss attributable to the Company	(31,729)
Share of net assets of associates as of December 31	**$ 258,978**

(iii) The Company did not provide any investment accounted for using the equity method as collateral.

(g) Property, plant and equipment

The cost, depreciation, and impairment of the property, plant and equipment of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Other facilities	Construnction in progress	Total
Cost:							
Balance on January 1, 2024	$ 1,204,924	808,180	1,767,658	16,352	261,234	252,226	4,310,574
Additions	-	822	4,418	-	78,024	198,888	282,152
Disposal	-	-	(230)	-	(107)	-	(337)
Reclassification (Note)	-	177,669	107,157	-	(52,156)	(281,404)	(48,734)
Balance on December 31, 2024	**$ 1,204,924**	**986,671**	**1,879,003**	**16,352**	**286,995**	**169,710**	**4,543,655**
Balance on January 1, 2023	$ 1,204,924	742,136	1,550,633	16,352	219,975	339,691	4,073,711
Additions	-	320	1,191	-	87,787	185,279	274,577
Disposal	-	-	(220)	-	(1,352)	-	(1,572)
Reclassification (Note)	-	65,724	216,054	-	(45,176)	(272,744)	(36,142)
Balance on December 31, 2023	**$ 1,204,924**	**808,180**	**1,767,658**	**16,352**	**261,234**	**252,226**	**4,310,574**
Depreciation and impairments loss:							
Balance on January 1, 2024	$ -	516,212	1,275,020	15,910	99,448	-	1,906,590
Depreciation	-	16,665	82,302	258	12,163	-	111,388
Disposal	-	-	(230)	-	(90)	-	(320)
Balance on December 31, 2024	**$ -**	**532,877**	**1,357,092**	**16,168**	**111,521**	**-**	**2,017,658**
Balance on January 1, 2023	$ -	499,697	1,208,675	15,549	89,828	-	1,813,749
Depreciation	-	16,515	66,565	361	10,972	-	94,413
Disposal	-	-	(220)	-	(1,352)	-	(1,572)
Balance on December 31, 2023	**$ -**	**516,212**	**1,275,020**	**15,910**	**99,448**	**-**	**1,906,590**
Carrying amounts:							
Balance on December 31, 2024	**$ 1,204,924**	**453,794**	**521,911**	**184**	**175,474**	**169,710**	**2,525,997**
Balance on January 1, 2023	**$ 1,204,924**	**242,439**	**341,958**	**803**	**130,147**	**339,691**	**2,259,962**
Balance on December 31, 2023	**$ 1,204,924**	**291,968**	**492,638**	**442**	**161,786**	**252,226**	**2,403,984**

(Note): Transfer from construction in progress and transfer to expense.

SESODA CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

(i) Pledged information

Please refer to note 8 for the pledged and collateral information of the property, plant and equipment.

(ii) For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the capitalized interest expenses amounted to $4,965 and $4,192, with interest rates of 1.80%~2.04% and 1.80%~1.92%, respectively.

(h) Right-of-use assets

The Company leases buildings and transportation equipment. The movements in right-of-use assets were as follows:

	Buildings	Transportation equipment	Total
Cost:			
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 543	12,645	13,188
Additions	543	5,359	5,902
Disposal	(543)	(4,053)	(4,596)
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ 543**	**13,951**	**14,494**
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 546	13,367	13,913
Additions	543	1,770	2,313
Disposal	(546)	(2,492)	(3,038)
Balance at December 31, 2023	**$ 543**	**12,645**	**13,188**
Accumulated depreciation:			
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 407	9,606	10,013
Depreciation	543	4,461	5,004
Disposal	(543)	(4,053)	(4,596)
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ 407**	**10,014**	**10,421**
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 409	6,224	6,633
Depreciation	544	5,251	5,795
Disposal	(546)	(1,869)	(2,415)
Balance at January 1, 2023	**$ 407**	**9,606**	**10,013**
Carrying amounts:			
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ 136**	**3,937**	**4,073**
Balance at January 1, 2023	**$ 137**	**7,143**	**7,280**
Balance at December 31, 2023	**$ 136**	**3,039**	**3,175**

The Company leases the building as a storefront and parking space. The lease period is usually one year; the lease period of the leased transportation equipment is usually one to three years.

SESODA CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

(i) Short-term and long-term borrowings

(i) The short-term borrowings were summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2024			
	Currency	Interest rate	Maturity date	Amount
Secured bank loans	NTD	0.50%~2.00%	2025/1/3~2025/6/18	$ 284,997
Unsecured bank loans	NTD	1.77%~2.27%	2025/1/24~2025/8/26	749,814
				1,034,811
Unused credit line (including short-term and long-term borrowings)				**$ 1,294,000**

	December 31, 2023			
	Currency	Interest rate	Maturity date	Amount
Secured bank loans	NTD	1.58%~2.11%	2024/1/11~2024/7/4	**$ 1,150,000**
Unused credit line (including short-term and long-term borrowings)				**$ 1,430,000**

(ii) The long-term borrowings were summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2024			
	Currency	Interest rate	Maturity year	Amount
Secured bank loans	NTD	2.22%~2.26%	2025~2028	$ 956,354
Less: current portion				168,750
Total				**$ 787,604**

	December 31, 2023			
	Currency	Interest rate	Maturity year	Amount
Secured bank loans	NTD	2.10%~2.14%	2024~2028	$ 735,000
Less: current portion				43,646
Total				**$ 691,354**

(iii) Government low-interest loan:

In 2024, the Company obtained a one-year low-interest loan of $135,000 from the government subsidy. The loan was recognized and measured based on the market interest rate. The difference between the loan and the actual repayment preferential interest rate was recognized as deferred income of $189 based on the government subsidy and recorded under other current liabilities.

(iv) For the collateral for short-term and long-term borrowings, please refer to note 8.

(j) Short-term notes and bills payable

	December 31, 2024		
Item	**Guarantee or acceptance institution**	**Rang of interest rate**	**Amount**
Short-term notes and bills payable		-	$ -
Less: Discount			-
Total			**$ -**
Unused credit line			**$ 200,000**

SESODA CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

Item	Guarantee or acceptance institution	Rang of interest rate	Amount
	December 31, 2023		
Short-term notes and bills payable	MEGA BILLS HSINCHU BRANCH	1.75 %	$ 200,000
Less: Discount			(173)
Total			**$ 199,827**
Unused credit line			**$ -**

The short-term nots and bills payable were not provided assets for collateral

(k) Lease liabilities

The carrying amounts of lease liabilities were as follow:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Current	**$ 3,185**	**2,605**
Non-current	**$ 921**	**593**

For the liquidity analysis, please refer to note 6(s).

The amounts recognized in profit or loss were as follows:

	2024	2023
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	**$ 88**	**66**
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets	**$ 3,556**	**9,096**

The amounts recognized in the statement of cash flows were as follows:

	2024	2023
Total cash outflow for leases	**$ 8,638**	**14,962**

(l) Employee benefits

(i) Defined benefit plans

Reconciliations of defined benefit obligation at present value and plan asset at fair value were as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Present value of the defined benefit obligations	$ 78,726	104,749
Fair value of plan assets	(145,754)	(151,690)
Net defined benefit assets	**$ (67,028)**	**(46,941)**

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Notes to the Financial Statements

The Company makes defined benefit plan contributions to the pension fund account with Bank of Taiwan that provides pensions for employees upon retirement. Plans (covered by the Labor Standards Law) entitle a retired employee to receive retirement benefits based on years of service and average monthly salary for the six months prior to retirement.

