

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q/A

☒ QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

OR

☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM _____ TO _____

COMMISSION FILE NO.: 001-41434

NOCERA, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in charter)

Nevada

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation)

16-1626611

(IRS Employer Identification No.)

3F (Building B), No. 185, Sec. 1, Datong Rd., Xizhi Dist., New Taipei City 221, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
(Address of principal executive offices and zip code)

(886)-910-163-358
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: None

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share	NCRA	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company or emerging growth company. See the definitions of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer”, “small reporting company” and “emerging growth company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☐
Non-accelerated filer ☒ Smaller reporting company ☒
Emerging growth company ☒

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

There were 14,367,539 shares outstanding of the registrant’s common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, as of May 15, 2025.

Explanatory Note

The purpose of this Amendment No. 1 (this “Amendment No. 1”) to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Nocera, Inc. (the “Company”) for the quarter ended March 31, 2025 (the “Original Form 10-Q”) is to amend the financial statements related notes of the Company to include disclosures related to segment reporting as required by Accounting Standards Codification Topic 280, “Segment Reporting.”

This amendment is being filed in response to a comment received from the Staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission and is intended to provide the required disclosures regarding the Company’s operating segments, including segment revenues, profit or loss, and other relevant information, as applicable. The amendments reflect the proper presentation and classification of segment information in the financial statements and provide the necessary related disclosures in the notes to the financial statements.

No other changes have been made to the Original Form 10-Q. This Amendment No. 1 does not reflect events occurring after the date of the original filing and does not modify or update any other disclosures made in the Original Form 10-Q.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). Forward-looking statements discuss matters that are not historical facts. Because they discuss future events or conditions, forward-looking statements may include words such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “intend,” “could,” “should,” “would,” “may,” “seek,” “plan,” “might,” “will,” “expect,” “predict,” “project,” “forecast,” “potential,” and “continue” or the negatives thereof or similar expressions. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, are based on various underlying assumptions and current expectations about the future and are not guarantees of future performance. Such statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, level of activity, performance or achievement to be materially different from the results of operations or plans expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. **You are cautioned to not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of their dates.**

We cannot predict all the risks and uncertainties that may impact our business, financial condition or results of operations. Accordingly, the forward-looking statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q should not be regarded as representations that the results or conditions described in such statements will occur or that our objectives and plans will be achieved, and we do not assume any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of any of these forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are found at various places throughout this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and include information concerning possible or projected future results of our operations, including statements about potential acquisition or merger targets, strategies or plans; business strategies; prospects; future cash flows; financing plans; plans and objectives of management; any other statements regarding future acquisitions, future cash needs, future operations, business plans and future financial results; and any other statements that are not historical facts.

These forward-looking statements represent our intentions, plans, expectations, assumptions and beliefs about future events and are subject to a variety of factors and risks, including, but not limited to, those set forth under “Risk Factors” in Part I, Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) on May 6, 2025.

Many of those risks and factors are outside of our control and could cause actual results to differ materially from the results expressed or implied by those forward-looking statements. Considering these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the events described in the forward-looking statements might not occur or might occur to a different extent or at a different time than we have described. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements concerning other matters addressed in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and attributable to us or any person acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained or referred to in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Except to the extent required by law, we undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, a change in events, conditions, circumstances or assumptions underlying such statements, or otherwise.

PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOCERA, INC.
INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Stated in US Dollars except for Number of Shares)

	March 31, 2025 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2024 (Audited)
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 531,771	\$ 484,161
Accounts receivable	134,106	144,509
Inventories, net	9,608	–
Advance to suppliers	1,732	8,404
Prepaid expenses and other assets, net	598,199	643,169
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	–	210
Total current assets	<u>1,275,416</u>	<u>1,280,453</u>
Property and equipment, net	1,342,060	1,391,845
Intangible assets - customer relations	93,749	97,825
Investment	27,435	27,206
Goodwill	2,077,728	2,077,728
Other non-current asset	4,373	7,505
Total assets	<u><u>\$ 4,820,761</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 4,882,562</u></u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 13,717	\$ –
Other payables and accrued liabilities	395,793	376,660
Contract liabilities	78,875	72,505
Due to related parties	38,518	27,116
Warrant liability	85,273	76,847
Long-term secured other borrowing – current portion	28,868	6,631
Dividend payable	54,312	54,312
Income tax payable	11,028	25,126
Total current liabilities	<u>706,384</u>	<u>639,197</u>
Long-term secured other borrowing	–	23,786
Total liabilities	<u>706,384</u>	<u>662,983</u>
Commitments and contingencies (Note 20)	–	–
Shareholder's Equity		
Common stock (\$0.001 par value; authorized 200,000,000 shares; 14,247,539 shares and 14,047,539 shares issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively) ⁽¹⁾	14,247	14,047
Preferred stock (\$0.001 par value; authorized 10,000,000 shares; Series A Preferred Stock, 2,000,000 authorized, 80,000 shares issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively)	80	80
Additional paid-in capital ⁽¹⁾	25,350,065	25,200,265
Statutory and other reserves	191,219	191,219
Accumulated losses	(21,486,898)	(21,238,881)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	15,253	12,415
Total Nocera, Inc.'s shareholders' equity	<u>4,083,966</u>	<u>4,179,145</u>
Non-controlling interests	30,411	40,434
Total shareholders' equity	<u>4,114,377</u>	<u>4,219,579</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u><u>\$ 4,820,761</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 4,882,562</u></u>

See notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements which are an integral part of these unaudited condensed financial statements.

NOCERA, INC.
INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Stated in US Dollars except for Number of Shares)
(UNAUDITED)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Net sales	4,534,128	4,899,880
Cost of sales	(4,483,178)	(4,815,919)
Gross profit	50,950	83,961
Operating expenses		
General and administrative expenses	(334,371)	(451,464)
Total operating expenses	(334,371)	(451,464)
Loss from operations	(283,421)	(367,503)
Other income	25,804	195,573
Loss before income taxes	(257,617)	(171,930)
Income tax expense	–	(124,146)
Net loss	(257,617)	(296,076)
Less: Net loss attributable to non-controlling interests	(9,600)	(7,500)
Net loss attributable to the company	(248,017)	(288,576)
Comprehensive Income		
Net loss	(257,617)	(296,076)
Foreign currency translation (loss) gain	(2,838)	57,307
Total comprehensive loss	(260,455)	(238,769)
Less: Net loss attributable to non-controlling interests	(9,600)	(7,500)
Less: Foreign currency translation loss attributable to non-controlling interest	(423)	1,878
Comprehensive loss attributable to the Company	(250,432)	(233,147)
Loss per share		
Basic	(0.0175)	(0.0241)
Diluted	(0.0175)	(0.0241)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		
Basic	14,159,761	11,956,987
Diluted	14,159,761	11,956,987

See notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements which are an integral part of these unaudited condensed financial statements.

NOCERA, INC.
INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Stated in US Dollars except for Number of Shares)
(UNAUDITED)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	(257,617)	(296,076)
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation expenses	33,674	22,559
Deferred income tax	–	(922)
Amortization of intangible assets	4,076	4,076
Gain on disposal of financial assets at FVTPL	(3)	–
Gain on fair value change of financial assets at FVTPL	–	(2,409)
Share-based compensation	–	14,999
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable, net	11,262	(4,171)
Inventories	(9,936)	–
Advance to suppliers	6,672	–
Prepaid expenses and other assets, net	48,927	(117,346)
Other non-current assets	3,076	69
Accounts payable	13,717	–
Advance from customers	5,802	–
Other payables and accrued liabilities	30,905	116,070
Income tax payable	(14,083)	–
Subtract non-cash gain (loss) on warrant liability	8,426	(197,843)
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(115,102)</u>	<u>(460,994)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Net cash inflow from acquisition of a subsidiary	–	201,863
Proceeds from gain on disposal of financial assets at FVTPL	213	–
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>213</u>	<u>201,863</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Repayment of short-term bank loan	–	(60,678)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	150,000	–
Repayment of secured other borrowings	(1,817)	–
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	<u>148,183</u>	<u>(60,678)</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	14,316	52,006
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	47,610	(267,803)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	484,161	1,229,580
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>531,771</u>	<u>961,777</u>

See notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements which are an integral part of these unaudited condensed financial statements.

NOCERA, INC.
INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Stated in US Dollars except Number of Shares)
(UNAUDITED)

	Common Stock		Preferred stock		Additional Paid-in	Statutory and other	Accumulated	Accumulated Other	Total Nocera Inc.'s	Non- controlling	Total
	Stock	Amount	Stock	Amount	Capital	Reserves	Losses	Comprehensive Loss	Shareholders' Equity	Interests	Shareholders' Equity
		\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance as of January 1, 2024	11,156,987	11,157	80,000	80	21,931,112	191,219	(18,868,420)	98,906	3,364,054	84,325	3,448,379
Foreign currency translation Adjustments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(57,307)	(57,307)	(3,288)	(60,595)
Common stock issuance	1,800,000	1,800	—	—	1,978,200	—	—	—	1,980,000	—	1,980,000
Share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	14,999	—	—	—	14,999	—	14,999
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(288,576)	—	(288,576)	(7,500)	(296,076)
Balance as of March 31, 2024	<u>12,956,987</u>	<u>12,957</u>	<u>80,000</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>23,924,311</u>	<u>191,219</u>	<u>(19,156,996)</u>	<u>41,599</u>	<u>5,013,170</u>	<u>73,537</u>	<u>5,086,707</u>
Balance as of January 1, 2025	14,047,539	14,047	80,000	80	25,200,265	191,219	(21,238,881)	12,415	4,179,145	40,434	4,219,579
Foreign currency translation Adjustments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,838	2,838	(423)	2,415
Common stock issuance	200,000	200	—	—	149,800	—	—	—	150,000	—	150,000
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(248,017)	—	(248,017)	(9,600)	(257,617)
Balance as of March 31, 2025	<u>14,247,539</u>	<u>14,247</u>	<u>80,000</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>25,350,065</u>	<u>191,219</u>	<u>(21,486,898)</u>	<u>15,253</u>	<u>4,083,966</u>	<u>30,411</u>	<u>4,114,377</u>

See notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements which are an integral part of these unaudited condensed financial statements.

NOCERA, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

Note 1 PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND ORGANIZATION

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Nocera, Inc. (“Nocera” or the “Company”) and its subsidiaries, Grand Smooth Inc. Limited (“GSI”) and Guizhou Grand Smooth Technology Ltd. (“GZ GST” or “WFOE”), and Meixin Institutional Food Development Co., Ltd. (“Meixin”) that is controlled through contractual arrangements. The Company, GSI, GZ GST and Meixin are collectively referred to as the “Company”.

Nocera was incorporated in the State of Nevada on February 1, 2002 and is based in New Taipei City, Taiwan (R.O.C.). It did not engage in any operations and was dormant from its inception until its reverse merger with GSI on December 31, 2018.

Reverse Merger

Effective December 31, 2018, Nocera completed a reverse merger transaction (the “Transaction”) pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the “Agreement”), with (i) GSI, (ii) GSI’s shareholders, Yin-Chieh Cheng and Bi Zhang, who together owned shares constituting 100% of the issued and outstanding ordinary shares of GSI (the “GSI Shares”) and (iii) GSI Acquisition Corp. Under the terms of the Agreement, the GSI Shareholders transferred to Nocera all of the GSI Shares in exchange for the issuance of 10,000,000 shares (the “Shares”) of Nocera’s common stock (the “Share Exchange”). As a result of the reverse merger, GSI became Nocera’s wholly-owned subsidiary and Yin-Chieh Cheng and Bi Zhang, the former shareholders of GSI, became Nocera’s controlling shareholders. The share exchange transaction with GSI was treated as a reverse merger, with GSI as the accounting acquirer and Nocera as the acquired party.

GSI is a limited company established under the laws and regulations of Hong Kong on August 1, 2014, and is a holding company without any operations.

