

Risk Factors Comparison 2024-04-01 to 2023-03-31 Form: 10-K

Legend: **New Text** ~~Removed Text~~ Unchanged Text **Moved Text** Section

Our business is subject to many risks and uncertainties, which may affect our future financial performance. If any of the events or circumstances described below occur, our business and financial performance could be adversely affected, our actual results could differ materially from our expectations, and the price of our securities could decline. The risks and uncertainties discussed below are not the only ones we face. There may be additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently do not believe are material that may adversely affect our business and financial performance. The statements contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K that are not historic facts are forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those set forth in or implied by forward-looking statements. If any of the following risks actually occurs, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be harmed. In that case, the trading price of our securities could decline, and investors in our securities may lose all or part of their investment. Risks Related to Our Business There is substantial doubt of our ability to continue as a going concern. We have incurred net losses since our inception. In the twelve months ended December 31, **2023 and 2022** ~~and 2021~~, we incurred operating losses of \$ **2,030,672 and \$ 5,180,208** ~~and \$ 9,475,092~~, respectively. As at December 31, **2022-2023**, we have working capital of \$ **187,409** ~~715,103~~ and had an accumulated deficit of \$ **1416,747-780,461-124**. In their audit report for the fiscal year ended December 31, **2022-2023** included in this report, our auditors have expressed their concern as to our ability to continue as a going concern. Our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon our ability to generate cashflows from operations and obtain financing. We intend to continue funding our operations through equity and debt financing arrangements, which may be insufficient to fund our capital expenditures, working capital and other cash requirements in the long term. There can be no assurance that the steps management is taking will be **successful**. Our business may be materially adversely affected by **the any future** coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak **or similar global epidemic**. **The current A significant outbreak, epidemic or pandemic of contagious diseases in any geographic area in which we operate or plan to operate could result in a health crisis adversely affecting the economies, financial markets and overall demand for our services in such areas. In addition, any preventative or protective actions that governments implement or that we take in response to a health crisis, such as travel restrictions, quarantines or site closures, may interfere with the ability of our employees, suppliers and customers to perform their responsibilities. Such results could have a material adverse effect on our business. COVID-19 created significant volatility, uncertainty and economic disruption. COVID-19 has globally resulted in loss of life affected nearly all regions around the world. In the United States, business-businesses closures as well as federal, state restrictions on travel, and local governments implemented significant actions widespread cancellation of social gatherings. The extent to which mitigate this public health crisis. While we cannot predict the duration COVID-19 pandemic impacts our or scope of any business will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted at this time, including: - new information which may emerge concerning the severity of the disease; - the duration and spread of the outbreak; - the severity of travel restrictions imposed by geographic areas in which we operate, mandatory or voluntary business closures; - regulatory actions taken in response to the pandemic, which may impact merchant operations, consumer and merchant pricing, and our product offerings; - other business disruptions that affect our workforce; - the impact on capital and financial markets; and - actions taken throughout the world, including in markets in which we operate, to contain the COVID-19 outbreak, or treat its- it may negatively impact -In addition our business and such impact could be material to our financial results, condition and outlook related to: · disruption to our operations or the operations current outbreak of our suppliers, through the effects of business and facilities closures, worker sickness and COVID-19 has resulted-- related inability to work, social, economic, political or labor instability in a widespread affected areas, transportation delays, difficulty in enrolling patients, travel restrictions and changes in operating procedures, including for additional cleaning and safety protocols; · increased volatility or significant disruption of global health crisis and adversely affected global economies and financial markets due, and similar public health threats could do so in the part to any future -**

Substantially all our revenues are concentrated in Taiwan pending expansion into other international markets. Consequently, our results of operations will likely be adversely, and may be materially affected, to the extent that the COVID-19 **outbreak, which could have a negative** pandemic or any epidemic harms Taiwan's economy and society and the global economy in general. Any potential impact to our results will depend on **our ability to access capital markets** a large extent, future developments and new information that may emerge regarding the **other duration funding sources, on acceptable terms or at all** and severity of **impede our ability to comply with debt covenants; and · the further spread of COVID-19 pandemic, and the requirements to take actions- action to mitigate** taken by government authorities and other **the entities to contain the spread of any future COVID-19 pandemic outbreak (e. g., hygiene requirements or treat its social distancing or other measures), will impact, almost all of which are beyond our control ability to carry out our business as usual and may materially adversely impact global economic conditions, our business, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition**. **If To the extent** disruptions posed by the COVID-19 pandemic or other matters of global concern continue for an extensive period of time, the operations of our business may be materially adversely affected. To the extent the COVID-19 pandemic or a similar public health threat has an impact on our business, it is likely to also have the effect of heightening many of the other risks described in this **" Part I Item 1A "Risk Factors "** section. We have a limited operating history in an evolving industry, which makes it difficult to evaluate our future prospects and may increase the risk that we will not be successful. We have a limited operating history on which to base an evaluation of its business and prospects. We are subject to all the risks