1) Composition of plan assets

The Company allocates pension funds in accordance with the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund, and such funds are managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor. With regard to the utilization of the funds, minimum earnings shall be no less than the earnings attainable from two-year time deposits with interest rates offered by local banks.

The Company's Bank of Taiwan labor pension reserve account balance amounted to $145,754 as of December 31, 2024. For information on the utilization of the labor pension fund assets, including the asset allocation and yield of the fund, please refer to the website of the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor.

2) Movements in present value of the defined benefit obligation

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligations were as follows:

		2024	2023
Defined benefit obligations at January 1	$	104,749	114,187
Current service costs and interest cost		1,344	1,718
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit asset:			
－Actuarial gains or losses arising from financial assumption		(4,724)	792
Benefits paid		(22,643)	(11,948)
Defined benefit obligations at December 31	**$**	**78,726**	**104,749**

3) The movements in fair value of the defined benefit plan assets

Movements in the fair value of the plan assets were as follows:

		2024	2023
Fair value of plan assets at January 1	$	151,690	156,090
Interest revenue		2,016	2,324
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit asset:			
－Actuarial gains or losses arising from financial assumption		13,581	1,022
Amounts contributed to plan		1,110	4,202
Benefits paid		(22,643)	(11,948)
Fair value of plan assets at December 31	**$**	**145,754**	**151,690**

(Continued)

SESODA CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

4) Expenses recognized in profit or loss

The expenses recognized in profit or losses were as follows:

		2024	2023
Current service costs	$	-	54
Net interest expense of net defined benefit assets		(672)	(660)
	$	**(672)**	**(606)**

		2024	2023
Operating cost	$	(588)	(538)
Operating expenses		(84)	(68)
	$	**(672)**	**(606)**

5) The remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities (assets) recognized in other comprehensive income

The remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities (assets) recognized in other comprehensive income were as follows:

		2024	2023
Balance at the beginning	$	1,779	1,549
Recognized in the current period		18,305	230
Balance at the beginning	**$**	**20,084**	**1,779**

6) Actuarial assumptions

The principal actuarial assumptions were as follows:

	2024.12.31	2023.12.31
Discount rate	1.750 %	1.375 %
Future salary increasing rate	3.000 %	3.000 %

The Company expects to make contributions of $444 to the defined benefit plans in the next year starting from December 31, 2024.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plans is 6.23 years.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

7) Sensitivity analysis

The changes in main actuarial assumptions might have an impact on the present value of the defined benefit obligation as follows:

	Influences on defined benefit obligations	
	Increased	**Decreased**
December 31, 2024		
Discount rate decrease (increase) 0.25%	$ 874	(857)
Future salary increasing rate increase (decrease) 0.25%	830	(818)
December 31, 2023		
Discount rate decrease (increase) 0.25%	1,177	(1,152)
Future salary increasing rate increase (decrease) 0.25%	1,117	(1,099)

There is no change in other assumptions when performing the above-mentioned sensitivity analysis. In practice, assumptions may be interactive with each other. The method used on sensitivity analysis is consistent with the calculation on the net pension liabilities.

There is no change in the method and assumptions used in the preparation of sensitivity analysis for 2024 and 2023.

(ii) Defined contribution plans

The Company set aside 6% of the contribution rate of the employee's monthly wages to the Labor Pension personal account of the Bureau of Labor Insurance in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Pension Act. The Company set aside a fixed amount to the Bureau of Labor Insurance without the payment of additional legal or constructive obligations.

The pension costs incurred from the contributions to the Bureau of the Labor Insurance amounted for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were as follow:

	2024	**2023**
Operating cost	$ 3,136	2,999
Operating expense	2,269	2,157
Total	**$ 5,405**	**5,156**

(iii) Others

The Company paid and recognized the severance pay for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 as follow:

	2024	**2023**
Operating cost	$ 518	247
Operating expense	117	7
Total	**$ 635**	**254**

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Notes to the Financial Statements

(m) Income taxes

(i) Income tax expense

The amounts of income tax for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

		2024	2023
Current tax expense			
Current period	$	247,828	5,181
Adjustment for prior periods		(2,487)	(3,344)
		245,341	1,837
Deferred tax expense			
Origination and reversal of temporary differences		45,087	39,828
Income tax expense from continuing operations	**$**	**290,428**	**41,665**

The amounts of income tax recognized in other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

		2024	2023
Remeasurement from defined benefit plans	**$**	**3,661**	**46**

Reconciliations of income tax expenses and profit before tax for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

		2024	2023
Profit before tax	**$**	**1,264,998**	**13,207**
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	$	253,000	2,641
The income tax effects on permanent difference		1,435	7,275
Change in unrecognized temporary differences		38,480	-
Additional tax on undistributed earnings		-	35,093
Adjustment for prior periods		(2,487)	(3,344)
	$	**290,428**	**41,665**

(ii) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

1) Unrecognized deferred tax liabilities

The Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024 and 2023. Also, management considers it probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Hence, such temporary differences are not recognized under deferred tax liabilities. Details are as follows:

		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Aggregate amount of temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries	**$**	**485,830**	**455,012**

(Continued)

SESODA CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

2) Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred Tax Assets:

	Refund liability	Unrealized exchange loss	Loss on valuation of inventories	Expected credit loss	Total
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 84	1,276	4,114	2,566	8,040
Recognized in profit or loss	(84)	(1,276)	(3,268)	(661)	(5,289)
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ -**	**-**	**846**	**1,905**	**2,751**
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 84	-	32,776	15,012	47,872
Recognized in profit or loss	-	1,276	(28,662)	(12,446)	(39,832)
Balance at December 31, 2023	**$ 84**	**1,276**	**4,114**	**2,566**	**8,040**

Deferred Tax Liability:

	Land value increment tax	Investment income under equity method	Unrealized exchange gain	Defined benefit plans	Total
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 166,884	568,137	-	9,381	744,402
Recognized in profit or loss	-	38,480	954	364	39,798
Recognized in other comprehensive income	-	-	-	3,661	3,661
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ 166,884**	**606,617**	**954**	**13,406**	**787,861**
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 166,884	568,137	966	8,373	744,360
Recognized in profit or loss	-	-	(966)	962	(4)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	-	-	-	46	46
Balance at December 31, 2023	**$ 166,884**	**568,137**	**-**	**9,381**	**744,402**

(iii) Assessment

The Company's income tax returns for all years through 2022 were assessed by the tax authorities.

(n) Capital and other equity

(i) Ordinary shares

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the total value of authorized ordinary shares was $3,000,000, with a par value of NTD10 per share. The Company has issued 249,002 thousand ordinary shares, all of which have been paid up.

SESODA CORPORATION

Notes to the Financial Statements

(ii) Capital surplus

The details of capital surplus were as follows:

		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
The subsidiaries acquired cash dividend from the Company	$	4,079	4,079
Gain on the subsidiaries sale of the Company's stock		2,379	2,379
Increase through changes in ownership interests in associates		46,683	91,152
Donation from shareholders		6,029	7,754
	$	**59,170**	**105,364**

In accordance with Company Act, realized capital reserves can only be reclassified as share capital or be distributed as cash dividends after offsetting against losses. The aforementioned capital reserves include share premiums and donation gains. In accordance with the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers, the actual amount of capital reserves to be reclassified under share capital shall not exceed 10% of the actual share capital amount.

