

Yeou Yih Steel Co., Ltd.

Minutes of the 2025 General Shareholders' Meeting

Time: June 18, 2025 (Wednesday), 9:00 AM.

Location: Gangshan Benjhou Industrial Park Service Center Auditorium (No.17, Bengong Rd., Gangshan Dist., Kaohsiung City).

Attendance: The total number of issued shares of the Company is 90,220,260 shares and the total number of shares in attendance was 47,338,636 shares (in which 543,619 shares attended the meeting via electronic means to vote), accounting for 52.47% of the total number of issued shares.

Convening method: Physical shareholders' meeting

Chairperson: Chairman Hsien-Tung Liu

Minutes taker: Li-Wen Chen

Directors in attendance: Chairman Hsien-Tung Liu, representative of Hong Yu Industrial Co., Ltd.;
Director Yi-Chun Liu, representative of Hong Yu Industrial Co., Ltd.;
Director Hung-Sheng Liu.; Director Chien-Hua Huang.; Director Chien-Liang Liu . Independent Director Mei-Yao Chang, Independent Director Yu-Liang Pan. ; Independent Director Yi-Ting Tsai

Personnel in presence: CPA Ching-Ling Lee Crowe Horwath (TW) CPAs.

One. Chairperson Address: Omitted

Two. Report Items:

- (I) The 2024 Business Report is submitted for approval; please refer to the attachment.
- (II) The 2024 Review Report of the Financial Statements from the Audit Committee is submitted for approval; please refer to the attachment.
- (III) The 2024 report on the distribution of remuneration for employees and Directors.
 - 1. Handled in accordance with Article 26 of the Company's "Articles of Incorporation."
 - 2. In 2024, the Company's employee and director remunerations were estimated at NT\$1,599,461 and NT\$1,599,461, respectively. There is no difference between the preceding remuneration and the recognized expenses, all of which were paid in cash.
- (IV) The report on the distribution of cash dividends from the 2024 earnings is submitted for approval.
 - 1. The Board of Directors resolved to allocate cash dividends of NT\$45,110,130 to shareholders and to distribute cash dividends of NT\$0.5 per share and authorize the Chairman to set the ex-dividends base date, payment date and other related matters.
 - 2. The Chairman of the Board of Directors resolved to set the ex-dividends base date as April 24, 2025, and the payout date as May 12, 2025.

Three. Approval Items

Motion 1: Proposed by the Board of Directors

Summary: The 2024 Business Report, Financial Statements and Earnings Distribution Statement are submitted for ratification.

Description: I. The financial statements of the Company for 2024 have been audited and completed by the attesting CPAs Shu-Man Tsai and Kuo-Ming Li of Crowe Horwath (TW) CPAs. The Board of Directors approved the Business Report and the Statement of Earnings Distribution and submitted them to the Audit

Committee for review, which concluded that there was no discrepancy and issued an audit report.

- II. Please refer to the attachments for various supporting information.
- III. Proposed for ratification.

Resolution: The voting results for the proposal are as follows:

Number of votes held by attending shareholders at the time of the ballot: 47, 338, 636 votes

Voting results	Ratio to votes held by attending shareholders
Number of votes for: 47,228,575 votes	99.76%
Number of votes against: 14,768 votes	0.03%
Number of invalid votes: 0 votes	0.00%
Number of votes waived/not cast 95,293 votes	0.20%

Based on the results of the vote, the proposal is
approved as proposed.

Four. Discussion Items

Motion 1: Proposed by the Board of Directors

Cause of action: “Discussion of amendments to the Company’s “Articles of corporation.”

Description: (I) The Company intends to amend some provisions of its “Articles of Incorporation” due to operational needs and legal requirements. Please refer to the attachments for the provision amendment comparison table.

(II) Submitted for discussion.

Resolution: The voting results for the proposal are as follows:

Number of votes held by attending shareholders at the time of the ballot: 47,338,636 votes

Voting results	Ratio to votes held by attending shareholders
Number of votes for: 47,223,702 votes	99.75%
Number of votes against: 15,057 votes	0.03%
Number of invalid votes: 0 votes	0.00%
Number of votes waived/not cast 99,877 votes	0.21%

Based on the results of the vote, the proposal is
approved as proposed.

Five. Extraordinary Motions: None.

Six. Adjournment: the chairperson announced the adjournment of the meeting at 09:15 AM on the same day.

None of the shareholders proposed any questions at the shareholders’ meeting.

Attachment

2024 Business Report

The stainless steel market in the first half of 2024 was recovering slightly, which drove the output of steelmaking and steel rolling and the price of stainless steel rose slightly. However, the rise in the price of electricity and the oversupply in China have caused the industry to be bearish. The price decline in the second half of the year was a common trend in the stainless steel industry, which directly impacted the export of stainless steel in Taiwan. The Company actively procured low-cost stainless steel and strengthened its business promotion. Although annual revenue declined, it maintained profitability. In 2024, the Company reported operating revenue of NT\$2.43943 billion, after-tax net profit of NT\$61.09 million, and earnings per share of NT\$0.68.

The stainless steel industry is expected to remain in a consolidation phase in early 2025. The Company will continue implementing cost control measures, procuring competitive raw materials, and managing inventory levels effectively. With the efforts of all colleagues, we aim to successfully achieve the operation goals and create profits to give back to shareholders.