inherent in a small company seeking to develop, market and distribute new services, particularly companies in evolving markets. The likelihood of our success must be considered, in light of the problems, expenses, difficulties, complications and delays frequently encountered in connection with the development, introduction, marketing and distribution of new products and services in a competitive environment. Such risks for us include, but are not limited to, dependence on the success and acceptance of our services and the management of growth. In view of our limited operating history, we believe that period-to-period comparisons of its operating results are not necessarily meaningful and should not be relied upon as an indication of future performance. We are therefore subject to many of the risks common to early-stage enterprises, including under-capitalization, cash shortages, limitations with respect to personnel, financial, and other resources and lack of revenues. If we fail to raise capital when needed it will have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We have limited revenue-producing operations and will require proceeds from future offerings to execute its full business plan. A failure to raise capital when needed would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, debt and other debt financing may involve a pledge of assets and may be senior to interests of equity holders. Any debt financing secured in the future could involve restrictive covenants relating to capital raising activities and other financial and operational matters, which may make it more difficult for us to obtain additional capital or to pursue business opportunities, including potential acquisitions. If adequate funds are not obtained, we may be required to reduce, curtail or discontinue operations. Our ability to obtain additional capital on acceptable terms is subject to a variety of uncertainties, including: · investors' perception of, and demand for, our securities; · conditions of the U. S. and other capital markets in which we may seek to raise funds; and · our future results of operations, financial condition and cash flow. Our failure to successfully market our brands could result in adverse financial consequences. We believe that continuing to strengthen our brands is critical to achieving our widespread acceptance, particularly in light of the competitive nature of the market in which we operate. Promoting and positioning its brands will depend largely on the success of our marketing efforts and our ability to provide high quality services. There can be no assurance that brand promotion activities will yield increased revenues or that any such revenues would offset the expenses incurred us in building our brand. If we fail to promote and maintain our brand or incur substantial expenses in an attempt to promote and maintain our brand or if our existing or future strategic relationships fail to promote our brand or increase brand awareness, our business, results of operations and financial condition would be materially adversely affected. We may not generate the same level of revenues from general construction projects. Our revenues for the year ended December 31, ~~2022-2023~~ and for the year ended December 31, ~~2021-2022~~ were approximately \$ ~~23~~ **16.3 million** and \$ ~~9.9 million~~ **\$ 14.1 million**, respectively. There were ~~four~~ **five** customers (~~Sano Morio The Fifth District Management Office of Taiwan Water Corporation, Handou Syuji Farmers Vending Machine Co., Ltd., Ming-Chi Chen, Kai-Ling Chen~~ and ~~Sano Morimoto Yu-Zhen Zhang~~) who represented approximately ~~50~~ **80.8** % of our total revenue for the year ended December 31, ~~2022-2023~~, and one customer, ~~The Fifth District Management Office of Taiwan Water Corporation, who represented approximately 58 %~~ of our total revenue for the prior year period. These customers are not located in mainland China or Hong Kong. Our future plan of operations is to shift away from general construction services to the construction of fish farms and fish trading business. There can be no guarantee that such shift in operations will generate the same levels of revenues previously generated through our VIE. There is no assurance that we will be profitable. There is no assurance that we will earn profits in the future, or that profitability will be sustained. There is no assurance that future revenues will be sufficient to generate the funds required to continue our business development and marketing activities. If we do not have sufficient capital to fund our operations, we may be required to reduce our sales and marketing efforts or forego certain business opportunities. ~~There is substantial doubt of our ability..... management is taking will be successful.~~ We may not have the ability to manage our growth. We anticipate that significant expansion will be required to address potential growth in our customer base and market opportunities. Our anticipated expansion is expected to place a significant strain on our management, operational and financial resources. To manage any material growth of its operations and personnel, we may be required to improve existing operational and financial systems, procedures and controls and to expand, train and manage our employee base. There can be no assurance that our planned personnel, systems, procedures and controls will be adequate to support our future operations, that management will be able to hire, train, retain, motivate and manage required personnel or that our management will be able to successfully identify, manage and exploit existing and potential market opportunities. If we are unable to manage growth effectively, our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations may be materially adversely affected. We will need additional financing in order to grow our business. From time to time, in order to expand operations to meet customer demand, we will need to incur additional capital expenditures. These capital expenditures are intended to be funded from third party sources, including the incurring of debt and / or the sale of additional equity securities. In addition to requiring additional financing to fund capital expenditures, we may require additional financing to fund working capital, research and development, sales and marketing, general and administrative expenditures and operating losses. The incurrence of debt creates additional financial leverage and therefore an increase in the financial risk of our operations. The sale of additional equity securities will be dilutive to the interests of current equity holders. In addition, there can be no assurance that such additional financing, whether debt or equity, will be available to us or that it will be available on acceptable commercial terms. Any inability to secure such additional financing on appropriate terms could have a materially adverse impact on our business, financial condition and operating results. We rely on our executive officers. Our success is dependent on our current executive officers. Our success also depends in large part on the continued service of our key operational and management personnel. We face intense competition from our competitors, customers and other companies throughout the industry. The loss of any our executive officers, specifically Mr. ~~Andy Jin Yin-Chieh ("Jeff") Cheng~~, our Chief Executive Officer, or any failure on our part to hire, train and retain a sufficient number of qualified professionals could impair our business. We rely on the performance of highly skilled personnel, and if we are unable to attract, retain and motivate well-qualified employees, our business could be harmed. We are, and will be, heavily dependent on the skill, acumen and services of our management and other employees. Our future success depends on

our continuing ability to attract, develop, motivate and retain highly qualified and skilled employees. Qualified individuals are in high demand, and we may incur significant costs to attract them. In addition, the loss of any of our senior management or key employees could materially adversely affect our ability to execute our business plan, and we may not be able to find adequate replacements. We cannot ensure that we will be able to retain the services of any members of our senior management or other key employees. If we do not succeed in attracting well-qualified employees or retaining and motivating existing employees, our business could be harmed. We may have inadvertently violated Section 13 (k) of the Exchange Act (implementing Section 402 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002) and may be subject to sanctions as a result. Section 13 (k) of the Exchange Act provides that it is unlawful for a company that has a class of securities registered under Section 12 of the Exchange Act to, directly or indirectly, including through any subsidiary, extend or maintain credit in the form of a personal loan to or for any of its directors or executive officers. In 2019, we did not have a corporate bank account established in Hong Kong or the U. S., and certain funds that were supposed to be deposited into such corporate bank account were instead deposited into the personal bank account of our **former principal stockholder as well as** Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company ("**Board 2**"), President, Chief Executive Officer and Director, Yin-Chieh Cheng, which was considered to be a personal loan made by us to Yin-Chieh Cheng and may have violated Section 13 (k) of the Exchange Act. The receivable was repaid to us in January 2020. Issuers that are found to have violated Section 13 (k) of the Exchange Act may be subject to civil sanctions, including injunctive remedies and monetary penalties, as well as criminal sanctions. The imposition of any of such sanctions on us could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations or cash flows. Future acquisitions may have an adverse effect on our ability to manage our business. Selective acquisitions currently form part of our strategy to further expand our business. If we are presented with appropriate opportunities, we may acquire additional businesses, services or products that are complementary to our core business. Future acquisitions and the subsequent integration of new companies into ours would require significant attention from our management. Future acquisitions would also expose us to potential risks, including risks associated with the assimilation of new operations, services and personnel, unforeseen or hidden liabilities, the diversion of resources from our existing businesses and technologies, the inability to generate sufficient revenue to offset the costs and expenses of acquisitions and potential loss of, or harm to, relationships with employees as a result of integration of new businesses. The diversion of our management **2-1**'s attention and any difficulties encountered in any integration process could have a material adverse effect on our ability to manage our business. The value of seafood which we sell (e. g., eel) is subject to fluctuation which may result in volatility of our results of operations and the value of an investment in us. Our business is partly dependent upon the sale of eel which value is subject to fluctuation and which value greatly fluctuates. Our net sales and operating results vary significantly due to the volatility of the value of eel and any other seafood that we sell which may result in the volatility of the market price of our common stock. We are highly susceptible to changes in market demand for the types of seafood for which our recirculating aquaculture systems are used. A significant portion of our revenues are derived from constructing recirculating aquaculture systems for fish farming. We therefore are highly susceptible to changes in market demand for the seafood for which our systems are used, which may be impacted by factors over which we have limited or no control. Factors that could lead to a decline in market demand for seafood in general and specifically the type of fish farmed using our systems include economic conditions and evolving consumer preferences. A substantial downturn in market demand for such seafood may have a material adverse effect on our business and on our results of operations. A portion of our revenues are derived from a single product, eel **7**, and therefore we are highly susceptible to changes in market demand, which may be affected by factors over which we have limited or no control. Approximately **84-98**% of our revenues are derived from a single product, eel. We therefore are highly susceptible to changes in market demand, which may be impacted by factors over which we have limited or no control. Factors that could lead to a decline in market demand for eel include economic conditions and evolving consumer preferences. A substantial downturn in market demand for eel may have a material adverse effect on our business and on our results of operations. There are risks associated with outsourced production that may result in a decrease in our profit. The possibility of delivery delays, product defects and other production-side risks stemming from outsourcers cannot be eliminated. In particular, inadequate production capacity among outsourced manufacturers could result in us being unable to supply enough product amid periods of high product demand, the opportunity costs of which could be substantial. We have limited insurance coverage. We do not have any business liability, disruption or litigation insurance coverage for our operations in Taiwan. Any uninsured occurrence of loss or litigation or business disruption may result in the incurrence of substantial costs and the diversion of resources, which could have an adverse effect on our operating results. Competitors and potential competitors may develop products and technologies that make ours obsolete or garner greater market share than ours. Our ability to compete successfully will depend on our ability to demonstrate that our products are superior to and / or less expensive than other products available in the market. Some of our competitors have the benefit of marketing their products under brand names that have better market recognition than ours or have stronger marketing and distribution channels than we do. Increased competition as to any of our products could result in price reduction, reduced margins and loss of market share, which could negatively affect our profitability. Certain of our competitors may benefit from government support and other incentives that are not available to us. As a result, our competitors may be able to develop competing and / or superior products and compete more aggressively and sustain that competition over a longer period of time than we can. As more companies develop new intellectual property in our markets, a competitor could acquire patent or other rights that may limit our ability to successfully market our product. We may produce products of inferior quality which would cause us to lose customers. Although we make an effort to ensure the quality of our RASs, they could from time to time contain defects, anomalies or malfunctions that are undetectable at the time of shipment, installation and initial testing. These defects, anomalies or malfunctions could be discovered after our products are shipped to customers and installed and tested at the site, resulting in the return or exchange of our products or discontinuation of the use of our products, which could negatively impact our operating results. If our technologies or products are stolen, misappropriated, or reverse engineered, others could use the technologies to produce competing technologies or

