

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

FORM 20-F

(Mark One)

☐ REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(B) OR 12(G) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

☒ ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024

OR

☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

☐ SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Date of event requiring this shell company report.....

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 001-38397

FARMMI, INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Cayman Islands

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

**Fl 1, Building No. 1,888 Tianning Street, Liandu District
Lishui, Zhejiang Province**

People's Republic of China 323000

(Address of principal executive offices)

Zhimin Lu, Chief Financial Officer

+86-0578-82612876

lzm@farmmi.com

**Fl 1, Building No. 1, 888 Tianning Street, Liandu District
Lishui, Zhejiang Province**

People's Republic of China 323000

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Ordinary Shares, \$0.20 par value per share	FAMI	NASDAQ Capital Market

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **None**

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act: **None**

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report: 10,678,953 Ordinary Shares

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. ☐ Yes ☒ No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. ☐ Yes ☒ No

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or an emerging growth company. See definition of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☐

Accelerated filer ☐

Non-accelerated filer ☒
Emerging growth company ☐

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

† The term "new or revised financial accounting standard" refers to any update issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board to its Accounting Standards Codification after April 5, 2012.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial

reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report. ☐

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive based compensation received by any of the registrant’s executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b). ☐

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP ☒

International Financial Reporting Standards as issued
by the International Accounting Standards Board ☐

Other ☐

If “Other” has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow. ☐ Item 17 ☐ Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). ☐ Yes ☒ No

(APPLICABLE ONLY TO ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Sections 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court. ☐ Yes ☐ No

Table of Contents

Part I

Item 1.	Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers	1
Item 2.	Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable	1
Item 3.	Key Information	1
Item 4.	Information on the Company	36
Item 4A.	Unresolved Staff Comments	81
Item 5.	Operating and Financial Review and Prospects	81
Item 6.	Directors, Senior Management and Employees	99
Item 7.	Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions	109
Item 8.	Financial Information	113
Item 9.	The Offer and Listing	114
Item 10.	Additional Information	114
Item 11.	Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	123
Item 12.	Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities	124

Part II

Item 13.	Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies	125
Item 14.	Material Modifications to the Rights of Securities Holders and Use of Proceeds	125
Item 15.	Controls and Procedures	125
Item 16.	[Reserved]	126
Item 16A.	Audit Committee Financial Expert	126
Item 16B.	Code of Ethics	127
Item 16C.	Principal Accountant Fees and Services	127
Item 16D.	Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees	127
Item 16E.	Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers	127
Item 16F.	Change in Registrant's Certifying Accountant	128
Item 16G.	Corporate Governance	128
Item 16H.	Mine Safety Disclosure	128
Item 16I.	Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections	128
Item 16J.	Insider Trading Policy	128
Item 16K.	Cybersecurity	128

Part III.

Item 17.	Financial Statements	129
Item 18.	Financial Statements	129
Item 19.	Exhibits	130

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements in this annual report with respect to the Company's current plans, estimates, strategies and beliefs and other statements that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements about the future performance of the Company. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, those statements using words such as "believe," "expect," "plans," "strategy," "prospects," "forecast," "estimate," "project," "anticipate," "aim," "intend," "seek," "may," "might," "could" or "should," and words of similar meaning in connection with a discussion of future operations, financial performance, events or conditions. From time to time, oral or written forward-looking statements may also be included in other materials released to the public. These statements are based on management's assumptions, judgments and beliefs in light of the information currently available to it. The Company cautions investors that a number of important risks and uncertainties could cause actual results to differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements, including but not limited to, product and service demand and acceptance, changes in technology, economic conditions, the impact of competition and pricing, government regulation, and other risks contained in reports filed by the company with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). Therefore, investors should not place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. Actual results may differ significantly from those set forth in the forward-looking statements.

All such forward-looking statements, whether written or oral, and whether made by or on behalf of the company, are expressly qualified by the cautionary statements and any other cautionary statements which may accompany the forward-looking statements. In addition, the company disclaims any obligation to update any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof.

Part I

Item 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers

Not applicable for annual reports on Form 20-F.

Item 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable

Not applicable for annual reports on Form 20-F.

Item 3. Key Information

Our Corporate Structure

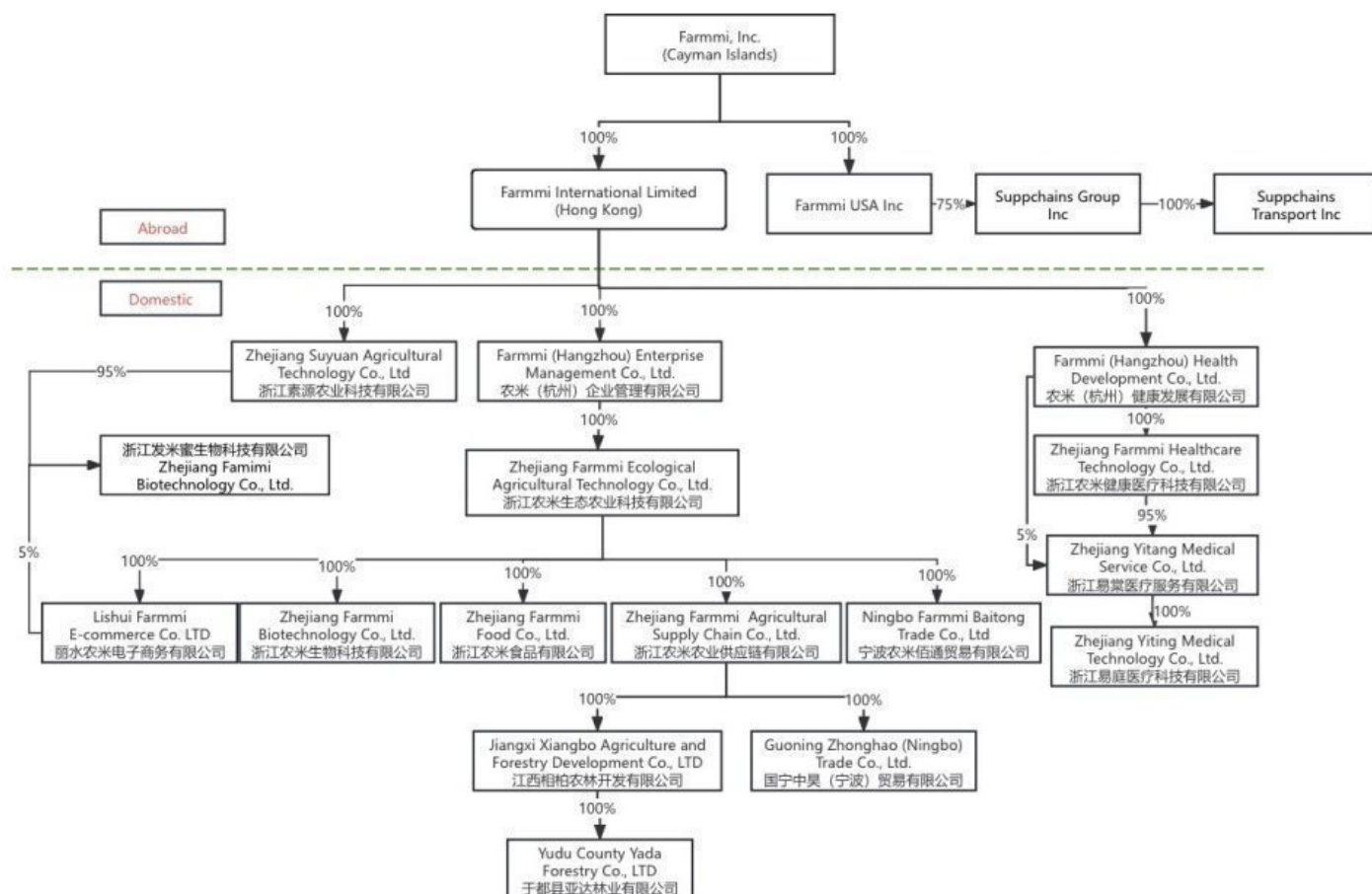
Fammi, Inc. (the “Fammi,” “we,” “our” or “us”) is not a PRC operating company but a holding company incorporated in the Cayman Islands (“Cayman”). As a holding company, we own equity interests, directly or indirectly, in our operating subsidiaries. The vast majority of the business operations are conducted by our subsidiaries based in mainland China, or PRC, and we also have expanded our operations in the U.S. and Canada.

There are significant legal and operational risks associated with conducting a substantial portion of our operations in mainland China, including those changes in the legal, political, and economic policies of the PRC government, the relations between China and the United States, or PRC or U.S. regulations may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and the market price of our ordinary shares. Any such changes could significantly limit or completely hinder our ability to offer or continue to offer our shares to investors and could cause the value of our shares to significantly decline or become worthless. Recent statements made and regulatory actions undertaken by the PRC government, including the recent enactment of China’s Data Security Law, as well as our obligations to comply with China’s new Cybersecurity Review Measures (which became effective on February 15, 2022), regulations and guidelines relating to the multi-level protection scheme, Personal Information Protection Law, or PIPL, the Trial Measures for the Administration of Overseas Issuance and Listing of Securities by Domestic Enterprises and related guidelines (collectively, the “Trial Measures” or “Overseas Listing Rules”), and any other future laws and regulations may require us to incur significant expenses and could materially affect our ability to conduct our business, accept foreign investments or continue to be listed on a U.S. or foreign stock exchange.

In addition, prior to January 2024, we had also operated limited products sales through online and e-commerce channels. PRC laws and regulations restrict and impose conditions on foreign investment in internet based, value-added telecommunication services, mobile application services and certain other businesses. Accordingly, we had operated our online and e-commerce sales in China mainly through our consolidated affiliated entities and relied on contractual arrangements among our PRC subsidiaries, previously consolidated affiliated entities and their nominee shareholder to control the business operations. Those affiliated entities were consolidated for accounting purposes but were not entities in which our Cayman holding company, or our investors, owned equity. Such structure and the contractual arrangements were designed to enable Fammi to have power to direct significant activities of those entities and to receive economic benefits from these entities where PRC law prohibits, restricts or imposes conditions on direct foreign investment in such entities.

Our consolidated affiliated entities have been treated as Variable Interest Entities under the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification 810 Consolidation, and we were regarded as the primary beneficiary of those consolidated affiliated entities (i.e., VIEs). Accordingly, we treated our VIEs as our consolidated entities under U.S. GAAP and we consolidated the financial results of our former VIEs in our consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP prior to January 2024.

The following diagram illustrates our Company's organizational structure as of the date of this annual report:



Permissions Required from the PRC Authorities for Our Operations

We conduct our business in China through our subsidiaries established under PRC law. We are required to obtain certain permissions from the PRC authorities to operate, issue securities to foreign investors, and transfer certain data. The PRC government has exercised, and may continue to exercise, substantial influence or control over virtually every sector of the Chinese economy through regulation and state ownership. Our ability to operate in China may be undermined if our PRC subsidiaries are not able to obtain or maintain approvals to operate in China. The central or local governments could impose new, stricter regulations or interpretations of existing regulations that could require additional expenditures, and efforts on our part to ensure our compliance with such regulations or interpretations. To operate our general business activities currently conducted in mainland China, each of our PRC subsidiaries is required to obtain a business license from the local counterpart of the State Administration for Market Regulation, or SAMR. Each of our PRC subsidiaries has obtained a valid business license from the local SAMR, and no application for any such license has been denied. Our PRC subsidiaries are also required to obtain certain licenses and permits. Among our PRC subsidiaries, Farmmi Food and Farmmi Biotech are required to obtain food business licenses pursuant to the PRC Food Safety Law. As of the date of this report, as advised by our PRC legal counsel, Zhengbiao Law Firm, we and our PRC subsidiaries have received all requisite permits, approvals and certificates from the PRC government authorities to conduct our business operations in China. To our knowledge, no permission or approval has been denied or revoked. However, given the uncertainties of interpretation and implementation of relevant laws and regulations and the enforcement practice by government authorities, we cannot be certain that relevant policies in this regard will not change in the future, which may require us or our subsidiaries to obtain additional licenses, permits, filings or approvals for conducting our business in the PRC. If we or our subsidiaries do not receive or maintain required permissions or approvals, or inadvertently conclude that such permissions or approvals are not required, we may be subject to governmental investigations or enforcement actions, fines, penalties, suspension of operations, or be prohibited from engaging in relevant business or conducting securities offering, and these risks could result in a material adverse change in our operations, significantly limit or completely hinder our ability to offer or continue to offer securities to investors, or cause such securities to significantly decline in value or become worthless.

In connection with our previous issuance of securities to foreign investors, under current PRC laws, regulations and regulatory rules, as of the date of this annual report, we and our PRC subsidiaries, (i) are not required to obtain permissions from the China Securities Regulatory Commission, or the CSRC, (ii) are not required to go through cybersecurity review by the Cyberspace Administration of China, or the CAC, and (iii) have not received or were denied such requisite permissions by any PRC authority. However, the PRC government has recently indicated an intent to exert more oversight and control over offerings that are conducted overseas and/or foreign investment in China-based issuers.

On July 10, 2021, the CAC published a revised draft revision to the Cybersecurity Review Measures for public comment, or the Revised Cybersecurity Measures. Under these measures, an operator having more than one million users shall be subject to cybersecurity review before listing abroad. The cybersecurity review will evaluate the risk of critical information infrastructure, core data, important data, or a large amount of personal information being influenced, controlled or maliciously used by foreign governments after going public overseas. The procurement of network products and services, data processing activities and overseas listing should also be subject to cybersecurity review if they concern or potentially pose risks to national security. According to the effective Cybersecurity Review Measures, online platform/website operators of certain industries may be identified as critical information infrastructure operators by the CAC, once they meet standard as stated in the National Cybersecurity Inspection Operation Guide, and such operators may be subject to cybersecurity review. On December 28, 2021, the CAC, the National Development and Reform Commission (“NDRC”), and other government agencies jointly issued the final version of the Revised Measures for Cybersecurity Review, or the Measures, which took effect on February 15, 2022 and replaced the previously issued Revised Cybersecurity Review Measures. Under the Measures, an “online platform operator” in possession of personal data of more than one million users must apply for a cybersecurity review if it intends to list its securities on a foreign stock exchange. The operators of critical information infrastructure and the online platform operators (collectively, the “Operators”) carrying out data processing activities that affect or may affect national security, shall conduct a cybersecurity review, and any online platform operator who controls more than one million users’ personal information must go through a cybersecurity review by the cybersecurity review office if it seeks to be listed in a foreign country. Pursuant to the Measures, we believe we are not subject to the cybersecurity review by the CAC, given that (i) we possess personal information of a relatively small number of users in our business operations as of the date of this report, significantly less than one million users; and (ii) data processed in our business does not have a bearing on national security and thus shall not be classified as core or important data by the PRC authorities. We don’t believe that we are an Operator within the meaning of the Measures, nor do we control more than one million users’ personal information, and as such, we should not be required to apply for a cybersecurity review under the Revised Measures. Further, an expert interpretation of the Measures published at the CAC’s website on February 17, 2022 indicated no application review is required for operators that have been listed abroad before the implementation of the Revised Cybersecurity Measures. However, the Measures were just recently released and there is a general lack of guidance and substantial uncertainties exist with respect to their interpretation and implementation. Whether the data processing activities carried out by traditional enterprises (such as food, medicine, manufacturing, and merchandise sales enterprises) are subject to such review and the scope of the review remain to be further clarified by the regulatory authorities in the subsequent implementation process.

The PRC government recently initiated a series of regulatory actions and statements to regulate business operations in China, including adopting new measures to extend the scope of cybersecurity reviews, cracking down on illegal activities in the securities market, and expanding the efforts in anti-monopoly enforcement. The PRC government is increasingly focused on data security. In July 2021, the CAC opened cybersecurity probes into several U.S.-listed technology companies focusing on anti-monopoly regulation, and how companies collect, store, process and transfer data. On November 14, 2021, the CAC published the Draft Regulations on Network Data Security Management for public comments, which among other things, stipulates that a data processor listed overseas must conduct an annual data security review by itself or by engaging a data security service provider and submit the annual data security review report for a given year to the municipal cybersecurity department before January 31 of the following year. If the Draft Regulations on Network Data Security Management are enacted in the current form, we, as an overseas listed company, would be required to carry out an annual data security review and comply with the relevant reporting obligations. As of the date of this report, the draft regulations have been released for public comment only and have not been formally adopted. The final provisions and the timeline for its adoption are subject to changes and uncertainties. We have been closely monitoring the regulatory development in China, particularly regarding the requirements of approvals, annual data security review or other procedures that may be imposed on us. If any approval, review or other procedure is in fact required, we cannot assure our investors that we will be able to obtain such approval or complete such review or other procedure timely or at all. For any approval that we may be able to obtain, it could nevertheless be revoked and the terms of its issuance may impose restrictions on our operations and/or securities offerings. The PRC regulatory requirements with respect to cybersecurity and data security are constantly evolving and can be subject to varying interpretations and significant changes, resulting in uncertainties about the scope of our responsibilities in that regard. Failure to comply with these cybersecurity and data privacy requirements in a timely manner, or at all, may subject us to government enforcement actions and investigations, fines, penalties, suspension or disruption of our operations.

Table of Contents

On February 17, 2023, China Securities Regulatory Commission (the “CSRC”) issued the Trial Measures for the Administration of Overseas Issuance and Listing of Securities by Domestic Enterprises and five supporting guidelines (collectively, the “Trial Measures” or “Overseas Listing Rules”), which took effect on March 31, 2023. Under the Trial Measures, a company established in mainland China seeking securities offering and listing, by both direct or indirect means, in an overseas market is required to undertake filing procedures with the CSRC for its overseas offering and listing activities. The Trial Measures also set forth a list of circumstance under which overseas offering and listing by domestic companies established in mainland China is prohibit, including: (i) where such securities offering and listing is explicitly prohibited by the PRC laws; (ii) where the intended securities offering and listing may endanger national security as reviewed and determined by competent PRC authorities under the State Council in accordance with PRC laws; (iii) where the domestic company established in mainland China, or its controlling shareholders and the actual controller, have committed crimes such as corruption, bribery, embezzlement, misappropriation of property or undermining the order of the socialist market economy during the latest three (3) years; (iv) where the domestic company established in mainland China seeking securities offering and listing is suspected of committing crimes or major violations of laws and regulations, and is under investigation according to law, and no conclusion has yet been made thereof; and (v) where there are material ownership disputes over equity held by the controlling shareholder of the company established in mainland China or by other shareholders that are controlled by the controlling shareholder and/or actual controller. In accordance with the Trial Measures, the listing and trading of our ordinary shares on Nasdaq is deemed as an indirect overseas offering and listing by domestic companies established in mainland China, and thus, we are subject to the relevant filing procedures as required. Further, we believe, as of the date of this report, none of the circumstances prohibiting the overseas offering and listing by domestic companies established in mainland China as listed above applies to us, and we can offer and continue to offer our ordinary shares on Nasdaq.