(iii) Retained earnings

The Company's Article of Incorporation stipulates that the Company's net earnings should first be used to offset the prior years' deficits, if any, after paying any income taxes, of the remaining balance 10% is to be appropriated as legal reserve until the accumulated legal reserve equals the Company's capital; a special reserve should also be set aside in accordance with the relevant regulations or as requested by the authorities. Any balance left over and the beginning balance of retaining earnings shall be distributed by way of cash or stock dividends; and the ratio for all dividends shall exceed 1% of the remaining earnings. The Company's appropriations of earnings are decided in the meeting of the Board of Directors and are presented for approval in the Company's shareholders' meeting.

However, dividends issued in cash may be approved by the Board of Directors with more than two thirds of the directors' attendance, and resolved by more than half of the directors; thereafter, reported in the shareholders' meeting.

In response to the Company's long-term development needs, the Company's capital structure and long-term financial planning were taken into consideration. Therefore, the Company formulated its dividend policy based on its operating performance and principle of balanced dividend payments. Furthermore, the proportion of cash dividend payment shall be no less than 20% of the current year's dividend, which should all be distributed in cash.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

1) Legal reserve

When a company incurs no loss, it may, pursuant to a resolution by a shareholders' meeting, distribute its legal reserve by issuing new shares or by distributing cash, and only the portion of legal reserve which exceeds 25% of capital may be distributed.

2) Special reserve

The Company applied for exemptions granted under IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards endorsed by the FSC. Upon the Company’s initial adoption of the above standards, its unrealized revaluation increments and cumulative translation adjustments under shareholders' equity had been reclassified to retained earnings at the adoption date. In accordance with Ruling No. 1010012865 issued by the FSC on April 6, 2012, an increase in retained earnings, due to the first-time adoption of the IFRSs endorsed by the FSC, shall be reclassified as a special reserve during earnings distribution. However, when the adjusted retained earnings, due to the first-time adoption of the IFRSs endorsed by the FSC, are insufficient for the appropriation of special reserve at the transition date, the Company may appropriate a special reserve equals the amount of increase in retained earnings. Upon the use, disposal, or reclassification of its related assets, the Company may reverse the special reserve proportionately. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the special reserve were both $131,650.

(iv) Earnings distribution

The appropriations of earning for 2023 had been approved in Board of Directors' and shareholders' meetings held on March 11, 2024. The appropriations of earning for 2022 had been approved in Board of Directors' meetings held on March 27, 2023. The relevant dividend distributions to shareholders were as follows:

	2023		2022	
	Amount per share (NTD)	**Total amount**	**Amount per share (NTD)**	**Total amount**
Dividends distributed to ordinary shareholders:				
Cash	$ 1.50	**373,502**	3.00	**747,005**

On March 14, 2025, the Company's Board of Directors' meeting resolved to appropriate the 2024 earnings. The earnings were appropriated as follows:

	2024	
	Amount per share (NTD)	**Total amount**
Dividends distributed to ordinary shareholders:		
Cash	$ 2.00	**498,003**

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Notes to the Financial Statements

(v) Other equity interests, net of tax

	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ 92,933	(191,191)	(98,258)
Exchange differences on foreign operations	312,449	-	312,449
Unrealized gains or losses from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	4,663	4,663
Disposal of non-current assets held for sale	-	(326)	(326)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	**$ 405,382**	**(186,854)**	**218,528**

	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2023	$ 84,420	(192,039)	(107,619)
Exchange differences on foreign operations	8,513	-	8,513
Unrealized gains or losses from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	848	848
Balance as of December 31, 2023	**$ 92,933**	**(191,191)**	**(98,258)**

(o) Earnings (losses) per share

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company's earnings (losses) per share were calculated as follows:

(i) Basic earnings (losses) per share

	2024	2023
Profit (loss) belonging to common shareholders	**$ 974,570**	**(28,458)**
Weighted average number of outstanding shares of common stock (in thousand shares)	**249,002**	**249,002**
Basic earnings (losses) per share (in NTD)	**$ 3.91**	**(0.11)**

(Continued)

SESODA CORPORATION
Notes to the Financial Statements

(ii) Diluted earnings (losses) per share

	2024	2023
Profit (loss) belonging to common shareholders	$ 974,570	(28,458)
Weighted average number of outstanding shares of common stock (in thousand shares)	249,002	249,002
Effect on potentially dilutive common stock-employee remuneration (in thousand shares) (Note)	2,239	-
Weighted average number of common stock (diluted) (in thousand shares)	251,241	249,002
Diluted earnings (losses) per share (in NTD)	$ 3.88	(0.11)

(Note): The employee remuneration that was not included in the weighted average number of diluted common stock of 616 thousand shares in 2023, which did not need to be included because it has an anti-dilution effect.

(p) Revenue from contracts with customers

	2024	2023
Primary geographical markets:		
Taiwan	$ 1,731,123	1,583,061
Pakistan	488,730	451,081
Japan	466,774	576,823
India	319,037	225,753
Australia	247,292	160,620
Peru	242,483	88,004
Other countries	894,105	989,272
Total	$ 4,389,544	4,074,614

The Company was engaged in the sales of chemical products.

(q) Remuneration to employees and directors

In accordance with the articles of incorporation, the Company should contribute 1.2% of special bonus, 4.8% of employee remuneration, and less than 2.5% of directors' remuneration when there is profit for the year. However, if the Company has accumulated deficit, the profit should be reserved to offset the deficit.

	2024	2023
Employee remuneration	$ 66,361	693
Special bonus	16,590	173
Directors renunciation	34,563	361
Total	$ 117,514	1,227

(Continued)

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The estimated amounts mentioned above were calculated based on the net profit before tax, excluding the employees' remuneration, special bonus and directors' remuneration of each period, multiplied by the percentage of employees' remuneration, special bonus and directors' remuneration as specified in the Company's articles. These remunerations and bonuses were expensed under operating expenses for each period.

There was no difference between the actual distributed amounts as determined by the Board of Directors. Related information would be available at the Market Observation Post System website.

(r) Non operating income and expenses

(i) Interest income

	2024	2023
Interest income from bank deposits	**$ 65,015**	**21,721**

(ii) Other income

	2024	2023
Rental income	**$ 350**	**365**

(iii) Other gains and losses

	2024	2023
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	$ 93,801	(32,491)
Gains on disposals of non-current assets held for sale	77,141	-
Losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment	(17)	-
Revenue from endorsement guarantee	8,610	9,605
Others	20,548	12,800
Total	**$ 200,083**	**(10,086)**

(iv) Finance costs

	2024	2023
Interest expenses – bank loan	$ (38,855)	(27,125)
Interest expenses – lease liabilities	(88)	(66)
Total	**$ (38,943)**	**(27,191)**

(s) Financial instruments

(i) Credit risk

1) Credit risk exposure

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum amount exposed to credit risk.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

2) Concentration of credit risk

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, there were 36% and 24% of the Company's account receivable balance were both composed of 3 customers, respectively. In order to reduce the credit risk of accounts receivable, the Company continuously evaluated the financial position of customers, regularly assessed the possibility of collection of accounts receivables and recognized allowance losses. The impairment loss was within the manager's expectations.