products. Third parties, including our collaborators, contractors, and others involved in our business often have access to our technologies. If our technologies or products were stolen, misappropriated, or reverse engineered, they could be used by other parties that may be able to reproduce our technologies or products using our technologies for their own commercial gain. If this were to occur, it would be difficult for us to challenge this type of use, especially since we do not own any patents or other intellectual property rights with respect to our technologies and products. We are subject to certain risks by virtue of our international operations. We mainly operate in Taiwan and plan to expand in other international countries and in the United States. We expect to expand our operations significantly by accessing new markets abroad and expanding our services offerings. Our ability to manage our business and conduct our operations in other international countries and in the United States requires considerable management attention and resources and is subject to the particular challenges of supporting a growing business in an environment of multiple languages, cultures, customs, legal systems, alternative dispute systems, regulatory systems and commercial infrastructures. Furthermore, in most international markets, we would not be the first entrant, and our competitors may be better positioned than we are to succeed. Expanding in other international countries and in the United States may subject us to risks that we have either not faced before or increase our exposure to risks that we currently face, including risks associated with:

- recruiting and retaining qualified, multi-lingual employees, including customer support personnel;
- increased competition from similar local businesses and potential preferences by local populations for local providers;
- compliance with applicable foreign laws and regulations, including different liability standards and regulations;
- providing solutions in different languages for different cultures;
- credit risk and higher levels of payment fraud;
- compliance with anti-bribery laws;
- currency exchange rate fluctuations;
- foreign exchange controls that might prevent us from repatriating cash earned outside the United States;
- political and economic instability in some countries;
- double taxation of our international earnings and potentially adverse tax consequences due to changes in the tax laws of the United States or the foreign jurisdictions in which we operate; and
- higher costs of doing business in other international countries.

Natural disasters or other catastrophic events could harm our operations. Our operations in the U. S. and Taiwan could be subject to significant risk of natural disasters, including earthquakes, hurricanes, typhoons, flooding and tornadoes, as well as other catastrophic events, such as terrorist attacks or wars. For example, our manufacturers are all located in Taiwan, which is susceptible to typhoons and earthquakes. Any disruption in our manufacturers' manufacturing facilities arising from these and other natural disasters or other catastrophic events could cause significant delays in the production or shipment of the components of our products until such manufacturers are able to shift production to different facilities or until we are able to arrange for other third party manufacturers to manufacture the components of our products. The affected manufacturers may not be able to obtain alternate capacity to manufacture the components of our products or we may not be able to arrange for other third party manufacturers to manufacture the components of our products on favorable terms or at all. The occurrence of any of these circumstances may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operation. The primary substantial portion of our revenues will be derived from Taiwan. We anticipate that sales of our services in Taiwan will represent our primary revenues in the near future. Any significant decline in the condition of the economy of Taiwan could adversely affect consumer demand of our services, among other things, which in turn would have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition. Currency fluctuations may adversely affect our business and if the NT dollar were to decline in value, that would reduce our revenue in U. S. dollar terms. 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. Similarly, to the extent the U. S. dollar weakens against foreign currencies, the translation of these foreign currency denominated transactions results in increased 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. If there is a change in foreign currency exchange rates, the conversion of the foreign subsidiaries' financial statements into U. S. dollars will lead to a translation gain or loss which is recorded as a component of other comprehensive income. In addition, we have certain assets and liabilities that are denominated in currencies other than the relevant entity's functional currency. Changes in the functional currency value of these assets and liabilities create fluctuations that will lead to a transaction gain or loss. We have not entered into agreements or purchased instruments to hedge our exchange rate risks, although we may do so in the future. The availability and effectiveness of any hedging transaction may be limited, and we may not be able to successfully hedge our exchange rate risks. We may be subject to product liability claims if people or properties are harmed by the services sold by us. The components of our products intended to be sold by us, as part of our services, are manufactured by third parties. The components of our products may be defectively designed or manufactured. As a result, sales of the products could expose us to liability claims relating to personal injury or property damage and may require product recalls or other actions. Third parties subject to such injury or damage may bring claims or legal proceedings against us as the reseller of the products. We do not currently maintain any third-party liability insurance or products liability insurance in relation to products we intend to sell in conjunction with our services. As a result, any material products liability claim or litigation could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Even unsuccessful claims could result in the expenditure of funds and managerial efforts in defending them and could have a negative impact on our reputation. Risk of litigation. We and / or its directors and officers may be subject to a variety of civil or other legal proceedings, with or without merit. From time to time in the ordinary course of its business, we may become involved in various legal proceedings, including commercial, employment and other litigation and claims, as well as governmental and other regulatory investigations and proceedings. Such