I. 2024 Business Report

(I) Business Plan Implementation Results:

The Company's consolidated profit and loss for 2024 are as follows:

Unit: Thousand NTD

	2024	2023	Difference
Net operating revenue	2,439,431	3,499,597	-1,060,166
Operating cost	2,276,157	3,258,720	-982,563
Operating profit margin	163,274	240,877	-77,603
Operating expenses	100,985	99,567	1,418
Operating income	62,289	141,310	-79,021
Non-operating income & expense	14,630	1,235	13,395
Net income before tax	76,919	142,545	-65,626
Income tax	15,828	28,782	-12,954
Net income after tax	61,091	113,763	-52,672
Earnings per Share	NT\$0.68	NT\$1.26	NT\$-0.58
Diluted earnings per share	NT\$0.68	NT\$1.26	NT\$-0.58

(II) Budget execution status: the Company did not disclose its financial forecast 2024, so the budget execution status is not applicable.

(III) Financial revenue/expenditure and profitability analysis:

Item		2024	2023
Financial structure	Debt-to-asset ratio (%)	35.52	21.09
	The ratio of long-term funds to real estate, plant, and equipment (%)	262.66	353.20
Solvency	Current ratio (%)	213.08	375.10
	Quick ratio (%)	29.37	83.95
	Interest coverage ratio	18.48	39.01
Profitability	Return on assets (%)	4.06	7.90
	Return on equity (%)	5.40	9.65
	Ratio accounted for the paid-up capital (%)	Operating income	15.66
		Pre-tax profit	15.79

	Net profit rate (%)	2.50	3.25
	Earnings per share (NT\$)	0.68	1.26

(IV) R&D Status

1. The technical level of the businesses operated

- (1) The Company has successfully developed the solution heat treatment technology for stainless steel thick plates, which meets the ASTM, ASME, JIS, DNV shipbuilding materials, EN, and CNS requirements.
- (2) Our Company's technology for the metallographic structure of stainless steel thick plates significantly impacts stainless steel quality, and the technical level is quite high.
- (3) The technology developed by our Company to ensure the flatness of stainless steel thick plates has extremely important requirements for the appearance quality of stainless steel. The technical level has surpassed the requirements of ASTM, ASME, JIS, DNV shipbuilding materials, EN, and CNS standards.
- (4) The pickling technology developed by our Company for stainless steel thick plates is the basic condition for the appearance quality of our stainless steel plates, and the technical level has met the specification requirements.
- (5) Yeou Yih Steel Co., Ltd. has passed or obtained the following relevant product quality and environmental certifications as follows:

Item	Item Name	Valid period
1	Obtained the "Building Material Manufacturer" German TUV certification	2024/03/12-2027/05/28
2	Obtained the "PED/AD2000-W0/W2 Pressure Vessel Material Manufacturer" TUV certification	2024/03/12-2027/05/28
3	Passed German "TUV ISO9001: 2015 International Quality Management Qualification" certification	2024/06/04-2027/06/03
4	Obtained the Norwegian "DNV NV304L/NV316L Shipbuilding Materials Factory Verification" certification	2024/10/02-2027/06/30
5	Obtained a "Certificate of Approval for Radiation Detection Work in the Steel Industry" from the Nuclear Safety Commission, Executive Yuan	2021/07/05-2027/07/04
6	Passed the British "SGS ISO14001: 2015 International Environmental Management System" certification	2024/11/11-2027/11/10

- (6) Yeou Yih International Co., Ltd. has passed or obtained the following relevant product quality and environmental certifications as follows:

Item	Item Name	Valid period
1	Obtained the Japanese "Industrial Standard JIS MARK" certification	2024/04/01-2027/03/31

2. The R&D of the Businesses Operated

(1) Solution heat treatment

- a. Regenerative burner solid solution furnaces energy-conservation technology.
- b. Solid solution furnace uniform temperature control technology.
- c. Quenching water uniform cooling technology.

- (2) Stainless steel material
 - a. Stainless steel homogenization technology.
 - b. Solution temperature condition and holding time optimization.
 - c. Production of cryogenic pressure vessel materials.
 - d. Flatness optimization technology for thick stainless steel plates.
 - e. Grain size and mechanical property processing capability.
- (3) Stainless steel surface treatment
 - a. Pickling solution concentration optimization technology.
 - b. Pickling process condition optimizing technology.
 - c. Sandblasting and derusting process condition optimization.
- 3. Successfully developed technologies or products
 - (1) Stainless steel materials for low-temperature pressure vessels.
 - (2) Construction-use stainless steel materials.
 - (3) Ship-building stainless steel materials.
 - (4) JIS G4304 compliance stainless steel plates.

II. Summary of the 2025 Business Plan

(I) Operating policy:

Item	Operating Policy
Client Aspect	Actively develop clients and expand operation scales.
Product Aspect	Invest in equipment upgrades and high-quality supply products.
Market Aspect	Grasp the market dynamics and provide the best services.
Financial Aspect	Optimize the financial structure and sustainable operation of the enterprise.

(II) Expected sales volume and supporting basis:

Unit: ton

Product Items	Estimated Sales Weight	Basis
Stainless Steel Plates	31,320	The 2025 sales plan formulated according to the production capacity and market forecasts

(III) Important production and sales policies:

Business Development	Production and Sale Policy
Client Aspect	1. Strengthen communications to enhance cooperative relationships. 2. Strengthen post-sales services and increase client satisfaction.
Product Aspect	1. Strengthen process management and improve product quality. 2. Strengthen scheduling management and shorten product delivery time. 3. Strengthen the relationship with suppliers and stabilize the supply source.
Market Aspect	1. Actively expand domestic and overseas markets and increase product visibility. 2. Deepen client relationships and improve service processes.
Financial Aspect	1. Enhance the relationship with banks and strive for preferential conditions. 2. Stabilize the enterprise's financial constitution and operations.

III. The Company's Future Development Strategy

The Company is part of the stainless steel thick plate midstream processing industry and plays an important role in the stainless steel industry system. As a result, the Company's successes and failures are directly influenced by the upstream steel and downstream related industries. Therefore, our future development strategies are as follows:

- (I) Stable source material supply.
- (II) Master the raw material procurement market.
- (III) Production technology and product quality.
- (IV) Master the sales channels.