GZ WFH was incorporated in Xingyi City, Guizhou Province, People’s Republic of China (“PRC”) on October 25, 2017, and is engaged in providing fish farming containers service, which integrates sales, installments, and maintenance of aquaculture equipment. The registered capital of GZ WFH is RMB\$5,000,000 (equal to US\$733,138).

On November 13, 2018, GSI incorporated GZ GST in PRC with registered capital of US\$15,000.

Divestiture

On September 21, 2020, the Company filed a Current Report on Form 8-K outlining the lack of communication that led to the termination by Nocera of its relationship with its former variable interest entity, Guizhou Wan Feng Hu Intelligent Aquatic Technology Co. Limited (“GZ WFH”) and its management, and termination of the variable interest entity agreements between the parties.

Subsequently on October 8, 2020, Zhang Bi and GZ WFH entered into a Settlement Agreement and Release with Nocera wherein all claims as to GZ WFH’s debt (claim to shares in Nocera or GZ GST) were compromised, settled, and otherwise resolved as to any and all claims or causes of action whatsoever against Nocera for any matter, action, or representation as to Nocera, and any debt to ownership of Nocera or GZ GST up to the date of the agreement. The consideration for the agreement was mutual waiver of any and all claims against each other and GZ GST, and GZ WFH (including Zhang Bi) waived any claims to Nocera stock, meaning the 4,750,000 shares of common stock of Nocera owned by Zhang Bi were cancelled as part of the agreement. The Settlement Agreement and Release is attached hereto as Exhibit 10.8.

The VIE Agreements with XFC

On December 31, 2020, we exchanged 466,667 (post-split) shares of our restricted common stock to stockholders of Xin Feng Construction Co., Ltd., a Taiwan limited liability company (“XFC”), in exchange for 100% controlling interest in XFC. We also entered into contractual arrangements with a stockholder of XFC, that enabled us to have the power to direct the activities that most significantly affects the economic performance of XFC and receive the economic benefits of XFC that could be significant to XFC. On November 30, 2022, we entered into a Purchase of Business Agreement with Han-Chieh Shih (the “Purchaser”), in which we sold our controlling interest of XFC, to the Purchaser for a total purchase cash price of \$300,000 (the “XFC Sale”). The closing of the XFC Sale occurred on November 30, 2022 and the XFC variable interest entity (“VIE”) agreements were terminated in connection with the XFC Sale.

The VIE Agreements with Meixin

On September 7, 2022, we entered into a series of contractual agreements (collectively, the “Meixin VIE Agreements”) with the majority stockholder (the “Selling Stockholder”) of Meixin Institutional Food Development Co., Ltd., a Taiwan corporation and a food processing and catering company (“Meixin”), and Meixin, of which we purchased 80% controlling interest of Meixin for \$4,300,000. The Meixin VIE Agreements essentially confer control and management of Meixin as well as substantially all of the economic benefits of the Selling Stockholder in Meixin to us.

The VIE Agreements with Xınca

On January 31, 2024, we entered into a Variable Interest Entity Purchase Agreement (“Xınca Purchase Agreement”) with Zhejiang Xınca Mutual Entertainment Culture Media Co., Ltd. (“Xınca”), a domestic funded limited liability company registered in China (P.R.C). The Xınca Purchase Agreement was entered into by our wholly-owned subsidiary and foreign enterprise, Shanghai Nocera Culture Co., Ltd. (“WFOE”), through a series of contractual agreements (“VIE Agreements”), in which we exchanged 1,800,000 shares of our restricted common stock for a 100% controlling interest in Xınca. As a result, the Company has been determined to be the primary beneficiary of Xınca and Xınca became a variable interest entity (“VIE”) of the Company.

We have entered into the following contractual arrangements with stockholders of Xınca, which enable us to (1) have the power to direct the activities that most significantly affect the economic performance of Xınca, and (2) receive the economic benefits of Xınca that could be significant to Xınca. We are fully and exclusively responsible for the management of Xınca, assume all of the risk of losses of Xınca, and have the exclusive right to exercise all voting rights of Xınca’s stockholders. Therefore, in accordance with ASC 810 “Consolidation,” we are considered the primary beneficiary of Xınca and have consolidated Xınca’s assets, liabilities, results of operations, and cash flows in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

(1) Voting Rights Proxy Agreement & Power of Attorney

Zong Hui and Upward Software (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. (the “Existing Stockholders”) have irrevocably authorized us, or the individual then designated by us (the “Attorney”), to exercise, on their behalf, the following rights available to them in their capacity as stockholders of Xınca under the then-effective articles of association of Xınca (collectively, the “Powers”): (a) to propose the convening of, and attend, stockholders’ meetings in accordance with the articles of association of Xınca on behalf of the Existing Stockholders; (b) to exercise voting rights on behalf of the Existing Stockholders on all matters required to be deliberated and resolved by the stockholders’ meeting, including, without limitation, the appointment and election of the directors and other executives to be appointed and removed by the stockholders of Xınca, and the sale or transfer of all or part of the equity held by stockholders in Xınca; (c) to exercise other stockholders’ voting rights under the articles of association of Xınca (including any other stockholders’ voting rights stipulated upon an amendment to such articles of association); and (d) other voting rights that stockholders shall enjoy under the laws of the People’s Republic of China (“China”), as amended, revised, supplemented, and re-enacted, regardless of whether they take effect before or after the conclusion of this Agreement. The Existing Stockholders shall not revoke the authorization and entrustment accorded to the Attorney unless we issue a written notice requesting the replacement of the Attorney. In such event, the Existing Stockholders shall immediately appoint such other person as we designate to exercise the foregoing Powers, and such new authorization and entrustment shall supersede, immediately upon its grant, the original authorization and entrustment.

(2) Exclusive Business Cooperation Agreement

We agree to provide technical consulting and services, including management consulting services, general and financial advisory services, and various general and administrative services (collectively, the “Target Business”), to Xınca as its exclusive technical consulting and service provider in accordance with the terms set forth in this Agreement. Xınca agrees to accept the technical consulting and services provided by us. Xınca further agrees that, without our prior written consent, it shall not accept any technical consulting or services identical or similar to the Target Business from any third party during the term of this Agreement.

(3) Equity Pledge Agreement

Under the Equity Interest Pledge Agreement between us and Zong Hui and Upward Software (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., the stockholders of Xınca have pledged all of their equity interests in Xınca to us to guarantee the performance of Xınca’s obligations under the Exclusive Business Cooperation Agreement. Under the terms of the agreement, in the event that Xınca or the stockholders breach their respective contractual obligations under the Exclusive Business Cooperation Agreement, we, as the pledgee, will be entitled to certain rights, including, but not limited to, the right to collect dividends generated by the pledged equity interests.

(4) Exclusive Call Option Agreement

Xınca and its stockholders, Zong Hui and Upward Software (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., have entered into an Exclusive Call Option Agreement with us. Under this agreement, the Xınca stockholders have irrevocably granted us (or our designee) an exclusive option to purchase, to the extent permitted under the laws of China, part or all of their equity interests in Xınca. According to the Exclusive Call Option Agreement, the purchase price shall be the minimum price permitted under applicable Chinese law at the time the share transfer occurs.

The Equity Purchase Agreements with SY Culture

On April 14, 2024, we entered into a Equity Purchase Agreement with Hangzhou SY Culture Media Co. Ltd. (“SY Culture Purchase Agreement”), a domestic funded limited liability company registered in China (P.R.C). The SY Culture Purchase Agreement was entered into by our wholly-owned subsidiary and foreign enterprise, Gui Zhou Grand Smooth Technology Ltd. (“WFOE”), in which we exchanged 600,000 shares of our restricted common stock for a 100% equity in SY Culture.

Note 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICY

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”) and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) for interim financial information. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include all of the information and footnotes required for complete financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 filed with the SEC on May 6, 2025.

In the opinion of management, all adjustments (which include normal recurring adjustments) necessary to present a fair presentation of the Company’s unaudited condensed consolidated financial position as of March 31, 2025, its consolidated results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2025, cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and change in equity for the three months ended March 31, 2025, as applicable, have been made. Operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2025 are not necessarily indicative of the operating results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2024 or any future periods.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially expose the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of accounts receivable. The Company conducts credit evaluations of its customers and suppliers, and generally does not require collateral or other security from them. The Company evaluates its collection experience and long outstanding balances to determine the need for an allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company conducts periodic reviews of the financial condition and payment practices of its customers to minimize collection risk on accounts receivable.

There were three customers who represent 69.67% of the Company's total revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2024. There were four customers who represent 84.6% of the Company's total revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2025.

The following table sets forth a summary of single customers who represent 10% or more of the Company's total accounts receivable, net:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
Percentage of the Company's accounts receivable		
Customer A	21.46%	36.78%
Customer B	24.24%	—
Customer C	18.41%	—
Customer D	20.49%	—
Customer E	—	17.82%
Customer F	—	15.07%
	<u>84.6%</u>	<u>69.67%</u>

The following table sets forth a summary of single suppliers who represent 10% or more of the Company's total purchase:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
Percentage of the Company's purchase		
Supplier A	10.12%	—
Supplier B	12.40%	—
Supplier C	17.60%	—
Supplier D	11.96%	—
Supplier E	—	13.72%
Supplier F	—	12.47%
Supplier G	—	12.85%
Supplier H	—	11.24%
Supplier I	—	12.24%
	<u>52.08%</u>	<u>62.52%</u>

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 606, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers.”

The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. To achieve that core principle, the Company applies the following steps:

- Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligation in the contract
- Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

The Company mainly offers and generates revenue from the fish trading business, bento box and fruit and vegetable processing business, and E-commerce live streaming business. Revenue recognition policies are discussed as follows:

Aquatic product trading revenue

The Company engages in the trading of fish, primarily eels. Revenue is generated when the Company receives customer orders specifying product types and requirements. Upon receiving an order, the Company arranges the harvesting of the eels, inspects the products to ensure compliance with the customer’s specifications, and coordinates delivery. Revenue is recognized at a point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, typically upon delivery, which is the point at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

Bento box and produce processing revenue

The Company also operates a bento box and fresh produce processing business, primarily involving vegetables and fruits. The revenue recognition model for this segment is similar to the aquatic product trading business. Upon receiving customer orders, the Company processes and packages the required food or agricultural products, ensures product quality and conformity to order specifications, and arranges delivery. Revenue is recognized at a point in time, generally upon the transfer of the processed goods to the customer.

E-commerce live-streaming commission revenue

The Company acts as an agent in facilitating the sale of third-party products through live-streaming e-commerce platforms. The Company does not take control of the goods sold, and commission revenue is recognized on a net basis. Revenue is recognized at the point in time when the underlying product is sold and shipment is confirmed by the seller, which indicates the Company has fulfilled its performance obligation of facilitating the sale.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The FASB issued several updates during the period, none of these standards are either applicable to the Company or require adoption at a future date and none are expected to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements upon adoption.

Note 3 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, accounts receivable consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	\$	\$
Accounts receivable	134,106	144,509
Total	134,106	144,509

Note 4 INVENTORIES

As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, inventories consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	\$	\$
Raw materials	9,608	—
Total	9,608	—

Note 5 ADVANCE TO SUPPLIERS

Balances of advances to suppliers were \$1,732 and \$8,404 as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively, which represented prepayments to suppliers for raw materials.

Note 6 PREPAID EXPENSES AND OTHER ASSETS, NET

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	\$	\$
Prepaid Expenses	41,623	43,158
Other receivables from third party	556,576	600,011
Prepaid expenses and other assets, net	598,199	643,169

Other receivables as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 were \$598,199 and \$643,169, respectively. Other receivables include e-commerce live stream receivables for goods and e-commerce sales deposit.