matters can be time-consuming, divert management's attention and resources and cause us to incur significant expenses. Furthermore, because litigation is inherently unpredictable, the results of any such actions may have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results or financial condition. Even if the claims are without merit, the costs associated with defending these types of claims may be substantial, both in terms of time, money, and management distraction. The results of litigation and claims to which we may be subject cannot be predicted with certainty. Even if these matters do not result in litigation or are resolved in our favor or without significant cash settlements, these matters, and the time and resources necessary to litigate or resolve them, could harm our business, results or operations and reputation. Third parties may assert that our employees or consultants have wrongfully used or disclosed confidential information or misappropriated trade secrets. We employ individuals who previously worked with other companies, including our competitors or potential competitors. Although we try to ensure that our employees and consultants do not use the proprietary information or know-how of others in their work for us, we may be subject to claims that we or our employees, consultants or independent contractors have inadvertently or otherwise used or disclosed intellectual property, including trade secrets or other proprietary information, of a former employer or other third party. Litigation may be necessary to defend against these claims. If we fail in defending any such claims or settling those claims, in addition to paying monetary damages or a settlement payment, we may lose valuable intellectual property rights or personnel. Even if we are successful in defending against such claims, litigation could result in substantial costs and be a distraction to management and other employees. We currently, and may in the future, have assets held at financial institutions that may exceed the insurance coverage offered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the loss of such assets would have a severe negative affect on our operations and liquidity. We may maintain our cash assets at certain financial institutions in the U. S. in amounts that may be in excess of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") insurance limit of \$ 250, 000. In the event of a failure of any financial institutions where we maintain our deposits or other assets, we may incur a loss to the extent such loss exceeds the FDIC insurance limitation, which could have a material adverse effect upon our liquidity, financial condition and our results of operations. Regulatory Risks We must comply with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act while many of our competitors do not. We are required to comply with the United States Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, which prohibits U. S. companies from engaging in bribery or other prohibited payments to foreign officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. Foreign companies, including some of our competitors, are not subject to these prohibitions. Corruption, extortion, bribery, pay-offs, theft and other fraudulent practices occur from time to time in Taiwan. If our competitors engage in these practices, they may receive preferential treatment from personnel of some companies, giving our competitors an advantage in securing business or from government officials who might give them priority in obtaining new licenses, which would put us at a disadvantage. Although we inform our personnel that such practices are illegal, we cannot assure you that our employees or other agents will not engage in such conduct for which we might be held responsible. If our employees or other agents are found to have engaged in such practices, we could suffer severe penalties. Future laws, regulations and standards relating to corporate governance and public disclosure may create uncertainty for public companies, which may increase legal and financial compliance costs and make some activities more time consuming. Future laws, regulations and standards relating to corporate governance and public disclosure are subject to varying interpretations, in many cases due to their lack of specificity, and, as a result, their application in practice may evolve over time as new guidance is provided by regulatory and governing bodies. This could result in continuing uncertainty regarding compliance matters and higher costs necessitated by ongoing revisions to disclosure and governance practices. We intend to invest resources to comply with evolving laws, regulations and standards, and this investment may result in increased general and administrative expenses and a diversion of management's time and attention from revenue-generating activities to compliance activities. If our efforts to comply with new laws, regulations, and standards differ from the activities intended by regulatory or governing bodies due to ambiguities related to practice, regulatory authorities may initiate legal proceedings against us and our business may be harmed. We also expect that being Being listed on a national exchange will make makes it more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance, and we may be required to accept reduced coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain coverage. These factors could also make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified members of our Board. Relations between the PRC and Taiwan could negatively affect our business and financial status and therefore the market value of your investment. Taiwan has a unique international political status. The PRC does not recognize the sovereignty of Taiwan. Although significant economic and cultural relations have been established in recent years between Taiwan and the PRC, relations have often been strained. The government of the PRC has threatened to use military force to gain control over Taiwan in limited circumstances. Our principal executive offices are located in Taiwan and a substantial majority of our net revenues are derived from our operations in Taiwan. Therefore, factors affecting military, political or economic conditions in Taiwan could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. A significant disruption in the operations of our suppliers in Taiwan, such as a trade war or political unrest, could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Any disruption in the operations of our suppliers in Taiwan or in their ability to meet our needs, whether as a result of a natural disaster or other causes, could impair our ability to operate our business on a day-to-day basis. Furthermore, since many of these third parties are located outside the U. S., we are exposed to the possibility of disruption and increased costs in the event of changes in the policies of the U. S. or foreign governments, political unrest or unstable economic conditions in any of the countries where we conduct such activities. For example, a trade war could lead to higher tariffs. Any of these matters could materially and adversely affect our development timelines, business and financial condition. Our business, including our costs and supply chain, is subject to risks associated with manufacturing. In the event of a significant disruption in the supply of the raw materials used in the manufacture of the components of the products we offer, the suppliers that we work with might not be able to locate alternative suppliers of materials of comparable quality at an acceptable price. For example, natural disasters may increase raw material costs and impact pricing with our suppliers, and cause shipping delays for the components of our products. Any delays, interruption, damage to, or increased costs in the manufacture of the components of the products we offer could result in higher

prices to acquire the components of the products or non- delivery of the components of the products altogether, and could adversely affect our operating results. If we remain identified as a Commission- Identified Issuer for three consecutive years (or if the AHFCAA is enacted, two years), our securities will be delisted or prohibited from trading on Nasdaq or any other national securities exchange or the over- the- counter trading market under the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act. The delisting or the cessation of trading on Nasdaq or any other national securities exchange or the over- the- counter trading market of our securities, or the threat of their being delisted or prohibited, may materially and adversely affect the value and / or liquidity of your investment. Additionally, the inability of the PCAOB to conduct full inspections or investigations of our auditor deprives our investors of the benefits of such inspections or investigations. The Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act was enacted on December 18, 2020. The HFCAA states that if the SEC determines that an issuer has filed audit reports issued by a registered public accounting firm that has not been subject to inspection by the PCAOB for three consecutive years, the SEC shall prohibit the securities of the issuer from being traded on a national securities exchange or in the over- the- counter trading market in the United States. The Company's auditor, the independent registered public accounting firm that issues the audit report included elsewhere in this prospectus, as an auditor of companies that are traded publicly in the United States and a firm registered with the PCAOB, is subject to laws in the United States pursuant to which the PCAOB conducts regular inspections to assess its compliance with the applicable professional standards. Since our auditor is located in Hong Kong, it 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 and currently not inspected by the PCAOB. On March 24, 2021, the SEC adopted interim final rules relating to the implementation of certain disclosure and documentation requirements of the HFCAA. We would be required to comply with these rules if the SEC identifies it as having a "non- inspection" year under a process to be subsequently established by the SEC. The SEC is assessing how to implement other requirements of the HFCAA, including the listing and trading prohibition requirements described above. In May 2021, the PCAOB issued a proposed rule 6100, Board Determinations Under the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act, for public comment. The proposed rule is related to the PCAOB's responsibilities under the HFCAA, which would establish a framework for the PCAOB to use when determining whether the PCAOB is unable to inspect or investigate completely registered public accounting firms located in a foreign jurisdiction because of a position taken by one or more authorities in that jurisdiction. The proposed rule was adopted by the PCAOB on September 22, 2021 and approved by the SEC on November 5, 2021. On December 2, 2021, the SEC adopted final amendments implementing the disclosure and submission requirements under the HFCAA, pursuant to which the 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 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. If we remain identified as a Commission- Identified Issuer and have a "non- inspection" year, there is no assurance that we will be able to take remedial measures in a timely manner. 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 Hong Kong, because of positions taken by PRC authorities in such jurisdictions. On June 22, 2021, the U. S. Senate passed the Accelerating Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act, which, if passed by the U. S. House of Representatives and signed into law, would amend the HFCAA and reduce the number of consecutive non- inspection years required for triggering the listing and trading prohibitions under the HFCAA from three years to two years. The SEC may propose additional rules or guidance that could impact us if our auditor is not subject to PCAOB inspection. For example, on August 6, 2020, the President's Working Group on Financial Markets (the "PWG"), issued the Report on Protecting United States Investors from Significant Risks from Chinese Companies to the then President of the United States. This report recommended that the SEC implement five recommendations to address companies from jurisdictions that do not provide the PCAOB with sufficient access to fulfil its statutory mandate. Some of the concepts of these recommendations were implemented with the enactment of the HFCAA. However, some of the recommendations were more stringent than the HFCAA. For example, if a company was not subject to PCAOB inspection, the report recommended that the transition period before a company would be delisted would end on January 1, 2022. The SEC has announced that the SEC staff is preparing a consolidated proposal for the rules regarding the implementation of the HFCAA and to address the recommendations in the PWG report. It is unclear when the SEC will complete its rulemaking and when such rules will become effective and what, if any, of the PWG recommendations will be adopted. The SEC has also announced amendments to various annual report forms to accommodate the certification and disclosure requirements of the HFCAA. There could be additional regulatory or legislative requirements or guidance that could impact us if our auditor is not subject to PCAOB inspection. The implications of this possible regulation or guidance in addition to the requirements of the HFCAA are uncertain, and such uncertainty could cause the market price of our securities to be materially and adversely affected. Since the PCAOB is unable to conduct inspections or full investigations of our auditor, in May 2022, we were added to the SEC's conclusive lists of issuers identified under the HFCAA, or a Commission- Identified Issuer. We will be delisted and our securities will be prohibited from being traded on **The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC ("Nasdaq")** or any other national securities exchange or the over- the- counter trading market if we remain identified as a Commission- Identified Issuer for three consecutive years (or two if the AHFCAA is enacted). Such a delisting would substantially impair your ability to sell or purchase our securities when you wish to do so, and the risk and uncertainty associated with a potential delisting could have a negative impact on the price of our securities. Also, such a delisting could significantly affect our ability to raise capital on acceptable terms, or at all, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and prospects. Inspections of other audit firms that the PCAOB has conducted outside the PRC have identified deficiencies in those firms' audit procedures and quality control procedures, which may be addressed as part of the inspection process to improve future audit quality. If the PCAOB were