IV. Impacts from the External Competition, Legal Environment, and Overall Business Environment

Taiwan's stainless steel thick plate market has matured, and profit margins are increasingly compressed. Only by increasing turnover can we improve profits. Our company is leading in the domestic stainless steel thick plate industry. However, stainless steel has high international circulation under the free market economic system, so we must face competition from foreign manufacturers in domestic and foreign markets. The international trend has shifted from protection to openness due to the abolition of Article 201 by the United States, the withdrawal of defense measures by the European Union, and the abolition of the final guarantee clause in mainland China. Taiwan joined the WTO in 2003. Under the WTO system, all member countries must eliminate domestic tariffs and non-tariff barriers. Taiwan's steel market can become a fully open international market. In the future, the influence of foreign tariffs and non-tariff trade obstacles for various types of steel products exported from Taiwan will be greatly reduced, which will be more conducive to steel product exports.

The lifting of lockdowns in mainland China in early 2023 was met with a simultaneous confluence of shocks, including credit crises in European and American banks, a string of debt defaults by large Chinese real estate companies, insufficient crude steel adjustment measures in mainland China, and weak steel demand. This "strong supply, weak demand" situation, coupled with frequent geopolitical risks, has repeatedly delayed the recovery of the steel market.

However, recent positive economic developments, including rising PMI indices for manufacturing in both the United States and China, an expansion of the OECD-CLI leading indicator since June of this year, a moderation in global inflation trends, the nearing end of the interest rate hike cycle in Europe and the United States, strengthening leading indicators for the US economy, declining Treasury yields, and easing corporate financing pressures, have bolstered government spending, enhancing the resilience of consumer and employment markets.

Although the global stainless steel industry supply chain has been interrupted by factors such as global inflation and geopolitical risks in 2023, the industry momentum has improved somewhat. However, there is still instability in global economics and trade in the first half of 2024, resulting in a significant increase in short-term demand. The global stainless steel output in the first half of 2024 was 3,051 tons, a 7.3% growth compared to the same period of 2023. China is still the largest supplier of stainless steel in the world. As for the price, the mining area in nickel is under the influence of the conflict, and the LME nickel price has risen significantly. This is a support to the stainless steel price. In Taiwan's industry, the mid-to-downstream supply chain inventory has been reduced to a stable level, which is beneficial to the shipment of steelmakers. The market recovered slightly in the first half of 2024. This led to a slight increase in the output of steelmaking and coil steelmakers in Taiwan and the stainless steel price. However, the rise in the electricity tariff and the oversupply in China have caused the industry to be bearish. Benefiting from the global economic recovery and the strong demand in Taiwan, the industrial activities in Taiwan are becoming more active, particularly in the electronics equipment manufacturing industry. Therefore, the upstream suppliers of relevant stainless steel components are expected to be benefited. As the traditional season will be approaching in Q4, the market

momentum will gradually increase. The supply chain connection orders will have a chance to be reversed, which will drive the increase in the capacity of upstream stainless steel.

The nickel price in 2024 has fallen straight. The main reason is that the demand for stainless steel is too weak, coupled with the excessive global nickel supply. Since 2025, the nickel price has rebounded. On January 20, the LME nickel price rose back to US\$16,000 per tonne. Although Trump announced tariffs on Mexico, Canada and China in the past two days, the metal market was shocked, but the nickel price still stayed above US\$16,000 per tonne. The domestic stainless steel manufacturers believe that the Indonesian government may re-issuance the nickel export limit strategy to ensure the price of nickel, and there is also the possibility of the cost support of stainless steel.

Chairman:
Liu Hsien-Tung

Manager:
Chang Ruei-Hsin

Accounting Officer:
Chen Tsung-Chih

Yeou Yih Steel Co., Ltd.
Audit Committee's Review Report

The board of directors has formulated and submitted the 2024 Business Report, Financial Statements (including Consolidated Financial Statements), and Surplus Distribution proposals. The Financial Statements (including Consolidated Financial Statements) have been audited by CPAs Shu-Man Tsai and Kuo-Ming Li of Crowe Horwath (TW) CPAs, and their audit report is attached. The audit committee reviewed the preceding business report, financial statements (including consolidated financial statements), and profit distribution proposal; no discrepancy was found. The documents are hereby submitted according to Article 14-4 of the Securities Exchange Act and Article 219 of the Company Act for your approval.

To: 2025 General Shareholders' Meeting of Yeou Yih Steel Co., Ltd.

Convener of the Audit Committee: Yu-Liang Pan
March 13, 2025

Yeou Yih Steel Co., Ltd.
Earnings distribution schedule
2024

Unit: NTD	
Item	Amount
Undistributed earnings at the beginning of the period	71,814,730
Plus: Net profit after tax for 2024	61,090,594
Disposal of equity instruments measured at FVTOCI	0
Other comprehensive income (remeasured amount from benefit plan defined in 2024)	1,729,303
Reversal of special surplus reserve	(8,740,000)
Provision of 10% of legal reserve	(6,281,990)
Earnings available for distribution	119,612,637
Allocation Items:	
Shareholder cash dividends (NT\$0.5)	(45,110,130)
Undistributed earnings at the end of the period	74,502,507
Note:	
Per share outstanding: 90,220,260 shares.	

Chairman:
Liu Hsien-Tung

Manager:
Chang Ruei-Hsin

Accounting Officer:
Chen Tsung-Chih

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
Yeou Yih Steel Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Yeou Yih Steel Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (the “Group”) as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion base on the result that we audited and the audit reports of other accountants.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters of the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 are stated as follows:

Valuation of inventory

Please refer to Note 4.8 to the consolidated financial statements for the accounting policy of inventories, Note 5.2(4) for critical accounting judgments, estimates and key sources of assumption uncertainty of inventories, and Note 6.4 for inventory valuation.