3) Receivables securities

For credit risk exposure of notes and accounts receivable, please refer to note 6(c).

All of these financial assets are considered to have low risk, and thus, the impairment provision recognized during the period was limited to 12 months expected credit losses. Regarding how the financial instruments are considered to have low credit risk, please refer to note 4(f).

(ii) Liquidity risk

The following table shows the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments.

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Within 1 year	1-2 year	2-5 year	Over 5 years
December 31, 2024						
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Short-term borrowings	$ 1,034,811	1,041,938	1,041,938	-	-	-
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	956,354	1,012,339	189,288	185,478	637,573	-
Accounts payable	282,414	282,414	282,414	-	-	-
Other payables	382,967	382,967	382,967	-	-	-
Other payables to related parties	5,004	5,004	5,004	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	4,106	4,156	3,229	927	-	-
Guarantee deposits received	80	80	-	80	-	-
	$ 2,665,736	**2,728,898**	**1,904,840**	**186,485**	**637,573**	**-**
December 31, 2023						
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Short-term borrowings	$ 1,150,000	1,154,374	1,154,374	-	-	-
Short-term notes and bills payable	199,827	200,000	200,000	-	-	-
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	735,000	779,367	58,733	181,564	539,070	-
Accounts payable	296,231	296,231	296,231	-	-	-
Other payables	193,713	193,713	193,713	-	-	-
Other payables to related parties	4,645	4,645	4,645	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	3,198	3,215	2,621	594	-	-
	$ 2,582,614	**2,631,545**	**1,910,317**	**182,158**	**539,070**	**-**

The Company does not expect the cash flows included in the maturity analysis to occur significantly earlier or at significantly different amounts.

(Continued)

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Notes to the Financial Statements

(iii) Currency risk

1) Exposure to foreign currency risk

The Company's significant exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows:

		December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
		Foreign currency (thousand dollars)	Exchange rate	NTD	Foreign currency (thousand dollars)	Exchange rate	NTD
Financial assets							
Monetary items							
USD	$	60,412	32.79	1,980,909	45,205	30.71	1,388,246
Non-monetary items							
CNY		30,000	4.48	134,400	30,000	4.33	129,900
Financial liabilities							
Monetary items							
USD		4,175	32.79	136,898	8,000	30.71	245,680

2) Sensitivity analysis

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk arises from the translation of the foreign currency exchange gains and losses on cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable that are denominated in foreign currency. A depreciation (appreciation) 1 % of NTD against the USD for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 would have increased (decreased) the net profit before tax by $18,440 and $11,426, respectively. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

The information on foreign exchange gains or losses on monetary items is disclosed by total amount. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, foreign exchange gains (losses) (including realized and unrealized portions) amounted to $93,801 and $(32,491), respectively.

(iv) Interest rate risk

Please refer to the attached note for the liquidity risk and the Company's interest rate exposure to its financial assets and liabilities.

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the exposure to the interest rate risk of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments on the reporting date. Regarding assets with variable interest rates, the analysis is based on the assumption that the amount of assets outstanding at the reporting date was outstanding throughout the year. The rate of change is expressed as the interest rate increases or decreases by 1% when reporting to management internally, which also represents the Company management's assessment of the reasonably possible interest rate change.

If the interest rate increases (decreases) by 1%, the Company's net profit before tax would have decreased (increased) by $19,912 and $18,850 for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, all other variable factors that remain constant. This is mainly due to the Company's borrowing in floating rates.

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(v) Other market price risk

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the sensitivity analyses for the changes in the securities price at the reporting date were performed using the same basis for the profit and loss as illustrated below:

	2024		2023	
Prices of securities at the reporting date	**Other comprehensive income before tax**	**Income before tax**	**Other comprehensive income before tax**	**Income before tax**
Increasing 1%	$ 893	-	772	-
Decreasing 1%	$ (893)	-	(772)	-

(vi) Fair value of financial instruments

1) Categories and fair value of financial instruments

Except for the followings, carrying amount of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are valuated approximately to their fair value, and are not based on observable market data and the value measurements which are not reliable. No additional fair value disclosure is required in accordance with the regulations.

	December 31, 2024				
		Fair Value			
	Book Value	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Foreign unlisted companies' stocks	$ 89,301	-	-	89,301	89,301

	December 31, 2023				
		Fair Value			
	Book Value	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Foreign unlisted companies' stocks	$ 77,217	-	-	77,217	77,217

2) Valuation techniques for financial instruments measured at fair value

Non-derivative financial instruments

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in an active market is based on the quoted market prices. The quotation, which is published by the main exchange center or that which was deemed to be a public bond by the Treasury Bureau of Central Bank, is included in the fair value of the listed securities instruments and the debt instruments in active markets with open bid.

A financial instrument is regarded as the quoted price in an active market if the quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency; and if those prices represent the actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm’s length basis.

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Except for the above-mentioned financial instruments traded in an active market, the fair value is based on the valuation techniques or the quotation from the counterparty. The fair value refers to the current fair value of the other financial instruments with similar conditions and characteristics, using a discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation techniques, such as calculations of using models (for example, applicable yield curve from Taipei Exchange, or average quoted price on interest rate of commercial paper from Reuters), based on the information acquired from the market at the balance sheet date.

When the financial instrument of the Company is not traded in an active market, its fair value is determined as follows:

· Unquoted equity instruments: The fair value is determined based on the ratio of the quoted market price of the comparative listed company and its book value per share. Also, the fair value is discounted for its lack of liquidity in the market.

3) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair values

	Fair value through other comprehensive income
	Unquoted equity instrument
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ 77,217
Total gains and losses recognized:	
In other comprehensive income	12,084
Balance as of December 31, 2024	**$ 89,301**
Balance as of January 1, 2023	$ 77,764
Total gains and losses recognized:	
In other comprehensive income	(547)
Balance as of December 31, 2023	**$ 77,217**

4) Quantified information on significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) used in fair value measurement

The Company's financial instruments that use Level 3 inputs to measure fair value were “financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income – equity investments”.

Most of the Company's financial instruments that use level 3 inputs to measure fair value have multiple significant unobservable inputs. There is no correlation existence among the significant unobservable inputs of equity investments that have no active markets because they were independent of each other.

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Quantified information of significant unobservable inputs was as follows:

Item	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income equity investments without an active market	Comparable listed companies approach	·PB ratio (as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 was 0.6~1.3 and 0.4~1.3, respectively) ·Market liquidity discount rate (as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 was both 40%)	·The higher the PB ratio, the higher the fair value ·The higher the market liquidity discount rate, the lower the fair value

5) Sensitivity analysis of reasonably possible alternative assumptions for fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

The fair value measurements of the Company's financial instruments are reasonable. However, changes in the use of valuation models or valuation variables may affect the estimations. For fair value measurements in Level 3, changing one or more of the assumptions would have the following effect on other comprehensive income:

	Inputs	Increase or decrease	Effects on changes in fair value on other comprehensive income: Favorable	Unfavorable
December 31, 2024				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	PB ratio	10 %	$ 8,930	(8,930)
December 31, 2023				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	PB ratio	10 %	$ 7,722	(7,722)

The favorable and unfavorable effects represent the changes in fair value, and fair value is based on a variety of unobservable inputs calculated using a valuation technique. The analysis above only reflects the effects of changes in a single input, and it does not include the inter relationships with another input.