unable to conduct inspections or full investigations of our auditor, we and our investors would be deprived of the benefits of such PCAOB inspections. In addition, the inability of the PCAOB to conduct inspections or full investigations of auditors would make it more difficult to evaluate the effectiveness of our independent registered public accounting firm's audit procedures or quality control procedures as compared to auditors that are subject to the PCAOB inspections, which could cause investors and potential investors to lose confidence in the audit procedures and reported financial information and the quality of our financial statements. Our contractual arrangements may not be as effective in providing operational control as direct ownership and our VIE shareholders may fail to perform their obligations under our contractual arrangements. Since the laws of Taiwan limit foreign equity ownership in certain businesses in Taiwan, we operate such business in Taiwan through our VIE (variable interest entity), Meixin Institutional Food Development Co., Ltd., a Taiwan corporation ("Meixin"), in which we have no ownership interest and rely on a series of contractual arrangements with Meixin and its respective equity holders to control and operate the VIE. Our revenue and cash flows from such business are attributed to our VIE. The contractual arrangements may not be as effective as direct ownership in providing us with control over our VIE. Direct ownership would allow us, for example, to directly or indirectly exercise our rights as a shareholder to effect changes in the board of directors of our VIE, which, in turn, could effect changes, subject to any applicable fiduciary obligations at the management level. However, under the contractual arrangements, as a legal matter, if our VIE or its equity holders fail to perform their respective obligations under the contractual arrangements, we may have to incur substantial costs and expend significant resources to enforce those arrangements and resort to litigation or arbitration and rely on legal remedies under the laws of Taiwan. These remedies may include seeking specific performance or injunctive relief and claiming damages, any of which may not be effective. In the event we are unable to enforce these contractual arrangements or we experience significant delays or other obstacles in the process of enforcing these contractual arrangements, we may not be able to exert effective control over our VIE and may lose control over the assets owned by our VIE. As a result, we may be unable to consolidate our VIE in our consolidated financial statements, which could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. We may lose the ability to use, or otherwise benefit from licenses and assets held by our VIE, which could render us unable to conduct some or all of our business operations and constrain our growth. Our VIE, Meixin, holds assets, approvals and licenses that are necessary for the operation of a certain portion of our business to which foreign investments are typically restricted or prohibited under the laws of Taiwan. Without our VIE, and if we are unable to maintain the license that is necessary for us to conduct our operations in Taiwan or fail to obtain any other required licenses, we will be unable to operate in Taiwan. The contractual arrangements contain terms that specifically obligate the equity holders of our VIE to ensure the valid existence of our VIE and restrict the disposition of material assets or any equity interest of our VIE. However, in the event the equity holders of our VIE breach the terms of these contractual arrangements and voluntarily liquidate our VIE, or our VIE declares bankruptcy and all or part of its assets become subject to liens or rights of third-party creditors, or are otherwise disposed of without our consent, we may be unable to operate some or all of our business or otherwise benefit from the assets held by our VIE, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Furthermore, if our VIE undergoes a voluntary or involuntary liquidation proceeding, its equity holders or unrelated third-party creditors may claim rights to some or all of the assets of our VIE, thereby hindering our ability to operate our business as well as constrain our growth. Geopolitical conditions, including trade disputes and direct or indirect acts of war or terrorism, could have an adverse effect on our operations and financial results. Since we operate on a global basis, 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 investment in a particular asset type, a large revenue stream associated with a particular customer or industry, or a large number of customers located in a particular geographic region. Decreased demand from a discrete event impacting a specific asset type, customer, industry, or region in which we have a concentrated exposure could negatively impact our results of operations. **Recently 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 and geopolitical shifts and could materially adversely affect global trade, currency exchange rates, regional economies and the global economy. **In addition, the ongoing conflicts in the Middle East may further impact global economic conditions and market sentiments. This, in turn, could adversely affect the trading price of our shares of common stock and investor interest in us.** ~~The situation~~ **Russia- Ukraine war and conflicts in the Middle East remains remain** 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, disrupt our supply chain, 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. We continue to expand our international footprint and operations, and we may expand further in the future, which subjects us to a variety of risks and complexities which, if not effectively managed, could negatively affect our business. We currently maintain operations in Taiwan, and may in the future expand, or seek to expand, our operations to additional foreign jurisdictions. For example, operating in Europe exposes us to political, legal and economic risks. In addition, a significant percentage of the production, downstream processing and sales of our products occurs outside the United States or with vendors, suppliers or customers located outside the United States. If tariffs or other restrictions are placed by the United States on foreign imports from Taiwan or other countries where we operate or seek to operate, or any related countermeasures are taken, our business, financial condition, results of operations and growth prospects may be harmed. Tariffs