Description of key audit matter

As of December 31, 2024, inventory was \$1,063,907 thousand and accounted for 63% of the total assets. The inventory valuation is measured at the lower of inventory cost and net realizable value. Since inventory valuation is dependent on the influence of frequently volatile fluctuations of nickel price, further affecting stainless steel price.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

In relation to the key audit matter above, our principal audit procedures are evaluating the correctness of the valuation allowance, including obtaining the lower valuation information of inventory cost and net realizable value prepared by management, and verifying the estimated selling price data to the latest sales records; The basis and rationality of management's estimate of net realizable value.

Revenue recognition

Please refer to Note 4.17 to the consolidated financial statements for the accounting policy of revenue recognition, Note 5.1(1) and Note 5.2(1) for critical accounting judgements, estimates and key sources of assumption uncertainty of revenue recognition, and Note 6.18 for the description of revenue recognition.

Description of key audit matter

The Group sales revenue is easily influenced by various factors such as the industry boom, market environment and government policies, and has a significant impact on the capacity utilization rate of the Group (the recognition of idle capacity loss), inventory risk and cash flow. Consequently, revenue recognition is deemed to be a key audit matter.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

In relation to the key audit matter above, our principal audit procedures included testing the Group's controls surrounding revenue recognition; and analyzing the two-year operating revenue status of industry trends, revenue types, and customer groups to confirm whether there are any abnormal situations or concentrated transactions to identify Possible risks; conduct sampling tests on the sales revenue transactions of the top ten newly added customers to confirm the authenticity of the sales transactions and perform sales revenue cut-off point testing.

Other Matters

We have also audited the standalone financial statements of Yeou Yih Steel Co., Ltd. for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

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

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

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

Those charged with governance (inclusive of the Audit Committee) are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue 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 auditing standards in the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the auditing standards in the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal 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 consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 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 Shu Man Tsai and Kuo Ming Lee.

Crowe (TW) CPAs
Kaohsiung, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 13, 2025

Notice to Readers

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

For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' report and consolidated financial statements shall prevail.

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets	Note	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	6.1	\$119,459	7	\$173,667	12
Accounts receivable, net	6.2	37,451	2	57,948	4
Other receivables	6.3	16,193	1	13,178	1
Current income tax assets		17	-	17	-
Inventories	6.4	1,063,907	63	858,352	59
Prepayments		39,438	2	2,107	-
Other financial assets - current	6.5	3,300	-	3,300	-
Total current assets		1,279,765	75	1,108,569	76
NONCURRENT ASSETS					
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income or loss - noncurrent	6.6	7,100	-	15,840	1
Property, plant and equipment	6.7	425,274	25	329,895	23
Right-of-use assets	6.8	2,267	-	2,872	-
Intangible assets	6.9	286	-	-	-
Deferred income tax assets	6.24	2,275	-	2,885	-
Refundable deposits		684	-	684	-
Total noncurrent assets		437,886	25	352,176	24
TOTAL ASSETS		\$1,717,651	100	\$1,460,745	100
Liabilities and Equity					
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Short-term loans	6.10	\$548,862	33	\$231,325	17
Contract liabilities - current	6.18	6,422	-	4,335	-
Notes payable		4,386	-	5,463	-
Accounts payable		31	-	6,971	-
Other payables	6.11	37,739	2	42,886	3
Current tax liabilities		858	-	2,397	-
Provisions - current	6.12	1,639	-	1,517	-
Lease liabilities - current	6.8	650	-	640	-
Total current liabilities		600,587	35	295,534	20
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES					
Deferred income tax liabilities	6.24	92	-	-	-
Lease liabilities - noncurrent	6.8	1,693	-	2,290	-

Non-current Deferred Revenue		770	-	-	-
Net defined benefit liability - noncurrent	6.13	7,106	1	10,356	1
Total noncurrent liabilities		<u>9,661</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>12,646</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>610,248</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>308,180</u>	<u>21</u>

Liabilities and Equity	Note	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
EQUITY					
Share capital	6.14				
Common stock		902,203	53	902,203	61
Capital surplus	6.15	8,385	-	8,385	1
Retained earnings	6.16				
Legal reserve		70,920	4	59,531	4
Special reserve		3,319	-	1,543	-
Unappropriated earnings		134,635	8	184,222	13
Other equity	6.17	(12,059)	(1)	(3,319)	-
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent		1,107,403	64	1,152,565	79
NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS		-	-	-	-
Total equity		1,107,403	64	1,152,565	79
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		\$1,717,651	100	\$1,460,745	100

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

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.

STANDALONE STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

Item	Note	Year Ended December 31			
		2024		2023	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUE	6.18	\$2,439,431	100	\$3,499,597	100
OPERATING COST	6.4	(2,276,157)	(94)	(3,258,720)	(93)
GROSS PROFIT (LOSS)		163,274	6	240,877	7
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Sales and marketing		(37,749)	(2)	(38,401)	(1)
General and administrative		(63,243)	(2)	(61,159)	(2)
Expected credit gain (loss)	6.2	7	-	(7)	-
Total operating expenses		(100,985)	(4)	(99,567)	(3)
INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS		62,289	2	141,310	4
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES					
Interest income	6.20	1,567	-	1,739	-
Other income	6.21	4,103	-	4,867	-
Other gains and losses	6.22	13,358	1	(1,621)	-
Finance cost	6.23	(4,398)	-	(3,750)	-
Total non-operating income and expenses		14,630	1	1,235	-
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX		76,919	3	142,545	4
INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE)	6.24	(15,828)	(1)	(28,782)	(1)
NET INCOME (LOSS)		61,091	2	113,763	3
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	6.25				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation		2,161	-	(785)	-
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		(8,740)	-	(1,024)	-
Income tax benefit (expense) related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		(432)	-	157	-
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of income tax		(7,011)	-	(1,652)	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		\$54,080	2	\$112,111	3
NET INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO					
Shareholders of the parent		\$61,091	2	\$113,763	3
Non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-
Total		\$61,091	2	\$113,763	3

TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

ATTRIBUTABLE TO:

Shareholders of the parent		\$54,080	2	\$112,111	3
Non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-
Total		<u>\$ 54,080</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>\$ 112,111</u>	<u>3</u>

EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

Basic earnings (loss) per share	6.26	<u>\$0.68</u>	<u>\$1.26</u>
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	6.26	<u>\$0.68</u>	<u>\$1.26</u>

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

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity Attributable to Shareholders of the Parent						Shareholders of the parent	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
				Retained Earnings		Other Equity Item			
						Unrealized			
						Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income			
	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Legal reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings				
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2023	\$902,203	\$8,385	\$37,852	\$ -	\$255,953	\$(1,543)	\$1,202,850	\$ -	\$1,202,850
Appropriations and distributions of prior years' earnings:									
Legal reserve	-	-	21,679	-	(21,679)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends - \$1.1 per share	-	-	-	-	(162,396)	-	(162,396)	-	(162,396)
Special reserve	-	-	-	1,543	(1,543)	-	-	-	-
Net income (loss) in 2023	-	-	-	-	113,763	-	113,763	-	113,763
Other comprehensive income (loss) in 2023, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	(628)	(1,024)	(1,652)	-	(1,652)
Total comprehensive income in 2023	-	-	-	-	113,135	(1,024)	112,111	-	112,111
Disposal of financial instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	752	(752)	-	-	-
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2023	902,203	8,385	59,531	\$1,543	184,222	(3,319)	1,152,565	-	1,152,565
Appropriations and distributions of prior years' earnings:									
Legal reserve	-	-	11,389	-	(11,389)	-	-	-	-

Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	1,776	(1,776)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends - \$1.8 per share	-	-	-	-	(99,242)	-	(99,242)	-	(99,242)
Net income (loss) in 2024	-	-	-	-	61,091	-	61,091	-	61,091
Other comprehensive income (loss) in 2024, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	1,729	(8,740)	(7,011)	-	(7,011)
Total comprehensive income (loss) in 2024	-	-	-	-	62,820	(8,740)	54,080	-	54,080
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2024	\$902,203	\$8,385	\$70,920	\$ 3,319	\$134,635	(\$12,059)	\$1,107,403	\$ -	\$1,107,403

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

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
1.CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income (loss) before income tax	\$76,919	\$142,545
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)		
Depreciation	22,917	16,702
Amortization	578	639
Expected credit losses (reversal)	(7)	7
Interest expense	4,398	3,750
Interest income	(1,567)	(1,739)
Dividend income	(200)	(840)
Loss (gain) on disposal and retirement of property , plant and equipment	22	172
Property, plant and equipment transfer to expense	1,485	-
Total adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)	27,626	18,691
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Net changes in operating assets:		
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	20,504	(12,008)
Decrease (increase) in other receivables	(3,031)	2,835
Decrease (increase) in inventories	(205,555)	15,024
Decrease (increase) in prepayments	(37,331)	26,142
Total net changes in operating assets	(225,413)	31,993
Net changes in operating liabilities:		
Increase (decrease) in contract liabilities	2,087	(3,548)
Increase (decrease) in notes payable	(1,077)	(836)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(6,940)	(65,028)
Increase (decrease) in other payables	(5,789)	(15,069)
Increase (decrease) in provisions	122	(66)
Increase (decrease) in net defined benefit liability	(1,089)	(2,279)
Total net changes in operating liabilities	(12,686)	(86,826)
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities	(238,099)	(54,833)
Total adjustments	(210,473)	(36,142)
Cash generated from (used in) operations	(133,554)	106,403
Interest received	1,583	1,745
Dividends received	200	840
Interest paid	(4,200)	(3,571)
Income tax refund (paid)	(17,097)	(62,765)

Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities	<u>(153,068)</u>	<u>42,652</u>
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Item	Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
2.CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income or loss	-	9,966
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(119,611)	(54,468)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	857	105
Increase in refundable deposits	-	(49)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(864)	(443)
Net cash generated from (used in) investing activities	(119,618)	(44,889)
3.CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in short-term loans	317,537	126,594
Repayments of lease principal	(587)	(93)
Increase in other non-current liabilities	770	-
Cash dividends paid	(99,242)	(162,396)
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities	218,478	(35,895)
4.NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(54,208)	(38,132)
5.CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - BEGINNING OF YEAR	173,667	211,799
6.CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - END OF YEAR	<u>\$119,459</u>	<u>\$173,667</u>

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

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
Yeou Yih Steel Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone statements of Yeou Yih Steel Co., Ltd. (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the standalone statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagement of Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards in of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. Based on our audits and the report of other independent accountants, we believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters for the Company's standalone financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 are stated as follows:

Valuation of inventory

Please refer to Note 4.7 to the standalone financial statements for the accounting policy on inventories, Note 5.2(5) for critical accounting judgements, estimates and key sources of assumption uncertainty of inventories, and Note 6.4 for inventory valuation.

Description of key audit matter

As of December 31, 2024, inventory was \$1,063,907 thousand and accounted for 61.96% of the total assets. The inventory valuation is measured at the lower of inventory cost and net realizable value. Since inventory valuation is dependent on the influence of frequently volatile fluctuations of nickel price, further affecting stainless steel price.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

In relation to the key audit matter above, our principal audit procedures included evaluating the correctness of the valuation allowance, including obtaining the lower valuation information of inventory cost and net realizable value prepared by management, and verifying the estimated selling price data to the latest sales records; The basis and rationality of management's estimate of net realizable value.