Other receivables from third parties primarily consist of amount due from third parties of \$345,980, e-commerce live stream sales deposits of \$5,487, and outstanding loans to certain employees totaling \$15,326 from Xınca and \$187,646 from SY Media, related to the Company's participation in live stream events. These receivables are expected to be collected within normal payment cycles and are considered part of ongoing operations. Additionally, \$1,106 relates to prior-year receivables from GZ GSI for fish sales in China. Management does not expect any collection issues.

Note 7 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

The fair value of each investment in equity instrument to be measured at fair value through profit or loss is as follows:

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	\$	\$
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Funds	–	210
Total	–	210
Current	–	210
Non-Current	–	–
Total	–	210

Net gain on disposal of financial assets at FVTPL of \$3 was recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the period ended March 31, 2025.

As of December 31, 2024, no financial assets at fair value through profit or loss were pledged with banks as collaterals.

Note 8 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, property and equipment consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	\$	\$
Land	877,870	877,870
Equipment	901,356	911,280
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(437,166)	(397,305)
Property and equipment, net	1,342,060	1,391,845

Depreciation expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 were \$33,674 and \$22,559, respectively.

Note 9 GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, goodwill consisted of the following:

Goodwill

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	\$	\$
Goodwill - Meixin	3,905,735	3,905,735
Goodwill - Xınca	1,351,703	1,351,703
Goodwill - SY Media	230,015	230,015
Less: Impairment	(3,409,725)	(3,409,725)
Goodwill, net	2,077,728	2,077,728

Customer relations

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	\$	\$
Acquisitions	135,325	135,325
Less: Accumulated amortization	(41,576)	(37,500)
Customer relations, net	93,749	97,825

Note 10 OTHER BORROWINGS

Others loans consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
Secured car loan from CITIC Bank wholly repayable	\$ 28,868	\$ 30,417
Total secured car loan wholly repayable within 1 year	28,868	6,631
Secured car loan from CITIC Bank wholly repayable more than 1 year	–	23,786
Total	\$ 28,868	\$ 30,417

Note 11 WARRANTS

On April 1, 2021, the Company entered into a securities purchase agreement with certain investors for an aggregate of 80,000 shares of its preferred stock at a per share purchase price of \$2.50. As part of the transaction, the investors received one Class C warrant and one Class D warrant for the subscription of each preferred share. The Class C warrants consist of the right to purchase up to 80,000 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$2.50 per share exercisable for 36 months from the date of inception. The Class D warrants consist of the right to purchase up to 80,000 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$5.00 per share exercisable for 36 months from the date of inception. The subscription was completed on August 10, 2021.

On September 27, 2021, the Company entered into another securities purchase agreement with the same investors, pursuant to which the Company issued in a registered direct offering, an aggregate of 48,000 shares of common stock of the Company at a per share purchase price of \$2.50. In addition, the investors also received one Class C warrant and one Class D warrant for the subscription of each preferred share. The Class C warrants consist of the right to purchase up to 80,000 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$2.50 per share exercisable for 36 months from the date of inception. The Class D warrants consist of the right to purchase up to 80,000 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$5.00 per share exercisable for 36 months from the date of inception.

In connection with the public offering and pursuant to a registration statement on Form S-1, amended (File No. 333-264059), originally filed with the SEC on April 1, 2022, and declared effective by the SEC on August 10, 2022 (the "Registration Statement"), the public offering price of each Unit was \$3.50, and each unit consisting of one share of common stock and a warrant to purchase two shares of common stock from the date of issuance until the fifth anniversary of the date of issuance. The Shares and the Warrants comprising the Units were immediately separable and issued separately in the Offering, which closed on August 15, 2022.

In connection with the public offering and pursuant to the underwriting agreement between us and the underwriters named therein, we granted the underwriters a 45-day option to purchase up to 282,000 additional shares of common stock and warrants, equivalent to 15% of the Units sold in the public offering, at the public offering price per Unit, less underwriting discounts and commissions, to cover over-allotments, if any. On September 23, 2022, the underwriters exercised their option to purchase an additional 282,000 warrants from us for gross proceeds of \$2,820. The warrants were issued to the underwriters on September 26, 2022.

The exercise price of the Warrants shall be decreased to the reset price, which means the greater of (i) 50% of the exercise price and (ii) 100% of the last volume weighted average price immediately preceding the 90th calendar day following the initial issuance date (the greater of (i) and (ii), the “Reset Price”) if, on the date that is 90 calendar days immediately following the initial issuance date, the Reset Price is less than the exercise price on that date.

The following is a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of warrants liability measured at fair value on a recurring basis using Level 3 inputs:

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	\$	\$
Balance at the beginning of period	76,847	874,116
Fair value change of warrants included in earnings	8,426	(797,269)
Balance at the end of the period	85,273	76,847

The following is a summary of the warrant activities:

	Number of Warrants	Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term in Years
Outstanding as of January 1, 2025	2,239,870	2.14	2.63
Exercisable as of January 1, 2025	2,239,870	2.14	2.63
Granted	—	—	—
Exercised / surrendered	—	—	—
Expired	—	—	—
Outstanding as of March 31, 2025	2,239,870	2.14	2.38
Exercisable as of March 31, 2025	2,239,870	2.14	2.38

Note 12 LEASES

The Company has two non-cancelable lease agreements for certain of the office and accommodation as well as fish farming containers for research and development of advanced technology for water circulation in fish farming containers with original lease periods expiring between 2024 and 2025. The lease terms may include options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain the Company will exercise that option. The Company recognizes rental expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The components of lease expense for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 were as follows:

Statement of Income Location		Three months ended March 31, 2025	Three months ended March 31, 2024
		(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
		\$	\$
Lease Costs			
Operating lease expense	General and administrative expenses	18,573	18,791
Total net lease costs		<u>18,573</u>	<u>18,791</u>

Note 13 OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	\$	\$
Accrued Expenses	211,426	262,156
Others	184,367	114,504
Total	<u>395,793</u>	<u>376,660</u>

As of March 31, 2025, other payables and accrued expenses were \$395,793, respectively, compared to \$376,660 as of December 31, 2024.

As of March 31, 2025, other payables and accrued expenses were \$184,367 and \$211,426, respectively, compared to \$114,504 and \$262,156 as of December 31, 2024. The accrued expenses in both periods primarily relate to audit fees. Other payables mainly consisted of amounts related to e-commerce intermediary transactions, specifically payables arising from cross-border settlements with Chinese e-commerce platforms amounting to \$176,374 as of March 31, 2025 and \$100,379 as of December 31, 2024.

Note 14 INCOME TAXES

The Company and its subsidiary, and the consolidated VIE file tax returns separately.

1) Value-added tax (“VAT”)

PRC

Pursuant to the Provisional Regulation of the PRC on VAT and the related implementing rules, all entities and individuals (“taxpayers”) that are engaged in the sale of products in the PRC are generally required to pay VAT, at a rate of which was changed from 16% to 13% on April 1, 2019 of the gross sales proceeds received, less any deductible VAT already paid or borne by the taxpayers. GZ WFH also subjected to 10% for the installment service provided.

Taiwan

Pursuant to the Value-added and Non-value-added Business Tax Act and the related implementing rules, all entities and individuals (“taxpayers”) that are engaged in the sale of products in the Taiwan are generally required to pay VAT, at a rate of 5%.

2) Income tax

United States

On December 22, 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the “Tax Act”) was signed into legislation. The Tax Act significantly revises the U.S. corporate income tax by, among other things, lowering the statutory corporate tax rate from 34% to 21%, imposing a mandatory one-time tax on accumulated earnings of foreign subsidiaries, introducing new tax regimes, and changing how foreign earnings are subject to U.S. tax.

On December 22, 2017, Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118 (“SAB 118”) was issued to provide guidance on accounting for the tax effects of the Tax Act. SAB 118 provides a measurement period that should not extend beyond one year from the Tax Act enactment date for companies to complete the accounting under ASC 740. The Company has completed the assessment of the income tax effect of the Tax Act and there were no adjustments recorded to the provisional amounts.

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economy Security Act (the “CARES Act”) was signed into law on 27 March 2020. The CARES Act temporarily eliminates the 80% taxable income limitation (as enacted under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017) for net operating loss (“NOL”) deductions for 2018-2020 tax years and reinstated NOL carrybacks for the 2018-2020 tax years. Moreover, the CARES Act also temporarily increases the business interest deduction limitations from 30% to 50% of adjusted taxable income for the 2019 and 2020 taxable year. Lastly, the Tax Act technical correction classifies qualified improvement property as 15-year recovery period, allowing the bonus depreciation deduction to be claimed for such property retroactively as if it was included in the Tax Act at the time of enactment. The Company does not anticipate a significant tax impact on its financial statements and will continue to examine the impact the CARES Act may have on its business.

The Company evaluated the Global Intangible Low Taxed Income (“GILTI”) inclusion on current earnings and profits of greater than 10% owned foreign controlled corporations. The Company has evaluated whether it has additional provision amount resulted by the GILTI inclusion on current earnings and profits of its foreign controlled corporations. The law also provides that corporate taxpayers may benefit from a 50% reduction in the GILTI inclusion, which effectively reduces the 21% U.S. corporate tax rate on the foreign income to an effective rate of 10.5%. The GILTI inclusion further provides for a foreign tax credit in connection with the foreign taxes paid. In 2019, the Company recorded a GILTI inclusion of \$152,829. The Company has elected to treat the financial statement impact of GILTI as current period expenses.

The reverse merger was completed on December 31, 2018 and the tax losses of the US subsidiary was not in the scope as of December 31, 2018. As of December 31, 2019, net operating loss carried forward which was available to offset future taxable income for the Company in the United States was \$99,817. There was a full valuation allowance applied against these loss carry forward as management determined it was not more likely than not that these net operating losses would be utilized in the foreseeable future.

Hong Kong

The HK tax reform has introduced two-tiered profits tax rates for corporations. Under the two-tiered profits tax rates regime, the profits tax rate for the first HK\$2 million (approximately \$257,931) of assessable profits will be lowered to 8.25% (half of the rate specified in Schedule 8 to the Inland Revenue Ordinance) for corporations. Assessable profits above HK\$2 million (approximately \$257,931) will continue to be subject to the rate of 16.5% for corporations. Because the Company assessed that the HK entity will not earn a profit greater than HK\$2 million (approximately \$257,931), it is subject to a corporate income tax rate of 8.25%.

As of December 31, 2021, the Company’s subsidiary in Hong Kong had net operating loss carry forwards available to offset future taxable income. The net operating losses will be carryforward indefinitely under Hong Kong Profits Tax regulation. There is a full valuation allowance applied against these loss carry forward as management determined it was not more likely than not that these net operating losses would be utilized in the foreseeable future.

PRC

WFOE and the consolidated VIE established in the PRC are subject to the PRC statutory income tax rate of 25%, according to the PRC Enterprise Income Tax law.

In accordance with the relevant tax laws and regulations of the PRC, a company registered in the PRC is subject to income taxes within the PRC at the applicable tax rate on taxable income. All the PRC subsidiaries were subject to income tax at a rate of 25% for the year ended December 31, 2021. According to PRC tax regulations, the PRC net operating loss can generally carry forward for no longer than five years starting from the year subsequent to the year in which the loss was incurred.

Taiwan

The Company's loss before income taxes is primarily derived from the operations in Taiwan and income tax expense is primarily incurred in Taiwan.

As a result of amendments to the "Taiwan Income Tax Act" enacted by the Office of the President of Taiwan on February 7, 2018, the statutory income tax rate increased from 17% to 20% and the undistributed earnings tax, or a surtax, decreased from 10% to 5% effective from January 1, 2018. As a result, the statutory income tax rate in Taiwan was 20% for the years ended August 31, 2021 and 2020. An additional surtax, of which rate was reduced from 10% to 5% being applied to the Company starting from September 1, 2018, is assessed on undistributed income for the entities in Taiwan, but only to the extent such income is not distributed or set aside as a legal reserve before the end of the following year. The 5% surtax is recorded in the period the income is earned, and the reduction in the surtax liability is recognized in the period the distribution to stockholders or the setting aside of legal reserve is finalized in the following year.