(t) Financial risk management

(i) Overview

The Company has exposures to the following risks from its financial instruments:

1) credit risk

2) liquidity risk

3) market risk

The following likewise discusses the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing the above-mentioned risks. For more disclosures about the quantitative effects of these risk exposures, please refer to the respective notes in the accompanying financial statements.

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(ii) Structure of risk management

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Board of Directors oversees how the supervision of the management is in compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures. It also reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Board of Directors is assisted in its oversight role by an internal auditor. An internal auditor undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Board of Directors.

(iii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investments.

1) Notes and accounts receivable and other receivables

The credit risk exposure of the Company is mainly affected by the individual conditions of each customer.

The management also considers the statistical data of the Company's customer, including the default risk of the customer's industry and country, which may have an impact on credit risk.

There was significant concentration of trading partners of the Company's notes and accounts receivable on December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, please refer to the note 6(s).

The Company has established a credit policy. According to this policy, the Company must analyze the credit rating of each new customer individually before granting standard payment and shipping conditions and terms. If the Company can obtain an external rating and in some other cases, the bank's notes will be reviewed. The credit limit, which is regularly reviewed, is established based on individual customers and need to be approved by the Board of Directors.

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The Company monitors the credit risk of its customers according to their credit characteristics, including whether they are distributors or end users; location, industry, age, expiration date, and previous financial difficulties. The main target of the Company's notes, accounts receivable and other receivables is the Company's dealer customers. Customers who are assessed as high-risk are included in the restricted customer list and monitored by the authorized supervisor. Future sales with these customers must be based on advance receipts.

The Company regularly evaluates the losses incurred in bills, accounts receivable and other receivables. The Company has set up an allowance and impairment loss account to reflect the estimation of the losses incurred in the bills, accounts receivable and other receivables. The main components of the allowance account include specific losses with individual customers and loss estimates measured by expected credit losses during the lifetime.

2) Investments

The exposure to credit risk for the bank deposits and other financial instruments is measured and monitored by the Company's finance department. The Company only deals with banks, other external parties, corporate organizations, government agencies and financial institutions with good credit rating. The Company expects the counterparties above to meet their obligations; hence, there is no significant credit risk arising from these counterparties.

3) Guarantees

The Company's policy is to provide financial guarantees only to subsidiaries. Please refer to note 7 for related information.

(iv) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or other financial assets. The Company's approach to manage liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it always has sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company calculates its cost of products and services by using the activity-based costing, which assists in monitoring its cash flow requirements and optimizing its cash return on investments. Generally, the Company ensures that it maintains sufficient cash to meet expected operational expenses within 60 days.

(v) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates, and equity prices, that will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

The financial assets of the Company with fair value risk of interest rate changes are bank deposits; financial liabilities are long-term and short-term borrowings. The impact of changes in interest rates on the fair value of the relevant financial assets and liabilities is not significant.

(u) Capital management

The Company's policy is to keep a strong capital base in order to maintain its investors, creditors and market confidence, and to sustain future development of its business. Equity consists of common stock, capital surplus, retained earnings and other equity interest of the Company. The Board of Directors monitors the return on its capital as well as the level of dividends to its shareholders.

The Company's debt-to-equity ratio at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Total liabilities	$ 3,722,722	3,394,909
Less: cash and cash equivalents	1,564,722	1,102,145
Net debt	**$ 2,158,000**	**2,292,764**
Total equity	**$ 7,253,189**	**6,366,559**
Debt-to-equity ratio	**29.75 %**	**36.01 %**

The decrease in debt-to-equity ratio as of 2024 December 31, is mainly due to the growth in profits during the year.

(v) Financing activities not affecting current cash flow

Reconciliations of liabilities arising from financing activities for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

			Non-cash changes				
	January 1, 2024	**Cash flows**	**Foreign exchange movement**	**Acquisition**	**Changes in lease payments**	**Other**	**December 31, 2024**
Long-term borrowing (including current portion)	$ 735,000	221,354	-	-	-	-	956,354
Short-term borrowing	1,150,000	(115,000)	-	-	-	(189)	1,034,811
Short-term notes and bills payable	199,827	(200,000)	-	-	-	173	-
Lease liabilities	3,198	(4,994)	-	5,902	-	-	4,106
Total liabilities from financing activities	**$ 2,088,025**	**(98,640)**	**-**	**5,902**	**-**	**(16)**	**1,995,271**

			Non-cash changes				
	January 1, 2023	**Cash flows**	**Foreign exchange movement**	**Acquisition**	**Changes in lease payments**		**December 31, 2023**
Long-term borrowing (including current portion)	$ -	735,000	-	-	-	-	735,000
Short-term borrowing	1,250,000	(100,000)	-	-	-	-	1,150,000
Short-term notes and bills payable	-	200,000	-	-	-	(173)	199,827
Lease liabilities	7,310	(5,800)	-	2,313	(625)	-	3,198
Total liabilities from financing activities	**$ 1,257,310**	**829,200**	**-**	**2,313**	**(625)**	**(173)**	**2,088,025**

(Continued)

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Notes to the Financial Statements

(7) Related-party transactions:

(a) Names and relationship with related parties

The followings are entities that have transactions with the Company during the periods covered in the financial statements and the Company's subsidiaries.

Name of related party	Relationship with the Company
Sesoda Steamship Corporation (SSC)	Subsidiary
YUKARI GROUP CO., LTD.	Subsidiary
E-TEQ VENTURE CO., LTD.	Subsidiary
SE Bulker Corporation (SEBC)	Subsidiary
SE Marine Corporation (SEMC)	Subsidiary
SE Carrier Corporation (SECC)	Subsidiary
Zai Feng Auto Transportation Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
SE Delta Corporation (SEDC)	Subsidiary
SE Evermore Corporation (SEEC)	Subsidiary
SE Fortune Corporation (SEFC)	Subsidiary
SE Glory Corporation (SEGC)	Subsidiary
SE Peace Corporation (SEPC)	Subsidiary
SE Royal Corporation (SERC)	Subsidiary
SE Victory Corporation (SEVC)	Subsidiary
YUN SHENG INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	Subsidiary

(b) Significant transactions with related parties

(i) Shipping expenses

	2024	2023
Subsidiaries	$ 19,072	14,440

(ii) Guarantees

The Company had provided a guarantee for loans as follow:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Subsidiaries	$ 3,606,801	4,118,307

The Company charges 0.25%～0.50% guarantee fee to its subsidiaries, where the guarantee revenues amounted to $8,610 and $9,605 for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

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(iii) Payables to related parties

Account	Relationship	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Other payables to related parties	Subsidiaries	$ **5,004**	**4,645**

(iv) Receivables from related parties

Account	Relationship	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Other receivables from related parties	Subsidiaries	$ **16,104**	**16,060**

(c) Key management personnel compensation comprised:

	2024	2023
Short-term employee benefits	$ 102,337	42,857
Post-employment benefits	1,544	1,339
	$ **103,881**	**44,196**

(8) Pledged assets:

Pledged assets	Object	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Property, plant and equipment			
－Land	Guarantees for long-term and short-term borrowing	$ 678,305	678,305
－Buildings	Guarantees for long-term and short-term borrowing	50,474	55,092
		$ **728,779**	**733,397**

(9) Significant commitments and contingencies:

The Company entered into contracts with domestic and foreign vendors to purchase property, plant and equipment as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Total contract amounts	$ **324,183**	**297,877**
Cumulative payments	$ **283,464**	**143,876**

(10) Losses Due to Major Disasters: None.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

(11) Subsequent Events:

(a) Please refer to note 6(n) for the Company's 2024 earnings distribution plan.