Revenue recognition

Please refer to Note 4.17 to the standalone financial statements for the accounting policy on revenue recognition, Note 5.1(1) and 5.2(1) for critical accounting judgements, estimates and key sources of assumption uncertainty of revenue recognition and Note 6.19 for the details of revenue recognition.

Description of key audit matter

The Company sales revenue is easily influenced by various factors such as the industry boom, market environment and government policies, and has a significant impact on the capacity utilization rate of the Company (the recognition of idle capacity loss), inventory risk and cash flow. Consequently, revenue recognition is deemed to be a key audit matter.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

In relation to the key audit matter above, our principal audit procedures included testing the Company's controls surrounding revenue recognition; and analyzing two-year operating revenue status of industry trends, revenue types, and customer groups to confirm whether there are any abnormal situations or concentrated transactions to identify Possible risks; conduct sampling tests on the sales revenue transactions of the top ten newly added customers to confirm the authenticity of the sales transactions and perform sales revenue cut-off point testing.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the standalone 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 the standalone financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone 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 (inclusive of 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 standalone 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 auditing standards in 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 standalone financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the auditing standards in the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the standalone financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Company 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 standalone financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 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 is Shu Man Tsai and Kuo Ming Lee.

Crowe (TW) CPAs
Kaohsiung, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 13, 2025

Notice to Readers

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

For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying Standalone financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' report and Standalone financial statements shall prevail

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.
STANDALONE BALANCE SHEETS
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets	Note	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	6.1	\$98,837	6	\$153,547	11
Accounts receivable, net	6.2	37,451	2	57,948	4
Other receivables	6.3	16,096	1	13,059	1
Inventories	6.4	1,063,907	62	858,352	58
Prepayments		38,985	2	1,704	-
Other financial assets - current	6.5	3,300	-	3,300	-
Total current assets		1,258,576	73	1,087,910	74
NONCURRENT ASSETS					
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income or loss - noncurrent	6.6	7,100	-	15,840	1
Investments accounted for using equity method	6.7	20,705	1	20,386	1
Property, plant and equipment	6.8	425,274	26	329,895	24
Right-of-use assets	6.9	2,267	-	2,872	-
Intangible assets	6.10	286	-	-	-
Deferred income tax assets	6.24	2,275	-	2,860	-
Refundable deposits		684	-	684	-
Total noncurrent assets		458,591	27	372,537	26
TOTAL ASSETS		\$1,717,167	100	\$1,460,447	100
Liabilities and Equity					
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Short-term loans	6.11	\$548,862	33	\$231,325	17
Contract liabilities - current	6.19	6,069	-	4,139	-
Notes payable		4,386	-	5,463	-
Accounts payable		31	-	6,971	-
Other payables	6.12	37,654	2	42,784	3
Current tax liabilities		851	-	2,397	-
Provisions - current	6.13	1,639	-	1,517	-
Lease liabilities - current	6.9	650	-	640	-
Total current liabilities		\$600,142	35	\$295,236	20

Liabilities and Equity	Note	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES					
Deferred income tax liabilities	6.24	53	-	-	-
Lease liabilities - noncurrent	6.9	1,693	-	2,290	-
Non-current Deferred Revenue		770	-	-	-
Net defined benefit liability - noncurrent	6.14	7,106	1	10,356	1
Total noncurrent liabilities		9,622	1	12,646	1
TOTAL LIABILITIES		609,764	36	307,882	21
EQUITY					
Share capital	6.15				
Common stock		902,203	53	902,203	60
Capital surplus	6.16	8,385	-	8,385	1
Retained earnings	6.17				
Legal reserve		70,920	4	59,531	4
Special reserve		3,319	-	1,543	-
Unappropriated earnings		134,635	8	184,222	13
Other equity	6.18	(12,059)	(1)	(3,319)	-
TOTAL EQUITY		1,107,403	64	1,152,565	79
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		\$1,717,167	100	\$1,460,447	100

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

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.

STANDALONE STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

Item	Note	Year Ended December 31			
		2024		2023	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUE	6.19	\$2,438,592	100	\$3,496,341	100
OPERATING COST	6.4	(2,276,158)	(94)	(3,256,748)	(93)
GROSS PROFIT (LOSS)		162,434	6	239,593	7
REALIZED SALES PROFIT		-	-	291	-
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Sales and marketing		(37,594)	(2)	(38,123)	(1)
General and administrative		(62,730)	(2)	(60,724)	(2)
Expected credit gain (loss)	6.2	7	-	(7)	-
Total operating expenses		(100,317)	(4)	(98,854)	(3)
INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS		62,117	2	141,030	4
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES					
Interest income	6.21	1,365	-	1,554	-
Other income	6.22	4,223	-	4,986	-
Other gains and losses	6.23	12,888	1	(1,637)	-
Finance cost	6.24	(4,398)	-	(3,750)	-
Share of profit (loss) of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures		579	-	290	-
Total non-operating income and expenses		14,657	1	1,443	-
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX		76,774	3	142,473	4
INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE)	6.25	(15,683)	(1)	(28,708)	(1)
NET INCOME (LOSS)		61,091	2	113,765	3
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	6.26				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation		2,161	-	(785)	-
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		(8,740)	-	(1,024)	-
Income tax benefit (expense) related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		(432)	-	157	-
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of income tax		(7,011)	-	(1,652)	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		\$54,080	2	\$112,113	3
EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE					

Basic earnings (loss) per share	6.27	<u>\$0.68</u>	<u>\$1.26</u>
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	6.27	<u>\$0.68</u>	<u>\$1.26</u>

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

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.
STANDALONE STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

			Retained Earnings			Other Equity Item		
						Unrealized		
						Gain (Loss) on		
						Financial Assets at Fair		
					Unappropriated	Value Through Other		
	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Legal reserve	Special Reserve	Earnings	Comprehensive Income	Total Equity	
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2023	\$902,203	\$8,385	\$37,852	\$ -	\$255,953	(1,543)	\$1,202,850	
Appropriations and distributions of prior years' earnings:								
Legal reserve	-	-	21,679	-	(21,679)	-	-	
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	1,543	(1,543)	-	-	
Cash dividend - \$1.8 per share	-	-	-	-	(162,396)	-	(162,396)	
Net income (loss) in 2023	-	-	-	-	113,763	-	113,763	
Other comprehensive income (loss) in 2023, net of income tax				-	(628)	(1,024)	(1,652)	
Total comprehensive income in 2023	-	-	-	-	113,135	(1,024)	112,111	
Disposal of financial instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	752	(752)	-	
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2024	902,203	8,385	59,531	1,543	184,222	(3,319)	1,152,565	
Appropriations and distributions of prior years' earnings:								
Legal reserve	-	-	11,389	-	(11,389)	-	-	

Cash dividend - \$1.1 per share	-	-	-	-	(99,242)	-	(99,242)
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	1,776	(1,776)	-	-
Net income (loss) in 2024	-	-	-	-	61,091	-	61,091
Other comprehensive income (loss) in 2024, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	1,729	(8,740)	(7,011)
Total comprehensive income (loss) in 2024	-	-	-	-	62,820	(8,740)	54,080
Disposal of financial instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2024	\$902,203	\$8,385	\$70,920	\$3,319	\$134,635	(\$ 12,059)	\$1,107,403

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

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.

STANDALONE STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
1.CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income (loss) before income tax	\$76,774	\$142,473
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)		
Depreciation	22,917	16,702
Amortization	578	639
Expected credit loss (gain)	(7)	7
Interest expense	4,398	3,750
Interest income	(1,365)	(1,554)
Dividend income	(200)	(840)
Share of loss (profit) of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	(579)	(290)
Loss (gain) on disposal and retirement of property, plant and equipment	22	172
Property, plant and equipment transfer to expense	1,485	-
Realized sales profit	-	(291)
Total adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)	27,249	18,295
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Net changes in operating assets:		
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	20,504	(4,467)
Decrease (increase) in other receivables	(3,052)	2,717
Decrease (increase) in inventories	(205,555)	13,052
Decrease (increase) in prepayments	(37,281)	26,021
Total net changes in operating assets	(225,384)	37,323
Net changes in operating liabilities:		
Increase (decrease) in contract liabilities	1,903	(3,095)
Increase (decrease) in notes payable	(1,077)	(836)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(6,940)	(65,028)
Increase (decrease) in other payables	(5,772)	(15,028)
Increase (decrease) in provisions	122	(66)
Increase (decrease) in net defined benefit liability	(1,089)	(2,279)
Total net changes in operating liabilities	(12,826)	(86,332)
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities	(238,210)	(49,009)
Total adjustments	(210,961)	(30,714)
Cash generated from (used in) operations	(134,187)	111,759
Interest received	1,380	1,558

Dividends received	460	1,708
Interest paid	(4,200)	(3,571)
Income tax refund (paid)	(17,023)	(62,427)
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities	<u>(153,570)</u>	<u>49,027</u>

Item	Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
2.CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income or loss	-	9,966
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(119,611)	(54,468)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	857	105
Increase in refundable deposits	-	(49)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(864)	(443)
Net cash generated from (used in) investing activities	(119,618)	(44,889)
3.CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in short-term loans	317,537	126,594
Repayments of lease principal	(587)	(93)
Increase in other non-current liabilities	770	-
Cash dividends paid	(99,242)	(162,396)
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities	218,478	(35,895)
4.NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(54,710)	(31,757)
5.CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - BEGINNING OF YEAR	153,547	185,304
6.CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - END OF YEAR	98,837	153,547

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

Yeou Yih Steel Co., Ltd.