The components of the income tax expense are:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	\$	\$
Current	–	124,146
Total income tax expense	–	124,146

The reconciliation of income taxes expenses computed at the Taiwan statutory tax rate (2022: at PRC statutory rate) applicable to income tax expense is as follows:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
Taiwan (2021-PRC) income tax statutory rate	20.00%	20.00%
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	(14.51%)	(11.84%)
Tax effect of stock-based compensation	–%	(0.6%)
Tax effect of non-taxable income	(1.60%)	–%
Impact of different tax rates in other jurisdictions	–%	(0.02%)
Others	(3.89%)	(1.7%)
Changes in valuation allowance	–%	(–%)
Effective tax rate	–	(6.1%)

The valuation allowance as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 was primarily provided for the deferred income tax assets if it is more likely than not that these items will expire before the Company is able to realize its benefits, or that the future deductibility is uncertain. The ultimate realization of deferred income tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible or utilizable. Management considers projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. The movement for the valuation allowance is as following:

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of the period or year, as applicable	95,844	95,844
Additions of valuation	—	—
Reductions of valuation	—	—
Balance at the end of the period or year, as applicable	<u>95,844</u>	<u>95,844</u>

PRC Withholding Tax on Dividends

The current PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law imposes a 10% withholding income tax for dividends distributed by foreign-invested enterprises to their immediate holding companies outside the PRC. A lower withholding tax rate will be applied if there is a tax treaty arrangement between the PRC and the jurisdiction of the foreign holding company. Distributions to holding companies in Hong Kong that satisfy certain requirements specified by PRC tax authorities, for example, will be subject to a 5% withholding tax rate.

As of December 31, 2021, the Company had not recorded any withholding tax on the retained earnings of its foreign-invested enterprises in the PRC, since the Company intended to reinvest its earnings to potentially continue its business in mainland China, namely the manufacturing of the RASs through GZ GST, and its foreign-invested enterprises do not intend to declare dividends to their immediate foreign holding companies.

As of March 31, 2022, the Company had not recorded any withholding tax on the retained earnings of its foreign-invested enterprises in the PRC, and the Company decided not to reinvest its earnings since it is not continuing its business in mainland China, and its foreign-invested enterprises do not intend to declare dividends to their immediate foreign holding companies.

Note 15 RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS

Due to related parties

The balance due to related parties was as following:

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Mountain Share Transfer, LLC (1)	7,681	7,681
Estate of Mr. Yin-Chieh Cheng (2)	19,435	19,435
Feng-Hua Chen (3)	11,402	—
	<u>38,518</u>	<u>27,116</u>

Note:

- (1) Mountain Share Transfer, LLC is company 100% controlled by Erik S. Nelson, the previous corporate secretary and director of the Company. The balances represented the amount paid on behalf of the Company for its daily operation purpose.
- (2) The amount due to Mr. Yin-Chieh Cheng relates to a prior arrangement. Mr. Yin-Chieh Cheng was vacant as of July 8, 2023, and the Company is evaluating settlement with the estate.
- (3) Feng-Hua Chen is the Chief Operating Officer of the company, the balances represented the amount paid on behalf of the Company for its daily operation purpose.

As of March 31, 2025, the Company had outstanding balances with related parties that are non-trade in nature, unsecured, non-interest bearing, and repayable on demand. These balances arose in the ordinary course of operations.

During the period, the Company received a financial communication from the estate of the former Chief Executive Officer and Chair of the Board, Lu Min-Huay Cheng, which is considered a related party due to the former executive's prior leadership position and significant ownership interest. The nature of the transaction involves the repayment of loans, debt, and other liabilities owed to the estate. While the agreement does not specify individual dollar amounts, the Company has agreed to settle these obligations over a 12-month period beginning January 25, 2025. As of the reporting date, management continues to evaluate the terms and monitor the settlement process.

Note 16 COMMON STOCK

The Company's authorized number of common stock is 200,000,000 shares with par value of \$0.001 each. On August 11, 2022, the Company effected a 2:3 reverse stock split for each share of common stock issued and outstanding. As a result of reverse stock split, the Company's common stock issued and outstanding decreased from 10,707,150 shares to 7,138,587 shares. All shares and associated amounts have been retroactively restated to reflect the stock split on August 11, 2022. As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, issued common stock were 14,247,539 shares and 14,047,539, respectively.

On August 11, 2022, the Company's common stock commenced trading on The Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbol "NCRA" on a post-reverse stock split basis. During the public offering, 1,880,000 common stocks, at par value \$0.001 each, were issued at the offering price \$3.5 each. The Company received total gross proceeds of \$6.58 million from the public offering and after deducting the underwriting commissions, discounts and offering expenses, the Company received net proceeds of approximately \$5.3 million.

All number of shares, share amounts and per share data presented in the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements and related notes have been retroactively restated to reflect the reverse merger transaction and subsequent issuance of shares stated above, except for authorized shares of common stock, which were not affected.

Issuance of Common Stock

- On February 20, 2024, we entered into VIE Agreement with Xınca and issued 1,800,000 shares of our common stock in exchange of 100% controlling of Xınca;
- On April 14, 2024, we entered into an Equity Purchase Agreement with SY Culture and issued 600,000 shares of our common stock in exchange of 100% equity of SY Culture.
- On February 7, 2025, our shareholder exercised 150,000 shares of Warrant Class A in exchange of 100,000 shares of common stock.
- On February 12, 2025, our shareholder exercised 150,000 shares of Warrant Class A in exchange of 100,000 shares of common stock.

Note 17 SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

On December 27, 2018, Nocera granted Mr. Yin-Chieh Cheng quarterly option awards of 250,000 Series “A” Warrants for 20 quarters (5 years) for a total of 5,000,000 Series “A” Warrants with exercise price of \$0.50 per share, subject to continued employment for services as Chairman of the Board and a Director.

On June 1, 2020, Nocera granted Mr. Shun-Chih Chuang and Mr. Hsien-Wen Yu 50,000 shares of Class A warrants and 60,000 shares of Class A warrants separately, each with exercise price of \$0.50 per share, for serving as the Company’s Chief Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer. The Company also granted 2 employees 50,000 shares of Class A warrants with exercise price of \$0.50 per share. The Class A warrants consist of the right to purchase one share for \$0.50 per share from the date of issuance until April 23, 2026.

On June 1, 2020, Nocera granted Mr. Michael A. Littman 50,000 shares of Class A warrants with exercise price of \$0.50 per share and 50,000 shares of Class B warrants with exercise price of \$1.00 per share. Mr. Littman exercised 50,000 shares of Class A warrants and 50,000 shares of Class B warrants on August 11, 2021. The Class B warrants consist of the right to purchase one share for \$1.00 per share separately from the date of issuance until April 23, 2026.

On December 1, 2021, Nocera granted Mr. Shun-Chih Chuang and Mr. Hsien-Wen Yu 75,000 shares of Class A warrants and 60,000 shares of Class A warrants separately, each with exercise price of \$0.50 per share, for serving as the Company’s Chief Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer. The Company also granted 2 employees 70,000 shares of Class A warrant with exercise price of \$0.50 per share.

On December 31, 2021, the Company issued an aggregate of 505,000 shares of common stock to Mr. Shun-Chih Chuang and a total of five consultants in consideration for services rendered.

On December 22, 2022, the Company issued 150,000 and 75,000 shares of common stock to Chen-Chun Chung and TraDigital respectively in consideration for services rendered.

On March 22, 2023, the Company issued 450,000 shares of our common stock to our investor relation company, Hanover One International, Inc.

On October 11, 2023, the Company issued 20,000 shares of our common stock to our consultant, Yu-Hao Chang.

On December 5, 2023, the Company issued 60,000 shares of our common stock to our Chief Executive Officer, Andy Chin-An Jin.

On August 26, 2024, the Company issued 180,000 shares of our common stock to our Chief Executive Officer, Andy Chin-An Jin.

The estimated fair value of share-based compensation for employees is recognized as a charge against income on a ratable basis over the requisite service period, which is generally the vesting period of the award. The fair value of stock option grant was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model under the following assumptions:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Dividend yield	N/A	N/A
Risk-free interest rate	4.2%	1.16%
Expected term (in years)	2.74	4.31
Volatility	36.25%	48.15%

The Company estimated the grant date fair value of time-based stock option awards using the Black-Scholes option valuation model, which requires assumptions involving an estimate of the fair value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant, the expected term of the options, volatility, discount rate and dividend yield. The Company calculated expected option terms based on the “simplified” method for “plain vanilla” options due to the limited exercise information. The “simplified method” calculates the expected term as the average of the vesting term and the original contractual term of the options. The Company calculated volatility using the average adjusted volatility of quick company’s feature of Capital IQ for a period of time reflective of the expected option term, while the discount rate was estimated using the interest rate for a treasury note with the same contractual term as the options granted. Dividend yield is estimated at our current dividend rate, which adjustments for any known future changes in the rate.

For the years ended December 31, 2024, \$60,831 share-based compensation expenses were recognized into additional paid-in capital of the Company, respectively.

Note 18 PREFERRED STOCK

In August 2021, the Company issued 80,000 preferred shares, par value \$0.001 per share, at an issue price of \$2.50 per share to certain investors credited as fully paid. The preferred shares are non-voting and non-redeemable. The holder of the preferred shares will have priority over the holders of the common stock of the Company on the assets and funds of the Company available for distribution in a distribution of assets on liquidation, winding up or dissolution of the Company. The holder of the preferred shares shall not have the right to attend or vote at any general meeting of the Company (except a general meeting for winding up of the Company or a resolution is to be proposed which if passed would vary or abrogate the rights or privileges of such holder).

On August 11, 2022, the Company effected a 2:3 reverse stock split for each share of common stock issued and outstanding. As a result of reverse stock split, the shares of common stock issuable upon the conversion of Series A Preferred Stock decreased from 80,000 shares to 53,334 shares.

Note 19 (LOSS) INCOME PER SHARE

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted income (loss) per common share for the quarters ended March 31, 2025 and 2024.

	For three months ended	
	March 31,	
	2025	2024
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
	\$	\$
Numerator:		
Net loss income attributable to the Company	(248,017)	(288,576)
Denominator:		
Weighted-average shares outstanding		
- Basic	14,159,761	11,956,987
- Diluted	14,159,761	11,956,987
Loss per share:		
- Basic	(0.0175)	(0.0241)
- Diluted	(0.0175)	(0.0241)

Note 20 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Lease Commitment

The Company has entered into operating lease agreement for certain office and accommodation as well as fish farming containers for research and develop advanced technology for water circulation applying in fishery. Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases with initial terms within one year.

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable short-term leases as of March 31, 2025 are payable as follows:

	Lease Commitment
	\$
Within 1 year	1,827
Total	1,827

Note 21 SEGMENT REPORTING

Effective as of January 1, 2024, the Company adopted ASU 2023-07, Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures. The Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") is its Executive Director, Song-Yuan Teng, who is responsible for reviewing the results of operations and allocating resources across the Company's reportable segments, including Fish Trading and Catering Services. These operating segments reflect the manner in which the CODM allocates resources and evaluates performance.

These segments align with how management evaluates performance and allocates resources. Segment performance is evaluated based on segment revenue and operating profit, which includes direct costs and segment-specific general and administrative expenses and tax, but excludes corporate overhead and interest.

The summary of key information by segments for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 was as follows:

For three months ended March 31, 2025

	Sales of Fish Trading	Sales of Catering	E-Commerce	Total
Revenue	\$ 4,474,206	\$ 2,089	\$ 57,833	\$ 4,534,128
Cost of revenue	\$ 4,465,209	\$ 1,567	\$ 16,402	\$ 4,483,178
Gross profit	\$ 8,997	\$ 522	\$ 41,431	\$ 50,950
General and administrative expenses	\$ (60,323)	\$ (195,407)	\$ (78,641)	\$ (334,371)
Segment operating losses	\$ (51,326)	\$ (194,885)	\$ (37,210)	\$ (283,421)
Income tax expenses	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –
Segment losses	\$ (51,326)	\$ (194,885)	\$ (37,210)	\$ (283,421)

For three months ended March 31, 2024

	Sales of Fish Trading	Sales of Catering	E-Commerce	Total
Revenue	\$ 4,764,517	\$ 86,373	\$ 48,990	\$ 4,899,880
Cost of revenue	\$ 4,754,614	\$ 43,989	\$ 17,316	\$ 4,815,919
Gross profit	\$ 9,903	\$ 42,384	\$ 31,674	\$ 83,961
General and administrative expenses	\$ (27,955)	\$ (166,429)	\$ (257,080)	\$ (451,464)
Segment operating losses	\$ (18,052)	\$ (124,045)	\$ (225,406)	\$ (367,503)
Income tax expenses	\$ (124,146)	\$ –	\$ –	\$ (124,146)
Segment losses	\$ (142,198)	\$ (124,045)	\$ (225,406)	\$ (491,649)

The following tables set forth a summary of single customers who represent 10% or more of the Company’s segments revenue, net:

	Fish Trading	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Percentage of fish trading revenue		
Customer A	21.47%	37.45%
Customer B	24.25%	—
Customer C	18.42%	—
Customer D	20.50%	10.01%
Customer E	—	18.21%
Customer F	—	15.35%
	84.65%	81.01%

	Catering	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Percentage of catering revenue		
Customer G	83.99%	—
	83.99%	—

Note 22 SUBSEQUENT EVENT

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through the issuance of the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and there are no subsequent events that would have required adjustment or disclosure in the consolidated financial statements.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our unaudited consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”). In addition, our unaudited consolidated financial statements and the financial data included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q reflect our reorganization and have been prepared as if our current corporate structure had been in place throughout the relevant periods. Actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. For additional information regarding these and other risks and uncertainties, please see the items listed under the section captioned “*Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements*” herein and the section captioned “*Risk Factors*” as well as any other cautionary language contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023, filed with the SEC on March 31, 2024. Except as may be required by law, we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events after the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Operations Overview

As of December 31, 2019, we provide land-based recirculation aquaculture systems (“RASs”) for fish farming. Our primary business operations consist of the design, development and production of RASs large scale fish tank systems, for fish farms along with expert consulting, technology transfer, and aquaculture project management services to new and existing aquaculture management business services. Through our branch office, we also procure and sell eel in Taiwan. In addition, as of December 2023, we sell food items, including our signature seafood porridge bowl, through our flagship bento box store located at the Ning Xia Night Market in the Datong District of Taipei City, Taiwan.

In October 2020, the government of Taiwan began supporting the Green Power and Solar Sharing Fish Farms initiative. In view of the opportunities resulting from this initiative, in October 2020, Nocera ceased all of its operations in China and moved all of its technology and back-office operations to Taiwan. We now only operate out of Taiwan.

Our current mission is to provide consulting services and solutions in aquaculture projects to reduce water pollution and decrease the disease problems of fisheries. Our goal is to become a global leader in the land-based aquaculture business. We are now poised to grow our existing operations in Taiwan and expand into the development and management of land-based fish farms in Taiwan and North and South America. We do not currently have any intentions of conducting operations in China or Hong Kong.

Effective December 31, 2020, we entered into a series of contractual agreements with Xin Feng Construction Co., Ltd., a funded limited liability company registered in Taiwan (R.O.C.), whereby we agreed to provide technical consulting and related services to XFC. On November 30, 2022, we entered into a Purchase of Business Agreement with Han-Chieh Shih, in which we sold our controlling interest of XFC, to the Purchaser for a total purchase cash price of \$300,000. The closing of the XFC Sale occurred on November 30, 2022 and the XFC VIE agreements were terminated in connection with the XFC Sale. As of the filing date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, we have no intention of providing services to construct indoor RASs and solar sharing fish farms in Taiwan.

As of September 30, 2021, we launched our first RAS demo site in Taiwan and engaged the demo site into the testing phase to raise eel. Currently, we are promoting our RASs in Taiwan and looking for opportunities to cooperate with local solar energy industry and to expand our business into the U.S. We believe the U.S. is a potentially lucrative market to penetrate.

On September 7, 2022, we entered into a series of contractual agreements with the majority stockholder of Meixin Institutional Food Development Co., Ltd., a Taiwan corporation and a food processing and catering company, and Meixin, of which we purchased 80% controlling interest of Meixin for \$4,300,000. The Meixin VIE Agreements essentially confer control and management of Meixin as well as substantially all of the economic benefits of the Selling Stockholder in Meixin to us. As a result, we have been determined to be the primary beneficiary of Meixin and Meixin became our VIE.

On June 1, 2023, Gui Zhou Grand Smooth Technology Ltd. (“GZ GST”), one of our wholly owned subsidiaries, entered into that certain Share Purchase Agreement dated as of June 1, 2023, as amended, with Zhe Jiang Xin Shui Hu Digital Information, Ltd. (“Zhe Jiang”), pursuant to which GZ GST acquired all of the issued and outstanding equity securities of Zhe Jiang from the stockholders of Zhe Jiang (the “Zhe Jiang Acquisition”) in exchange for the issuance of 1,500,000 shares of our common stock, par value \$0.001 per share. During the initial transaction process and our performing due diligence for the closing, we observed that time constraints have led to certain complexities and challenges in consummating the Acquisition within the originally planned timeframe. We are actively working with Zhe Jiang to resolve such complexities and challenges and will file a Current Report on Form 8-K if and when the Zhe Jiang Acquisition is consummated.

We employ a sales and marketing strategy targeting Taiwan government-supported solar fish farms. We are planning on expanding our sales and marketing model through the use of online marketing, data intelligence, and the establishment of a distributor network. The online marketing and data intelligence is designed to generate sales leads internationally outside of Taiwan that can be directed to our sales department for further follow-up.

We plan to sell and develop fish farms in Taiwan, the U.S. and Brazil. We expect to sell over five thousand tanks in the next five years. Our production facility is to be established in Taiwan, and we plan to sell the systems into the Americas and European countries as well.

We also intend to expend the fish farming demo sites in Taiwan by adding 20 units of RAS eel farming equipment with outsourcing construction services and build the catfish farm in the U.S. by the end of 2024 to promote our fish farming systems to the global market. We are expecting more customers from various countries actively inquiring about our equipment. As of February 16, 2023, we completed the acquisition of 229 acres of land in Montgomery County, Alabama, of which we intend to build RASs on that land for fish farming. We plan to enhance market penetration through the establishment of our own fish farms and diversify revenue streams through various sales channels.

In 2024, we initiated the e-commerce business in China, utilizing platforms like Douyin to expand our retail reach, utilizing interactive content and livestream shopping to drive engagement and sales. By integrating social commerce with our seafood resources, we enhance pricing advantages and optimize margins, strengthening our position in the evolving retail landscape.

Business Developments

The following highlights recent material developments in our business:

- On September 8, 2022, we entered into a Real Estate Purchase Agreement with an unaffiliated third party pursuant to which we agreed to purchase 229 contiguous acres of land located in Montgomery County, Alabama (the “Land Acquisition”). We paid an earnest deposit of \$20,000 on the land with the balance of \$857,870 payable at closing. We borrowed \$650,000 to fund the purchase price. The Land Acquisition closed on February 16, 2024. We intend to build RASs on the land for fish farming. The property includes a house, a manufactured home and a building site with sewer and power which we intend to develop into an office and dormitory for our future employees.

Key Factors Affecting our Performance

As a result of a number of factors, our historical results of operations may not be comparable to our results of operations in future periods, and our results of operations may not be directly comparable from period to period. Set forth below is a brief discussion of the key factors impacting our results of operations.

Known Trends and Uncertainties

Inflation

Prices of certain commodity products, including raw materials, are historically volatile and are subject to fluctuations arising from changes in domestic and international supply and demand, labor costs, competition, market speculation, government regulations, trade restrictions and tariffs. Increasing prices in the component materials for our goods may impact the availability, the quality and the price of our products, as suppliers search for alternatives to existing materials and increase the prices they charge. Our suppliers may also fail to provide consistent quality of product as they may substitute lower cost materials to maintain pricing levels. Nocera’s cost base also reflects significant elements for freight, including fuel, which has significantly increased due to the effects of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and Russia’s illegal military invasion of Ukraine. Rapid and significant changes in commodity prices such as fuel and plastic may negatively affect our profit margins if Nocera is unable to mitigate any inflationary increases through various customer pricing actions and cost reduction initiatives.

Geopolitical Conditions

Our operations could be disrupted by geopolitical conditions, trade disputes, international boycotts and sanctions, political and social instability, acts of war, terrorist activity or other similar events. From time to time, we could have a large revenue stream associated with a particular customer or a large number of customers located in a particular geographic region. Decreased demand from a discrete event impacting a specific customer, industry, or region in which we have a concentrated exposure could negatively impact our results of operations.

In February 2022, Russia initiated significant military action against Ukraine. In response, the U.S. and certain other countries imposed significant sanctions and export controls against Russia, Belarus and certain individuals and entities connected to Russian or Belarusian political, business, and financial organizations, and the U.S. and certain other countries could impose further sanctions, trade restrictions, and other retaliatory actions should the conflict continue or worsen. It is not possible to predict the broader consequences of the conflict, including related geopolitical tensions, and the measures and retaliatory actions taken by the U.S. and other countries in respect thereof as well as any counter measures or retaliatory actions by Russia or Belarus in response, including, for example, potential cyberattacks or the disruption of energy exports, is likely to cause regional instability, geopolitical shifts, and could materially adversely affect global trade, currency exchange rates, regional economies and the global economy. The situation remains uncertain, and while it is difficult to predict the impact of any of the foregoing, the conflict and actions taken in response to the conflict could increase our costs, reduce our sales and earnings, impair our ability to raise additional capital when needed on acceptable terms, if at all, or otherwise adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Foreign Currency

Our reporting currency is the U.S. dollar and our operations in Taiwan use their local currency as their functional currencies. Substantially all of our revenue and expenses are in NT dollars. We are subject to the effects of exchange rate fluctuations with respect to any of such currency. For example, the value of the NT dollar depends to a large extent on Taiwan government policies and Taiwan's domestic and international economic and political developments, as well as supply and demand in the local market.

The income statements of our operations are translated into U.S. dollars at the average exchange rates in each applicable period. To the extent the U.S. dollar strengthens against foreign currencies, the translation of these foreign currencies denominated transactions results in reduced revenue, operating expenses and net income for our international operations. We are also exposed to foreign exchange rate fluctuations as we convert the financial statements of our foreign subsidiaries into U.S. dollars in consolidation.

Critical Accounting Policies, Estimates and Assumptions

We prepare our financial statements in conformity with GAAP, which requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the financial reporting period. We continually evaluate these estimates and assumptions based on the most recently available information, our own historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Since the use of estimates is an integral component of the financial reporting process, actual results could differ from those estimates. Some of our accounting policies require higher degrees of judgment than others in their application. We consider the policies discussed below to be critical to an understanding of our financial statements.

The SEC defines critical accounting policies as those that are, in management's view, most important to the portrayal of our financial condition and results of operations and those that require significant judgments and estimates.

The accounting principles we utilized in preparing our consolidated financial statements conform in all material respects to GAAP.

Reclassification

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform with current year presentation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include, but are not limited to, the allowance for doubtful receivables; the useful lives of property and equipment and intangible assets; impairment of long-lived assets; recoverability of the carrying amount of inventory; fair value of financial instruments; provisional amounts based on reasonable estimates for certain income tax effects of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the "Tax Act") and the assessment of deferred tax assets or liabilities. These estimates are often based on complex judgments and assumptions that management believes to be reasonable but are inherently uncertain and unpredictable. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Financial Assets

The classification of financial assets depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. Regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date or settlement date basis for which financial assets were classified in the same way, respectively. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

a) Category of financial assets and measurement

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: financial assets at FVTPL, investments in debt instruments and equity instruments at FVTOCI, and financial assets at amortized cost.

1) Financial asset at FVTPL

For certain financial assets which include debt instruments that do not meet the criteria of amortized cost or FVTOCI, it is mandatorily required to measure them at FVTPL. Any gain or loss arising from remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any interest earned on the financial asset.

2) Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI

Debt instruments with contractual terms specifying that cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, together with objective of collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, are measured at FVTOCI.

Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment gains or losses on investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI are recognized in profit or loss. Other changes in the carrying amount of these debt instruments are recognized in other comprehensive income and will be reclassified to profit or loss when these debt instruments are disposed.

3) Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate investments in equity investments that is not held for trading as at FVTOCI.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other equity.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are recognized in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, unless the Company's rights clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

4) Measured at amortized cost

Cash and cash equivalents, commercial paper, debt instrument investments, notes and accounts receivable (including related parties), other receivables, refundable deposits and temporary payments (including those classified under other current assets and other noncurrent assets) are measured at amortized cost.

Debt instruments with contractual terms specifying that cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, together with objective of holding financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, are measured at amortized cost.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets measured at amortized cost are measured at amortized cost, which equals to carrying amount determined by the effective interest method less any impairment loss.

b) Impairment of financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, a loss allowance for expected credit loss is recognized for financial assets at amortized cost (including accounts receivable) and for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI.

The loss allowance for accounts receivable is measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. For financial assets at amortized cost and investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, when the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognized at an amount equal to expected credit loss resulting from possible default events of a financial instrument within 12 months after the reporting date. If, on the other hand, there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognized at an amount equal to expected credit loss resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

The Company recognizes an impairment loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset.

c) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset to another entity.

On derecognition of a financial asset at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss. On derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument at FVTOCI, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss. However, on derecognition of an investment in an equity instrument at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred directly to retained earnings, without recycling through profit or loss.

Fair Value Measurement

We apply ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands financial statement disclosure requirements for fair value measurements.

ASC Topic 820 defines fair value as the price that would be received from the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) on the measurement date in an orderly transaction between market participants in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

ASC Topic 820 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques, which is based on whether the inputs into the valuation technique are observable or unobservable. The hierarchy is as follows:

- Level 1 inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
- Level 2 inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and inputs that are observable for the assets or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the financial instruments.
- Level 3 inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value. Unobservable inputs are valuation technique inputs that reflect our own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

Our management is responsible for determining the assets acquired, liabilities assumed and intangibles identified as of the acquisition date and considered a number of factors including valuations from an independent appraiser.

When available, we use quoted market prices to determine the fair value of an asset or liability. If quoted market prices are not available, we measure fair value using valuation techniques that use, when possible, current market-based or independently sourced market parameters, such as interest rates and currency rates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include all cash on hand and cash in bank with no restrictions. The balance of cash as of March 31, 2025 and 2024 were \$531,771 and \$961,777, respectively.

Accounts Receivable, Net

Accounts receivable are stated at the original amount less an allowance for doubtful accounts, if any, based on a review of all outstanding amounts at period end. An allowance is also made when there is objective evidence that we will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. We analyze the aging of the customer accounts, coverage of credit insurance, customer concentrations, customer credit-worthiness, historical and current economic trends and changes in its customer payment patterns when evaluating the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts.

Prepaid Expenses and Other Assets, Net

Prepaid expense and other assets, net consist of receivable from prepaid rent, etc. Management reviews its receivable balance each reporting period to determine if an allowance for doubtful accounts is required. An allowance for doubtful account is recorded in the period in which loss is determined to be probable based on an assessment of specific evidence indicating doubtful collection, historical experience, account balance aging, and prevailing economic conditions. Bad debts are written off against the allowance after all collection efforts have ceased.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average method. Inventories include raw materials, work in progress and finished goods. The variable production overhead is allocated to each unit of product on the basis of the actual use of the production facilities. The allocation of fixed production overhead to the costs of conversion is based on the normal capacity of the production facilities.

Where there is evidence that the utility of inventories, in their disposal in the ordinary course of business, will be less than cost, whether due to physical deterioration, obsolescence, changes in price levels, or other causes, the inventories are written down to net realizable value.

Property and Equipment, Net

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost represents the purchase price of the asset and other costs incurred to bring the asset into its existing use. Maintenance, repairs, and betterments, including replacement of minor items, are charged to expense; major additions to physical properties are capitalized.

Depreciation of property and equipment is provided using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, which are shown as follows:

	Useful life
Land	Indefinite, as per land titles
Equipment	3 years

Upon sale or disposal, the applicable amounts of asset cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and the net amount less proceeds from disposal is charged or credited to income.

Land is classified as freehold and is not subject to depreciation. Freehold land represents ownership in perpetuity and, as such, is not considered a depreciable asset under applicable accounting standards.

Business Combination

For a business combination, the assets acquired, the liabilities assumed and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree are recognized at the acquisition date and measured at their fair values as of that date. In a business combination achieved in stages, the identifiable assets and liabilities, as well as the noncontrolling interest in the acquiree, are recognized at the full amounts of their fair values. In a bargain purchase in which the total acquisition-date fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired exceeds the fair value of the consideration transferred plus any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree, that excess in earnings is recognized as a gain attributable to the acquirer.

Deferred tax liability and assets are recognized for the deferred tax consequences of differences between the tax bases and the recognized values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 740-10.

Variable Interest Entity

A variable interest entity (“VIE”) is an entity (investee) in which the investor has obtained a controlling interest even if it has less than a majority of voting rights, according to the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB). A VIE is subject to consolidation if a VIE meets one of the following three criteria as elaborated in ASC Topic 810-10, Consolidation:

- (a) equity-at-risk is not sufficient to support the entity’s activities;
- (b) as a group, the equity-at-risk holders cannot control the entity; or
- (c) the economics do not coincide with the voting interest.

If a firm is the primary beneficiary of a VIE, the holdings must be disclosed on the balance sheet. The primary beneficiary is defined as the person or company with the majority of variable interests. A corporation formed, owned, and operated by two or more businesses (ventures) as a separate and discrete business or project (venture) for their mutual benefit is defined as a joint venture.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

We recognize goodwill in accordance with ASC 350, *Intangibles—Goodwill and Other*. Goodwill is the excess of cost of an acquired entity over the amounts assigned to assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination. Goodwill is not amortized. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually as of October 1st of each year, and is tested for impairment between annual tests if an event occurs or circumstances change that would indicate the carrying amount may be impaired. An impairment charge for goodwill is recognized only when the estimated fair value of a reporting unit, including goodwill, is less than its carrying amount.

We recognize intangible assets in accordance with ASC 350, *Intangibles—Goodwill and Other*. Acquired intangible assets subject to amortization are stated at cost and are amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Intangible assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for potential impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Assets not subject to amortization are tested for impairment at least annually.

The estimates of fair value are based on the best information available as of the date of the assessment, which primarily incorporates management assumptions about expected future cash flows. Although these assets are not currently impaired, there can be no assurance that future impairments will not occur.

Share-Based Compensation

We determine our share-based compensation in accordance with ASC 718, *Compensation—Stock Compensation* (ASC 718), which requires the measurement and recognition of compensation expense for all share-based payment awards made to employees based on the grant date fair value of the award.

Determining the appropriate fair value model and calculating the fair value of phantom award grants requires the input of subjective assumptions. We use the Black-Scholes pricing model to value our phantom awards. Share-based compensation expense is calculated using our best estimates, which involve inherent uncertainties and the application of management's judgment. Significant estimates include our expected volatility. If different estimates and assumptions had been used, our phantom unit valuations could be significantly different and related share-based compensation expense may be materially impacted.

The Black-Scholes pricing model requires inputs such as the risk-free interest rate, expected term, expected volatility and expected dividend yield. We base the risk-free interest rate that we use in the Black-Scholes pricing model on zero coupon U.S. Treasury instruments with maturities similar to the expected term of the award being valued. The expected term of phantom awards is estimated from the vesting period of the award and represents the weighted average period that our phantom awards are expected to be outstanding. We estimated the volatility based on the historic volatility of our guideline companies, which we feel best represent our Company. We have never paid and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future and, therefore, we use an expected dividend yield of zero in the pricing model. We account for forfeitures as they occur.

In the opinion of management, all adjustments (which include normal recurring adjustments) necessary to present a fair presentation of our unaudited condensed consolidated financial position as of March 31, 2024, consolidated results of operations for the period ended March 31, 2024, cash flows for the year period ended March 31, 2024 and change in equity for the period ended March 31, 2024, as applicable, have been made.

Critical accounting policies are those that we consider the most critical to understanding our financial condition and results of operations.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets

We review our long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may no longer be recoverable. When these events occur, we measure impairment by comparing the carrying value of the long-lived assets to the estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from the use of the assets and their eventual disposition. If the sum of the expected undiscounted cash flow is less than the carrying amount of the assets, we would recognize an impairment loss, which is the excess of carrying amount over the fair value of the assets.

Commitments and Contingencies

In the normal course of business, we are subject to contingencies, including legal proceedings and claims arising out of our business that relate to a wide range of matters, such as government investigations and tax matters. We recognize a liability for such contingency if we determine it is probable that a loss has occurred and a reasonable estimate of the loss can be made. We may consider many factors in making these assessments including historical and the specific facts and circumstances of each matter.

Revenue Recognition

We have early adopted ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) and all subsequent ASUs that modified ASC 606 on January 1, 2017.

The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. To achieve that core principle, we apply the following steps:

- Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligation in the contract
- Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

The Company mainly offers and generates revenue from the fish trading business, bento box and fruit and vegetable processing business, and E-commerce live streaming business. Revenue recognition policies are discussed as follows:

Aquatic product trading revenue

The Company engages in the trading of fish, primarily eels. Revenue is generated when the Company receives customer orders specifying product types and requirements. Upon receiving an order, the Company arranges the harvesting of the eels, inspects the products to ensure compliance with the customer's specifications, and coordinates delivery. Revenue is recognized at a point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, typically upon delivery, which is the point at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

Bento box and produce processing revenue

The Company also operates a bento box and fresh produce processing business, primarily involving vegetables and fruits. The revenue recognition model for this segment is similar to the aquatic product trading business. Upon receiving customer orders, the Company processes and packages the required food or agricultural products, ensures product quality and conformity to order specifications, and arranges delivery. Revenue is recognized at a point in time, generally upon the transfer of the processed goods to the customer.

E-commerce live-streaming commission revenue

The Company acts as an agent in facilitating the sale of third-party products through live-streaming e-commerce platforms. The Company does not take control of the goods sold, and commission revenue is recognized on a net basis. Revenue is recognized at the point in time when the underlying product is sold and shipment is confirmed by the seller, which indicates the Company has fulfilled its performance obligation of facilitating the sale.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales consists primarily of material costs, labor costs, depreciation, and related expenses, which are directly attributable to the production of the product. Write-down of inventories to lower of cost or net realizable value is also recorded in cost of sales.

Income Taxes

We recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred income taxes are recognized for the tax consequences in future years of differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their financial reporting amounts at each period end based on enacted tax laws and statutory tax rates, applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established, when necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

Uncertain Tax Positions

We account for uncertainty in income taxes using a two-step approach to recognizing and measuring uncertain tax positions. The first step is to evaluate the tax position for recognition by determining if the weight of available evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained on audit, including resolution of related appeals or litigation processes, if any. The second step is to measure the tax benefit as the largest amount that is more than 50% likely of being realized upon settlement. Interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions are recognized and recorded as necessary in the provision for income taxes. According to the PRC Tax Administration and Collection Law, the statute of limitations is three years if the underpayment of taxes is due to computational errors made by the taxpayer or the withholding agent. The statute of limitations is extended to five years under special circumstances, where the underpayment of taxes is more than RMB 100,000. In the case of transfer pricing issues, the statute of limitation is ten years. There is no statute of limitation in the case of tax evasion. We record interest and penalties on uncertain tax provisions as income tax expense. There were no uncertain tax positions as of March 31, 2025 and 2024, and we have no accrued interest or penalties related to uncertain tax positions. We do not believe that the unrecognized tax benefits will change over the next twelve months.