In accordance with the Notice on the Arrangement for the Filing of Overseas Offering and Listing by Domestic Companies issued by the CSRC, we are deemed as an “Existing Issuer” because we had been listed overseas before March 31, 2023. Under such Notice, we are not required to undertake the initial filing procedure immediately. However, we shall carry out filing procedures as required in a timely manner for the subsequent events, including any further follow-up offerings on Nasdaq, dual and/or secondary offering and listing on different overseas markets, and occurrence of material events including change of control, investigations or sanctions imposed by overseas securities regulatory agencies or other relevant competent authorities, change of listing status or transfer of listing segment, and voluntary or mandatory delisting. Among other things, if an overseas listed issuer intends to effect any follow-on offering in an overseas stock market, it should, through its major operating entity incorporated in the PRC, submit filing materials to the CSRC within three working days after the completion of the offering. The required filing materials shall include, but not be limited to, (1) filing report and relevant commitment letter and (2) domestic legal opinions. We may be subject to additional compliance requirements in the future, and we cannot assure you that we will be able to get the above-mentioned clearance of filing procedures on a timely basis, or at all. If we or our PRC Subsidiaries in the future fail to undertake filing procedures as stipulated in the Trial Measures or offer and list securities in an overseas market in violation of the Trial Measures, the CSRC may order rectification, issue warnings to us and/or our PRC Subsidiaries, and impose a fine of between RMB 1,000,000 and RMB 10,000,000. The CSRC may also inform its regulatory counterparts in the overseas jurisdictions, such as the SEC, via cross-border securities regulatory cooperation mechanisms.

Further, on February 24, 2023, the CSRC, together with Ministry of Finance, National Administration of State Secrets Protection, and National Archives Administration of China, released the Provisions on Strengthening the Confidentiality and Archives Administration Related to the Overseas Securities Offering and Listing by Domestic Enterprises (the “Confidentiality Provisions”), which went into effect on March 31, 2023 with the Trial Measures. Under the Confidentiality Provisions, domestic companies established in mainland China seeking overseas offering and listing, by both direct and indirect means, are required to institute a sound confidentiality and archives system. If such domestic companies established in mainland China intend to, either directly or through its overseas listed entity, publicly disclose or provide to relevant individuals or entities including securities companies, securities service providers and overseas regulators, any documents and materials that contain state secrets or working secrets of government agencies, they shall obtain approval from competent authorities and complete the relevant filing procedure with the competent secrecy administrative department prior to their disclosure or provision of such documents and materials. Further, if they provide or publicly disclose documents and materials which may adversely affect national security or public interests, they shall strictly follow the corresponding procedures in accordance with relevant laws and regulations. Any failure or perceived failure by us or our subsidiaries to comply with the above confidentiality and archives administration requirements under the Confidentiality Provisions and other relevant PRC laws and regulations may cause relevant entities to be held legally liable by competent authorities and referred to the judicial organ to be investigated for criminal liability if suspected of committing a crime. As of the date of this report, we believe that we and our subsidiaries have not provided or publicly disclosed any documents or materials involving state secrets or work secrets of PRC government agencies or any of which may adversely affect national security or public interests, to relevant securities companies, securities service institutions, overseas regulatory agencies and other entities and individuals. We intend to comply with the Confidentiality Provisions and other relevant PRC laws and regulations in our future offerings.

However, any failure of us or our PRC Subsidiaries to fully comply with the Trial Measures and/or the Confidentiality Provisions, may significantly limit or completely hinder our ability to offer or continue to offer our ordinary shares on Nasdaq, cause significant disruption to our business operations, severely damage our reputation, materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations and cause our ordinary shares to significantly decline in value or become worthless.

For more detailed information, see “Item 3. Key Information-D. Risk Factors-Risks Relating to Doing Business in China.”

Cash Flows through Our Organization

Fammi is a holding company with no operations of its own. We conduct our operations principally in China through our subsidiaries. As a result, we may rely upon dividends paid to us by our subsidiaries in the PRC to pay dividends and to finance any debt we may incur. As of the date of this report, none of our subsidiaries has issued any dividends or distributions to us and we have not made any dividends or distributions to our shareholders. Our subsidiaries in the PRC generate and retain cash generated from operating activities and re-invest it in our business.

Current PRC regulations permit our subsidiary in mainland China to pay dividends to the Company only out of its accumulated profits, if any, determined in accordance with Chinese accounting standards and regulations. Under our current corporate structure, we rely on dividend payments or other distributions from our subsidiaries to fund any cash and financing requirements we may have, including the funds necessary to pay dividends and other cash distributions to our shareholders or to service any debt we may incur. If any subsidiary incurs debt on its own behalf in the future, the instruments governing such debt may restrict its ability to pay dividends to us. In addition, under PRC laws and regulations, each of our Chinese subsidiaries is required to set aside a portion of their net income each year to fund a statutory surplus reserve until such reserve reaches 50% of its registered capital. This reserve is not distributable as dividends. As a result, our PRC subsidiaries are restricted in their ability to transfer a portion of its net assets to us in the form of dividends, loans or advances. Further, the PRC government also imposes controls on the conversion of RMB into foreign currencies and the remittance of currencies out of the PRC. Therefore, we may experience difficulties in completing the administrative procedures necessary to obtain and remit foreign currency for the payment of dividends from our profits, if any. If we are unable to receive funds from our subsidiaries, we may be unable to pay cash dividends on our ordinary shares.

Cash dividends, if any, on our ordinary shares will be paid in U.S. dollars. If we are considered a PRC tax resident enterprise for tax purposes, any dividends we pay to our overseas shareholders may be regarded as China-sourced income and as a result may be subject to PRC withholding tax at a rate of up to 10%. A 10% PRC withholding tax is applicable to dividends payable to investors that are non-resident enterprises. Any gain realized on the transfer of ordinary shares by such investors is also subject to PRC tax at a current rate of 10% which in the case of dividends will be withheld at source if such gain is regarded as income derived from sources within the PRC.

Pursuant to the Arrangement between Mainland China and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Tax Evasion on Income, or the Double Tax Avoidance Arrangement, the 10% withholding tax rate may be lowered to 5% if a Hong Kong resident enterprise owns no less than 25% of a PRC resident enterprise. However, the 5% withholding tax rate does not automatically apply and certain requirements must be satisfied, including without limitation that (a) the Hong Kong resident enterprise must be the beneficial owner of the relevant dividends; and (b) the Hong Kong resident enterprise must directly hold no less than 25% share ownership in a PRC entity during the 12 consecutive months preceding its receipt of the dividends. In current practice, a Hong Kong entity must obtain a tax resident certificate from the Hong Kong tax authority to apply for the 5% lower PRC withholding tax rate. As the Hong Kong tax authority will issue such a tax resident certificate on a case-by-case basis, we cannot be certain that we will be able to obtain the tax resident certificate from the relevant Hong Kong tax authority and enjoy the preferential withholding tax rate of 5% under the Double Taxation Arrangement with respect to dividends to be paid by our PRC subsidiaries to our Hong Kong subsidiaries. As of the date of this report, we have not applied for the tax resident certificate from the relevant Hong Kong tax authority. Our Hong Kong subsidiaries intend to apply for the tax resident certificate when our subsidiaries in mainland China plan to declare and pay dividends to their Hong Kong parent companies.

As an offshore holding company, we will be permitted under PRC laws and regulations to provide funding from the proceeds of our offshore fund-raising activities to our subsidiaries in China only through loans or capital contributions, subject to the satisfaction of the applicable government registration and approval requirements. Before providing loans to our PRC subsidiaries, we will be required to make filings about details of the loans with the State Administration of Foreign Exchange of the PRC (the "SAFE") in accordance with relevant PRC laws and regulations. Our PRC subsidiaries that receive the loans are only allowed to use the loans for the purposes set forth in these laws and regulations. Under regulations of the SAFE, Renminbi is not convertible into foreign currencies for capital account items, such as loans, repatriation of investments and investments outside of China, unless the prior approval of the SAFE is obtained and prior registration with the SAFE is made.

Under PRC law, we may provide funding to our PRC subsidiaries only through capital contributions or loans, and prior to the dismantling of our PRC consolidated affiliated entities only through loans to our former consolidated affiliated entities, subject to satisfaction of applicable government registration and approval requirements.

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024, we provided working capital loans of \$151.8 million in aggregate to our subsidiaries.

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2023, we provided working capital loans of \$151.7 million in aggregate to our subsidiaries.

[Table of Contents](#)

For the fiscal years ended September 30, 2022, we provided working capital loans of \$140.4 million in aggregate to our wholly owned subsidiaries.

We have not declared or paid any cash dividends, nor do we have any present plan to pay any cash dividends on our ordinary shares in the foreseeable future. We currently intend to retain most, if not all, of our available funds and any future earnings to operate and expand our business.

As of the date of this report, we do not anticipate any difficulties on our ability to transfer cash between subsidiaries. We have not installed any cash management policies that dictate the amount of such funds and how such funds are transferred.

The Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act

Our ordinary shares may be prohibited from trading on a national exchange or “over-the-counter” markets under the HFCAA if the PCAOB is unable to inspect our auditors for two consecutive years. Pursuant to the HFCAA enacted in December 2020 and related legislation, if the SEC determines that a company has filed an audit report issued by a registered public accounting firm that has not been subject to inspection by the PCAOB for two consecutive years, the SEC is required to prohibit such company’s securities from being traded on a national securities exchange or in the over the counter trading market in the U.S.

Pursuant to the HFCAA, the PCAOB issued a Determination Report on December 16, 2021, which found that the PCAOB was unable to inspect or investigate completely registered public accounting firms headquartered in mainland China and Hong Kong. In addition, the PCAOB’s report identified the specific registered public accounting firms which are subject to these determinations. On August 26, 2022, the PCAOB signed a Statement of Protocol (SOP) Agreement with the CSRC and the MOF of the PRC regarding cooperation in the oversight of PCAOB-registered public accounting firms in the PRC and Hong Kong to establish a method for the PCAOB to conduct inspections of PCAOB-registered public accounting firms in the PRC and Hong Kong, as contemplated by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Under the agreement, (a) the PCAOB has sole discretion to select the firms, audit engagements and potential violations it inspects and investigates without consultation with, or input from, PRC authorities; (b) procedures are in place for PCAOB inspectors and investigators to view complete audit work papers with all information included and for the PCAOB to retain information as needed; (c) the PCAOB has direct access to interview and take testimony from all personnel associated with the audits the PCAOB inspects or investigates; and (d) the PCAOB shall have the unfettered ability to transfer information to the SEC in accordance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and the SEC can use the information for all regulatory purposes, including administrative or civil enforcement actions. On December 15, 2022, the PCAOB determined that the PCAOB was able to secure complete access to inspect and investigate registered public accounting firms headquartered in mainland China and Hong Kong and vacated its previous 2021 adverse determinations. However, should PRC authorities obstruct or otherwise fail to facilitate the PCAOB’s access in the future, the PCAOB will consider the need to issue a new determination.

Our current auditor is based in the U.S. and has been inspected by the PCAOB on a regular basis. Our auditor is not among the PCAOB-registered public accounting firms headquartered in the PRC or Hong Kong that are subject to PCAOB’s determination. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the future, if it is later determined that the PCAOB is unable to inspect or investigate our auditor completely, or if there is any regulatory change or step taken by PRC regulators that does not permit our auditor to provide audit documentations to the PCAOB for inspection or investigation, our investors may be deprived of the benefits of such inspection. Any audit reports not issued by auditors that are completely inspected or investigated by the PCAOB, or a lack of PCAOB inspections of audit work undertaken in China that prevents the PCAOB from regularly evaluating our auditors’ audits and their quality control procedures, could result in a lack of assurance that our financial statements and disclosures are adequate and accurate, which could result in limitation or restriction to our access to the U.S. capital markets and trading of our securities, including trading on the national exchange or “over-the-counter” markets, may be prohibited under the HFCAA.

A. Selected Financial Data

In the table below, we provide you with historical selected financial data for our company. The selected consolidated statements of operations data for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022 and the selected consolidated balance sheets data as of September 30, 2024 and 2023 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements, which are included in this annual report beginning on page F-1. Our historical results do not necessarily indicate results expected for any future periods. The selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with, and are qualified in their entirety by reference to, our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes and “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” below. Our audited consolidated financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with US GAAP.

(All amounts in U.S. dollars)

Statements of operations data:

	For the Years Ended September 30,				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Revenues	\$ 64,131,332	\$ 110,364,887	\$ 99,213,379	\$ 39,289,951	\$ 28,363,963
Gross profit	3,873,714	4,286,755	5,438,086	5,109,281	4,651,422
Operating expenses	(3,078,029)	(2,245,380)	(4,495,718)	(2,256,405)	(2,384,339)
Income from operations	795,685	2,041,375	942,368	2,852,876	2,267,083
Income tax expenses	(264)	(313,493)	118,367	(25,571)	(16,753)
Net (loss) income from continuing operations	(4,627,772)	2,543,813	2,223,979	2,407,790	1,077,302
Net loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	-	-	-	(51,352)	(263,847)
Net (loss) income	\$ (4,627,772)	\$ 2,543,813	\$ 2,223,979	\$ 2,356,438	\$ 813,455
(Loss) earnings per share, basic					
Continuing operations	(0.66)	0.70	0.77	4.68	13.26
Discontinued operations	-	-	-	(0.10)	(3.25)
(Loss) earnings per share, diluted					
Continuing operations	(0.66)	0.30	0.77	4.61	13.26
Discontinued operations	-	-	-	(0.10)	(3.25)
Weighted average ordinary share outstanding, basic	7,088,326	3,628,923	2,905,984	514,212	81,224
Weighted average ordinary share outstanding, diluted	7,088,326	8,452,875	2,905,984	522,276	81,224

Balance sheets data

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Current assets	\$ 161,925,796	\$ 158,171,175	\$ 153,254,380	\$ 155,305,536	\$ 37,022,171
Total assets	\$ 186,733,719	\$ 174,800,086	\$ 163,782,853	\$ 165,686,901	\$ 38,191,746
Current liabilities	\$ 10,060,240	\$ 10,712,982	\$ 8,289,321	\$ 4,146,426	\$ 8,367,387
Total liabilities	\$ 16,717,482	\$ 12,824,160	\$ 9,098,762	\$ 4,894,483	\$ 9,036,589
Total shareholders' equity (net assets)	\$ 170,016,237	\$ 161,975,926	\$ 154,684,091	\$ 160,792,418	\$ 29,155,157

Selected Consolidated Financial Schedule

The tables below disaggregated the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) of the Company into FAMI, PRC subsidiaries, and non-PRC subsidiaries for the year ended September 30, 2024, and into FAMI, the VIE and its subsidiaries, the WFOE that is the primary beneficiary of the VIEs and an aggregation of other entities that are consolidated for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2023, and 2022.

For the year ended September 30, 2024					
	Non-PRC Subsidiaries	PRC Subsidiaries	FAMI	Eliminations	Consolidated total
Revenues	\$ 9,400	\$ 64,121,932	-	-	\$ 64,131,332
Cost of revenues	(4,480)	(60,253,138)	-	-	(60,257,618)
Gross profit	4,920	3,868,794	-	-	3,873,714
Operating expenses	(338,119)	(1,936,427)	(803,483)	-	(3,078,029)
(Loss) income from operations	(333,199)	1,932,367	(803,483)	-	795,685
Other (expenses) income	(4,853,175)	4,529,659	(5,099,677)	-	(5,423,193)
(Loss) income before income taxes	(5,186,374)	6,462,026	(5,903,160)	-	(4,627,508)
Income tax expenses	949	(1,213)	-	-	(264)
Net (loss) income	\$ (5,185,425)	\$ 6,460,813	\$ (5,903,160)	-	\$ (4,627,772)

For the year ended September 30, 2023					
	Other entities that are consolidated	WFOE that is the primary beneficiary	VIE and its subsidiaries	FAMI	Consolidated total
Revenues	\$ 74,224,063	\$ 16,034,543	\$ 20,106,281	-	\$ 110,364,887
Cost of revenues	(70,021,350)	(16,023,779)	(20,033,003)	-	(106,078,132)
Gross profit	4,202,713	10,764	73,278	-	4,286,755
Operating expenses	(1,028,294)	(71,676)	(231,462)	(913,948)	(2,245,380)
Income (loss) from operations	3,174,419	(60,912)	(158,184)	(913,948)	2,041,375
Other income (expenses)	1,514,162	(68,416)	634,225	(1,264,040)	815,931
Income (loss) before income taxes	4,688,581	(129,328)	476,041	(2,177,988)	2,857,306
Provision for income taxes	(270,874)	(8,556)	(34,063)	-	(313,493)
Net income (loss)	\$ 4,417,707	\$ (137,884)	\$ 441,978	\$ (2,177,988)	\$ 2,543,813

For the year ended September 30, 2022					
	Other entities that are consolidated	WFOE that is the primary beneficiary	VIE and its subsidiaries	FAMI	Consolidated total
Revenues	\$ 64,795,082	\$ 9,111,073	\$ 25,307,224	-	\$ 99,213,379
Cost of revenues	(60,272,018)	(9,053,547)	(24,449,728)	-	(93,775,293)
Gross profit	4,523,064	57,526	857,496	-	5,438,086
Operating expenses	(782,009)	(50,344)	(701,516)	(2,961,849)	(4,495,718)
Income (loss) from operations	3,741,055	7,182	155,980	(2,961,849)	942,368
Other income (expenses)	560,497	20,510	213,771	368,466	1,163,244
Income (loss) before income taxes	4,301,552	27,692	369,751	(2,593,383)	2,105,612
Provision for income taxes	114,801	9,182	(5,616)	-	118,367
Net income (loss)	\$ 4,416,353	\$ 36,874	\$ 364,135	\$ (2,593,383)	\$ 2,223,979

[Table of Contents](#)

The tables below disaggregated the Consolidated Balance Sheets of the Company into FAMI, PRC subsidiaries and non-PRC subsidiaries as of September 30, 2024, and into FAMI, the VIE and its subsidiaries, the WFOE that was the primary beneficiary of the VIEs and an aggregation of other entities that were consolidated as of September 30, 2023.