may increase our cost of goods, which could result in lower gross margins on certain of our products. If we raise prices to account for any such increase in costs of goods, the competitiveness of the affected products could potentially be reduced. In either case, increased tariffs on imports from Taiwan or other countries where we operate or seek to operate could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Trade restrictions and sanctions implemented by the United States or other countries, including sanctions imposed on Russia by the United States and other countries due to Russia's recent invasion of Ukraine, could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are increasingly dependent on information technology, and our systems and infrastructure face certain risks, including cybersecurity and data leakage risks. Significant disruptions to our information technology systems or breaches of information security could adversely affect our business. In the ordinary course of business, we collect, store and transmit large amounts of confidential information, and it is critical that we do so in a secure manner to maintain the confidentiality and integrity of such information. We have also outsourced significant elements of our information technology infrastructure; as a result, we manage independent vendor relationships with third parties who are responsible for maintaining significant elements of our information technology systems and infrastructure and who may or could have access to our confidential information. The size and complexity of our information technology systems, and those of our third-party vendors, make such systems potentially vulnerable to service interruptions and security breaches from inadvertent or intentional actions by our employees, partners or vendors. These systems are also vulnerable to attacks by malicious third parties and may be susceptible to intentional or accidental physical damage to the infrastructure maintained by us or by third parties. Maintaining the secrecy of confidential, proprietary and / or trade secret information is important to our competitive business position. While we have taken steps to protect such information and have invested in systems and infrastructures to do so, there can be no guarantee that our efforts will prevent service interruptions or security breaches in our systems or the unauthorized or inadvertent wrongful use or disclosure of confidential information that could adversely affect our business operations or result in the loss, dissemination or misuse of critical or sensitive information. A breach our security measures or the accidental loss, inadvertent disclosure, unapproved dissemination, misappropriation or misuse of trade secrets, proprietary information or other confidential information, whether as a result of theft, hacking, fraud, trickery or other forms of deception, or for any other cause, could enable others to produce competing products, use our proprietary technology or information and / or adversely affect our business position. Further, any such interruption, security breach, loss or disclosure of confidential information could result in financial, legal, business and reputational harm to us and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations and / or cash flow.

Risks Related to our Securities - Our common stock has been listed on Nasdaq under the alternative initial listing standard which could suppress the trading price of our securities and the liquidity of your investment. Since the price per unit in the Public Offering was \$ 3.50, our common stock is listed on The Nasdaq Capital Market under the alternative initial listing standard pursuant to Nasdaq Rule 5550 (a) (1) (B). A company that qualifies only for initial listing under Nasdaq's alternative listing standard could become a "penny stock" if it later fails the net tangible assets and revenue tests after listing and does not satisfy any of the other exclusions from being a penny stock contained in Rule 3a51-1 under the Exchange Act. In order to assist brokers and dealers compliance with the requirements of the penny stock rules, Nasdaq monitors companies listed under the alternative requirement and publishes on its website on a daily basis a list of any company that was initially listed under the alternative initial listing standard, which no longer satisfies the net tangible assets or revenue test contained in Nasdaq Rule 5505 (a) (1) (B), and which does not satisfy any of the other exclusions from being a penny stock contained in Rule 3a51-1 under the Exchange Act. If a company initially lists with a bid price below \$ 4.00 under the alternative initial listing standard contained in Nasdaq Rule 5505 (a) (1) (B), but subsequently achieves a \$ 4.00 closing price for at least five consecutive business days and, at the same time, satisfies all other initial listing criteria, it will no longer be considered as having listed under the alternative requirement, and Nasdaq will notify the company that it has qualified for listing under the price requirement contained in Rule 5505 (a) (1) (A). Although we satisfy the other listing requirements of The Nasdaq Capital Market, there is no guarantee that our common stock will achieve a \$ 4.00 closing price for at least five consecutive trading days and that will be deemed to not have been listed under the Nasdaq alternative listing standard. Until we are no longer considered to have been listed under Nasdaq's alternative initial listing standard, the trading prices and liquidity of your securities might be adversely affected. We have identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting. Failure to maintain effective internal controls could cause our investors to lose confidence in us and adversely affect the market price of our common stock. If our internal controls are not effective, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results or prevent fraud. Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ("Section 404") requires that we maintain internal control over financial reporting that meets applicable standards. We may err in the design or operation of our controls, and all internal control systems, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Because there are inherent limitations in all control systems, there can be no assurance that all control issues have been or will be detected. As of December 31, 2022-2023, we did not maintain effective controls over the control environment. Our weaknesses related to a lack of a sufficient number of personnel with appropriate training and experience in U. S. general acceptable accounting principles (GAAP) and SEC rules and regulations with respect to financial reporting functions. Furthermore, we lack robust accounting systems as well as sufficient resources to hire such staff and implement these accounting systems. If we are unable, or are perceived as unable, to produce reliable financial reports due to internal control deficiencies, investors could lose confidence in our reported financial information and operating results, which could result in a negative market reaction and a decrease in our stock price. We have a large number of authorized but unissued shares of our common stock which will dilute your ownership position when issued. Our authorized capital stock consists of 200,000,000 shares of common stock, of which approximately 181,187,726-043,411-013 shares are available for issuance. Our management will continue to have broad discretion to issue

shares of our common stock in a range of transactions, including capital-raising transactions, mergers, acquisitions and other transactions, without obtaining stockholder approval, unless stockholder approval is required under law or under Nasdaq Rule 5635 (b) which requires stockholder approval for change of control transactions where a stockholder acquires 20 % of a Nasdaq-listed company's common stock or securities convertible into common stock, calculated on a post-transaction basis. If our management determines to issue shares of our common stock from the large pool of authorized but unissued shares for any purpose in the future and is not required to obtain stockholder approval, your ownership position would be diluted without your further ability to vote on that transaction. Sales of our currently issued and outstanding shares of common stock and shares of common stock underlying warrants may become freely tradable pursuant to Rule 144 and may dilute the market for your shares and have a depressive effect on the price of the shares of our common stock. Approximately 58.52-4% of the shares of common stock are "restricted securities" within the meaning of Rule 144 under the Securities Act ("Rule 144"). As restricted securities, these shares may be resold only pursuant to an effective registration statement or under the requirements of Rule 144 or other applicable exemptions from registration under the Securities Act and as required under applicable state securities laws. Rule 144 provides in essence that a non-affiliate who has held restricted securities for a period of at least six months may sell their shares of common stock. Under Rule 144, affiliates who have held restricted securities for a period of at least six months may, under certain conditions, sell every three months, in brokerage transactions, a number of shares that does not exceed the greater of 1 % of a company's outstanding shares of common stock or the average weekly trading volume during the four calendar weeks prior to the sale. A sale under Rule 144 or under any other exemption from the Securities Act, if available, or pursuant to subsequent registrations of our shares of common stock, may have a depressive effect upon the price of our shares of common stock in any active market that may develop. An active, liquid, and orderly market for our common stock may not develop. Our common stock is listed on Nasdaq. An active trading market for our common stock may never develop or be sustained. If an active market for our common stock does not continue to develop or is not sustained, it may be difficult for investors to sell their shares of common stock without depressing the market price and investors may not be able to sell their securities at all. An inactive market may also impair our ability to raise capital by selling our securities and may impair our ability to acquire other businesses, applications, or technologies using our securities as consideration, which, in turn, could materially adversely affect our business and the market prices of your shares of common stock. Shares of our common stock may continue to be subject to illiquidity because our shares may continue to be thinly traded and may never become eligible for trading on a national securities exchange. While our common stock is listed on The Nasdaq Capital Market, we cannot assure you that we will be able to maintain listing on Nasdaq. There are continuing eligibility requirements for Nasdaq-listed companies. If we are unable to satisfy the continuing eligibility requirements of Nasdaq, our common stock could be delisted. This could result in a lower trading price for our common stock and may limit your ability to sell your shares, any of which could result in you losing some or all of your investments. We may issue preferred stock in different series with terms that could dilute the voting power or reduce the value of our common stock. While we have no specific plan to issue preferred stock in different series, our amended and restated articles of incorporation, as amended ("Articles of Incorporation") authorizes us to issue, without the approval of our stockholders, one or more series of preferred stock having such designation, relative powers, preferences (including preferences over our common stock respecting dividends and distributions), voting rights, terms of conversion or redemption, and other relative, participating, optional, or other special rights, if any, of the shares of each such series of preferred stock and any qualifications, limitations, or restrictions thereof, as our Board may determine. The terms of one or more classes or series of preferred stock could dilute the voting power or reduce the value of our common stock. For example, the repurchase or redemption rights or liquidation preferences we could assign to holders of a specific preferred stock class could affect the residual value of the common stock. The market valuation of our business may fluctuate due to factors beyond our control and the value of your investment may fluctuate correspondingly. The market valuations of smaller reporting companies, such as us, frequently fluctuate due to factors unrelated to the past or present operating performance of such companies. Our market valuation may fluctuate significantly in response to a number of factors, many of which are beyond our control, including:

- changes in securities analysts' estimates of our financial performance, although there are currently no analysts covering our stock;
- fluctuations in stock market prices and volumes, particularly among securities of smaller reporting companies;
- fluctuations in related commodities prices; and
- additions or departures of key personnel.

As a result, the value of your investment in us may fluctuate. The trading prices of our common stock could be volatile and could decline following this offering at a time when you want to sell your holdings. Numerous factors, many of which are beyond our control, may cause the trading prices of our common stock to fluctuate significantly. These factors include:

- quarterly variations in our results of operations or those of our competitors;
- delays in end-user deployments of products;
- fluctuations in related commodities prices;
- announcements by us or our competitors of acquisitions, new products, significant contracts, commercial relationships or capital commitments;
- intellectual property infringements;
- our ability to develop and enhance products on a timely basis;
- commencement of, or our involvement in, litigation;
- major changes in our Board or management;
- changes in governmental regulations;
- changes in earnings estimates or recommendations by securities analysts;
- the impact of the any future COVID-19 outbreak or similar pandemic epidemic on capital markets;
- our failure to generate material revenues;
- our public disclosure of the terms of this financing and any financing which we consummate in the future;
- any acquisitions we may consummate;
- short selling activities;
- changes in market valuations of similar companies;
- changes in our capital structure, such as future issuances of securities or the incurrence of debt;
- changes in the prices of commodities associated with our business; and
- general economic conditions and slow or negative growth of end markets.

Additionally, the global economy and financial markets may be adversely affected by geopolitical events, including the current or anticipated impact of military conflict and related sanctions imposed on Russia by the United States and other countries due to Russia's recent invasion of Ukraine and the conflicts in the Middle East. Securities class action litigation is often instituted against companies following periods of volatility in their stock price. This type of litigation could result in substantial costs to us and divert our management

Our attention and resources. Moreover, securities markets may from time to time experience significant price and volume fluctuations for reasons unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies, such as the uncertainty associated with the any future COVID-19 pandemic outbreaks. These market fluctuations may adversely affect the price of our common stock and other interests in our Company at a time when you want to sell your interest in us. Future sales or perceived sales of our common stock could depress the trading prices of our common stock. If the holders of our securities were to attempt to sell a substantial amount of their holdings at once, the market prices of our common stock could decline. Moreover, the perceived risk of this potential dilution could cause stockholders to attempt to sell their securities and investors to short such securities, a practice in which an investor sells securities that he or she does not own at prevailing market prices, hoping to purchase such securities later at a lower price to cover the sale. As each of these events would cause the number of shares of our common stock being offered for sale to increase, our common stock market price would likely further decline and if such market price is less than the exercise price of the warrants, make the warrants worthless. All of these events could combine to make it very difficult for us to sell equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and price that we deem appropriate. Our common stock may be affected by limited trading volume and price fluctuations, which could adversely impact the value of our common stock. Our common stock has experienced, and is likely to experience in the future, significant price and volume fluctuations, which could adversely affect the market prices of our common stock without regard to our operating performance. In addition, we believe that factors such as quarterly fluctuations in our financial results and changes in the overall economy or the condition of the financial markets could cause the market prices of our common stock to fluctuate substantially. These fluctuations may also cause short sellers to periodically enter the market in the belief that we will have poor results in the future. We cannot predict the actions of market participants and, therefore, can offer no assurances that the market for our common stock will be stable or appreciate over time. We currently do not intend to declare dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future and, as a result, your returns on your investment may depend solely on the appreciation of our common stock. We currently do not expect to declare any dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. Instead, we anticipate that all of our earnings in the foreseeable future will be used to provide working capital, support our operations and finance the growth and development of our business. Any determination to declare or pay dividends in the future will be at the discretion of our Board, subject to applicable laws and dependent upon a number of factors, including our earnings, capital requirements and overall financial conditions. In addition, terms of any future debt or preferred securities may further restrict our ability to pay dividends on our common stock. Accordingly, your only opportunity to achieve a return on your investment in our common stock may be if the market price of our common stock appreciates and you sell your shares at a profit. The market price for our common stock may never exceed, and may fall below, the price that you pay for such common stock. Because we initially became a reporting company under the Exchange Act by means other than a traditional underwritten initial public offering, we may not be able to attract the attention of research analysts at major brokerage firms. Because we did not initially become a reporting company by conducting an underwritten initial public offering of our common stock on a national securities exchange, securities analysts of brokerage firms may not provide coverage of us. In addition, investment banks may be less likely to agree to underwrite secondary offerings on our behalf than they might have if we initially became a public reporting company by means of an underwritten initial public offering on a national securities exchange, because they may be less familiar with us as a result of more limited coverage by analysts and the media, and because we became public at an early stage in our development. The failure to receive research coverage or support in the market for our shares will have an adverse effect on our ability to develop a liquid market for our common stock. Because we were a shell company before we conducted a reverse merger, holders of restricted shares will not be able to rely on exemption Rule 144 to resell their shares unless we comply with Rule 144 (i). Additional risks may exist as a result of our becoming a public reporting company through a “reverse merger.” Certain SEC rules are more restrictive when applied to reverse merger companies, such as the ability of stockholders to re-sell their shares pursuant to Rule 144. Historically, the SEC has taken the position that Rule 144 under the Securities Act is not available for the resale of securities initially issued by companies that are, or previously were, blank check companies, to their promoters or affiliates despite technical compliance with the requirements of Rule 144. The SEC has codified and expanded this position in its amendments effective on February 15, 2008, which applies to securities acquired both before and after that date by prohibiting the use of Rule 144 for the resale of securities issued by shell companies (other than business transaction related shell companies) or issuers that have been at any time previously a shell company. The SEC has provided an important exception to this prohibition, however, if the following conditions are met: · the issuer of the securities that was formerly a shell company has ceased to be a shell company; · the issuer of the securities is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Exchange Act; · the issuer of the securities has filed all Exchange Act reports and material required to be filed, as applicable, during the preceding 12 months (or such shorter period that the issuer was required to file such reports and materials), other than Form 8-K reports; and · at least one year has elapsed from the time that the issuer filed current Form 10 type information with the SEC reflecting its status as an entity that is not a shell company. In addition, for proposed sales under Rule 144 (i) (2), there must be adequate current information about the issuing company publicly available before the sale can be made. For reporting companies, this generally means that the companies have complied with the periodic reporting requirements of the Exchange Act. As such, due to the fact that we were a shell company until the effective time of the reverse merger, holders of “restricted securities” within the meaning of Rule 144 will be subject to the above conditions. We may not be able to satisfy the continued listing requirements of Nasdaq to maintain a listing of our common stock. As a Nasdaq-listed company, we must meet certain financial and liquidity criteria to maintain such listing. If we violate the maintenance requirements for continued listing of our common stock, our common stock may be delisted. In addition, our Board may determine that the cost of maintaining our listing on a national securities exchange outweighs the benefits of such listing. A delisting of our common stock from Nasdaq may materially impair our stockholders’ ability to buy and sell our common stock and could have an adverse effect on the market price of, and the efficiency of the trading market for, our common stock. In