Comprehensive (Loss) Income

Comprehensive income or loss is comprised of the our net (loss) income and other comprehensive income or loss. The component of other comprehensive income or loss consists solely of foreign currency translation adjustments, net of the income tax effect.

Foreign Currency Translation and Transactions

Our reporting currency is the United States dollar ("US\$"). The functional currency of our VIE in Taiwan is the New Taiwan dollar ("NT"), and the functional currency of our Hong Kong subsidiary is Hong Kong dollars ("HK\$"). The functional currency of PRC companies is the Renminbi ("RMB"). In the consolidated financial statements, the financial information of our subsidiary and the consolidated VIE has been translated into US\$. Assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rates on the balance sheet date, equity amounts are translated at historical exchange rates, except for changes in accumulated deficit during the year which is the result of income statement translation process, and revenue, expense, gains or losses are translated using the average exchange rate during the year. Translation adjustments are reported as foreign currency translation adjustments and are shown as a separate component of other comprehensive income or loss in the consolidated statements of changes in equity and comprehensive (loss) income. The exchange rates for US\$ to RMB as of March 31, 2025 and 2024 are 7.290018 and 7.289528, respectively. The annual average exchange rates for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 are 7.320036 and 7.232896, respectively.

(Loss) Earnings per Share

Basic (loss) earnings per share is computed by dividing net (loss) income attributable to holders of common stock by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share reflect the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth our unaudited consolidated statements of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024.

Consolidated Statements of Operations

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
	\$	\$
Net sales	4,534,128	4,899,880
Cost of sales	(4,483,178)	(4,815,919)
Gross profit	50,950	83,961
Operating expenses		
General and administrative expenses	(334,371)	(451,464)
Total operating expenses	(334,371)	(451,464)
Loss from operations	(283,421)	(367,503)
Other income	25,804	195,573
Loss before income taxes	(257,617)	(171,930)
Income tax expense	—	(124,146)
Net loss	(257,617)	(296,076)
Less: Net loss attributable to non-controlling interests	(9,600)	(7,500)
Net loss attributable to the Company	(248,017)	(288,576)
Comprehensive loss		
Net loss	(257,617)	(296,076)
Foreign currency translation (loss) gain	(2,838)	57,307
Total comprehensive loss	(260,455)	(238,769)
Less: comprehensive loss attributable to non-controlling interest	(9,600)	(7,500)
Less: Foreign currency translation gain (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	(423)	1,878
Comprehensive loss attributable to the Company	(250,432)	(233,147)
(Loss) income per share		
Basic	(0.0175)	(0.0241)
Diluted	(0.0175)	(0.0241)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		
Basic	14,159,761	11,956,987
Diluted	14,159,761	11,956,987

Revenue

Revenue of the Company for the three months ended March 31, 2025 was approximately \$4.53 million compared to approximately \$4.89 million for the comparable period in 2024. For the three months ended March 31, 2025, SY Culture and Xınca generated \$17,486 and \$40,347, respectively. The revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2025, was mostly decreased from Meixin catering business and the fish trading business from NTB with the revenue of \$1.54 million and \$2.93 million, respectively.

- **Fish Trading Business:** For the three months ended March 31, 2025, the fish trading business decreased in volume, but the selling price increased, the volume decreased from 193 tons to 213 tons for the comparable period in 2024 and 2025. The average selling price of eels increased from \$14.58 to \$15.16 per kilogram for the comparable period in 2024 and 2025.
- **Catering Business:** For the three months ended March 31, 2025, the fish, fruit and vegetable processing service and sales volume increased from 97,560 kilograms to 102,006 kilograms in volume with average prices increased from \$14.85 to \$15.10 per kilograms for the comparable period in 2024 and 2025.

For the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, our foreign currency translation loss was \$2,838 and foreign currency translation gain was \$57,307 of sales and income, respectively.

Gross profit

Gross profit for the three months ended March 31, 2025 was \$50,950, compared to \$83,961 for the comparable period in 2024. The decrease was primarily due to the significant decrease in sales from Xınca and SY Media E-commerce for the three months ended March 31, 2025.

General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses were \$334,371, for the three months ended March 31, 2025, compared to approximately \$451,464 for the comparable period in 2024. This decrease was primarily due to the decrease of salary and commission expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2025 in connection with securities filings and other related matters.

Other income (expense)

Other income was \$25,804 for the three months ended March 31, 2025, compared to \$195,573 for the comparable period in 2024. The decrease in other income was mainly due to the recognition of a gain of \$197,843 from the fair value remeasurement of warrant liabilities for the comparable period in 2024, while other losses of \$8,426 were recognized for the three months ended March 31, 2025.

Income tax expense

During the three months ended March 31, 2025, we recorded an income tax expense of \$0 compared to income tax expense of \$124,146 for the comparable period in 2024.

Net income attributable

Net loss attributable to us (excluding net loss attributable to non-controlling interest) for the three months ended March 31, 2025 was \$248,017 compared to net loss attributable to us (excluding net loss attributable to non-controlling interest) of \$288,576 for the comparable period in 2024. The decrease in loss was mainly due to a decrease in income tax expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2025.

Segment Reporting

Effective as of January 1, 2024, the Company adopted ASU 2023-07, Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures. The Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") is its Executive Director, Song-Yuan Teng, who is responsible for reviewing the results of operations and allocating resources across the Company's reportable segments, including Fish Trading and Catering Services. These operating segments reflect the manner in which the CODM allocates resources and evaluates performance.

These segments align with how management evaluates performance and allocates resources. Segment performance is evaluated based on segment revenue and operating profit, which includes direct costs and segment-specific general and administrative expenses and tax, but excludes corporate overhead and interest.

The summary of key information by segments for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 was as follows:

For three months ended March 31, 2025

	<u>Sales of Fish Trading</u>	<u>Sales of Catering</u>	<u>E-Commerce</u>	<u>Total</u>
Revenue	\$ 4,474,206	\$ 2,089	\$ 57,833	\$ 4,534,128
Cost of revenue	\$ 4,465,209	\$ 1,567	\$ 16,402	\$ 4,483,178
Gross profit	\$ 8,997	\$ 522	\$ 41,431	\$ 50,950
General and administrative expenses	\$ (60,323)	\$ (195,407)	\$ (78,641)	\$ (334,371)
Segment operating losses	\$ (51,326)	\$ (194,885)	\$ (37,210)	\$ (283,421)
Income tax expenses	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –
Segment losses	\$ (51,326)	\$ (194,885)	\$ (37,210)	\$ (283,421)

For three months ended March 31, 2024

	<u>Sales of Fish Trading</u>	<u>Sales of Catering</u>	<u>E-Commerce</u>	<u>Total</u>
Revenue	\$ 4,764,517	\$ 86,373	\$ 48,990	\$ 4,899,880
Cost of revenue	\$ 4,754,614	\$ 43,989	\$ 17,316	\$ 4,815,919
Gross profit	\$ 9,903	\$ 42,384	\$ 31,674	\$ 83,961
General and administrative expenses	\$ (27,955)	\$ (166,429)	\$ (257,080)	\$ (451,464)
Segment operating losses	\$ (18,052)	\$ (124,045)	\$ (225,406)	\$ (367,503)
Income tax expenses	\$ (124,146)	\$ –	\$ –	\$ (124,146)
Segment losses	\$ (142,198)	\$ (124,045)	\$ (225,406)	\$ (491,649)

The following tables set forth a summary of single customers who represent 10% or more of the Company's segments revenue, net:

	Fish Trading	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Percentage of fish trading revenue		
Customer A	21.47%	37.45%
Customer B	24.25%	—
Customer C	18.42%	—
Customer D	20.50%	10.01%
Customer E	—	18.21%
Customer F	—	15.35%
	<u>84.65%</u>	<u>81.01%</u>

	Catering	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Percentage of catering revenue		
Customer G	83.99%	—
	<u>83.99%</u>	<u>—</u>

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We had net cash used in operating activities for the year ended March 31, 2025 and the cash balance was approximately \$0.53 million as of March 31, 2025. As of March 31, 2025, we had an accumulated deficit of \$21,486,898, a net loss of \$248,017, and net cash used in operating activities of \$115,102. In their audit report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 included in this report, our auditors have expressed their concern as to our ability to continue as a going concern.

We continue to control our cash expenses as a percentage of expected revenue on an annual basis and thus may use its cash balances in the short-term to invest in revenue growth. Management is focused on growing our existing product offering, as well as our customer base, to increase our revenues. Our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon our ability to generate cashflows from operations and obtain financing. We cannot give assurance that we can increase our cash balances or limit our cash consumption and thus maintain sufficient cash balances for our planned operations or future acquisitions. Future business demands may lead to cash utilization at levels greater than recently experienced. We may need to raise additional capital in the future. However, we cannot assure that we will be able to raise additional capital on acceptable terms, or at all. Subject to the foregoing, however, management believes that our current cash balances coupled with anticipated cash flow from operating activities will be sufficient to meet our working capital requirements for at least one year from the date of issuance of the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

To date, we have funded our operations through revenues, loans from our officers, and the issuance of equity securities. On January 25, 2025, we obtained a financial support letter from Ms. Min-Huay Cheng Lu, the estate of Mr. Yin-Chieh Cheng, our former President, Chief Executive Officer, Chairman of the Board and principal shareholder.

The Company anticipates that its primary source of liquidity over the next twelve months since December 31, 2024 will be capital raised through financing activities. We currently expect to raise approximately \$40 million through a combination of equity issuance, a leveraged buyout transaction, and debt financing. These funds are intended to support our capital-intensive strategic initiatives, including business combinations and acquisitions aligned with our long-term growth strategy.

On the cash outflow side, we expect to utilize approximately \$5.9 million to support operating activities over the next twelve months. This includes an estimated \$5.0 million allocated to operating costs related to our fish business, \$0.7 million for general and administrative expenses, and \$0.2 million for marketing and promotional efforts associated with our e-commerce platform. In addition to operating needs, we plan to allocate approximately \$30 million toward capital expenditures, primarily for business combination and acquisition transactions. These planned investments are considered critical to the Company's growth objectives and are expected to be financed through the aforementioned capital raising efforts.

Management believes that the anticipated financing arrangements will provide sufficient liquidity to meet our obligations as they come due and to fund the Company's ongoing and planned strategic initiatives over the next twelve months.

Financings

On August 15, 2022, we consummated a public offering of 1,880,000 units (the "Units") for \$3.50 per Unit pursuant to an effective registration statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-264059). Each Unit consisted of one share of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, and one warrant to purchase two shares of common stock (the "Warrants") from the date of issuance until the fifth anniversary of the issuance date for \$3.85 per share of common stock, subject to adjustment in the event of stock dividends, stock splits, stock combinations, reclassifications, reorganizations or similar events affecting the common stock. The shares of common stock and the Warrants comprising the Units were immediately separable and issued separately in the public offering. The exercise price of the Warrants will be decreased to the reset price, which means the greater of (i) 50% of the exercise price and (ii) 100% of the last volume weighted average price immediately preceding the 90th calendar day following the initial exercise date if, on the date that is 90 calendar days immediately following the initial exercise date, the exercise price is less than the reset price. We have not applied nor intend to apply to have the warrants listed on any exchange. The public offering closed on August 15, 2022, and we received total gross proceeds of \$6.58 million. After deducting the underwriting commissions, discounts, and offering expenses, we received net proceeds of approximately \$5.3 million.

In connection with the public offering and pursuant to the underwriting agreement between us and the underwriters named therein, we granted the underwriters a 45-day option to purchase up to 282,000 additional shares of common stock and warrants, equivalent to 15% of the Units sold in the public offering, at the public offering price per Unit, less underwriting discounts and commissions, to cover over-allotments, if any. On September 23, 2022, the underwriters exercised their option to purchase an additional 282,000 warrants from us for gross proceeds of \$2,820. The warrants were issued to the underwriters on September 26, 2022.

The following table provides detailed information about our net cash flows for the periods indicated:

	For the quarters ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
	(Unaudited) \$	(Audited) \$
Net cash used in operating activities	(115,102)	(460,994)
Net cash provided by investing activities	213	201,863
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	148,183	(60,678)
Effect of the exchange rate change on cash	14,316	52,006
Increase (Decrease) in cash	47,610	(267,803)

Net cash used in operating activities

Net cash used in operating activities amounted to \$115,102 for the three months ended March 31, 2025. This reflected a net loss of \$257,617, depreciation of \$33,674, prepaid expenses and other assets of \$48,927, and other payables and accrued expenses of \$30,905.

Net cash used in operating activities amounted to \$460,994 for the three months ended March 31, 2024. This reflected a net loss of \$296,076, the fair value remeasurement of warrant liabilities of \$197,843, depreciation of \$22,559 and share-based compensation of \$14,999.

Net cash provided by investing activities

Net cash provided by investing activities was \$213 for the three months ended March 31, 2025, which were primarily attributable to proceeds from financial assets in available-for-sale.

Net cash provided by investing activities was \$201,863 for the three months ended March 31, 2024, which were primarily attributable to the cash inflow from acquisition of subsidiaries.

Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities

Net cash provided by financing activities amounted to \$148,183 for the three months ended March 31, 2025, which was the issuance of common stock due to the exercise of warrants.

Net cash used in financing activities amounted to \$60,678 for the three months ended March 31, 2024, which was repayment of bank loans.

Since we plan to build our land-based fish farming demo sites in the U.S., Taiwan, Brazil, Japan and Thailand to promote our fish farming systems to the global market, we expect that we will require additional capital, which includes construction costs, marketing costs, operation costs, etc., to meet our long-term operating requirements. We expect to obtain financing from shareholders or raise additional capital through, among other things, the sale of equity or debt securities. The shareholders are committed to provide additional financing required when we try to raise additional capital from third party investors or banks. However, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in raising this additional capital.

Business Combinations

We account for business acquisitions in accordance with ASC 805, *Business Combinations*. We measure the cost of an acquisition as the aggregate of the acquisition date fair values of the assets transferred and liabilities assumed and equity instruments issued. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are expensed as incurred. We record goodwill for the excess of (i) the total costs of acquisition, fair value of any non-controlling interests and acquisition date fair value of any previously held equity interest in the acquired business over (ii) the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the acquired business.

The acquisition method of accounting requires us to exercise judgment and make estimates and assumptions based on available information regarding the fair values of the elements of a business combination as of the date of acquisition, including the fair values of identifiable intangible assets, deferred tax asset valuation allowances, liabilities related to uncertain tax positions and contingencies. We must also refine these estimates over a one-year measurement period, to reflect any new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the measurement of the amounts recognized as of that date. If we are required to retroactively adjust provisional amounts that we have recorded for the fair value of assets and liabilities in connection with an acquisition, these adjustments could materially impact our results of operations and financial position. Estimates and assumptions that we must make in estimating the fair value of future acquired technology, user lists and other identifiable intangible assets include future cash flows that we expect to generate from the acquired assets. If the subsequent actual results and updated projections of the underlying business activity change compared with the assumptions and projections used to develop these values, we could record impairment charges. In addition, we have estimated the economic lives of certain acquired assets and these lives are used to calculate depreciation and amortization expense. If our estimates of the economic lives change, depreciation or amortization expenses could be accelerated or slowed, which could materially impact our results of operations.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Please refer to the Note 2 above.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

As a “smaller reporting company,” as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act, we are not required to provide the information in this Item.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, under the supervision of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer performed an evaluation (the “Evaluation”) of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to provide a reasonable level of assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms, and is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of March 31, 2024, due to the presence of material weaknesses described below, our disclosure controls and procedures were ineffective.

The following material weaknesses in our disclosure controls and procedures at March 31, 2025 were:

- we do not have written documentation of our internal control policies and procedures. Written documentation of key internal controls over financial reporting is a requirement of Section 404;
- there is insufficient monitoring and review controls over the financial reporting closing process, including the lack of individuals with current knowledge of GAAP; and
- inadequate segregation of duties.
- delays depositing cash proceeds from operations into bank accounts, instead storing significant amounts of cash in a physical safebox throughout the year, with deposits typically made only at year-end. This practice results in insufficient periodic verification and oversight of cash balances, increasing the risk of misappropriation or loss; and
- infrequent or insufficient verification of the physical safe box used to store cash, which represents a weakness in the safeguarding of cash assets and the effectiveness of controls over cash management.

We believe that these material weaknesses primarily relate, in part, to our lack of sufficient staff with appropriate training in GAAP and SEC rules and regulations with respect to financial reporting functions, and the lack of robust accounting systems, as well as the lack of sufficient resources to hire such staff and implement these accounting systems.

We expect to remediate these material weaknesses in the second quarter of 2024. However, we may discover additional material weaknesses that may require additional time and resources to remediate. Our remediation process includes, but not limited to:

- Investing in information technology systems to enhance our operational and financial reporting and internal controls.
- Enhancing the organizational structure to support financial reporting processes and internal controls.
- Providing guidance, education and training to employees relating to our accounting policies and procedures.
- Further developing and documenting detailed policies and procedures regarding business processes for significant accounts, critical accounting policies and critical accounting estimates.
- Establishing effective general controls over information technology systems to ensure that information produced can be relied upon by process level controls is relevant and reliable.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, there can be no assurance that our disclosure controls and procedures will detect or uncover all failures of persons within our Company and our consolidated subsidiaries to disclose material information otherwise required to be set forth in our periodic reports. There are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any system of disclosure controls and procedures, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of the controls and procedures. Accordingly, even effective disclosure controls and procedures can only provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance of achieving their control objectives.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

During the quarter ended March 31, 2024, we took several actions to correct past material weaknesses, including, but not limited to, establishing an audit committee of our Board comprised of three independent directors, adding experienced accounting and financial personnel and retaining third-party consultants to review our internal controls and recommend improvements. However, we may need to take additional measures to fully mitigate these issues, and the measures we have taken, and expect to take, to improve our internal controls may not be sufficient to (1) address the issues identified, (2) ensure that our internal controls are effective or (3) ensure that the identified material weakness or other material weaknesses will not result in a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We were not subject to any legal proceedings during the three months ended March 31, 2025 and there are currently no legal proceedings, to which we are a party, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or operating results.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

There have been no material changes in our risk factors as previously disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024, filed with the SEC on May 6, 2025.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

Rule 10b5-1 and Non-Rule 10b5-1 Trading Arrangements

During the quarter ended March 31, 2025, no director or officer of the Company adopted or terminated any “Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement” or “non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement,” as each term is defined in Item 408(a) of Regulation S-K.

Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act

On December 2, 2021, the SEC adopted final amendments implementing the disclosure and submission requirements under the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act (the “HFCAA”), pursuant to which the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) will identify a “Commission-Identified Issuer” if an issuer has filed an annual report containing an audit report issued by a registered public accounting firm that the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (the “PCAOB”) has determined it is unable to inspect or investigate completely because of a position taken by an authority in the foreign jurisdiction, and will then impose a trading prohibition on an issuer after it is identified as and remains a Commission-Identified Issuer for three consecutive years. On December 16, 2021, the PCAOB issued a report on its determinations that it is unable to inspect or investigate completely PCAOB-registered public accounting firms headquartered in mainland China and in Hong Kong, because of positions taken by one or more authorities in such jurisdictions. Since our auditor is located in Hong Kong, our auditor is included on a list of audit firms the PCAOB determined it is unable to inspect or investigate completely because of a position taken by one or more authorities in Hong Kong, and is therefore subject to the PCAOB’s determination. In May 2022, we were added to the SEC’s conclusive lists of issuers identified under the HFCAA, or a Commission-Identified Issuer. Therefore, we will be delisted and our securities will be prohibited from being traded “over-the-counter” if we remain identified as a Commission-Identified Issuer for three consecutive years. If our securities are unable to be listed on another securities exchange by then, such a delisting or prohibition of trading would have a negative impact on the price of our securities. The Accelerating Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act (“AHFCAA”), passed by the U.S. Senate and if enacted, would require Commission-Identified Issuers to comply with the PCAOB audits within two consecutive years instead of three consecutive years. In light of the PRC government’s recent expansion of authority in Hong Kong, there are risks and uncertainties which we cannot foresee for the time being, and rules and regulations in China can change quickly with little or no advance notice.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

(a) The following exhibits are filed herewith or incorporated by reference herein:

Exhibit No.	Description	Previously Filed and Incorporated by Reference Herein
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of the Chief Executive Officer of Nocera, Inc.	*
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of the Chief Financial Officer of Nocera, Inc.	*
32.1	Section 1350 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer of Nocera, Inc.	**
32.2	Section 1350 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer of Nocera, Inc.	**
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document (the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document)	*
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document	*
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document	*
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document	*
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document	*
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document	*
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101).	*

* Filed herewith.

** Exhibits 32.1 and 32.2 are being furnished and shall not be deemed to be “filed” for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act, or otherwise subject to the liability of that section, nor shall such exhibits be deemed to be incorporated by reference in any registration statement or other document filed under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act, except as otherwise specifically stated in such filing.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

NOCERA, INC.

Date: June 20, 2025

By: /s/ Andy Chin-An Jin

Name: Andy Chin-An Jin

Title: Chief Executive Officer

Date: June 20, 2025

By: /s/ Shun-Chih Chuang

Name: Shun-Chih Chuang

Title: Chief Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO RULES 13a-14(a) AND 15d-14(a)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

I, Andy Chin-An Jin, Chief Executive Officer of Nocera, Inc. (the “Company”), certify that:

(1) I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A for the fiscal period ended March 31, 2025;

(2) Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

(3) Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in the report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company as of, and for, the periods represented in this report;

(4) The Company’s other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the Company and have:

(a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which the report is being prepared;

(b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

(c) evaluated the effectiveness of the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d) disclosed in this report any change in the Company’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Company’s most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company’s internal control over financial reporting; and

(5) The Company’s other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Company’s auditors and to the audit committee of the board of directors (or persons fulfilling the equivalent function):

(a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Company’s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

June 20, 2025

/s/ Andy Chin-An Jin
Andy Chin-An Jin
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO RULES 13a-14(a) AND 15d-14(a)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

I, Shun-Chih Chuang, Chief Financial Officer of Nocera, Inc. (the “Company”), certify that:

(1) I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A for the fiscal period ended March 31, 2025;

(2) Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

(3) Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in the report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company as of, and for, the periods represented in this report;

(4) The Company’s other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the Company and have:

(a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which the report is being prepared;

(b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

(c) evaluated the effectiveness of the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d) disclosed in this report any change in the Company’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Company’s most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company’s internal control over financial reporting; and

(5) The Company’s other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Company’s auditors and to the audit committee of the board of directors (or persons fulfilling the equivalent function):

(a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Company’s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

June 20, 2025

/s/ Shun-Chih Chuang
Shun-Chih Chuang
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A of Nocera, Inc. (the “Company”) for the period ended March 31, 2025, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), the undersigned, Yin-Chieh Cheng, Chief Executive Officer of the Company hereby certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Andy Chin-An Jin
Andy Chin-An Jin
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

June 20, 2025

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A of Nocera, Inc. (the “Company”) for the period ended March 31, 2025, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), the undersigned, Shun-Chih Chuang, Chief Financial Officer of the Company hereby certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Shun-Chih Chuang_____

Shun-Chih Chuang
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

June 20, 2025