As of September 30, 2024					
	Non-PRC Subsidiaries	PRC Subsidiaries	FAMI	Eliminations	Consolidated total
Intercompany receivables	\$ 63,632,744	\$ 7,653	\$ 151,457,184	\$ (215,097,581)	-
Current assets excluding intercompany receivables	680,374	160,950,651	294,771	-	161,925,796
Current assets	64,313,118	160,958,304	151,751,955	(215,097,581)	161,925,796
Investment in subsidiaries	68,019,556	-	-	(68,019,556)	-
Non-current assets excluding investment in subsidiaries	7,969,062	16,838,861	-	-	24,807,923
Non-current assets	75,988,618	16,838,861	-	(68,019,556)	24,807,923
Total assets	140,301,736	177,797,165	151,751,955	(283,117,137)	186,733,719
Intercompany payables	135,718,879	78,130,518	962,080	(214,811,477)	-
Current liabilities excluding intercompany payables	3,564,540	1,057,154	5,438,546	-	10,060,240
Current liabilities	139,283,419	79,187,672	6,400,626	(214,811,477)	10,060,240
Non-current liabilities	6,237,130	420,112	-	-	6,657,242
Total liabilities	145,520,549	79,607,784	6,400,626	(214,811,477)	16,717,482
Total shareholders' equity (net assets)	\$ (5,218,813)	\$ 98,189,381	\$ 145,351,329	\$ (68,305,660)	\$ 170,016,237

As of September 30, 2023					
	Other entities that are consolidated	WFOE that is the primary beneficiary	VIE and its subsidiaries	FAMI	Consolidated total
Intercompany receivables	\$ 144,664,527	\$ 131,992,092	\$ 7,086,579	\$ 151,681,406	-
Current assets excluding intercompany receivables	138,871,675	353,985	18,841,671	103,844	\$ 158,171,175
Current assets	\$ 283,536,202	\$ 132,346,077	\$ 25,928,250	\$ 151,785,250	\$ 158,171,175
Investment in subsidiaries	-	\$ 37,712,692	-	-	-
Non-current assets excluding investment in subsidiaries	\$ 16,627,615	-	\$ 1,296	-	\$ 16,628,911
Non-current assets	\$ 16,627,615	\$ 37,712,692	\$ 1,296	-	\$ 16,628,911
Total assets	\$ 300,163,817	\$ 170,058,769	\$ 25,929,546	\$ 151,785,250	\$ 174,800,086
Intercompany payables	\$ 290,760,077	\$ 124,634,218	\$ 19,812,080	\$ 218,229	-
Current liabilities excluding intercompany payables	634,111	756,017	3,530,735	5,792,119	\$ 10,712,982
Current liabilities	\$ 291,394,188	\$ 125,390,235	\$ 23,342,815	\$ 6,010,348	\$ 10,712,982
Non-current liabilities	\$ 533,315	\$ 106,737	1,471,126	-	\$ 2,111,178
Total liabilities	\$ 291,927,503	\$ 125,496,972	\$ 24,813,941	\$ 6,010,348	\$ 12,824,160
Total shareholders' equity (net assets)	\$ 8,236,314	\$ 44,561,797	\$ 1,115,605	\$ 145,774,902	\$ 161,975,926

Exchange Rate Information

Our financial information is presented in U.S. dollars. Our functional currency is Renminbi (“RMB”), the currency of the PRC. Transactions denominated in currencies other than RMB are translated into RMB at the exchange rate quoted by the People’s Bank of China at the dates of the transactions. Exchange gains and losses resulting from transactions denominated in a currency other than the RMB are included in statements of operations as foreign currency transaction gains or losses. Our financial statements have been translated into U.S. dollars in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (“SFAS”) No. 52, “Foreign Currency Translation”, which was subsequently codified within ASC 830, “Foreign Currency Matters”. The financial information is first prepared in RMB and then is translated into U.S. dollars at period-end exchange rates as to assets and liabilities and average exchange rates as to revenue and expenses. Capital accounts are translated at their historical exchange rates when the capital transactions occurred. The effects of foreign currency translation adjustments are included as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in shareholders’ equity. The relevant exchange rates are listed below:

	For the years ended September 30,		
	2024	2023	2022
Period ended exchange rate US\$1=RMB	7.0176	7.2960	7.1124
Period average exchange rate US\$1=RMB	7.2043	7.0533	6.5746

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable by 20-F as an annual report.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable by 20-F as an annual report.

D. Risk Factors

Before you decide to purchase our Ordinary Shares, you should understand the high degree of risk involved. You should carefully consider the following risks and other information in this report, including our consolidated financial statements and related notes. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, financial condition and operating results could be adversely affected. As a result, the trading price of our Ordinary Shares could decline, perhaps significantly.

Summary of Risk Factors

Our business is subject to a number of risks, including risks that may prevent us from achieving our business objectives or may adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, and prospects. These risks are discussed more fully below and include, but are not limited to, risks related to:

Risks Relating to Doing Business in China

- The PRC government may intervene in or influence our operations at any time, which could result in a material change in our operations and significantly and adversely impact the value of our ordinary shares.
- If the Chinese government determines that our corporate structure does not comply with Chinese regulations, or if Chinese regulations change or are interpreted differently in the future, the value of our ordinary shares may decline in value or become worthless.
- Uncertainties in the interpretation and enforcement of PRC laws and regulations could limit the legal protections available to us and our shareholders.
- We are required to submit filings with the CSRC in connection with securities issuance and may be subject to approval, filing or other procedures with other Chinese regulatory authorities under PRC law; we cannot predict whether we will be able, or how long it will take us, to obtain such approval or complete such filing or other procedures.
- Trading in our securities may be prohibited under the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act if the PCAOB determines that it cannot inspect or investigate completely our auditors for two consecutive years.
- We face many uncertainties with the VIE structure we had used in our operations prior to 2024.
- Our PRC subsidiaries are subject to restrictions on paying dividends or making other payments to us, which may restrict our ability to satisfy our liquidity requirements.
- We may be classified as a PRC “resident enterprise” for PRC enterprise income tax purposes. Such classification would likely result in unfavorable tax consequences to us and our non-PRC shareholders and have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and the value of your investment.

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

- The loss of any of our key customers could reduce our revenues and our profitability.
- We buy our supplies from a relatively limited number of suppliers.
- We face risks related to health epidemics that could impact our sales and operating results.
- Our industry and business are subject to extensive regulations by the Chinese government.
- Any failure by our subsidiaries to comply with PRC food safety laws may require us to incur significant costs.
- Edible fungi cultivated by our suppliers and other agricultural products we sell are subject to risks related to diseases, pests, extreme weather events or climate risks.

Risks Related to Ownership of Our Ordinary Shares

- We are a Cayman Islands exempted company with limited liability. The rights of our shareholders may be different from the rights of shareholders governed by the laws of U.S. jurisdictions.
- As a “foreign private issuer,” we are exempt from certain U.S. federal securities law provisions applicable to U.S. domestic issuers and are also permitted to rely on exemptions from certain Nasdaq corporate governance standards applicable to U.S. issuers, and such exemptions may afford less protection to shareholders.
- Our shares may be delisted if we are unable to comply with Nasdaq continued listing requirements.
- The market price of our ordinary shares has been, and may continue to be, highly volatile, and such volatility could cause the market price of our Ordinary Shares to decrease and could cause you to lose some or all of your investment in our Ordinary Shares.

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

We face risks related to health epidemics that could impact our sales and operating results.

Our business could be adversely affected by the effects of a widespread outbreak of contagious disease, including COVID-19. Although the impact of COVID-19 was temporary on our business and operations in 2021 due to some shutdowns in China, any outbreak of contagious diseases in the future, and other adverse public health developments, particularly in China, could have a material and adverse effect on our business operations. These could include disruptions or restrictions on our ability to continue our operations, as well as temporary closures of our facilities and ports or the facilities of our customers and third-party service providers. Any disruption or delay of our customers or third-party service providers would likely impact our operating results and the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. In addition, a significant outbreak of contagious diseases in the human population could result in a widespread health crisis that could adversely affect the economies and financial markets of China and many other countries, resulting in an economic downturn that could affect demand for our products and significantly impact our operating results.

The loss of any of our key customers could reduce our revenues and our profitability.

Our key customers in fiscal year 2024 were principally Shanghai Yunmihui Supply Chain Group Co. Ltd (“Yunmihui”), and Ningbo Senjia Yamei Trading Co., Ltd (“Senjia Yamei”). They are unrelated parties. For the fiscal years ended September 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022, sales to Yunmihui accounted for approximately 55.0%, 40.5%, and 31.2% of our total revenue, respectively. If we cannot maintain long-term relationships with these major customers, the loss of our sales to them could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. There can be no assurance that we will maintain or improve the relationships with these customers, or that we will be able to continue to supply these customers at current levels or at all. Any failure to pay by these customers could have a material negative effect on our company’s business. In addition, having a relatively small number of customers may cause our quarterly results to be inconsistent, depending upon when these customers pay for outstanding invoices.

We buy our supplies from a relatively limited number of suppliers.

During the years ended September 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022, we had the following suppliers that accounted for 15% or more of our purchases.

Supplier Name	For the years ended September 30,		
	2024	2023	2022
Ningbo Caixiang Trading Co., Ltd	-	8.2%	23.0%
Jingning Liannong Trading Co., Ltd	23.8%	13.5%	20.9%
Lishui Zhelin Trading Co., Ltd	15.7%	9.5%	6.0%
Qingyuan Nongbang Mushroom Industry Co., Ltd	22.3%	7.9%	9.3%

Because we purchase a material amount of our raw materials from these suppliers, the loss of any such suppliers could result in increased expenses for our company and result in adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our failure to comply with PRC food safety laws may require us to incur significant costs.

Manufacturers in the Chinese food industry are subject to compliance with PRC food safety laws and regulations. These food safety laws require all enterprises engaged in the production of edible fungi and various vegetables and fruits to obtain a food production license for each of their production facilities. Such laws also require manufacturers to comply with regulations with respect to food, food additives, packaging, and food production sites, facilities and equipment. Meanwhile, a separate food distribution license is required for engaging in the sale of food. Failure to comply with PRC food safety laws may result in fines, suspension of operations, loss of licenses and, in more extreme cases, criminal proceedings against an enterprise and its management. The Chinese government may also change the existing laws or regulations or impose additional or stricter laws or regulations, compliance with which may cause us to incur significant capital expenditures, which we may be unable to pass on to our customers through higher prices for our products.

We lack product and business diversification. Accordingly, our future revenues and earnings are more susceptible to fluctuations than a more diversified company.

Our primary business activities have historically focused on edible fungi products. Because our focus is limited in this way, any risk affecting the edible fungi industry or consumers' desire for edible fungi products could disproportionately affect our business. Our lack of product and business diversification could inhibit the opportunities for growth of our business, revenues and profits. Although we have expanded into the agricultural product supply chain trading business since June 2021, we still lack product diversification in our overall product trading.

Governmental support to the agriculture industry and/or our business may decrease or disappear.

Currently the Chinese government is supporting agriculture with tax exemption, especially e-commerce in agriculture. In addition, our local government has been supporting our company by providing subsidies from time to time. These beneficial policies may change, so the support we receive from the government may decrease or disappear, which may impact our development.

Beneficial tax incentives may disappear.

We operate our business primarily through our subsidiaries based in mainland China. Currently the agriculture industry is highly supported by the Chinese government. For example, to further strengthen and standardize the support of comprehensive agricultural development to the characteristic industries with agricultural advantages, the Chinese National Office of Comprehensive Agricultural Development has decided to carry out the compilation of *The Plan for Comprehensive Agricultural Development to Support the Agricultural Advantage and Characteristic Industries (2019-2021)* (the “New Plan”). Edible fungi are emphasized and classified as a “dominant and characteristic industry,” which may become the objects of policy-support issue in the future. However, the New Plan has not yet been formally approved and the final result remains to be further observed.

As an agricultural production enterprise, we are enjoying certain tax benefits, including a tax waiver for our dried mushroom wholesale business. If the tax policies change in a way that some or all of the tax benefits we presently receive are cancelled, we may need to pay much higher taxes which will reduce or eliminate our profit margin.

We are subject to extensive regulations by the Chinese government.

The food industry is subject to extensive regulations by Chinese government agencies. Among other things, these regulations govern the manufacturing, importation, processing, packaging, storage, exportation, distribution and labeling of our products. New or amended statutes and regulations, increased production at our existing facilities, and our expansion into new operations and jurisdictions may require us to obtain new licenses and permits and could require us to change our methods of operations at costs that could be substantial.

While we are not aware of any data breach in the past, cyber-attacks, computer viruses or any future failure to adequately maintain security and prevent unauthorized access to electronic and other confidential information could result in a data breach which could materially adversely affect our reputation, financial condition and operating results.

As part of business operations, we collect, process, store and transmit our employees, business partners and other third party data. Our customers, business partners and employees expect us to adequately safeguard and protect their sensitive personal and business information. We may experience cyber-attacks and other security incidents of varying degrees from time to time, and we may incur significant costs in protecting against or remediating such incidents. In addition, we are subject to a variety of laws and regulations in the PRC and other countries relating to cybersecurity and data protection. Security breaches or unauthorized access to confidential information could also expose us to liability related to the loss of the information, time-consuming and expensive litigation and negative publicity. If security measures are breached because of third-party action, employee error, malfeasance or otherwise, or if design flaws in our technology infrastructure are exposed and exploited, our relationships with customers and cooperation partners could be severely damaged. Affected third parties or government authorities could initiate legal or regulatory actions against us in connection with any actual or perceived security breaches or improper access to or disclosure of data, which could cause us to incur significant expense and liability, and our business and operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Failure to make adequate contributions to Housing Provident Fund for certain employees of our PRC subsidiaries could subject us to labor disputes or complaint and adversely affect our financial condition.

Pursuant to the Regulations on Management of Housing Provident Fund (“HPF”), promulgated by the State Council on April 3, 1999 and amended on March 24, 2002, PRC enterprises must register with relevant HPF management center, open special HPF accounts at a designated bank and make timely HPF contributions for their employees. In accordance with the Regulations on Management of Housing Provident Fund and the Rules for Administrative Enforcement of Housing Provident Fund in Zhejiang Province, an enterprise that fails to register with HPF management center or open accounts for its employees shall be ordered to do so within the prescribed time; if a PRC company fails to comply within the prescribed time, it could be fined between RMB 10,000 and RMB 50,000.

Furthermore, if such enterprise fails to pay in full or in part its HPF contributions, such enterprise will be ordered by the HPF enforcement authorities to make such contributions and may be compelled by the people’s court that has jurisdiction over the matter to make such contributions. Pursuant to the relevant HPF laws and regulations, HPF contributions are only required for employees with urban housing registration. For employees with rural housing registration, contributions are voluntary and are not required. In addition, there are discrepancies in the interpretation and enforcement of such regulations at the national and local level. Local and national enforcement practices at times vary significantly.

Our PRC subsidiaries have not opened HPF accounts for approximately 80% of their employees (most of them are with rural housing registration), and their contribution to HPF did not cover these employees. Regarding those employees with urban housing registration but not covered by our PRC subsidiaries’ contribution to HPF, our PRC subsidiaries may potentially be ordered by HPF enforcement authorities to make full contribution, and face litigation by employees in relation to their failure to make full contribution. As of the date of this report, our PRC subsidiaries have not received any demand or order from the competent authorities with respect their HPF contribution. To the extent the PRC subsidiaries are required to make such payment, our financial condition will likely be adversely affected.

Changes in trade policies may make our products more expensive to end purchasers in other countries or regions.

We currently receive incentives and support from our local government. Further, China has policy support for the agricultural sector. Because we export approximately 0.6% of our agricultural products for sale outside China, we are subject to the risk that foreign governments will view such support, either now or in the future, as unfair trade practices. If this were to happen, our products could be subjected to tariffs or other taxes that cause such products to be more expensive and thus less attractive to potential purchasers.

The edible fungi cultivated by our suppliers is subject to risks related to diseases, pests, abnormal temperature change and extreme weather events.

Edible fungi are exposed to diseases and pests. Pests and diseases during the cultivation process may significantly decrease the quantity of the qualified edible fungi provided to us, which may force us to breach our contracts with our clients by not being able to supply enough products to them timely and further impact our revenues.

Temperature can have a significant impact on the growth and the quality of edible fungi. Mushrooms can only grow under certain temperature. If the temperature is too low, the edible fungi may grow slowly or even not grow at all. If the temperature is too high, the edible fungi may grow too fast and have a worse texture.

Global warming is increasing the frequency and severity of extreme weather events around the world. Although our suppliers are using more and more carefully managed environments for cultivation, extreme weather events may still impact our cultivation process. As a result, the supply of our raw materials may be affected. For example, because of the warm winter in 2016, the quantity of edible fungi cultivated in Lishui, Zhejiang Province increased, but the quality decreased and the price decreased accordingly.

Our supplier farms may fail to comply with the legal requirements and our quality standards and negatively affect the quality of our raw materials.

Our supplier farms are responsible for complying with the legal requirements. It is possible that they fail to comply with any PRC law relating to food safety during their production process. If the governmental agency determines they are not eligible to continue the operation, we will need to find alternative supplier farms to meet our demands. The supplier farms may also fail to comply with our quality standards. As a result, our raw materials provided by these family farms will be negatively affected. If we are unable to inspect and rule out any affected fungi and we sell them to our clients, our reputation will be harmed. Our clients may cease purchasing products from us. Even if we are able to inspect the affected fungi, we will need to spend extra time to find alternative suppliers to supplement our raw materials.

The purchase price of dried edible fungi is based on local market price which we cannot control and predict.

When we purchase dried edible fungi from our suppliers, we usually reach a price slightly higher than the local market price on that day or during that period because we seek to purchase top quality dried mushrooms, which command premium prices. If the local market price is unusually higher on that day or during that period, and if we have to purchase certain amount of edible fungi to fulfill our clients' orders, we will spend more on the costs than expected. Because we receive the orders from our clients first when the sale price is set, and then purchase dried edible fungi accordingly, a higher purchase price will reduce our profit margin.

Increases in edible fungi costs may negatively affect our operating results.

The price of edible fungi may be inelastic when we wish to purchase supplies. While we have attempted to mitigate this risk by taking advantage of decreases in other expenses (due to better transportation infrastructure reducing the cost of bringing materials to our company and from our company to our customers) and improving efficiency, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to control our material expenses. In addition, as we are competing based upon low price, we will risk losing customers by increasing our selling prices. To the extent our expenses increase beyond the price we can charge our customers, our operating results could be harmed.

Our products are not nationally well known.

Our product visibility in general is not high in China. Although we plan to participate in more industry events to improve recognition and drive revenues, we have no guarantee that we will be able to materially increase the market recognition of all our edible fungi products. To the extent we are unable to increase our product visibility, we may face challenges in increasing revenues or increasing the profit margin for such products.

Our products have relatively low technical requirements; therefore, barriers to entry are minimal.

Processing edible fungi does not require complicated technology. Our competitors can create similar products at a relatively low cost because there are minimal barriers of entry. To the extent our customers discriminate based on price, we may find that we lose market share to new producers. Moreover, we may be required to reduce our price in order to maintain or slow loss of market share for such products.

Our directors' and executive officers' other business activities may pose conflicts of time commitment and conflicts of interest.

Our directors and executive officers have other business interests outside the company that could potentially give rise to conflicts of time commitment. For example, our Chief Executive Officer and Chairwoman, Yefang Zhang, and her husband and a director of the Company through January 18, 2025, Zhengyu Wang, collectively own all of Forasen Group. Zhengyu Wang was also the chairman of the board of directors of Tantech Holdings Ltd ("Tantech"), another Nasdaq listed company until December 19, 2024, and Yefang Zhang is currently the chairwoman of Tantech's board of directors.

Ms. Zhang has historically devoted approximately 85% of her time to matters concerning Fammi, approximately 5% of her time to matters for Tantech, and approximately 10% of her time to matters concerning Forasen Group. Mr. Wang has historically devoted approximately 15% of his time to matters concerning Fammi, approximately 15% of his time to matters for Tantech, and approximately 70% of his time to matters concerning Forasen Group. As Ms. Zhang and Mr. Wang devote considerable time and effort to Tantech and Forasen Group, these sort of business activities could both distract them from focusing on Fammi and pose a conflict of time commitment.

Our company and Forasen Group signed a Non-Competition Agreement which provides that Forasen Group should not engage in any business that our company engages in, except purchasing products from us. In addition, Mr. Wang and Ms. Zhang signed a Non-Competition Agreement with our company and Tantech which provides that Mr. Wang and Ms. Zhang shall not vote in favor or otherwise cause Tantech to engage in the business that we conduct. Although because of these non-competition agreements, we do not believe that there are business activities of Mr. Wang and Ms. Zhang that will compete directly with our business operations, it is possible that the enforceability of these agreements is challenged and a conflict of interest occurs.

Outstanding bank loans may reduce our available funds.

As of September 30, 2024 and 2023, we had approximately \$2.4 million and \$4.7 million in outstanding loans. In the future, if we have outstanding bank loans, although we believe we have adequate capital to repay those bank loans, there can be no guarantee that we will be able to pay all amounts when due or to refinance the amounts on terms that are acceptable to us or at all. If we are unable to make our payments when due or to refinance such amounts, we could be subject to penalty and our business could be negatively affected.

While we do not believe they will impact our liquidity, the terms of the debt agreements impose significant operating and financial restrictions on us. These restrictions could also have a negative impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations by significantly limiting or prohibiting us from engaging in certain transactions, including but not limited to incurring or guaranteeing additional indebtedness; transferring or selling assets currently held by us; and transferring ownership interests in certain of our subsidiaries. The failure to comply with any of these covenants could cause a default under our other debt agreements. Any of these defaults, if not waived, could result in the acceleration of all of our debt, in which case the debt would become immediately due and payable. If this occurs, we may not be able to repay our debt or borrow sufficient funds to refinance it on favorable terms, if any.

We may be unable to refinance our short-term loans.

We expect to be able to refinance our short-term loans based on past experience and our good credit history. We do not believe failure to refinance from certain banks will have significant negative impact on our normal business operations. For the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2021, our operating cash flow was negative. While for the year ended September 30, 2022, our operating cash flow was positive. Our related parties including our major shareholders and affiliate companies, are willing to provide us financial support. However, it is possible for us to have negative cash flow again in the future, and for our related parties to be unable to provide us financial support as needed. As a result, the failure to refinance our short-term loans could potentially affect our capital expenditure and expansion of business.

We have in the past guaranteed third parties' debt; if we guarantee third parties' debt in the future, a failure by such parties to repay their debts may be enforced against our company.

As a condition of obtaining bank financing, smaller companies in China sometimes enter into reciprocal debt guaranties with third parties, pursuant to which the bank agrees to provide loans to one or more unrelated entities if such entities agree to guarantee the loans made to the other entities.

Over the years, our subsidiaries were the guarantors of third parties' debts and were also beneficiaries of third parties' guaranties.

We are not currently guaranteeing any third-party debts or intend to enter into any third-party guarantees. We have also adopted a policy that restricts third party guarantees. In addition, no banks currently require such guarantee arrangements from us. However, it is possible that we may, in the future, require bank loans to support our business or expand our operations and be unable to obtain unguaranteed loans. If this were to occur in the future, future lenders might demand unrelated third-party guarantees. If we were to enter into any other guarantees for third party debts and they failed to pay, our cash position could be adversely affected and we might be unable to be made whole by our counter-guarantor.

If we guarantee related parties' debt in the future, we may be liable if they fail to pay the underlying debt.

In the past, we facilitated the operations of our related party Forasen Group by agreeing to guarantee its obligations.

For example, on December 20, 2013, Forasen Group signed a guarantee agreement with Bank of China to guarantee the loan and credit of up to RMB 15,000,000 on a loan from the Bank of China to Zhejiang Feiyan Down Products Co., Ltd ("Feiyan"). Relying on this guarantee, Feiyan was able to borrow RMB 15,000,000 from the Bank of China.

Feiyan subsequently defaulted on its debt and Forasen Group entrusted Zhejiang FLS Mushroom Co., Ltd ("FLS Mushroom") to repay the money on Forasen Group's behalf. Accordingly, FLS Mushroom signed a credit transfer agreement with Bank of China by which it promised to honor the guarantee in Forasen Group's place.

In five installments paid in 2015, 2016 and 2017, Forasen Group fully repaid all outstanding amounts, and FLS Mushroom has no remaining liability for its guarantee.

If we enter into related party guarantees in the future and we are unable to cause a related party to honor such obligations, we could find that our company bears primary responsibility for such obligations.

When China's currency appreciates, our products may become more expensive to export to countries or regions outside mainland China.

While 2023 and 2022, we saw the Renminbi's depreciation against the U.S. dollar, 2021 saw the Renminbi's appreciation against the U.S. dollar. We are subject to exchange rate risk between U.S. dollar and Renminbi because we sell our products in U.S. dollar from time to time, and our export distributors settle in U.S. dollar and these distributors may also be affected by U.S. dollar exchange rate. Among our export sales for the year ended September 30, 2024, approximately 8.19% were sold to U.S., 37.87% sold to Canada, 17.08% sold to Japan, 10.87% sold to Europe, and 25.47% sold to the Middle East. Settlement currency is USD for export transactions no matter what the destination country is.

We may require additional financing in the future and our operations could be curtailed if we are unable to obtain required additional financing when needed.

While we conducted a private placement in November 2018 and we have outstanding bank loans, we may need to obtain additional debt or equity financing to fund future capital expenditures. While we do not anticipate seeking additional financing in the immediate future, any additional equity may result in dilution to the holders of our outstanding shares of capital stock. Additional debt financing may include conditions that would restrict our freedom to operate our business, such as conditions that:

- limit our ability to pay dividends or require us to seek consent for the payment of dividends;
- increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;
- require us to dedicate a portion of our cash flow from operations to payments on our debt, thereby reducing the availability of our cash flow to fund capital expenditures, working capital and other general corporate purposes; and
- limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and our industry.

We cannot guarantee that we will be able to obtain any additional financing on terms that are acceptable to us, or at all.

Our bank accounts are not fully insured or protected against loss.

We maintain our cash with various banks located in mainland China. Cash maintained in banks within the People's Republic of China of less than RMB 0.5 million (equivalent to \$72,149) per bank are covered by "Deposit Insurance Regulation" promulgated by the State Council of the People's Republic of China. Our cash accounts are not insured or otherwise protected. Should any bank or trust company holding our cash deposits become insolvent, or if we are otherwise unable to withdraw funds, we would lose the cash on deposit with that particular bank or escrow agent.

We are substantially dependent upon our senior management.

We are highly dependent on our senior management to manage our business and operations. In particular, we rely substantially on our Chief Executive Officer and Chairwoman, Ms. Yefang Zhang to manage our operations. Ms. Zhang has been involved in the mushroom industry for more than twenty years. Ms. Zhang cofounded Lishui Jingning Huali Co., Ltd in 1994 with her husband Mr. Zhengyu Wang to engage in the mushroom business. Due to her experience in the industry and long relationships with our customer base, Ms. Zhang would be difficult to replace.

While we provide the legally required personal insurance for the benefit of our employees, we do not maintain key person life insurance on any of our senior management, including Ms. Zhang. The loss of any one of them would have a material adverse effect on our business and operations. Competition for senior management and our other key personnel is intense, and the pool of suitable candidates is limited. We may be unable to quickly locate a suitable replacement for any senior management that we lose. In addition, if any member of our senior management joins a competitor or forms a competing company, they may compete with us for customers, business partners and other key professionals and staff members of our company. Although some of our senior management have signed confidentiality agreements in connection with their employment with us, we cannot assure you that we will be able to successfully enforce these provisions in the event of a dispute between us and any member of our senior management.

Failure to manage our growth could strain our management, operational and other resources, which could materially and adversely affect our business and prospects.

Our growth strategy includes developing export customers of our existing products of edible fungi, increasing varieties of agricultural products and expanding our e-commerce platforms. Pursuing these strategies have resulted in, and will continue to result in, substantial demands on management resources. In particular, the management of our growth will require, among other things:

- stringent cost controls and sufficient liquidity;
- strengthening of financial and management controls;
- increased marketing, sales and support activities; and
- hiring and training of new personnel.

If we are not able to manage our growth successfully, our business and prospects would be materially and adversely affected.

An insufficient amount of insurance could expose us to significant costs and business disruption.

While we have purchased insurance to cover certain assets and property of our business, the amounts and scope of coverage could leave our business inadequately protected from loss. For example, not all of our subsidiaries have coverage of business interruption insurance. If we were to incur substantial losses or liabilities due to fire, explosions, floods, other natural disasters or accidents or business interruption, our results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

If we fail to protect our intellectual property rights, it could harm our business and competitive position.

We rely on a combination of trademark, domain name laws and non-disclosure agreements and other methods to protect our intellectual property rights.

Implementation of PRC intellectual property-related laws have historically been lacking, primarily because of ambiguities in the PRC laws and enforcement difficulties. Accordingly, intellectual property rights and confidentiality protections in China may not be as effective as in the United States or other western countries. Furthermore, policing unauthorized use of proprietary technology is difficult and expensive, and we may need to resort to litigation to enforce or defend patents issued to us or to determine the enforceability, scope and validity of our proprietary rights or those of others. Such litigation and an adverse determination in any such litigation, if any, could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and management attention, which could hamper our business and competitive position.

We may be exposed to trademark infringement and other claims by third parties which, if successful, could disrupt our business and have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

If we sell our branded products internationally, and as litigation becomes more common in China, we face a higher risk of being the subject of claims for trademark infringement, invalidity or indemnification relating to other parties' proprietary rights. The defense of trademark suits, including of trademark infringement suits, and related legal and administrative proceedings can be both costly and time consuming and may significantly divert the efforts and resources of our management personnel. Furthermore, an adverse determination in any such litigation or proceedings to which we may become a party could cause us to:

- pay damage awards;
- seek licenses from third parties;
- pay ongoing royalties;
- redesign our branded products; or
- be restricted by injunctions,

each of which could effectively prevent us from pursuing some or all of our business and result in our customers or potential customers deferring or limiting their purchase or use of our products. This could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Stock price volatility may expose investors to significant investment risk.

In three public offerings on March 22, 2021, April 28, 2021, and September 13, 2021, we offered an aggregate of more than 500 million shares. The significant increase in the number of outstanding shares that resulted from such offerings, together with successively decreasing offering prices per share, has resulted in material volatility in our stock price. Between October 1, 2023 and the date of this report, our shares have closed between a low of \$0.1979 and a high of \$1.65 per share. If we engage in future capital raises at dilutive prices, or if investors believe that we will do so, our stock price could continue to be volatile.

Our investments in other businesses may not be successful.

On November 5, 2021, we purchased 124,590,064 shares of Shanghai Jiaoda Onlly Co., Ltd ("Jiaoda Onlly"), a Shanghai Stock Exchange listed company under the ticker 600530.SH, from shareholders of Jiaoda Onlly. Jiaoda Onlly operates elderly care institutions and engages in the research and development, production and sale of health food. We, through one of our subsidiaries, Zhejiang Yitang Medical Service Co., Ltd ("Yitang"), purchased a total of 16% of the shares of Jiaoda Onlly from China Capital Investment Group Co., Ltd ("CCIG") and its affiliates for approximately RMB 509 million (approximately US\$71.6 million). In January 2022, we determined that the investment in Jiaoda Onlly no longer aligned with our business objectives and transferred our obligations and rights under the Equity Transfer Framework Agreement to two unrelated parties. Although we did not suffer a financial loss in this transaction, we could incur a loss in future investments.

An increase in prepaid expenses and accounts receivable may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and the results of operations.

We have significantly increased our advances to suppliers and accounts receivable in fiscal year 2021. Although we increased such advances to suppliers mainly in anticipation of higher revenue to be generated in fiscal 2023, we cannot guarantee that such customer demand will be forthcoming, that such commodity prices will justify the amount of such increase, that the suppliers will continue to operate in business, that we would be able to recover any prepayments in the event suppliers are unable to deliver according to our agreements or that the market prices for our products will allow us to sell such products profitably even with increased demand. Similarly, our customers had significantly increased accounts receivable to us during fiscal year 2021. While this increase was partially related to an increase in revenues, some of the increase was also due to slower-paying customers than in fiscal year 2020. Although we recovered some of the accounts receivable following completion of the fiscal year, we cannot guarantee that we will be successful in recovering accounts receivable in a timely fashion in the future. In the event our customers fail to pay our business for products or suppliers fail to return advances in the event they are unable to meet our requirements, our financial operation would be materially adversely affected.

Risks Related to Doing Business in China

The PRC government may intervene in or influence our operations at any time, which could result in a material change in our operations and significantly and adversely impact the value of our ordinary shares.

The Chinese government has significant oversight and discretion over the conduct of our business and may intervene or influence our operations as the government deems appropriate to further regulatory, political and societal goals. The Chinese government has recently published new policies that significantly affected certain industries such as the education and internet industries, and we cannot rule out the possibility that it will in the future release regulations or policies regarding our industries that could require us to seek permission from Chinese authorities to continue to operate our business, which may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Furthermore, recent statements made by the Chinese government have indicated an intent to increase the government's oversight and control over offerings of companies with significant operations in mainland China that are to be conducted in foreign markets, as well as foreign investment in China-based issuers like us. Any such action, if taken by the Chinese government, could significantly limit or completely hinder our ability to offer or continue to offer ordinary shares to our investors and could cause the value of our ordinary shares to significantly decline or become worthless.

We are required to file with the CSRC and may be subject to the approval of, filing or other procedures with other Chinese regulatory authorities in connection with securities offerings under PRC law, and we cannot predict whether we will be able, or how long it will take us, to obtain such approval or complete such filing or other procedures.

The Chinese government has exercised, and may continue to exercise, substantial influence or control over virtually every sector of the Chinese economy through regulation and state ownership. Our ability to operate in mainland China could be undermined if our Chinese subsidiaries and consolidated entities are not able to obtain or maintain approvals to operate in mainland China. The central or local governments could impose new, stricter regulations or interpretations of existing regulations that could require additional expenditures and efforts on our part to ensure our compliance with such regulations or interpretations.

As of the date of this Annual Report, we are required to submit filings to the CSRC in connection with the future issuance of our equity securities to foreign investors. As there are uncertainties with respect to the Chinese legal system and changes in laws, regulations and policies, including how those laws, regulations and policies will be interpreted or implemented, there can be no assurance that we will not be subject to additional requirements, approvals, or permissions in the future. We are required to obtain certain approvals from Chinese authorities in order to operate our Chinese subsidiaries.

The Regulations on Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors, or the M&A Rules, appear to require that offshore special purpose vehicles, controlled by Chinese companies or individuals formed for the purpose of seeking a public listing on an overseas stock exchange through acquisitions of Chinese domestic companies or assets in exchange for the shares of the offshore special purpose vehicles, obtain CSRC approval prior to publicly listing their securities on an overseas stock exchange.

Further, on July 6, 2021, the General Office of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council jointly promulgated the Opinions on Strictly Cracking Down on Illegal Securities Activities in Accordance with the Law, pursuant to which Chinese regulators are required to accelerate rulemaking related to the overseas issuance and listing of securities, and update the existing laws and regulations related to data security, cross-border data flow, and management of confidential information. Numerous regulations, guidelines and other measures have been or are expected to be adopted in addition to the Cyber Security Law and Data Security Law.

Additionally, the Draft Rules, if declared into effect, will implement a new regulatory framework requiring China-based companies such as us to submit filings to CSRC in connection with the issuance of equity securities to foreign investors. The instructions on the Draft Rules released by the CSRC suggest that companies already listed on overseas exchanges will be exempt, such that prior offerings will not need to be filed with the CSRC. However, if the Draft Rules are declared into effect, we may be required to submit filings to the CSRC in connection with any future offerings, including follow-on offerings, secondary offerings or other shelf offerings, within three working days following the completion of any such offering(s).

As there are still uncertainties regarding the interpretation and implementation of such regulatory guidance, we cannot assure investors that we will be able to comply with new regulatory requirements relating to our future overseas capital-raising activities, and we may become subject to more stringent requirements with respect to matters including data privacy and cross-border investigation and enforcement of legal claims.

If our Chinese subsidiaries or consolidated entities do not receive or maintain approvals or inadvertently conclude that approvals needed for their business are not required or if there are changes in applicable laws (including regulations) or interpretations of laws and our Chinese subsidiaries or consolidated entities are required but unable to obtain approvals in the future, then such changes or need for approvals (if not obtained) could adversely affect the operations of our Chinese subsidiaries or consolidated entities, including limiting or prohibiting the ability of our Chinese subsidiaries or consolidated entities to operate, and the value of our shares could significantly decline or become worthless.

To operate our general business activities currently conducted in mainland China, each of our Chinese subsidiaries and consolidated entities is required to obtain a business license from the local counterpart of the State Administration for Market Regulation, or SAMR. Each of our Chinese subsidiaries and consolidated entities has obtained a valid business license from the local counterpart of the SAMR, and no application for any such license has been denied.

As of the date of this Annual Report, we have not received any inquiry, notice, warning or sanction regarding obtaining approval, completing filing or other procedures in connection with issuing securities to foreign investors from the CSRC or any other Chinese regulatory authorities that have jurisdiction over our operations. Based on the above and our understanding of the Chinese laws and regulations currently in effect, we were not required to submit an application to the CSRC or any other Chinese regulatory authorities for issuing securities to foreign investors. However, there remains significant uncertainty as to the enactment, interpretation and implementation of regulatory requirements related to overseas securities offerings and other capital markets activities, and we cannot assure you that the relevant Chinese regulatory authorities, including the CSRC, would reach the same conclusion as us. If it is determined in the future that the approval of, filing or other procedure with the CSRC or any other regulatory authority is required for issuing our securities to foreign investors, it is uncertain whether we will be able and how long it will take for us to obtain the approval or complete the filing or other procedure, despite our best efforts. If we, for any reason, are unable to obtain or complete, or experience significant delays in obtaining or completing, the requisite relevant approval(s), filing or other procedure(s), we may face sanctions by the CSRC or other Chinese regulatory authorities. These regulatory authorities may impose fines and penalties on our operations in mainland China, limit our ability to pay dividends outside of mainland China, limit our operations in mainland China, delay or restrict the repatriation of the proceeds from our public offerings into mainland China or take other actions that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects, as well as the trading price of our shares. In addition, if the CSRC or other regulatory authorities later promulgate new rules requiring that we obtain their approvals or complete filing or other procedures for any future public offerings, we may be unable to obtain a waiver of such requirements, if and when procedures are established to obtain such a waiver. Any uncertainties and/or negative publicity regarding such a requirement could have a material adverse effect on the trading price of our shares, including potentially making those shares worthless.

If the Chinese government determines that our corporate structure does not comply with Chinese regulations, or if Chinese regulations change or are interpreted differently in the future, the value of our ordinary shares may decline in value or become worthless.

In July 2021, the Chinese government provided new guidance on Chinese companies raising capital outside of mainland China, including through arrangements called variable interest entities, or VIEs. We are not in an industry that is subject to foreign ownership limitations in mainland China. While our business operations are conducted by our PRC subsidiaries, our previous product sales via online and e-commerce channels, which accounted for a smaller portion of our business, were conducted by former VIE through a series of contractual arrangements entered into between our subsidiaries and VIE and the shareholder of the VIE. As a result of these contractual arrangements, we had exerted control over former VIE and consolidated the VIE's operating results in our financial statements under U.S. GAAP. We believe our previous ownership structure and the contractual arrangements among our subsidiaries, former VIE and the shareholder of the VIE were not in violation of the PRC laws, rules and regulations; and those contractual arrangements were valid, binding and enforceable in accordance with their terms and applicable PRC laws and regulations. However, there are substantial uncertainties regarding the interpretation and application of PRC laws and regulations and there can be no assurance that the PRC government will ultimately take a view that is consistent with our belief.

Uncertainties in the interpretation and enforcement of PRC laws and regulations could limit the legal protections available to you and us.

The PRC legal system is based on written statutes. Unlike common law systems, it is a system in which legal cases have limited value as precedents. In the late 1970s, the PRC government began to promulgate a comprehensive system of laws and regulations governing economic matters in general. The overall effect of legislation over the past three decades has significantly increased the protections afforded to various forms of foreign or private-sector investment in China. Our PRC subsidiaries are subject to various PRC laws and regulations generally applicable to companies in China. However, since these laws and regulations are relatively new and the PRC legal system continues to rapidly evolve, the interpretations of many laws, regulations and rules are not always uniform and enforcement of these laws, regulations and rules involve uncertainties.

From time to time, we may have to resort to administrative and court proceedings to enforce our legal rights. However, since PRC administrative and court authorities have significant discretion in interpreting and implementing statutory and contractual terms, it may be more difficult to evaluate the outcome of administrative and court proceedings and the level of legal protection we enjoy than in more developed legal systems. Furthermore, the PRC legal system is based in part on government policies and internal rules (some of which are not published in a timely manner or at all) that may have retroactive effect. As a result, we may not be aware of our violation of these policies and rules until sometime after the violation. Such uncertainties, including uncertainty over the scope and effect of our contractual, property (including intellectual property) and procedural rights, and any failure to respond to changes in the regulatory environment in China could materially and adversely affect our business and impede our ability to continue our operations.

Trading in our securities may be prohibited under the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act if the PCAOB determines that it cannot inspect or investigate completed our auditors for two consecutive years.

In recent years, U.S. regulatory authorities have continued to express their concerns about challenges in their oversight of financial statement audits of U.S.-listed companies with significant operations in China. As part of a continued regulatory focus in the United States on access to audit and other information, the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act, or the HFCAA, was enacted on December 18, 2020. The HFCAA includes requirements for the SEC to identify issuers whose audit work is performed by auditors that the PCAOB is unable to inspect or investigate completely because of a restriction imposed by a non-U.S. authority in the auditor's local jurisdiction. The HFCAA also requires that, to the extent that the PCAOB has been unable to inspect an issuer's auditor for three consecutive years since 2021, the SEC shall prohibit its securities registered in the United States from being traded on any national securities exchange or over-the-counter markets in the United States.

On March 24, 2021, the SEC adopted interim final rules relating to the implementation of certain disclosure and documentation requirements of the HFCAA. The interim final rule applies to registrants that the SEC identifies as having filed an annual report with an audit report issued by a registered public accounting firm that is located in a foreign jurisdiction that the PCAOB is unable to inspect or investigate completely because of a position taken by an authority in that jurisdiction. Consistent with the HFCAA, the interim final rule requires the submission of documentation to the SEC establishing that such a registrant is not owned or controlled by a government entity in that foreign jurisdiction and also requires disclosure in a foreign issuer's annual report regarding the audit arrangements of, and government influence on, such registrants. On May 13, 2021, the PCAOB issued proposed PCAOB Rule 6100, Board Determinations Under the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act for public comment. The proposed rule provides a framework for making determinations as to whether PCAOB is unable to inspect an audit firm in a foreign jurisdiction, including the timing, factors, bases, publication and revocation or modification of such determinations, and such determinations will be made on a jurisdiction-wide basis in a consistent manner applicable to all firms headquartered in the jurisdiction. In November 2021, the SEC approved PCAOB Rule 6100. On December 2, 2021, the SEC adopted amendments to final rules implementing the disclosure and submission requirements of the HFCAA.

On December 2, 2021, the SEC issued amendments to finalize rules implementing the submission and disclosure requirements in the HFCAA. The rules apply to registrants that the SEC identifies as having filed an annual report with an audit report issued by a registered public accounting firm that is located in a foreign jurisdiction and that PCAOB is unable to inspect or investigate completely because of a position taken by an authority in foreign jurisdictions.

On December 16, 2021, the PCAOB announced the PCAOB Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act determinations (the "PCAOB determinations") relating to the PCAOB's inability to inspect or investigate completely registered public accounting firms headquartered in mainland China of the PRC or Hong Kong, a Special Administrative Region and dependency of the PRC, because of a position taken by one or more authorities in the PRC or Hong Kong.

[Table of Contents](#)

On August 26, 2022, the PCAOB signed a SOP with the CSRC and the MOF of the PRC regarding cooperation in the oversight of PCAOB-registered public accounting firms in the PRC and Hong Kong which establishes a method for the PCAOB to conduct inspections of PCAOB-registered public accounting firms in the PRC and Hong Kong, as contemplated by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Under the agreement, (a) the PCAOB has sole discretion to select the firms, audit engagements and potential violations it inspects and investigates without consultation with, or input from, PRC authorities; (b) procedures are in place for PCAOB inspectors and investigators to view complete audit work papers with all information included and for the PCAOB to retain information as needed; (c) the PCAOB has direct access to interview and take testimony from all personnel associated with the audits the PCAOB inspects or investigates; and (d) the PCAOB shall have the unfettered ability to transfer information to the SEC in accordance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and the SEC can use the information for all regulatory purposes, including administrative or civil enforcement actions. The PCAOB was required to reassess its determinations as to whether it is able to carry out inspections and investigations completely and without obstruction by the end of 2022. On December 15, 2022, the PCAOB determined that the PCAOB was able to secure complete access to inspect and investigate registered public accounting firms headquartered in mainland China and Hong Kong and vacated its previous determinations. However, should PRC authorities obstruct or otherwise fail to facilitate the PCAOB's access in the future, the PCAOB will consider the need to issue a new determination.

Congress passed fiscal year 2023 Omnibus spending legislation in December 2022, which contained provisions to accelerate the HFCAA timeline for implementation of trading prohibitions from three years to two years. As a result, the SEC is required to prohibit an issuer's securities from trading on any U.S. stock exchanges if its auditor is not subject to PCAOB inspections or complete investigations for two consecutive years.

Our current auditor, YCM CPA INC., an independent registered public accounting firm that is headquartered in the United States, is a firm registered with the U.S. Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (the "PCAOB") and is required by the laws of the U.S. to undergo regular inspections by the PCAOB to assess its compliance with the laws of the U.S. and professional standards. YCM CPA INC. has been subject to PCAOB inspections and is not among the PCAOB-registered public accounting firms headquartered in the PRC or Hong Kong that are subject to PCAOB's determination. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if it is later determined that the PCAOB is unable to inspect or investigate our auditor completely, or if there is any regulatory change or step taken by PRC regulators that does not permit our auditor to provide audit documentations located in China or Hong Kong to the PCAOB for inspection or investigation, or the PCAOB expands the scope of the Determination so that we are subject to the HFCAA, as the same may be amended, you may be deprived of the benefits of such inspection. Any audit reports not issued by auditors that are completely inspected or investigated by the PCAOB, or a lack of PCAOB inspections or investigations of audit work undertaken in China that prevents the PCAOB from regularly evaluating our auditors' audits and their quality control procedures, could result in a lack of assurance that our financial statements and disclosures are adequate and accurate.

U.S. regulatory bodies may be limited in their ability to conduct investigations or inspections of our operations in China.

The SEC, the U.S. Department of Justice and other U.S. authorities may also have difficulties in bringing and enforcing actions against us or our directors or executive officers in the PRC. The SEC has stated that there are significant legal and other obstacles to obtaining information needed for investigations or litigation in China. Under a revised securities law that became effective on March 1, 2020, Article 177 provides, among other things, that no overseas securities regulator is allowed to directly conduct investigation or evidence collection activities within the territory of the PRC. Accordingly, without governmental approval in China, no entity or individual in China may provide documents and information relating to securities business activities to overseas regulators when it is under direct investigation or evidence discovery conducted by overseas regulators, which could present significant legal and other obstacles to obtaining information needed for investigations and litigation conducted outside of China.

The enforcement of the PRC Labor Contract Law and other labor-related regulations in the PRC may adversely affect our business and our results of operations.

The PRC Labor Contract Law became effective and was implemented on January 1, 2008, which was amended on December 28, 2012. It has reinforced the protection of employees who, under the PRC Labor Contract Law, have the right, among others, to have written labor contracts, to enter into labor contracts with no fixed terms under certain circumstances, to receive overtime wages and to terminate or alter terms in labor contracts. According to the PRC Social Insurance Law, which became effective on July 1, 2011, and the Administrative Regulations on the Housing Funds, Companies operating in China are required to participate in pension insurance, work-related injury insurance, medical insurance, unemployment insurance, maternity insurance and housing funds plans, and the employers must pay all or a portion of the social insurance premiums and housing funds for their employees.

As a result of these laws and regulations designed to enhance labor protection, we expect our labor costs will continue to increase. In addition, as the interpretation and implementation of these laws and regulations are still evolving, our employment practice may not at all times be deemed in compliance with the new laws and regulations. If we are subject to severe penalties or incur significant liabilities in connection with labor disputes or investigations, our business and results of operations may be adversely affected.

We may be exposed to liabilities under the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and Chinese anti-corruption law.

We are subject to the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (“FCPA”), and other laws that prohibit improper payments or offers of payments to foreign governments and their officials and political parties by U.S. persons and issuers as defined by the statute for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. We are also subject to Chinese anti-corruption laws, which strictly prohibit the payment of bribes to government officials. We have operations, agreements with third parties, and make sales in China, which may experience corruption. Our activities in China create the risk of unauthorized payments or offers of payments by one of the employees, consultants or distributors of our company, because these parties are not always subject to our control. We are in process of implementing an anticorruption program, which prohibits the offering or giving of anything of value to foreign officials, directly or indirectly, for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. The anticorruption program also requires that clauses mandating compliance with our policy be included in all contracts with foreign sales agents, sales consultants and distributors and that they certify their compliance with our policy annually. It further requires that all hospitality involving promotion of sales to foreign governments and government-owned or controlled entities be in accordance with specified guidelines. In the meantime, we believe to date we have complied in all material respects with the provisions of the FCPA and Chinese anti-corruption law. However, our existing safeguards and any future improvements may prove to be less than effective, and the employees, consultants or distributors of our Company may engage in conduct for which we might be held responsible. Violations of the FCPA or Chinese anti-corruption law may result in severe criminal or civil sanctions, and we may be subject to other liabilities, which could negatively affect our business, operating results and financial condition. In addition, the government may seek to hold our Company liable for successor liability FCPA violations committed by companies in which we invest or that we acquire.

Fluctuations in exchange rates could have a material and adverse effect on our results of operations and the value of your investment.

The value of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar and other currencies may fluctuate and is affected by, among other things, changes in political and economic conditions in China and by China’s foreign exchange policies. On July 21, 2005, the PRC government changed its decade-old policy of pegging the value of the Renminbi to the U.S. dollar, and the Renminbi appreciated more than 20% against the U.S. dollar over the following three years. Between July 2008 and June 2010, this appreciation halted and the exchange rate between the Renminbi and the U.S. dollar remained within a narrow band. Since June 2010, the Renminbi has fluctuated against the U.S. dollar, at times significantly and unpredictably. It is difficult to predict how market forces or PRC or U.S. government policy may impact the exchange rate between the Renminbi and the U.S. dollar in the future.

We are subject to exchange rate risk between U.S. dollar and Renminbi because we sell our products in U.S. dollar from time to time, and our export distributors settle in U.S. dollar and these distributors may also be affected by U.S. dollar exchange rate. If China’s currency appreciates, our products may become more expensive to export to other countries and our sales may be negatively affected by the appreciation.

Significant revaluation of the Renminbi may have a material and adverse effect on your investment. For example, to the extent that we need to convert U.S. dollars we receive upon cash exercises, if any, of the warrants to purchase the Ordinary Shares offered hereby into Renminbi for our operations, appreciation of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar would have an adverse effect on the Renminbi amount we would receive from the conversion. Conversely, if we decide to convert our Renminbi into U.S. dollars for the purpose of making payments for dividends on our Ordinary Shares or for other business purposes, appreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Renminbi would have a negative effect on the U.S. dollar amount available to us.

Very limited hedging options are available in China to reduce our exposure to exchange rate fluctuations. To date, we have not entered into any hedging transactions in an effort to reduce our exposure to foreign currency exchange risk. While we may decide to enter into hedging transactions in the future, the availability and effectiveness of these hedges may be limited, and we may not be able to adequately hedge our exposure. In addition, our currency exchange losses may be magnified by PRC exchange control regulations that restrict our ability to convert Renminbi into foreign currency.

Our business may be materially and adversely affected if any of our PRC subsidiaries declares bankruptcy or becomes subject to a dissolution or liquidation proceeding.

The Enterprise Bankruptcy Law of the PRC, or the Bankruptcy Law, came into effect on June 1, 2007. The Bankruptcy Law provides that an enterprise will be liquidated if the enterprise fails to settle its debts as and when they fall due and if the enterprise's assets are, or are demonstrably, insufficient to clear such debts.

Our PRC subsidiaries hold certain assets that are important to our business operations. If any of our PRC subsidiaries undergoes a voluntary or involuntary liquidation proceeding, unrelated third-party creditors may claim rights to some or all of these assets, thereby hindering our ability to operate our business, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

According to the SAFE's Notice of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Further Improving and Adjusting Foreign Exchange Administration Policies for Direct Investment, effective on December 17, 2012, and the Provisions for Administration of Foreign Exchange Relating to Inbound Direct Investment by Foreign Investors, effective May 13, 2013, if any of our PRC subsidiaries undergoes a voluntary or involuntary liquidation proceeding, prior approval from the SAFE for remittance of foreign exchange to our shareholders abroad is no longer required, but we still need to conduct a registration process with the SAFE local branch. It is not clear whether "registration" is a mere formality or involves the kind of substantive review process undertaken by SAFE and its relevant branches in the past.

PRC regulations relating to foreign exchange registration of overseas investment by PRC residents may subject our PRC resident beneficial owners or our PRC subsidiaries to liability or penalties, limit our ability to inject capital into these subsidiaries, limit these PRC subsidiaries' ability to increase their registered capital or distribute profits to us, or may otherwise adversely affect us.

On July 4, 2014, the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, or SAFE, promulgated the Circular on Relevant Issues Relating to Domestic Resident's Investment and Financing and Roundtrip Investment through Special Purpose Vehicles, or SAFE Circular 37, which replaced the former Notice on Relevant Issues Concerning Foreign Exchange Administration for PRC Residents to Engage in Financing and Inbound Investment via Overseas Special Purpose Vehicles (generally known as SAFE Circular 75) promulgated by SAFE on October 21, 2005. On February 13, 2015, SAFE further promulgated the Circular on Further Simplifying and Improving the Administration of the Foreign Exchange Concerning Direct Investment, or SAFE Circular 13, which took effect on June 1, 2015. This SAFE Circular 13 has amended SAFE Circular 37 by requiring PRC residents or entities to register with qualified banks rather than SAFE or its local branch in connection with their establishment or control of an offshore entity established for the purpose of overseas investment or financing.

These circulars require PRC residents to register with qualified banks in connection with their direct establishment or indirect control of an offshore entity, for the purpose of overseas investment and financing, with such PRC residents' legally owned assets or equity interests in domestic enterprises or offshore assets or interests, which is referred to in SAFE Circular 37 as a "special purpose vehicle." These circulars further require amendment to the registration in the event of any significant changes with respect to the special purpose vehicle, such as an increase or decrease of capital contributed by PRC residents, share transfer or exchange, merger, division or other material events. In the event that a PRC resident holding interests in a special purpose vehicle fails to complete the required SAFE registration, the PRC subsidiary of that special purpose vehicle may be prohibited from making profit distributions to the offshore parent and from carrying out subsequent cross-border foreign exchange activities, and the special purpose vehicle may be restricted in its ability to contribute additional capital into its PRC subsidiary. Furthermore, failure to comply with the various SAFE registration requirements described above could result in liability under PRC law for evasion of foreign exchange controls.

While Ms. Yefang Zhang, a citizen of Saint Lucia, is not required to register with qualified bank according to the various SAFE registration requirements, we may not at all times be fully aware or informed of the identities of all our shareholders or beneficial owners that are required to make such registrations, and we may not always be able to compel them to comply with all relevant foreign exchange regulations. As a result, we cannot assure you that all of our shareholders or beneficial owners who are PRC residents will at all times comply with, or in the future make or obtain any applicable registrations or approvals required by all relevant foreign exchange regulations. The failure or inability of such individuals to comply with the registration procedures set forth in these regulations may subject us to fines or legal sanctions, restrictions on our cross-border investment activities or our PRC subsidiaries' ability to distribute dividends to, or obtain foreign-exchange-dominated loans from, our company, or prevent us from making distributions or paying dividends. As a result, our business operations and our ability to make distributions to you could be materially and adversely affected.

Furthermore, as these foreign exchange regulations are still relatively new and their interpretation and implementation has been constantly evolving, it is unclear how these regulations, and any future regulation concerning offshore or cross-border transactions, will be interpreted, amended and implemented by the relevant government authorities. We cannot predict how these regulations will affect our business operations or future strategy. In addition, if we decide to acquire a PRC domestic company, we cannot assure you that we or the owners of such company, as the case may be, will be able to obtain the necessary approvals or complete the necessary filings and registrations required by the foreign exchange regulations. This may restrict our ability to implement our acquisition strategy and could adversely affect our business and prospects.

Under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law, we may be classified as a PRC "resident enterprise" for PRC enterprise income tax purposes. Such classification would likely result in unfavorable tax consequences to us and our non-PRC shareholders and have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and the value of your investment.

Under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law, or the EIT Law, that became effective in January 2008, an enterprise established outside the PRC with "de facto management bodies" within the PRC is considered a "resident enterprise" for PRC enterprise income tax purposes and is generally subject to a uniform 25% enterprise income tax rate on its worldwide income. Under the implementation rules to the EIT Law, a "de facto management body" is defined as a body that has material and overall management and control over the manufacturing and business operations, personnel and human resources, finances and properties of an enterprise. In addition, a circular, known as SAT Circular 82, issued in April 2009 by the State Administration of Taxation, or the SAT, specifies that certain offshore incorporated enterprises controlled by PRC enterprises or PRC enterprise groups will be classified as PRC resident enterprises if the following are located or resident in the PRC: senior management personnel and departments that are responsible for daily production, operation and management; financial and personnel decision making bodies; key properties, accounting books, company seal, and minutes of board meetings and shareholders' meetings; and half or more of the senior management or directors having voting rights. Further to SAT Circular 82, the SAT issued a bulletin, known as SAT Bulletin 45, which took effect in September 2011, to provide more guidance on the implementation of SAT Circular 82 and clarify the reporting and filing obligations of such "Chinese-controlled offshore incorporated resident enterprises." SAT Bulletin 45 provides procedures and administrative details for the determination of resident status and administration on post-determination matters.

Although both SAT Circular 82 and SAT Bulletin 45 only apply to offshore enterprises controlled by PRC enterprises or PRC enterprise groups, not those controlled by PRC individuals or foreign individuals, the determining criteria set forth in SAT Circular 82 and SAT Bulletin 45 may reflect the SAT's general position on how the "de facto management body" test should be applied in determining the tax resident status of offshore enterprises, regardless of whether they are controlled by PRC enterprises, PRC enterprise groups or by PRC or foreign individuals.

If the PRC tax authorities determine that the actual management body of Fammi, Inc. (“FAMI”) is within the territory of China, FAMI may be deemed to be a PRC resident enterprise for PRC enterprise income tax purposes and a number of unfavorable PRC tax consequences could follow. First, we will be subject to the uniform 25% enterprise income tax on our world-wide income, which could materially reduce our net income. In addition, we will also be subject to PRC enterprise income tax reporting obligations.

Up to the date of this report, FAMI has not been notified or informed by the PRC tax authorities that it has been deemed to be a resident enterprise for the purpose of the EIT Law.

Finally, dividends payable by us to our investors and gains on the sale of our shares may become subject to PRC withholding tax, at a rate of 10% in the case of non-PRC enterprises or 20% in the case of non-PRC individuals (in each case, subject to the provisions of any applicable tax treaty), if such gains are deemed to be from PRC sources. It is unclear whether non-PRC shareholders of our company would be able to claim the benefits of any tax treaties between their country of tax residence and the PRC in the event that we are treated as a PRC resident enterprise. Any such tax may reduce the returns on your investment in our shares.

Enhanced scrutiny over acquisition transactions by the PRC tax authorities may have a negative impact on potential acquisitions we may pursue in the future.

Pursuant to the Notice on Strengthening Administration of Enterprise Income Tax for Share Transfers by Non-PRC Resident Enterprises, or SAT Circular 698, issued by the SAT on December 10, 2009, where a foreign investor transfers the equity interests of a resident enterprise indirectly via disposition of the equity interests of an overseas holding company, or an “indirect transfer,” and such overseas holding company is located in a tax jurisdiction that (i) has an effective tax rate less than 12.5% or (ii) does not tax foreign income of its residents, the foreign investor shall report the indirect transfer to the competent tax authority. The PRC tax authority will examine the true nature of the indirect transfer, and if the tax authority considers that the foreign investor has adopted an “abusive arrangement” in order to avoid PRC tax, it may disregard the existence of the overseas holding company and re-characterize the indirect transfer and as a result, gains derived from such indirect transfer may be subject to PRC withholding tax at a rate of up to 10%.

On February 3, 2015, the SAT issued the Announcement of the State Administration of Taxation on Several Issues Concerning the Enterprise Income Tax on Indirect Property Transfer by Non-Resident Enterprises, or SAT Bulletin 7, to supersede existing provisions in relation to the “indirect transfer” as set forth in Circular 698, while the other provisions of Circular 698 remain in force. Pursuant to SAT Bulletin 7, where a non-resident enterprise indirectly transfers properties such as equity in PRC resident enterprises without any justifiable business purposes and aiming to avoid the payment of enterprise income tax, such indirect transfer must be reclassified as a direct transfer of equity in PRC resident enterprise. To assess whether an indirect transfer of PRC taxable properties has reasonable commercial purposes, all arrangements related to the indirect transfer must be considered comprehensively and factors set forth in SAT Bulletin 7 must be comprehensively analyzed in light of the actual circumstances. SAT Bulletin 7 also provides that, where a non-PRC resident enterprise transfers its equity interests in a resident enterprise to its related parties at a price lower than the fair market value, the competent tax authority has the power to make a reasonable adjustment to the taxable income of the transaction.

There is little practical experience regarding the application of SAT Bulletin 7 because it was issued in February 2015. During the effective period of SAT Circular 698, some intermediary holding companies were actually looked through by the PRC tax authorities, and consequently the non-PRC resident investors were deemed to have transferred the PRC subsidiary and PRC corporate taxes were assessed accordingly. It is possible that we or our non-PRC resident investors may become at risk of being taxed under SAT Bulletin 7 and may be required to expend valuable resources to comply with SAT Bulletin 7 or to establish that we or our non-PRC resident investors should not be taxed under SAT Bulletin 7, which may have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations or such non-PRC resident investors’ investment in us.

Our PRC subsidiaries are subject to restrictions on paying dividends or making other payments to us, which may restrict our ability to satisfy our liquidity requirements.

We are a holding company incorporated in the Cayman Islands. We may need dividends and other distributions on equity from our PRC subsidiaries to satisfy our liquidity requirements. Current PRC regulations permit our PRC subsidiaries to pay dividends to us only out of their accumulated profits, if any, determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. In addition, Our PRC subsidiaries are required to set aside at least 10% of their respective accumulated profits each year, if any, to fund certain reserve funds until the total amount set aside reaches 50% of their respective registered capital. Our PRC subsidiaries may also allocate a portion of its after-tax profits based on PRC accounting standards to employee welfare and bonus funds at their discretion. These reserves are not distributable as cash dividends. Furthermore, if our PRC subsidiaries incur debt on their own behalf in the future, the instruments governing the debt may restrict their ability to pay dividends or make other payments to us.

In addition, the PRC tax authorities may require us to adjust our taxable income under the contractual arrangements we currently have in place in a manner that would materially and adversely affect our PRC subsidiaries' ability to pay dividends and other distributions to us. Any limitation on the ability of our subsidiary to distribute dividends to us or on the ability of our PRC consolidated VIE to make payments to us may restrict our ability to satisfy our liquidity requirements.

In addition, the EIT Law, and its implementation rules provide that a withholding tax rate of up to 10% will be applicable to dividends payable by Chinese companies to non-PRC-resident enterprises unless otherwise exempted or reduced according to treaties or arrangements between the PRC central government and governments of other countries or regions where the non-PRC-resident enterprises are incorporated.

Governmental control of currency conversion may affect the value of your investment.

The PRC government imposes controls on the convertibility of the RMB into foreign currencies and, in certain cases, the remittance of currency out of China. We receive substantially all of our revenues in RMB. Under our current corporate structure, our company in the Cayman Islands may rely on dividend payments from our PRC subsidiaries to fund any cash and financing requirements we may have. Under existing PRC foreign exchange regulations, payments of current account items, such as profit distributions and trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions, can be made in foreign currencies without prior approval from SAFE by complying with certain procedural requirements. Therefore, our PRC subsidiaries are able to pay dividends in foreign currencies to us without prior approval from SAFE, subject to the condition that the remittance of such dividends outside of the PRC complies with certain procedures under PRC foreign exchange regulation, such as the overseas investment registrations by our shareholders or the ultimate shareholders of our corporate shareholders who are PRC residents. But approval from or registration with appropriate government authorities is required where RMB is to be converted into foreign currency and remitted out of China to pay capital expenses such as the repayment of loans denominated in foreign currencies. For foreign investors, after reporting and being reviewed and approved by the appropriate government authorities, the foreign investors can transfer money through banks and other payment institutions, but the daily limit is \$50,000 and the amount of each remittance cannot exceed \$10,000. In addition, we can also distribute and transfer profits or dividends through our overseas third-party institutions in accordance with the law. The PRC government may also at its discretion restrict access in the future to foreign currencies for current account transactions. If the foreign exchange control system prevents us from obtaining sufficient foreign currencies to satisfy our foreign currency demands, we may not be able to pay dividends in foreign currencies to our The PRC government imposes controls on the convertibility of the RMB into foreign currencies and, in certain cases, the remittance of currency out of China. We receive substantially all of our revenues in RMB. Under our current corporate structure, our company in the Cayman Islands may rely on dividend payments from our PRC subsidiaries to fund any cash and financing requirements we may have. Under existing PRC foreign exchange regulations, payments of current account items, such as profit distributions and trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions, can be made in foreign currencies without prior approval from SAFE by complying with certain procedural requirements. Therefore, our PRC subsidiaries are able to pay dividends in foreign currencies to us without prior approval from SAFE, subject to the condition that the remittance of such dividends outside of the PRC complies with certain procedures under PRC foreign exchange regulation, such as the overseas investment registrations by our shareholders or the ultimate shareholders of our corporate shareholders who are PRC residents. But approval from or registration with appropriate government authorities is required where RMB is to be converted into foreign currency and remitted out of China to pay capital expenses such as the repayment of loans denominated in foreign currencies. For foreign investors, after reporting and being reviewed and approved by the appropriate government authorities, the foreign investors can transfer money through banks and other payment institutions, but the daily limit is \$50,000 and the amount of each remittance cannot exceed \$10,000. In addition, we can also distribute and transfer profits or dividends through our overseas third-party institutions in accordance with the law. The PRC government may also at its discretion restrict access in the future to foreign currencies for current account transactions. If the foreign exchange control system prevents us from obtaining sufficient foreign currencies to satisfy our foreign currency demands, we may not be able to pay dividends in foreign currencies to our shareholders.

The M&A Rules and certain other PRC regulations establish complex procedures for some acquisitions of Chinese companies by foreign investors, which could make it more difficult for us to pursue growth through acquisitions in China.

The Regulations on Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Companies by Foreign Investors, or the "M&A Rules," adopted by six PRC regulatory agencies in 2006 and amended in 2009, and recently adopted regulations and rules concerning mergers and acquisitions established additional procedures and requirements that could make merger and acquisition activities by foreign investors more time consuming and complex. For example, the M&A Rules require that the Ministry of Commerce be notified in advance of any change-of-control transaction in which a foreign investor takes control of a PRC domestic enterprise, if (i) any important industry is concerned, (ii) such transaction involves factors that have or may have impact on the national economic security, or (iii) such transaction will lead to a change in control of a domestic enterprise which holds a famous trademark or PRC time-honored brand. Mergers, acquisitions or contractual arrangements that allow one market player to take control of or to exert decisive impact on another market player must also be notified in advance to the Ministry of Commerce when the threshold under the Provisions on Thresholds for Prior Notification of Concentrations of Undertakings, or the Prior Notification Rules, issued by the State Council in August 2008 is triggered. In addition, the security review rules issued by the Ministry of Commerce that became effective in September 2011 specify that mergers and acquisitions by foreign investors that raise "national defense and security" concerns and mergers and acquisitions through which foreign investors may acquire de facto control over domestic enterprises that raise "national security" concerns are subject to strict review by the Ministry of Commerce, and the rules prohibit any activities attempting to bypass a security review, including by structuring the transaction through a proxy or contractual control arrangement. In the future, we may grow our business by acquiring complementary businesses. Complying with the requirements of the above-mentioned regulations and other relevant rules to complete such transactions could be time consuming, and any required approval processes, including obtaining approval from the Ministry of Commerce or its local counterparts may delay or inhibit our ability to complete such transactions. It is clear that our business would not be deemed to be in an industry that raises "national defense and security" or "national security" concerns. However, the Ministry of Commerce or other government agencies may publish explanations in the future determining that our business is in an industry subject to the security review, in which case our future acquisitions in the PRC, including those by way of entering into contractual control arrangements with target entities, may be closely scrutinized or prohibited. Our ability to expand our business or maintain or expand our market share through future acquisitions would as such be materially and adversely affected.

Risks Related to Ownership of Our Ordinary Shares

We are a Cayman Islands exempted company with limited liability. The rights of our shareholders may be different from the rights of shareholders governed by the laws of U.S. jurisdictions.

We are a Cayman Islands exempted company with limited liability. Our corporate affairs are governed by our First Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association and by the laws of the Cayman Islands. The rights of shareholders and the responsibilities of members of our board of directors (the “Board of Directors”) may be different from the rights of shareholders and responsibilities of directors in companies governed by the laws of U.S. jurisdictions. In the performance of its duties, the board of directors of a solvent Cayman Islands exempted company is required to consider the company’s interests, and the interests of its shareholders as a whole, which may differ from the interests of one or more of its individual shareholders. See “Item 16.G. Corporate Governance.”

We are a “foreign private issuer,” and our disclosure obligations differ from those of U.S. domestic reporting companies. As a result, we may not provide you the same information as U.S. domestic reporting companies or we may provide information at different times, which may make it more difficult for you to evaluate our performance and prospects.

We are a foreign private issuer and, as a result, we are not subject to the same requirements as U.S. domestic issuers. Under the Exchange Act, we are subject to reporting obligations that, to some extent, are more lenient and less frequent than those of U.S. domestic reporting companies. For example, we are not required to issue quarterly reports or proxy statements. We are not required to disclose detailed individual executive compensation information. Furthermore, our directors and executive officers are not required to report equity holdings under Section 16 of the Exchange Act and are not subject to the insider short-swing profit disclosure and recovery regime.

As a foreign private issuer, we are also exempt from the requirements of Regulation FD (Fair Disclosure) which, generally, are meant to ensure that select groups of investors are not privy to specific information about an issuer before other investors. However, we are still subject to the anti-fraud and anti-manipulation rules of the SEC, such as Rule 10b-5 under the Exchange Act. Since many of the disclosure obligations imposed on us as a foreign private issuer differ from those imposed on U.S. domestic reporting companies, you should not expect to receive the same information about us and at the same time as the information provided by U.S. domestic reporting companies.

The Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act, recent regulatory actions taken by the SEC and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, and proposed rule changes submitted by Nasdaq calling for additional and more stringent criteria to be applied to China-based public companies could add uncertainties to our capital raising activities and compliance costs.

Public companies with operations based in China have been the subject of intense scrutiny, criticism and negative publicity by investors, financial commentators and regulatory agencies, such as the SEC. Much of the scrutiny, criticism and negative publicity has centered on financial and accounting irregularities and mistakes, a lack of effective internal controls over financial accounting, inadequate corporate governance policies or a lack of adherence thereto and, in many cases, allegations of fraud.

On December 7, 2018, the SEC and the PCAOB issued a joint statement highlighting continued challenges faced by the U.S. regulators in their oversight of financial statement audits of U.S.-listed companies with significant operations in China. On April 21, 2020, the SEC Chairman and PCAOB Chairman, along with other senior SEC staff, released a joint statement highlighting the risks associated with investing in companies based in or have substantial operations in emerging markets including China, reiterating past SEC and PCAOB statements on matters including the difficulty associated with inspecting accounting firms and audit work papers in China and higher risks of fraud in emerging markets and the difficulty of bringing and enforcing SEC, Department of Justice and other U.S. regulatory actions, including in instances of fraud, in emerging markets generally.

On May 18, 2020, NASDAQ filed three proposals with the SEC to (i) apply minimum offering size requirement for companies primarily operating in a “Restrictive Market”, (ii) prohibit Restrictive Market companies from directly listing on NASDAQ Capital Market, and only permit them to list on NASDAQ Global Select or NASDAQ Global Market in connection with a direct listing, and (iii) apply additional and more stringent criteria to an applicant or listed company based on the qualifications of the company’s auditors.

[Table of Contents](#)

On May 20, 2020, the U.S. Senate passed the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act requiring a foreign company to certify it is not owned or controlled by a foreign government if the PCAOB is unable to audit specified reports because the company uses a foreign auditor not subject to PCAOB inspection. If the PCAOB is unable to inspect the company's auditors for three consecutive years, the issuer's securities are prohibited to trade on a national exchange. On December 2, 2020, the U.S. House of Representatives passed the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act. On December 18, 2020, the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act was signed into law.