(b) SEAC, a sub-subsidiary of the Company, due to the aging of the vessel and to avoid potential future maintenance costs and operational risks, the Company's Board of Directors resolved to dispose of its m.v. Achilles Bulker bulk carrier on February 25, 2025.

(12) Other:

A summary of employee benefits, depreciation, and amortization, by function, is as follows:

By funtion / By item	2024			2023		
	Operating cost	Operating expense	Total	Operating cost	Operating expense	Total
Employee benefits						
Salary	94,235	138,998	233,233	94,364	53,812	148,176
Labor and health insurance	9,764	5,250	15,014	10,071	6,465	16,536
Pension	3,066	2,302	5,368	2,708	2,096	4,804
Remuneration of directors	-	57,989	57,989	-	22,126	22,126
Others	7,496	4,085	11,581	6,790	2,705	9,495
Depreciation	99,523	16,869	116,392	82,892	17,316	100,208
Depletion	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortization	-	-	-	-	-	-

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the additional information for employee numbers and employee benefits was as follows:

	2024	2023
Employee numbers	191	198
Directors numbers without serving concurrently as employee	6	6
Average employee benefits	$ 1,434	932
Average employee salaries	$ 1,261	772
Average adjustment rate of employee salaries	63.39 %	
Remuneration received by supervisors	$ -	-

The Company's salary and remuneration policy (including directors, managers and employees) is as follows:

(i) Remuneration to directors and managers is determined by the Remuneration Committee based on their participation and contribution to the Company's operations, and also with reference to the level of the industry.

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(ii) For employee remuneration, the market competitive salary levels, reference to the same industry, the Company's overall operating performance, individual performance, and comprehensive contribution considerations are used as a bases for payment principal; and the basic salary of employees depends on their position, responsibility, and competitiveness of their position in the same industry; also, their year-end bonus is distributed based on each year's operating performance, employee contribution, and achievement of their department goal. Furthermore, the employee benefits must first comply with the applicable laws, followed by the regulation requirements of the employees.

(13) Other disclosures:

(a) Information on significant transactions:None

The following were the information on significant transactions required by the Regulations for the Company for the year ended December 31, 2024:

(i) Loans to other parties: None.

(ii) Guarantees and endorsements for other parties: Please refer to schedule A.

(iii) Securities held as of December 31, 2024 (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Please refer to schedule B.

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

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

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

(vii) Related-party transactions for purchases and sales with amounts exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None.

(viii) Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20% of the capital stock: None.

(ix) Trading in derivative instruments: None.

(b) Information on investees: Please refer to schedule C.

(c) Information on investment in mainland China:

(i) The names of investees in Mainland China, the main businesses and products, and other information: None.

(ii) Limitation on investment in Mainland China: None.

(iii) Significant transactions: None.

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(d) Major shareholders:

Shareholding Shareholder's Name	Shares	Percentage
Zhengbang Investment Co., Ltd.	16,086,588	6.46 %
Chu Ying-Piao	12,650,048	5.08 %

(14) Segment information:

Please refers to 2024 consolidated financial statements.

Schedule A Guarantees and endorsements for other parties:

Nunber (Note 1)	Name of guarantor	Counter-party of guarantee and endorsement		Limitation on amount of guarantees and endorsements for a specific enterprise (Note 3)	Highest balance of guarantees and endorsements during the period	Balance of guarantees and endorsements as of reporting date	Actual usage amount	Property pledged for guarantees and endorsements (Amount)	Ratio of accumulated amounts of guarantees and endorsements to net worth of the latest financial statements	Maximum amount for guarantees and endorsements	Parent company endorsements/ guarantees to subsidiary	Subsidiary endorsements/ guarantees to parent company	Endorsements/ guarantees to the companies in mainland China
		Name	Relationship with the Company (Note 2)										
0	The Company	SSC	2	7,253,189	2,916,000	1,639,500	557,430	-	22.60%	21,759,567	Y	N	N
0	The Company	SEMC	2	7,253,189	183,420	140,087	140,087	-	1.93%	21,759,567	Y	N	N
0	The Company	SECC	2	7,253,189	243,005	203,677	203,677	-	2.81%	21,759,567	Y	N	N
0	The Company	SEFC	2	7,253,189	274,271	248,833	248,833	-	3.43%	21,759,567	Y	N	N
0	The Company	SEDC	2	7,253,189	244,613	191,658	191,658	-	2.64%	21,759,567	Y	N	N
0	The Company	SEEC	2	7,253,189	235,499	210,233	210,233	-	2.90%	21,759,567	Y	N	N
0	The Company	SERC	2	7,253,189	268,594	234,607	234,607	-	3.23%	21,759,567	Y	N	N
0	The Company	SEGC	2	7,253,189	305,280	256,418	256,418	-	3.54%	21,759,567	Y	N	N
0	The Company	SEPC	2	7,253,189	293,420	262,684	262,684	-	3.62%	21,759,567	Y	N	N
0	The Company	SEVC	2	7,253,189	254,554	219,104	219,104	-	3.02%	21,759,567	Y	N	N
					5,218,656	3,606,801							

Note 1: Company numbering as follows:
The Company－0

Note 2: Relationship with the Company:
1. For entities the guarantor has business transaction with.
2. For entities in which the guarantor, directly or indirectly, owned more than 50% of their shares.

Note 3: The Company's operating procedures of guarantee were as follows:
The guarantees and endorsements limit provided by The Company to other parties should not exceed 300% of its equity based on the most recent audited or reviewed financial statements by a certified accountant. The individual guarantee amount should not exceed 100% of its equity based on the most recent audited or reviewed financial statements by a certified accountant.

Schedule B Securities held as of December 31, 2024 :

Name of holder	Category and name of security	Relationship with the company	Account title	Ending balance				Remark
				Shares/ Units	Carrying value	Percentage of ownership (%)	Fair value	
	Stock :							
E-TEQ VENTURE CO., LTD.	INTEL CORPORATION	—	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,000	1,315	-	1,315	
"	APOGEE Optocom CO., LTD.	—	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	30,000	2,571	0.07%	2,571	
	Subtotal				3,886		3,886	
	Private fund:							
E-TEQ VENTURE CO., LTD.	CMIA Digital Growth VII	—	Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	500	14,185	0.65%	14,185	
"	GOLDEN ASPEN TOTAL RUTURN FUND I(GAP)		Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	9,759	-	9,759	
	Subtotal				23,944		23,944	
	Open fund :							
SSC	Mega ESG Taiwan-U.S. Sustainable Double Profits Multi-Asset Fund USD Acc	—	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	30,000	9,640	-	9,640	
	Subtotal				9,640		9,640	
	Stock :							
The company	Qingdao Soda Ash Industrial Potassic Fertilizer Technology Co., Ltd.	—	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	0	89,301	15.00%	89,301	
					89,301		89,301	
	Total				126,771		126,771	

Schedule C Information on investments:

Name of investor	Name of investee	Location	Main businesses and products	Original investment amount: The ending balance at this year	Original investment amount: The ending balance at the beginning	The ending balance at this period: Shares	The ending balance at this period: Percentage of ownership	The ending balance at this period: Carrying value	Net income (losses) of investee	Investment income (losses)	Remark
The Company	SSC	Panama	Ship operation and chartering	1,110,902	1,110,902	10	100.00%	4,956,764	230,771	230,771	Subsidiary
"	East Tender Trading Co., Ltd.	Taipei	General trade and investments	38,023	38,023	3,200,000	100.00%	38,164	651	651	Subsidiary
"	SIL	BVI	Holding company	21,145	21,145	880	50.00%	(33,771)	(113)	(57)	Subsidiary
"	East Tender Optoelectronics Co., Ltd.	Yilan	Manufacturing of thin film filter components required for optical communication	48,604	97,142	4,661,297	17.45%	124,712	(143,256)	(10,085)	Associate(Note1)
"	Yukari Group Co., Ltd.	Taipei	Wholesale of foods and groceries, sales of drinks, operation of restaurant	94,787	89,787	2,600,000	100.00%	5,743	(6,488)	(6,488)	Subsidiary
"	E-Teq Venture Co., Ltd.	Taipei	Electronics components manufacturing, data storage media manufacturing and duplicating, general investments	115,000	115,000	10,380,000	100.00%	98,893	(3,177)	(3,177)	Subsidiary
"	YUN SHENG INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	Taipei	Investment	30,000	30,000	3,000,000	100.00%	30,263	253	253	Subsidiary
				1,458,461	1,501,999			5,220,768		211,868	
SSC	SESC	Panama	Ship operation and chartering	344	353	10	100.00%	200,395	43,409	43,409	Sub-Subsidiary
"	SIL	BVI	Holding company	89,364	89,363	880	50.00%	34,161	(113)	(57)	Sub-Subsidiary
"	SMGC	Panama	Ship operation and chartering	210,188	242,190	10	100.00%	241,814	23,013	23,013	Sub-Subsidiary
"	SEHC	Panama	Ship operation and chartering	252,530	273,996	10	100.00%	301,791	17,558	17,558	Sub-Subsidiary
"	SMTC	Panama	Ship operation and chartering	348,841	390,265	10	100.00%	359,962	30,179	30,179	Sub-Subsidiary
"	SEBC	Panama	Ship operation and chartering	248,536	306,049	10	100.00%	571,867	37,186	37,186	Sub-Subsidiary
"	SEAC	Panama	Ship operation and chartering	369,059	367,519	10	100.00%	264,391	(83,276)	(83,276)	Sub-Subsidiary
"	SEMC	Panama	Ship operation and chartering	229,896	229,896	11	100.00%	388,323	29,364	29,364	Sub-Subsidiary
"	SECC	Panama	Ship operation and chartering	247,798	247,798	11	100.00%	393,839	19,319	19,319	Sub-Subsidiary
"	SEEC	Panama	Ship operation and chartering	292,030	292,030	11	100.00%	397,852	21,633	21,633	Sub-Subsidiary
"	SEFC	Panama	Ship operation and chartering	239,439	239,439	11	100.00%	442,045	27,661	27,661	Sub-Subsidiary
"	SERC	Panama	Ship operation and chartering	286,639	286,639	11	100.00%	434,747	51,597	51,597	Sub-Subsidiary
"	SEDC	Panama	Ship operation and chartering	297,122	297,122	11	100.00%	392,834	22,929	22,929	Sub-Subsidiary
"	SEVC	Panama	Ship operation and chartering	254,236	254,236	11	100.00%	376,284	13,251	13,251	Sub-Subsidiary
"	SEGC	Panama	Ship operation and chartering	253,174	253,174	11	100.00%	438,564	24,748	24,748	Sub-Subsidiary
"	SEPC	Panama	Ship operation and chartering	332,639	332,639	11	100.00%	452,331	22,487	22,487	Sub-Subsidiary
"	SSMHC	Cayman Islands	Holding company	2,037	1,793	-	100.00%	163	(155)	(155)	Sub-Subsidiary(Note2)
				3,953,872	4,104,501			5,691,363		300,846	
SSMHC	SEJC	Panama	Holding company	262	244	-	100.00%	(42)	(39)	(39)	Sub-Subsidiary(Note2)
East Tender Trading Co., Ltd.	Zai Feng Auto Transportation Co., Ltd.	Yilan	Automobile cargo transportation business	27,381	27,381	19,000	100.00%	24,712	(641)	(641)	Sub-Subsidiary

Note 1: On March 25, 2024, the equity-accounted investees of East Tender Optoelectronics Co., Ltd. were classified as non-current assets held-for-sale by the Company. Therefore, it only recognized the investment income for the three months ended March 25, 2024.

Note 2: The sub-subsidiary which is 100% held by the subsidiary has been established and registered .However, the funds have not been fully invested .Capital registration is handled until the funds are all in place.

SESODA CORPORATION

Statement of cash and cash equivalents

December 31, 2024

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount
Petty Cash	Petty Cash, etc.	$ 380
Bank Deposits:		
Demand deposits and check deposits		122,346
Foreign currency deposits	USD 6,158 thousand，@32.79	201,918
	CNY 1 thousand，@4.48	4
		324,268
Foreign time deposit (Note)	USD37,819 thousand，@32.79	1,240,074
		$ 1,564,722

Note: The time deposit period is three month, and the annual interest rate is 4.50%~4.70%.

Statement of notes receivable

Client name	Description	Account	Note
SD Company	Operating	$ 21,238	
HY Company	〃	10,013	
TM Company	〃	7,862	
MT Company	〃	7,856	
CJ Company	〃	5,421	
HH Company	〃	4,801	
Others (each amount is less than 5%)	〃	35,762	
		$ 92,953	

SESODA CORPORATION

Statement of accounts receivables

December 31, 2024

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Client name	Description	Account	Note
SQ Company	Operating	$ 124,789	
LD Company	〃	81,680	
AS Company	〃	38,313	
Others (each amount is less than 5%)	〃	441,013	
Less: Loss allowance		(4,350)	
		$ 681,445	

Statement of inventories

Item	Description	Amount: Cost	Amount: Net realizable value	Note
Merchandise		$ 119,521	152,614	
Finished goods		141,228	163,161	
Raw materials		227,153	227,153	
Fuel		3,456	3,456	Note 1
Supplies		15,592	14,786	Note 2
Subtotal		506,950	**561,170**	
Less: allowance for inventory valuation losses		(4,709)		
Total		**$ 502,241**		

Note 1: This inventory is for subsequent manufacturing use only, is not intended for sale and the amount is not material, therefore value its costs as market price.

Note 2: This inventory is for subsequent manufacturing use only, is not intended for sale and the amount is not material, therefore values the amount which already recognized inventory sluggish losses as market price.

SESODA CORPORATION

Statement of other current financial assets

December 31, 2024

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Purchase discount receivable (refund when purchase reached agreed quantity)		$ 15,731	
Interest receivable		3,354	
Others (each amount is less than 5%)		1,993	
		$ 21,078	

Statement of other current assets

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Prepayment for purchases		$ 24,134	
Prepayment for insurance		2,973	
Others (each amount is less than 5%)		1,443	
		$ 28,550	

SESODA CORPORATION

Statement of changes in financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current

For the year ended December 31, 2024

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of financial instrument	Beginning balance		Addition		Decrease		Investment gains (loss) at fair value through other comprehensive income	Ending balance		Collateral	Note
	Shares or units	Fair value	Shares or units	Amount	Shares or units	Amount		Shares or units	Fair value		
Stocks:											
Qingdao Soda Ash Industrial Potassic Fertilizer Technology Co., Ltd.	-	$ 77,217	-	-	-	-	12,084	-	89,301	None	

SESODA CORPORATION

Statement of changes in investments accounted for using the equity method and credit balance of investment accounted for using equity method

For the year ended December 31, 2024

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Beginning balance		Addition		Decrease		Ending balance			Market value or net assets value			
Name of investee	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Percentage of ownership	Amount	Unit price (NTD)	Total amount	Collateral	Note
Investment accounted for using equity method:													
SSC	10	$ 4,421,696	-	539,132	-	4,064	10	100.00 %	4,956,764	495,676,366	4,956,764	None	
East Tender Trading Co., Ltd.	3,200,000	38,821	-	651	-	1,308	3,200,000	100.00 %	38,164	12	38,164	"	
EOC	9,316,297	258,978	-	362	9,316,297	259,340	-	- %	-	-	-	"	None
Yukari Group Co., Ltd.	2,100,000	7,232	500,000	5,000	-	6,489	2,600,000	100.00 %	5,743	2	5,743	"	
E-Teg Venture Co., Ltd.	10,380,000	101,725	-	345	-	3,177	10,380,000	100.00 %	98,893	10	98,893	"	
Yun Sheng Investment Co., Ltd.	3,000,000	30,106	-	253	-	96	3,000,000	100.00 %	30,263	10	30,263	"	
		4,858,558		545,743		274,474			5,129,827		5,129,827	"	
Credit balance of investment accounted for equity method:													
SIL	880	(33,739)	-	4,088	-	4,120	880	50.00 %	(33,771)	(38,377)	(33,771)	"	
		$ 4,824,819		549,831		278,594			5,096,056		5,096,056		

Note：Reclassified to non-current assets held for sale.

SESODA CORPORATION

Statement of other non-current assets

December 31, 2024

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Refundable deposits		$ 10,119	
Prepayments for equipment		245	
		$ 10,364	

Statement of short-term borrowings

Type	Description	Ending balance	Contract period	Range of interest rate	Credit lines	Collateral	Note
Short-term borrowings	Unsecured bank loans	$ 749,814	2025/1/24~2025/8/26	1.74%~2.27%	1,550,000	None	
Short-term borrowings	Secured bank loans	284,997	2025/1/3~2025/6/18	0.50%~2.00%	550,000	Property, plant and equipment	
		$ 1,034,811			**2,100,000**		

SESODA CORPORATION

Statement of accounts payable

December 31, 2024

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Vendor name	Description	Amount	Note
AN Company		$ 111,221	
TB Company		22,184	
IF Company		22,049	
WL Company		19,138	
HS Company		14,500	
Others (each amount is less than 5%)		93,322	
		$ 282,414	

Statement of other payables

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Freight payable		$ 105,991	
Accrued payroll and bonus		95,697	
Inorganic sludge treatment fee payable		58,160	
Equipment payment payable		21,378	
Others (each amount is less than 5%)		101,741	
		$ 382,967	

SESODA CORPORATION

Statement of other current liabilities

December 31, 2024

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Deferred government grant income	(Note)	$ 15,206	
Temporary receipts		7,299	
Others (each amount is less than 5%)		1,304	
		$ 23,809	

(Note): Grant project by Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Statement of long-term borrowings

Creditors	Description	Contract paid	Range of interest rate	Amount	Collateral
Bank of Taiwan	Secured bank loans	2023/7/28~2028/7/12	2.22%~2.26%	$ 956,354	Property, plant and equipment
		Less: current portion		(168,750)	
		Total		**$ 787,604**	

Statement of operating revenue

For the year ended December 31, 2024

Item	Quantity (ton)	Amount	Note
Manufacturing products	416,851	$ 3,773,081	(Note)
Trade products	576,577	619,749	(Note)
Subtotal		4,392,830	
Less: sales return and discount		3,286	
		$ 4,389,544	

(Note) Manufacturing produces include potassium sulfate, hydrochloric acid, liquid calcium chloride and baking soda, etc.; trade products included soda ash, baking soda, anhydrous sodium sulfate, potassium chloride and sun-dried salt.

SESODA CORPORATION

Statement of operating costs

For the year ended December 31, 2024

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Cost of merchandise	
Beginning balance	$ 152,690
Add: Purchase	507,012
Transfer from raw materials	15,849
Other	5,526
Less: Ending balance (amount before allowance of inventory loss)	119,521
Transfer to raw materials	82,964
Transfer to finished goods	10,634
Loss on inventory count	20
Other	(16,723)
Subtotal	484,661
Cost of manufacturing:	
Beginning balance of raw materials	177,883
Add: Purchase	1,605,327
Transfer from merchandise	82,964
Gain on inventory count	3,776
Less: Ending balance of raw materials (amount before allowance of inventory loss)	227,153
Transfer to overhead	3,830
Transfer to finished goods	131,103
Transfer to merchandise	15,849
Consumed raw materials	1,492,015
Direct labor	52,361
Manufacturing overhead	553,545
Unallocated production overhead	6,147
Manufacturing cost	2,104,068
Other	59,625
Cost of goods manufactured	2,163,693
Add: Beginning balance of finished goods	117,503
Purchases	33,640
Transfer from merchandise	10,634
Transfer from raw materials	131,103
Less: Ending balance of finished goods (amount before allowance of inventory loss)	141,228
Other	(24,851)
Cost of finished goods sold	2,340,196
Loss: Gain on valuation of inventories	16,289
Loss: Other	86
Loss: Gain on inventory count	3,756
Operating cost	**$ 2,804,726**

SESODA CORPORATION

Statement of selling expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2024

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Export cost		$ 304,501	
Shipping cost		162,411	
Others (each amount is less than 5%)		27,664	
		$ 494,576	

Statement of administrative expenses

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Payroll		$ 136,936	
Director's Remuneration		34,563	
Project planning expense		18,923	
Depreciation expense		16,067	
Others (each amount is less than 5%)		64,106	
		$ 270,595	

For the statement of current financial assets measured at amortized cost, please refer to note 6(a) to the parent-company-only financial statements.

For the statement of other receivables (payables) from (to) related parties, please refer to note 7 to the parent-company-only financial statements.

For the statement of non-current assets held for sale, please refer to note 6(e) to the parent-company-only financial statements.

For statement of changes in property, plant and equipment, please refer to note 6(g) to the parent-company-only financial statements.

For statement of changes in right-of-use assets, please refer to note 6(h) to the parent-company-only financial statements.

For statement of deferred tax assets (liabilities) and income tax expense, please refer to note 6(m) to the parent-company-only financial statements.

For statement of net defined benefit assets, please refer to note 6(l) to the parent-company-only financial statements.

For statement of lease liabilities, please refer to note 6(k) to the parent-company-only financial statements.

For statement of interest income, please refer to note 6(r) to the parent-company-only financial statements.

For statement of other income, please refer to note 6(r) to the parent-company-only financial statements.

For statement of other gains and losses, please refer to note 6(r) to the parent-company-only financial statements.

For statement of finance costs, please refer to note 6(r) to the parent-company-only financial statements.