addition, the delisting of our common stock could significantly impair our ability to raise capital. We are an “emerging growth company” and a “smaller reporting company” under the JOBS Act, and we cannot be certain if the reduced disclosure requirements applicable to emerging growth companies and smaller reporting companies will make our common stock less attractive to investors. We are an “emerging growth company” and a “smaller reporting company” as defined in the JOBS Act, and we may take advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not “emerging growth companies” and “smaller reporting companies” including, but not limited to, not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes- Oxley Act, reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in our periodic reports and proxy statements, and exemptions from the requirements of holding a nonbinding advisory vote on executive compensation and stockholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved. In addition, Section 107 of the JOBS Act also provides that an “emerging growth company” can take advantage of the extended transition period provided in Section 7 (a) (2) (B) of the Securities Act for complying with new or revised accounting standards. In other words, an “emerging growth company” can delay the adoption of certain accounting standards until those standards would otherwise apply to private companies. We are choosing to take advantage of the extended transition period for complying with new or revised accounting standards. We will remain an “emerging growth company” until the last day of the fiscal year following the fifth anniversary of the date of the first sale of our common stock pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act, although we will lose that status sooner if our revenues exceed \$ 1. 235 billion, if we issue more than \$ 1 billion in non- convertible debt in a three year period, or if the market value of our common stock that is held by non- affiliates exceeds \$ 700 million as of the last day of our most recently completed second fiscal quarter. We may continue to be a smaller reporting company even after we are no longer an emerging growth company. We may take advantage of certain of the scaled disclosures available to smaller reporting companies and will be able to take advantage of these scaled disclosures for so long as (i) the market value of our common stock held by non- affiliates is equal to or less than \$ 250 million as of the last business day of the most recently completed second fiscal quarter, and (ii) our annual revenues is equal to or less than \$ 100 million during the most recently completed fiscal year and the market value of our common stock held by non- affiliates is equal to or less than \$ 700 million as of the last business day of the most recently completed second fiscal quarter. We cannot predict if investors will find our common stock less attractive because we may rely on these exemptions. If some investors find our common stock less attractive as a result, there may be a less active trading market for our common stock and our stock price may be more volatile. In addition, taking advantage of reduced disclosure obligations may make comparison of our financial statements with other public companies difficult or impossible. If investors are unable to compare our business with other companies in our industry, we may not be able to raise additional capital as and when we need it, which may materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. The elimination of personal liability against our directors and officers under Nevada law and the existence of indemnification rights held by our directors, officers and employees may result in substantial expenses. Our Articles of Incorporation and our amended and restated bylaws (“Bylaws”) eliminate the personal liability of our directors and officers to us and our stockholders for damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director or officer to the extent permissible under Nevada law. Further, our Articles of Incorporation and our Bylaws provide that we are obligated to indemnify each of our directors or officers to the fullest extent authorized by Nevada law and, subject to certain conditions, advance the expenses incurred by any director or officer in defending any action, suit or proceeding prior to its final disposition. Those indemnification obligations could expose us to substantial expenditures to cover the cost of settlement or damage awards against our directors or officers, which we may be unable to afford. Further, those provisions and resulting costs may discourage us or our stockholders from bringing a lawsuit against any of our current or former directors or officers for breaches of their fiduciary duties, even if such actions might otherwise benefit our stockholders. Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons of the registrant pursuant to any charter provision, by law or otherwise, the registrant has been advised that in the opinion of the SEC, such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than payment by the registrant of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person of the registrant in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, we will, unless in the opinion of our counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by us is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue. If securities or industry analysts do not publish research or publish inaccurate or unfavorable research about our business, our stock price and trading volume could decline. The trading market for our common stock will depend in part on the research and reports that securities or industry analysts publish about us or our business. Several analysts may cover our stock. If one or more of those analysts downgrade our stock or publish inaccurate or unfavorable research about our business, our stock price would likely decline. If one or more of these analysts cease coverage of our company or fail to publish reports on us regularly, demand for our stock could decrease, which might cause our stock price and trading volume to decline. **The inability to use Form S- 3 for securities offerings could adversely affect our ability to access capital in the markets and may hinder our growth strategies by limiting our funding options. In 2022, we acquired Meixin, a strategic addition to our portfolio aimed at enhancing market position and broadening our product offerings. Subsequent to this acquisition, the SEC inquired about the financial information of Meixin as part of our regulatory filings. Despite our efforts to comply with these inquiries, we have been unable to provide complete financial information regarding Meixin due to the inability to locate Meixin's financial information. This rendered us incapable of providing the SEC with the requisite financial statements that it requires in connection with the Meixin acquisition. As a result, the SEC has informed us that we are restricted from filing a registration statement on Form S- 3, which is commonly used for investment activities, until the time the**

financial information for Meixin is no longer required to be included in a registration statement on Form S- 3 (i. e., when the 2022 financials are no longer needed to be included in a registration statement). This restriction effectively limits our ability to engage in certain securities offerings under a Form S- 3 registration statement until after the financials for the period ended September 30, 2024 go stale. The inability to use Form S- 3 for securities offerings could adversely affect our ability to access capital in the markets and may hinder our growth strategies by limiting our funding options. These restrictions may place us at a competitive disadvantage relative to our peers who have greater access to capital in the markets. This situation may potentially affect the confidence of investors and our stock price. We are actively exploring alternative financing strategies and other measures to mitigate the impact of this restriction on our operations and growth prospects. There can be no assurance that these efforts will be successful or that the restriction will not have a material adverse effect on our operations.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS