

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT

Johnson Health Tech. Co., Ltd.

We have undertaken a limited assurance engagement of the accompanying greenhouse gas (GHG) statement of Johnson Health Tech. Co., Ltd. for the year ended December 31, 2023 (see Appendix 1).

#### Johnson Health Tech. Co., Ltd.'s Responsibility for the GHG Statement

Johnson Health Tech. Co., Ltd. is responsible for the preparation of the GHG statement in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2018 ("Greenhouse gases - Part 1: Specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals") issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation of a GHG statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As discussed in Note 6 to the GHG statement, GHG quantification is subject to inherent uncertainty because of incomplete scientific knowledge used to determine emissions factors and the values needed to combine emissions of different gases. The data and the method used in making the estimate may also result in estimation uncertainty. Different measurement techniques may generate significantly different outcomes and thus lead to the GHG statement subject to estimation uncertainty.

#### Independence and Quality Control

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant in the Republic of China, which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behavior.

The firm applies Standard on Quality Management 1 "Quality Management for Public Accounting Firms" issued by the Accounting Research and Development Foundation of the Republic of China, which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a limited assurance conclusion on the GHG statement based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained. We conducted our limited assurance engagement in accordance with the Standard on Assurance Engagements 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements ("TWSAE 3410"), issued by the Accounting Research and Development Foundation of the Republic of China. That standard requires that we plan and perform this engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the GHG statement is free from material misstatement.

A limited assurance engagement undertaken in accordance with TWSAE 3410 involves assessing the suitability in the circumstances of Johnson Health Tech. Co., Ltd.'s use of ISO 14064-1:2018 as the basis for the preparation of the GHG statement, assessing the risks of material misstatement of the GHG statement whether due to fraud or error, responding to the assessed risks as necessary in the circumstances, and evaluating the overall presentation of the GHG statement. A limited assurance engagement is substantially less in scope than a reasonable assurance engagement in relation to both the risk assessment procedures, including an understanding of internal control, and the procedures performed in response to the assessed risks.

The procedures we performed were based on our professional judgment and included inquiries, observation of processes performed, inspection of documents, analytical procedures, evaluating the appropriateness of quantification methods and reporting policies, and agreeing or reconciling with underlying records.

Given the circumstances of the engagement, in performing the procedures listed above we:

1. Through inquiries, obtained an understanding of Johnson Health Tech. Co., Ltd.'s control environment and information systems relevant to emissions quantification and reporting, but did not evaluate the design of particular control activities, obtain evidence about their implementation or test their operating effectiveness.
2. Evaluated whether Johnson Health Tech. Co., Ltd.'s methods for developing estimates are appropriate and had been consistently applied. However, our procedures did not include testing the data on which the estimates are based or separately developing our own estimates against which to evaluate Johnson Health Tech. Co., Ltd.'s estimates.
3. Undertook site visits at 3 sites to assess the completeness of the emissions sources, data collection methods, source data and relevant assumptions applicable to the sites. The sites selected for testing were chosen taking into consideration their emissions in relation to total emissions, emissions sources, and sites selected in prior periods. Our procedures we performed did not include testing information systems to collect and aggregate facility data, or the controls at these sites.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had we performed a reasonable assurance engagement. Accordingly, we do not express a reasonable assurance opinion about whether Johnson Health Tech. Co., Ltd.'s GHG statement has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the ISO 14064-1:2018.

### **Limited Assurance Conclusion**

Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that Johnson Health Tech. Co., Ltd.'s GHG statement for the year ended December 31, 2023 is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the ISO 14064-1:2018.

## Other Matters

We shall not be responsible for conducting any further assurance work for any change of the subject matter information or the criteria applied after the issuance date of this report.

The engagement partner on the limited assurance report is Li-Wei Liu.

**Liwei Liu**

Deloitte & Touche  
Taipei, Taiwan  
Republic of China

June 28, 2024

## Notice to Readers

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

Johnson Health Tech. Co., Ltd.  
Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Statement  
For the year ended December 31, 2023

The greenhouse gas emissions of Johnson Health Tech. Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as the “Johnson”) within the assurance boundary for the year ended December 31, 2023 includes:

(in tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)

Categories	GHG Emissions
Category 1: Direct GHG emissions and removals	4,416.7144
Category 2: Indirect GHG emissions from imported energy (location-based approach)	13,207.3089

**Note 1: Basis of preparation**

Johnson’s Greenhouse Gas Statement (hereinafter referred to as the “GHG Statement”) for the year ended December 31, 2023 has been prepared in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2018 (Greenhouse gases – Part 1: Specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals). Johnson established 2023 as its base year, the first year Johnson conducts GHG inventory in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2018. The materiality threshold was considered to 5%, which was the basis of determining whether the errors, omissions and misreporting may influence relevant decisions of users.