“Articles of Incorporation” Before/After Amendment Text Comparison Table

After Amendment	Before Amendment	Reason for Amendment
<p>Article 16</p> <p>The company has 9 directors, each with a term of 3 years.</p> <p>According to the provisions set forth in Article 14-2 of the Securities and Exchange Act, there shall be at least 3 independent directors among the number of directors above, which shall not be less than <u>one-third</u> of the cumulative total number of directors.</p> <p>The candidate nomination system shall be adopted for director elections according to Article 192-1 of the Company Act. The shareholders meeting shall elect the directors from a list of candidates, and the directors may be reelected.</p> <p>The total shareholding ratio of all directors shall comply with the regulations established by the securities regulatory authority.</p> <p>The Company shall establish the Audit Committee according to Article 14-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act. The Audit Committee shall be composed of no less than 3 independent directors, wherein one of the members shall be the convener. The Audit Committee's functional duties and other required compliance matters shall be handled according to the applicable laws and regulations or otherwise determined by the board of directors.</p>	<p>Article 16</p> <p>The company has 9 directors, each with a term of 3 years.</p> <p>According to the provisions set forth in Article 14-2 of the Securities and Exchange Act, there shall be at least 3 independent directors among the number of directors above, which shall not be less than <u>one-fifth</u> of the cumulative total number of directors.</p> <p>The candidate nomination system shall be adopted for director elections according to Article 192-1 of the Company Act. The shareholders meeting shall elect the directors from a list of candidates, and the directors may be reelected.</p> <p>The total shareholding ratio of all directors shall comply with the regulations established by the securities regulatory authority.</p> <p>The Company shall establish the Audit Committee according to Article 14-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act. The Audit Committee shall be composed of no less than 3 independent directors, wherein one of the members shall be the convener. The Audit Committee's functional duties and other required compliance matters shall be handled according to the applicable laws and regulations or otherwise determined by the board of directors.</p>	<p>The amendment is made in accordance with the “Corporation Operation Directions for Compliance with the Establishment of Board of Directors by TWSE Listed Companies and the Board's Exercise of Powers.”</p>
<p>Article 26:</p> <p>If the Company makes a profit for the year, <u>no less than 2%</u> shall be allocated as employees’ remuneration, of <u>which at least 70% shall be distributed to non-managerial (basic-level) employees</u>. Directors’ remuneration shall not exceed 3%. The allocated amounts shall be recognized as expenses for the current year. However, where the Company still has accumulated losses, the amount shall be reserved for making up the accumulated loss first.</p> <p>If there is any surplus in the company's annual final accounts, it shall be distributed in the following order:</p> <p>I. Tax payment.</p> <p>II. Makeup of previous losses</p> <p>III. After deducting items 1 and 2, deposit 10% into the statutory surplus reserve.</p>	<p>Article 26:</p> <p>If the Company makes a profit for the year, it shall allocate <u>2%</u> of the employee's remuneration and no more than 3% of the director's remuneration. The allocated amount shall be recognized as the current year's expenses. However, where the Company still has accumulated losses, the amount shall be reserved for making up the accumulated loss first.</p> <p>If there is any surplus in the company's annual final accounts, it shall be distributed in the following order:</p> <p>I. Tax payment.</p> <p>II. Makeup of previous losses</p> <p>III. After deducting items 1 and 2, deposit 10% into the statutory surplus reserve.</p> <p>IV. When necessary, the special surplus reserve may be withdrawn from the current</p>	<p>The wording of the provisions regarding the salary adjustment or distribution of remuneration to the entry-level employees is amended in accordance with the requirements of Paragraph 6, Article 14 of the</p>

<p>IV. When necessary, the special surplus reserve may be withdrawn from the current surplus item, or the surplus may be retained at discretion according to relevant laws or regulations. It must also be included in the surplus distribution after the withdrawal conditions are eliminated and reversed.</p> <p>V. The rest shall be handled with the accumulated undistributed surplus of previous years. The board of directors shall draft a surplus distribution plan and submit it to the shareholders' meeting for a resolution on shareholder dividend distribution. However, the principal cannot be used for interest when no surplus exists.</p> <p>Suppose the Company intends to distribute all or part of the dividends, bonuses, capital reserve, or statutory surplus reserve in cash. In that case, the proposal shall be authorized by a board of directors meeting with over 2/3 of the board members attending and approved by over half of those present at the meeting or reporting the case to a shareholders meeting.</p>	<p>surplus item, or the surplus may be retained at discretion according to relevant laws or regulations. It must also be included in the surplus distribution after the withdrawal conditions are eliminated and reversed.</p> <p>V. The rest shall be handled with the accumulated undistributed surplus of previous years. The board of directors shall draft a surplus distribution plan and submit it to the shareholders' meeting for a resolution on shareholder dividend distribution. However, the principal cannot be used for interest when no surplus exists.</p> <p>Suppose the Company intends to distribute all or part of the dividends, bonuses, capital reserve, or statutory surplus reserve in cash. In that case, the proposal shall be authorized by a board of directors meeting with over 2/3 of the board members attending and approved by over half of those present at the meeting or reporting the case to a shareholders meeting.</p>	<p>Securities and Exchange Act.</p>
<p>Article 31: This Articles of Incorporation was established on December 18, 1995 The 1st amendment was made on October 20, 1997 The 2nd amendment was made on December 31, 1997 The 3rd amendment was made on June 24, 1999 The 4th amendment was made on March 28, 2000 The 5th amendment was made on December 26, 2000 The 6th amendment was made on June 12, 2002 The 7th amendment was made on June 03, 2003 The 8th amendment was made on April 23, 2004 The 9th amendment was made on May 03, 2005 The 10th amendment was made on October 24, 2006 The 11th amendment was made on May 24, 2007 The 12th amendment was made on June 11, 2008 The 13th amendment was made on May 25, 2010 The 14th amendment was made on May 18, 2011</p>	<p>Article 31: This Articles of Incorporation was established on December 18, 1995 The 1st amendment was made on October 20, 1997 The 2nd amendment was made on December 31, 1997 The 3rd amendment was made on June 24, 1999 The 4th amendment was made on March 28, 2000 The 5th amendment was made on December 26, 2000 The 6th amendment was made on June 12, 2002 The 7th amendment was made on June 03, 2003 The 8th amendment was made on April 23, 2004 The 9th amendment was made on May 03, 2005 The 10th amendment was made on October 24, 2006 The 11th amendment was made on May 24, 2007 The 12th amendment was made on June 11, 2008 The 13th amendment was made on May 25, 2010 The 14th amendment was made on May 18, 2011</p>	<p>Amended the date for this amendment</p>

The 15th amendment was made on June 14, 2012	The 15th amendment was made on June 14, 2012	
The 16th amendment was made on June 11, 2015	The 16th amendment was made on June 11, 2015	
The 17th amendment was made on June 14, 2016	The 17th amendment was made on June 14, 2016	
The 18th amendment was made on June 15, 2017	The 18th amendment was made on June 15, 2017	
The 19th amendment was made on June 10, 2020	The 19th amendment was made on June 10, 2020	
The 20th amendment was made on July 21, 2021	The 20th amendment was made on July 21, 2021	
The 21st amendment was made on June 06, 2022	The 21st amendment was made on June 06, 2022	
The 22nd amendment was made on June 18, 2025		