**Note 2: Organizational boundary, reporting boundary, and assurance boundary**

Johnson determines organizational boundary under the operational control approach, including Group Headquarters, Taichung factory, Longjing factory, Daya factory, Zhongshan branch office, Neihu branch office, Shanghai factory-Zhuqiao, Shanghai factory-Xingshun and Vietnam factory. Under the operational control approach, Johnson accounts for 100%



of the emissions from operations over which it has the full authority to introduce and implement operating policies. The reporting boundary of the GHG Statement includes Johnson's direct GHG emissions (Category 1) and electricity indirect GHG emissions (Category 2).

Assurance boundary under this statement includes Corporate Headquarters, Taiwanese manufacturing facility, Shanghai factory-Zhuqiao, Shanghai factory-Xingshun and Vietnam factory.

### **Note 3: Types of GHG included and emissions sources identified**

Types of GHG in the GHG Statement includes CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, HFCs, PFCs, SF<sub>6</sub>, NF<sub>3</sub>, expressed in terms of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO<sub>2</sub>-e).

Johnson's emissions sources are as follows:

#### Direct GHG emissions and removals (Category 1)

Johnson's direct GHG emissions refers to the GHG emissions from GHG sources owned or controlled by Johnson, including stationary combustion, industrial processes, mobile combustion, fugitive and land use, land use change and forestry.

#### Indirect GHG emissions from imported energy (Category 2)

Johnson's indirect GHG emissions from imported energy refers to the GHG emissions from the imported electricity, heat, or steam consumed by Johnson, including purchased electricity and purchased steam.

### **Note 4: Quantification methods and reporting policies**

The quantification method of Johnson's GHG emissions is based on the following formula:

GHG emissions = Activities data X Emissions factor X Global Warming Potentials (GWP)

- Activities data includes but not limited to liters of fuel consumed, electricity consumed (kwh), and kilometers travelled.

- Emissions factor is a mathematical factor or ratio for converting the measure of an activity into an estimate of the quantity of GHGs associated with that activity.
- Global Warming Potentials (GWP) is an index based on radiative properties of GHGs, measuring the radiative forcing following a pulse emission of a unit mass of a given GHG in the present-day atmosphere integrated over a chosen time horizon, relative to that of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>e).

**Note 5: Emissions factors and relevant inputs used**

Emissions factors used in the GHG Statement is based on the data published by the Ministry of Environment (MOENV) or relevant authorities, including Greenhouse Gas Emission Factor Table (6.0.4) published by Climate Change Administration, MOENV and electricity emission factor announced by Energy Administration, Ministry of Economic Affairs, various emissions factors refer to the table below.

Categories	Emissions Sources	Types of GHGs	GHG Emissions	Units	Reference
Category 1	motor gasoline	CO <sub>2</sub>	2.2708800000	t CO <sub>2</sub> -e/ kL	China Products Carbon Footprint Factors Database (2022)
Category 1	natural gas	CO <sub>2</sub>	2.1600000000	t CO <sub>2</sub> -e/ kL	China Products Carbon Footprint Factors Database (2022)
Category 1	septic system	CH <sub>4</sub>	0.0000031556	t CO <sub>2</sub> -e/ Man-hour	China Products Carbon Footprint Factors Database (2022)
Category 2	purchased electricity	CO <sub>2</sub>	0.4200000000	t CO <sub>2</sub> -e/ MWh	Notice on Adjusting the Emission Factor Related to the City's Greenhouse Gas Emission Guideline, The Shanghai Municipal Bureau of

					Ecology and Environment
Category 2	purchased electricity	CO2	0.7200000000	t CO2-e/MWh	Decision No. 2626/QD-BTNMT on Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inspections

GWP values used in the GHG Statement is sourced from Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 6<sup>th</sup> Assessment Report (AR6).

**Note 6: Uncertainties associated with the quantities reported in the GHG statement**

GHG quantification is subject to inherent uncertainty because of incomplete scientific knowledge used to determine emissions factors and the values needed to combine emissions of different gases. For example, scientific uncertainty arises because of the “global warming potential” values used to estimate GHG emissions, which is subject to incomplete scientific knowledge. In addition, the data and the method used in making the estimate may also result in estimation uncertainty. Different measurement techniques may generate significantly different outcomes and thus lead to the GHG Statement subject to estimation uncertainty.

Declared by

Johnson Health Tech. Co., Ltd.

Chairman Peter Lo

Group CEO Jason Lo

Editor Patrick Cheng

June 28, 2024