On March 24, 2021, the SEC adopted interim final amendments to implement congressionally mandated submission and disclosure requirements of the Act. The interim final amendments will apply to registrants that the SEC identifies as having filed an annual report on Forms 10-K, 20-F, 40-F or N-CSR with an audit report issued by a registered public accounting firm that is located in a foreign jurisdiction and that the PCAOB has determined it is unable to inspect or investigate completely because of a position taken by an authority in that jurisdiction. The SEC will implement a process for identifying such a registrant and any such identified registrant will be required to submit documentation to the SEC establishing that it is not owned or controlled by a governmental entity in that foreign jurisdiction and will also require disclosure in the registrant's annual report regarding the audit arrangements of, and governmental influence on, such a registrant.

On December 2, 2021, the SEC issued amendments to finalize rules implementing the submission and disclosure requirements in the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act. The rules apply to registrants that the SEC identifies as having filed an annual report with an audit report issued by a registered public accounting firm that is located in a foreign jurisdiction and that PCAOB is unable to inspect or investigate completely because of a position taken by an authority in foreign jurisdictions.

On December 16, 2021, PCAOB announced the PCAOB Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act determinations (the "PCAOB determinations") relating to the PCAOB's inability to inspect or investigate completely registered public accounting firms headquartered in mainland China of the PRC or Hong Kong, a Special Administrative Region and dependency of the PRC, because of a position taken by one or more authorities in the PRC or Hong Kong.

On August 26, 2022, the PCAOB signed a SOP with the CSRC and the MOF of the PRC regarding cooperation in the oversight of PCAOB-registered public accounting firms in the PRC and Hong Kong. The SOP seeks to establish a method for the PCAOB to conduct inspections of PCAOB-registered public accounting firms in the PRC and Hong Kong. Under the agreement, (a) the PCAOB has sole discretion to select the firms, audit engagements and potential violations it inspects and investigates without consultation with, or input from, PRC authorities; (b) procedures are in place for PCAOB inspectors and investigators to view complete audit work papers with all information included and for the PCAOB to retain information as needed; (c) the PCAOB has direct access to interview and take testimony from all personnel associated with the audits the PCAOB inspects or investigates; and (d) the PCAOB shall have the unfettered ability to transfer information to the SEC in accordance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and the SEC can use the information for all regulatory purposes, including administrative or civil enforcement actions. The PCAOB is required to reassess its determinations as to whether it is able to carry out inspections and investigations completely and without obstruction by the end of 2022.

On December 15, 2022, the PCAOB determined that the PCAOB was able to secure complete access to inspect and investigate registered public accounting firms headquartered in mainland China and Hong Kong and voted to vacate its previous determinations. However, should PRC authorities obstruct or otherwise fail to facilitate the PCAOB's access in the future, the PCAOB will consider the need to issue a new determination.

In December 2022, Congress passed fiscal year 2023 Omnibus spending legislation, which contained provisions to accelerate the HFCAA timeline for implementation of trading prohibitions from three years to two years. As a result of the legislation, the SEC is required to prohibit an issuer's securities from trading on any U.S. stock exchanges if its auditor is not subject to PCAOB inspections or complete investigations for two consecutive years.

The recent regulatory developments have resulted in additional regulatory compliance costs and uncertainties to our future capital raise activities, business and our share price. In addition, any additional actions, proceedings or rules resulting from these efforts could create new uncertainties for our shareholders, and the market price of our shares could be adversely affected.

As a foreign private issuer, we are permitted to rely on exemptions from certain Nasdaq corporate governance standards applicable to U.S. issuers, including the requirement that a majority of an issuer's directors consist of independent directors. If we opt to rely on such exemptions in the future, such decision might afford less protection to holders of our Ordinary Shares.

Section 5605(b)(1) of the Nasdaq Listing Rules requires listed companies to have, among other things, a majority of its board members to be independent, and Section 5605(d) and 5605(e) require listed companies to have independent director oversight of executive compensation and nomination of directors. As a foreign private issuer, however, we are permitted to follow home country practice in lieu of the above requirements.

The corporate governance practice in our home country, the Cayman Islands, does not require a majority of our board to consist of independent directors or the implementation of a nominating and corporate governance committee. Since a majority of our Board of Directors would not consist of independent directors if we relied on the foreign private issuer exemption, fewer board members would be exercising independent judgment and the level of board oversight on the management of our company might decrease as a result. In addition, we could opt to follow Cayman Islands law instead of the Nasdaq requirements that mandate that we obtain shareholder approval for certain dilutive events, such as an issuance that will result in a change of control, certain transactions other than a public offering involving issuances of 20% or greater interests in the company and certain acquisitions of the shares or assets of another company.

If we are unable to implement and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting in the future, investors may lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports and the market price of our Ordinary Shares may decline.

As a public company, we are required to maintain internal control over financial reporting and to report any material weaknesses in such internal control. In addition, we are required to furnish a report by management on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Currently we have not established and maintained effective disclosure controls and procedures. In addition, there are material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting. Among other things, we did not have sufficient personnel with appropriate levels of accounting knowledge and experience to address complex U.S. GAAP accounting issues and to prepare and review financial statements and related disclosures under U.S. GAAP. Specifically, our control did not operate effectively to ensure the appropriate and timely analysis of and accounting for unusual and non-routine transactions and certain financial statement accounts. We also have not established sufficient risk assessment in accordance with the requirement of COSO 2013 Framework. In addition, we have not established an internal control department and had a lack of adequate policies and procedures in internal audit function to ensure that our policies and procedures have been carried out as planned. As a result, our internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of September 30, 2023. We are in the process of designing, implementing, and testing the internal control over financial reporting required to comply with this obligation, which process is time consuming, costly, and complicated. If we identify material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, if we are unable to comply with the requirements of Section 404 in a timely manner or assert that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, or if our independent registered public accounting firm is unable to express an opinion as to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting when required, investors may lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports and the market price of our Ordinary Shares could be negatively affected, and we could become subject to investigations by the stock exchange on which our securities are listed, the SEC, or other regulatory authorities, which could require additional financial and management resources.

The requirements of being a public company may strain our resources and divert management's attention.

As a public company, we are subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, the Dodd-Frank Act, the listing requirements of the securities exchange on which we list, and other applicable securities rules and regulations. Despite recent reforms made possible by the JOBS Act, compliance with these rules and regulations will nonetheless increase our legal and financial compliance costs, make some activities more difficult, time-consuming or costly and increase demand on our systems and resources. We must engage U.S. securities law counsel and U.S. auditors, and we have annual payments for listing on a stock exchange. In addition, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and rules and regulations implemented by the SEC and The Nasdaq Capital Market require significantly heightened corporate governance practices for public companies. The Exchange Act requires, among other things, that we file annual and current reports with respect to our business and operating results. In addition, as long as we are listed on The Nasdaq Capital Market, we are also required to file semi-annual financial statements. While it is impossible to determine the amounts of such expenses in advance, we expect that we will incur expenses of between \$500,000 and \$1 million per year. We do not expect to incur materially greater costs as a result of becoming a public company than those incurred by similarly sized foreign private issuers.

If we fail to comply with these rules and regulations, we could become the subject of a governmental enforcement action, investors may lose confidence in us and the market price of our Ordinary Shares could decline.

As a result of disclosure of information in this report and in filings required of a public company, our business and financial condition will become more visible, which we believe may result in threatened or actual litigation, including by competitors and other third parties. If such claims are successful, our business and operating results could be harmed, and even if the claims do not result in litigation or are resolved in our favor, these claims, and the time and resources necessary to resolve them, could divert the resources of our management and adversely affect our business, brand and reputation and results of operations.

We also expect that being a public company and these rules and regulations 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 of Directors, particularly to serve on our audit committee and compensation committee, and qualified executive officers.

The obligation to disclose information publicly may put us at a disadvantage to competitors that are private companies.

As a publicly listed company, we are required to file periodic reports with the SEC upon the occurrence of matters that are material to our company and shareholders. In some cases, we need to disclose material agreements or results of financial operations that we would not be required to disclose if we were a private company. Our competitors may have access to this information, which would otherwise be confidential. This may give them advantages in competing with our company. Similarly, as a U.S.-listed public company, we are governed by U.S. laws that our non-publicly traded competitors are not required to follow. To the extent compliance with U.S. laws increases our expenses or decreases our competitiveness against such companies, our public listing could affect our results of operations.

The market price of our Ordinary Shares may be volatile or may decline regardless of our operating performance.

Since our Ordinary Shares became listed on The Nasdaq Capital Market in February 2018, the trading price of our Ordinary Shares has fluctuated substantially. Between January 1, 2024 and the date of this report, our shares have closed between a low of \$0.195 and a high of \$1.42 per share, and the last reported trading price on January 22, 2025 was \$0.2622 per Ordinary Share. The trading prices of our Ordinary Shares may be volatile and could fluctuate widely due to factors beyond our control. This may happen because of broad market and industry factors, like the performance and fluctuation in the market prices or the underperformance or deteriorating financial results of other listed companies based in China. The securities of some of these companies have experienced significant volatility since their initial public offerings, including, in some cases, substantial price declines in the trading prices of their securities. The trading performances of other Chinese companies' securities after their offerings may affect the attitudes of investors toward Chinese companies listed in the United States, which consequently may impact the trading performance of our Ordinary Shares, regardless of our actual operating performance. In addition, any negative news or perceptions about inadequate corporate governance practices or fraudulent accounting, corporate structure or matters of other Chinese companies may also negatively affect the attitudes of investors towards Chinese companies in general, including us, regardless of whether we have conducted any inappropriate activities. The market price of our Ordinary Shares may fluctuate significantly in response to numerous factors, many of which are beyond our control, including:

- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our revenue and other operating results;
- the financial projections we may provide to the public, any changes in these projections or our failure to meet these projections;
- actions of securities analysts who initiate or maintain coverage of us, changes in financial estimates by any securities analysts who follow our company, or our failure to meet these estimates or the expectations of investors;
- announcements by us or our competitors of significant products or features, technical innovations, acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures, or capital commitments;
- price and volume fluctuations in the overall stock market, including as a result of trends in the economy as a whole;
- lawsuits threatened or filed against us; and
- other events or factors, including those resulting from war or incidents of terrorism, or responses to these events.

In addition, the stock markets have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have affected and continue to affect the market prices of equity securities of many companies. Stock prices of many companies have fluctuated in a manner unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. In the past, shareholders have filed securities class action litigation following periods of market volatility. If we were to become involved in securities litigation, it could subject us to substantial costs, divert resources and the attention of management from our business, and adversely affect our business.

Our shares may be delisted if we are unable to comply with Nasdaq continued listing requirements.

As a Nasdaq listed company, we are required to comply with Nasdaq continued listing requirements. On April 22, 2023, we received a letter from The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC. ("Nasdaq") stating that for 30 consecutive business days preceding the date of the Notice, the bid price of our ordinary shares had closed below the \$1.00 per share minimum required for continued listing under Listing Rule 5550(a)(2) (the "Minimum Bid Price Rule"). We were provided 180 calendar days, or until October 21, 2024, to regain compliance with the rule. On October 22, 2024, Nasdaq granted us an additional 180 calendar day period, or until April 21, 2025, to regain compliance with the Minimum Bid Price Rule. Nasdaq's determination to grant the second compliance period was based on the Company meeting the continued listing requirement for market value of publicly held shares and all other applicable requirements for initial listing on the Nasdaq Capital Market, with the exception of the bid price requirement, and the Company's written notice of its intention to cure the deficiency during the second compliance period by effecting a reverse stock split, if necessary.

To regain compliance, the bid price of the Company's ordinary shares must close at or above \$1.00 per share for a minimum of ten consecutive business days at any time during the second 180-day compliance period. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to regain compliance with the Minimum Bid Price Rule or maintain compliance with the other listing requirements necessary for the Company to maintain the listing of its ordinary shares on Nasdaq. If we fail to regain compliance or maintain compliance with other applicable listing requirements, Nasdaq may delist our ordinary shares.

We do not intend to pay dividends for the foreseeable future.

We currently intend to retain any future earnings to finance the operation and expansion of our business, and we do not expect to declare or pay any dividends in the foreseeable future. As a result, you may only receive a return on your investment in our Ordinary Shares if the market price of our Ordinary Shares increases.

Shares eligible for future sale may adversely affect the market price of our Ordinary Shares, as the future sale of a substantial amount of outstanding Ordinary Shares in the public marketplace could reduce the price of our Ordinary Shares.

The market price of our shares could decline as a result of sales of substantial amounts of our shares in the public market, or the perception that these sales could occur. In addition, these factors could make it more difficult for us to raise funds through future offerings of our Ordinary Shares.

Our shareholders may face difficulties in protecting their interests because we are a Cayman Islands exempted company.

Our corporate affairs are governed by our Third Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association, by the Companies Law (as revised) of the Cayman Islands and the common law of the Cayman Islands. The rights of our shareholders and the fiduciary responsibilities of our directors under the laws of the Cayman Islands are not as clearly defined as under statutes or judicial precedent in existence in jurisdictions in the United States. Therefore, you may have more difficulty protecting your interests than would shareholders of a corporation incorporated in a jurisdiction in the United States, due to the comparatively less formal nature of Cayman Islands law in this area.

While Cayman Islands law allows a dissenting shareholder to express the shareholder's view that a court sanctioned reorganization of a Cayman Islands company would not provide fair value for the shareholder's shares, Cayman Islands statutory law does not specifically provide for shareholder appraisal rights in connection with a merger or consolidation of a company. This may make it more difficult for you to assess the value of any consideration you may receive in a merger or consolidation or to require that the acquirer gives you additional consideration if you believe the consideration offered is insufficient. However, Cayman Islands statutory law provides a mechanism for a dissenting shareholder in a merger or consolidation to apply to the Grand Court for a determination of the fair value of the dissenter's shares if it is not possible for the company and the dissenter to agree on a fair price within the time limits prescribed.

Shareholders of Cayman Islands exempted companies (such as us) have no general rights under Cayman Islands law to inspect corporate records and accounts or to obtain copies of lists of shareholders. Our directors have discretion under our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association to determine whether or not, and under what conditions, our corporate records may be inspected by our shareholders but are not obliged to make them available to our shareholders. This may make it more difficult for you to obtain information needed to establish any facts necessary for a shareholder motion or to solicit proxies from other shareholders in connection with a proxy contest. Subject to limited exceptions, under Cayman Islands' law, a minority shareholder may not bring a derivative action against the board of directors. Class actions are not recognized in the Cayman Islands, but groups of shareholders with identical interests may bring representative proceedings, which are similar.

United States civil liabilities and certain judgments obtained against us by our shareholders may not be enforceable.

We are a Cayman Islands exempted company and most of our assets are located outside of the United States. In addition, the majority of our directors and officers are nationals and residents of countries other than the United States. A substantial portion of the assets of these persons is located outside of the United States. As a result, it may be difficult to effect service of process within the United States upon these persons. It may also be difficult to enforce in U.S. courts judgments obtained in U.S. courts based on the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws against us and our officers and directors who are not resident in the United States and the substantial majority of whose assets are located outside of the United States.

Further, it is unclear if original actions predicated on civil liabilities based solely upon U.S. federal securities laws are enforceable in courts outside the United States, including in the Cayman Islands. Courts of the Cayman Islands may not, in an original action in the Cayman Islands, recognize or enforce judgments of U.S. courts predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the securities laws of the United States or any state of the United States on the grounds that such provisions are penal in nature. Although there is no statutory enforcement in the Cayman Islands of judgments obtained in the United States, courts of the Cayman Islands will recognize and enforce a foreign judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction if such judgment is final, for a liquidated sum, provided it is not in respect of taxes or a fine or penalty, is not inconsistent with a Cayman Islands' judgment in respect of the same matters, and was not obtained in a manner which is contrary to the public policy of the Cayman Islands. In addition, a Cayman Islands court may stay proceedings if concurrent proceedings are being brought elsewhere.

Our Board of Directors may decline to register transfers of Ordinary Shares in certain circumstances.

Our Board of Directors may, in its sole discretion, decline to register any transfer of any ordinary share which is not fully paid up or on which we have a lien. Our directors may also decline to register any transfer of any share unless (i) the instrument of transfer is lodged with us, accompanied by the certificate for the shares to which it relates and such other evidence as our Board of Directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer; (ii) the instrument of transfer is in respect of only one class of shares; (iii) the instrument of transfer is properly stamped, if required; (iv) in the case of a transfer to joint holders, the number of joint holders to whom the share is to be transferred does not exceed four; (v) the shares conceded are free of any lien in favor of us; or (vi) a fee of such maximum sum as Nasdaq may determine to be payable, or such lesser sum as our Board of Directors may from time to time require, is paid to us in respect thereof.

If our directors refuse to register a transfer they shall, within one month after the date on which the instrument of transfer was lodged, send to each of the transferor and the transferee notice of such refusal. The registration of transfers may, on 14 days' notice being given by advertisement in such one or more newspapers or by electronic means, be suspended and the register closed at such times and for such periods as our Board of Directors may from time to time determine, provided, however, that the registration of transfers shall not be suspended nor the register closed for more than 30 days in any year.

Item 4. Information on the Company

A. History and Development of the Company

Fammi, Inc. (“FAMI”), is a Cayman Islands holding company incorporated on July 28, 2015. We conduct our operations in China principally through our foreign-owned PRC subsidiaries. FAMI’s registered office is at the office of Sertus Incorporations (Cayman) Limited, Sertus Chambers, Governors Square, Suite # 5-204, 23 Lime Tree Bay Avenue, P.O. Box 2547, Grand Cayman, KY1-1104, Cayman Islands. Its registered office’s telephone number is +1.345.745.5100. Fammi, Inc.’s agent in the U.S. is Shangzhi Zhang, with the address of 33202 Havers Drive, Cary, NC 27518.

FLS Mushroom, a major operating entity of our Company prior to its divestiture in September 2022, previously was under mushroom business sectors of Forasen Group, which is controlled by Ms. Yefang Zhang and Mr. Zhengyu Wang. Forasen Group (initially named as Lishui Forasen Green Industry Group) was established in April 2003. Forasen Group’s primary business areas used to include rubber trading, mushroom sales, biomass power generation, and marketing.

Mr. Wang and Ms. Zhang decided to spin off various business sectors from Forasen Group and to develop them separately. Since 2010, they began to spin off bamboo-based charcoal businesses by establishing several offshore and domestic companies and re-organizing related operating entities in China. In 2011, they established Tantech Holdings Ltd, which completed an IPO and listing on the Nasdaq Capital Market in March 2015. Since 2015, Ms. Zhang and Mr. Wang started to spin off the edible fungi business from Forasen Group by establishing several offshore companies and re-organizing related operating entities in China. In July 2015, FMI was established. After a series of transactions, Forest Food is indirectly controlled by FMI and no longer has any common relationship with Forasen Group. FMI also controls some other companies which develop our e-commerce business of edible fungi products and other agricultural products. In February 2018, FMI completed its initial public offering and its Ordinary Shares commenced trading on Nasdaq under the symbol “FAMI.”

Historical Timeline

- November 1994: Our Chairwoman and CEO Ms. Yefang Zhang and her husband Mr. Zhengyu Wang founded Lishui Jingning Huali Co., Ltd in China to start edible fungi business by selling dried edible fungi.
- May 2003: Forest Food was established in China.
- December 2006: We passed ISO 22000 certification.
- December 2008: We passed QS certification.
- August 2010: We passed BRC certification.
- March 2011: FLS Mushroom was established in China.
- July 2015: Fammi, Inc. was incorporated in the Cayman Islands.
- August 2015: Fammi International was incorporated in Hong Kong.
- December 2015: Nongyuan Network was established in China.
- December 2015: Suyuan Agriculture was established in China.
- May 2016: Fammi Enterprise was established in China.
- July 2016: Fammi Technology was established in China.
- December 2016: Fammi Liangpin Market (www.fammi.com/www.fammi88.com) began operating.

Table of Contents

- February 2018: FAMI completed its initial public offering and its Ordinary Shares commenced trading on Nasdaq under the symbol “FAMI.” We raised approximately \$6 million in net proceeds after deducting underwriting commissions and the offering expenses payable by us.
- May 2018: Fammi Food started operation in China.
- August 2018: Fammi Liangpin Market (www.fammi.com/www.fammi88.com) was restructured as two online stores: Fammi Jicai (www.fammi88.com) targeting centralized procurement and Fammi Liangpin Market (www.fammi.com) targeting direct retail for consumption. Liangpin Market and Fammi Jicai were closed in 2020 and 2023, respectively.
- November 2018: FAMI completed a \$7.5 million private placement (the “Private Placement”) with an institutional investor. The securities sold by the Company in the Private Placement consisted of (a) senior convertible notes with an aggregate principal amount of \$7,500,000 (the “Notes”) which are initially convertible into an aggregate of 1,198,084 of the Company’s Ordinary Shares at the rate of \$6.26 per share and (b) warrants to purchase an aggregate of 800,000 Ordinary Shares at an exercise price of \$6.53 per share (the “Investor Warrants”). We also issued warrants to purchase an aggregate of 119,808 Ordinary Shares for an exercise price of \$7.183 per share to the placement agent (the “Placement Agent Warrants,” and together with the Investor Warrants, the “Warrants”).
- December 2018: In connection with the Private Placement, FAMI filed a registration statement with the SEC on Form F-1 (Registration No. 333-228677), which was amended by Pre-Effective Amendment No. 1 to Form F-1 filed with the SEC on February 4, 2019 (as amended, the “F-1 Registration Statement”). The F-1 Registration Statement was declared effective by the SEC on February 12, 2019.
- March 2019: Lishui Fammi E-Commerce Co., Ltd (“Fammi E-Commerce”) was established under the laws of the PRC. Nongyuan Network and Suyuan Agriculture owns 98% and 2% of interests in Fammi E-Commerce, respectively.
- November 2019: In connection with the Private Placement, FAMI filed a post-effective registration statement with SEC Amendment No. 1 to the F-1 Registration Statement on Form F-3 (the “Post-Effective Amendment No. 1”). The Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 was declared effective by the SEC on December 3, 2019.
- December 2019: Xinyang Wang, as the new shareholder of Nongyuan Network, signed a series of VIE agreements (the “Xinyang Wang VIE Agreements”) with Nongyuan Network and Suyuan Agriculture.
- May 2020: To clarify the legal effect of the Original VIE Agreements (as defined below) and to sustain the effective control over Nongyuan Network by the Company, Nongyuan Network and Suyuan Agriculture signed a series of documents with the effective date of December 10, 2019.
- September 2020: At the 2020 annual shareholder meeting of the Company, the shareholders approved an ordinary resolution that the authorized share capital of the Company be increased from 20,000,000 ordinary shares of \$0.001 par value each to 200,000,000 ordinary shares of \$0.001 par value each.
- December 2020: We closed Fammi Liangpin Market, including the mobile application and the WeChat mini program.

- On March 22, 2021, Fammi entered into an underwriting agreement (the “Underwriting Agreement”) with Aegis Capital Corp. (the “Underwriter”), pursuant to which the Company agreed to sell to the Underwriter, in a firm commitment public offering (the “Offering”), 6,469,467 ordinary shares (the “Shares”) of the Company, par value \$0.001 per share, for a public offering price of \$1.15 per share. The Company received approximately \$6.6 million in net proceeds from the Offering after deducting the underwriting discount and estimated offering expenses payable by the Company. The Company also granted the Underwriter an option for a period of 25 days to purchase an additional 970,419 ordinary shares at a price of \$1.15 per ordinary share solely to cover over-allotments. On April 9, 2021 the over-allotment was exercised and the net proceeds the Company received is approximately \$1.0 million. Pursuant to the terms of the Underwriting Agreement, the Shares were offered pursuant to a registration statement on Form F-3 (File No. 333-254036) which was filed with the Securities Exchange Commission on March 9, 2021 and was declared effective on March 16, 2021. A final prospectus relating to and describing the terms of the offering has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 23, 2021.
- In April 2021, FAMI incorporated Fammi (Hangzhou) Ecology Agriculture Development Co., Ltd (“Fammi Ecology”) in China through its wholly-owned subsidiary Fammi International Limited.
- April 7, 2021, Fammi incorporated Zhejiang Fammi Biotechnology Co., Ltd (“Fammi Biotechnology”), through its former wholly-owned subsidiary Hangzhou Suyuan Agriculture Technology Co., Ltd.
- On April 28, 2021, Fammi entered into an underwriting agreement (the “Underwriting Agreement”) with Aegis Capital Corp. (the “Underwriter”), pursuant to which the Company agreed to sell to the Underwriter, in a firm commitment public offering (the “Offering”), 140,000,000 ordinary shares of the Company, par value \$0.001 per share, at a public offering price of \$0.30 per share. Under the terms of the Underwriting Agreement, the Company granted the Underwriter a 45-day option to purchase up to an additional 21,000,000 ordinary shares solely to cover over-allotments, if any. The over-allotment option was exercised in full at a price of \$0.30 per share on April 30, 2021. The Company received approximately \$43.9 million in net proceeds from the Offering (including the net proceeds from the exercise of the over-allotment option in full), after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by the Company. The Offering was conducted pursuant to the Company’s registration statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-255387) declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 28, 2021, an abbreviated registration statement on Form F-1 pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”) (File No. 333-255590) effective upon filing on April 28, 2021, and a prospectus dated April 28, 2021, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by the Company.
- In May 2021, Fammi Ecology incorporated Zhejiang Fammi Agricultural Supply Chain Co., Ltd (“Fammi Supply Chain”) in China.
- In July 2021, at the 2021 annual shareholder meeting of the Company, the shareholders approved an ordinary resolution that the authorized share capital of the Company be increased from 20,000,000 ordinary shares of \$0.001 par value each to 600,000,000 ordinary shares of \$0.001 par value each.
- In July 22, 2021, shareholders approved the 2021 Share Incentive Plan (the “2021 Plan”) and authorized the Company to reserve a total of 40,000,000 unissued ordinary shares (the “Shares”) for issuance under the 2021 Plan.
- On August 26, 2021, Suyuan Agriculture has changed its name to Zhejiang Fammi Agricultural Science and Technology Group Co., Ltd, and its capital was increased to RMB 50 million.
- Zhejiang Yitang Medical Service Co., Ltd was incorporated on September 7, 2021. Upon formation, Nongyuan Network and Fammi Ecology owned 95% and 5% of the equity interests in Yitang Medical Service, respectively. On April 20, 2023, Nongyuan Network transferred the 95% equity it held in Yitang Medical Service to Fammi Medical Health. After the transfer, Yitang Medical Service becomes one of our wholly owned subsidiaries.

- On September 13, 2021, Fammi entered into an underwriting agreement (the “Underwriting Agreement”) with Aegis Capital Corp. (the “Underwriter”), pursuant to which the Company agreed to sell to the Underwriter, in a firm commitment public offering (the “Offering”), 93,111,717 ordinary shares (the “Shares”) of the Company, par value \$0.001 per share, for a public offering price of \$0.22 per share, and 275,150,000 pre-funded warrants (the “Pre-funded Warrants”) to purchase 275,150,000 shares (the “Warrant Shares”), for a public offering price of \$0.2199 per Pre-funded Warrant to those purchasers whose purchase of ordinary shares in this offering would otherwise result in the purchaser, together with its affiliates and certain related parties, beneficially owning more than 4.99% (or, at the election of the holder, 9.99%) of our outstanding ordinary shares immediately following the consummation of this Offering. The Pre-funded Warrants have an exercise price of \$0.0001 per share. The Pre-funded Warrants were issued in registered form under a warrant agent agreement (the “Warrant Agent Agreement”) between the Company and TranShare Corporation as the warrant agent. The Company received approximately \$74.2 million in net proceeds from the Offering after deducting the underwriting discount and estimated offering expenses payable by the Company. Each warrant is exercisable for one ordinary share of the Company. During the year ended September 30, 2021, 275,150,000 warrants were exercised for 275,114,477 ordinary shares of the Company for a total proceed of \$19,050. Any securities offered and sold in the Offering (including the Warrant Shares) will be issued pursuant to the Company’s shelf registration statement on Form F-3 (File No.: 333-254036) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) on March 9, 2021 and declared effective on March 16, 2021 (the “Registration Statement”), as supplemented by the preliminary prospectus supplement dated September 13, 2021 relating to the Offering and filed with the SEC on September 13, 2021 and a final prospectus supplement dated September 13, 2021.
- Zhejiang Yiting Medical Technology Co., Ltd was incorporated on September 17, 2021.
- We incorporated Fammi (Hangzhou) Health Development Co., Ltd on September 17, 2021.
- We incorporated Zhejiang Fammi Medical Health Technology Co., Ltd on September 18, 2021.
- We incorporated Zhejiang Fammi Holdings Group Co., Ltd on September 18, 2021.
- On September 27, 2021, we acquired Jiangxi Xiangbo Agriculture and Forestry Development Co. Ltd (“Jiangxi Xiangbo”), from a third party, Ganzhou Tengguang Agriculture and Forestry Development Co., Ltd, for a total price of RMB 70 million (approximately \$10.9 million). The acquisition transaction was completed on October 27, 2021. Together with Jiangxi Xianbo, its 100% controlled subsidiary Yudu County Yada Forestry Co., Ltd became a part of us.
- On September 27, 2021, we signed a sale and purchase agreement to acquire 100% interest in an entity, Guoning Zhonghao (Ningbo) Trade Co., Ltd, from a third party, Ningbo Guoning Zhonghao Technology Co., Ltd, for a total price of RMB 5,000 (approximately \$776). The acquisition transaction was completed on December 1, 2021.
- On September 27, 2021, Fammi Agricultural and Hangzhou Dawo Software Co., Ltd, the only shareholders of Zhejiang Forest Food Co., Ltd (“Zhejiang Forest Food”), entered into a Share Transfer Agreement to transfer all of their equity in Zhejiang Forest to Lishui Zhongjun Technology Co., Ltd, an unrelated party, for a total price of RMB 18,200,000 (approximately \$2.82 million). The divestment was completed on October 1, 2021. We received the whole proceed of disposal on November 5, 2021. After this transfer, Zhejiang Forest has been divested from the Company.
- On November 5, 2021, we signed an Equity Transfer Framework Agreement to purchase 124,590,064 shares of Shanghai Jiaoda Onlly Co., Ltd (“Jiaoda Onlly”), a Shanghai Stock Exchange listed company under the ticker 600530.SH, from former shareholders of Jiaoda Onlly for approximately RMB 509 million (approximately US\$71.6 million).
- Lishui Yilong Enterprise Management Co., Ltd, a subsidiary of Nongyuan Network, was incorporated on January 10, 2022. It was deregistered in April 2023.

[Table of Contents](#)

- Lishui Yifeng Medical Health Technology Co., Ltd, a subsidiary of Nongyuan Network, was incorporated on January 10, 2022. It was deregistered in April 2023.
- Lishui Yifeng Yilong Medical Technology Development Partnership (Limited Partnership) was formed on January 19, 2022. It was owned 80% by Yilong Enterprise and 20% by Yifeng Medical Health, respectively. This partnership was deregistered in April 2023.
- Lishui Yitang Shangke Medical and Health Technology Partnership (Limited Partnership) was formed on January 19, 2022. It was owned 80% by Yilong Enterprise and 20% by Yifeng Medical Health, respectively. This partnership was deregistered in April 2023.
- On January 27, 2022, Yitang entered into an agreement to assign its obligations and rights under the Equity Transfer Framework Agreement with respect to Jiaoda Only to Shanghai Shijie Decoration Design Engineering Co., Ltd and Shanghai Yunjian Industrial Development Co., Ltd, two unrelated parties.
- On February 15, 2022, we issued 10,000,000 Shares under the 2021 Plan to certain employees.
- On February 15, 2022, we cancelled the reserved but unissued 30,000,000 Shares under the 2021 Plan and released the reservation of such Shares.
- On February 25, 2022, we entered into a securities purchase agreement with certain investors in a private placement transaction, pursuant to which Fammi agreed to sell to the investors an aggregate of 30,000,000 ordinary shares at USD\$0.20 per share for USD\$6,000,000. On February 28, 2022, Fammi closed the Transaction. There were 597,780,383 ordinary shares outstanding after the issuance of the shares purchased.
- We incorporated Zhejiang Fammi Ecological Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd on May 27, 2022.
- On May 31, 2022, Fammi effected a share consolidation of its authorized shares including issued and unissued ordinary shares at the ratio of one-for-twenty-five. As a result of the share consolidation, the Company's 600,000,000 authorized shares of a single class, par value of US\$0.001 each, were consolidated into 24,000,000 shares, par value of US\$0.025 each.
- We formed a wholly-owned subsidiary in Canada, Fammi Canada Inc. on July 13, 2022. Fammi Canada is engaged in the production and sales of agricultural products, such as mushroom, as well as agricultural trade business in Canada and other international markets. Fammi Canada was deregistered on December 31, 2024.
- We incorporated Zhejiang Suyuan Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd on July 25, 2022.

- On September 26, 2022, the Company entered into a securities purchase agreement with Streeterville Capital, LLC, pursuant to which the Company issued to Streeterville, in an unregistered private transaction, an unsecured promissory note on September 26, 2022 in the original principal amount of \$6,440,000.00 (the “Note”), convertible into ordinary shares, \$0.025 par value, of the Company (the “Ordinary Shares”), for \$6,000,000.00 in gross proceeds. On November 13, 2023, Fammi and Streeterville entered an Amendment to the Convertible Promissory Note, which, among other things, extended the term of the Note from twelve months to twenty four months from the Purchase Price Date, or until September 28, 2024. On January 12, 2024, the Company and Streeterville entered into a Forbearance Agreement under which Streeterville agreed to withdraw the December Redemption Notice and not to seek to enforce any remedies under the Note with respect to the December Redemption Notice. In exchange for the forbearance, the Company agreed to pay to Streeterville a forbearance fee equal to ten percent (10%) of the outstanding balance of the Note.
- On September 30, 2022, Zhejiang Fammi Agricultural Science and Technology Group Co., Ltd, the then-shareholder of FLS Mushroom, entered into a Share Transfer Agreement and Supplementary Agreement to transfer all of the equity in FLS Mushroom to Zhejiang Jingcai Industrial Co., Ltd, an unrelated party, for RMB 24.1 million. The divestiture of FLS Mushroom was completed following the closing of the transaction.
- In November 2022, Zhejiang Fammi Agricultural Science and Technology Group Co., Ltd formed a new subsidiary, Ningbo Fammi Baitong Trading Co., Ltd (“Fammi Ningbo”). Fammi Ningbo is engaged in the production and sales of agricultural products, such as mushroom, as well as agricultural trade business.
- In March 2023, at the annual meeting of the Company, the shareholders approved an ordinary resolution that the authorized share capital of the Company be increased from (i) US\$600,000, divided into 24,000,000 ordinary shares of US\$0.025 par value each, to (ii) US\$2,500,000, divided into 100,000,000 ordinary shares of US\$0.025 par value each, by the creation of additional 76,000,000 ordinary shares of US\$0.025 par value each.
- In April 2023, we established a new subsidiary, FARMMI USA INC. in Newark, California (“Fammi USA”). The Company plans to use Fammi USA as a platform to sell its high-quality agricultural products to the North America market and to sell high-quality food products from North America to Asia.
- On July 12, 2023, we entered into a securities purchase agreement with certain non-U.S. purchasers in reliance on Regulation S, pursuant to which we issued and sold an aggregate of 21,052,632 ordinary shares, par value \$0.025 per share of the Company, at a price of \$0.38 per share for aggregate gross proceeds of US\$8,000,000.00.
- On September 21, 2023, at an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders (EGM), the Company’s shareholders approved a proposal to effect a share consolidation of the Company’s authorized shares including issued and unissued ordinary shares at the ratio of one-for-eight (the “Share Consolidation”). As a result of the Share Consolidation, the Company’s 100,000,000 authorized shares of a single class each with a par value of US\$0.025, including all issued shares and unissued shares, were consolidated into 12,500,000 shares each with a par value of US\$0.20.
- On September 21, 2023, at an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders, the Company’s shareholders approved an ordinary resolution that, immediately following the Share Consolidation, the authorized share capital of the Company be increased from (i) US\$2,500,000 divided into 12,500,000 ordinary shares of US\$0.20 nominal or par value each, to (ii) US\$100,000,000 divided into 500,000,000 ordinary shares of US\$0.20 nominal or par value each, by the creation of an additional 487,500,000 ordinary shares of US\$0.20 nominal or par value each.
- On January 31, 2024, Zhejiang Suyuan Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd (“Suyuan”), a wholly owned subsidiary, entered into a share transfer agreement with Lishui Chida Logistics Co., Ltd, an unrelated third party. Pursuant to the agreement, Suyuan sold 100% of the equity of its wholly owned subsidiary, Zhejiang Fammi Holdings Group Co., Ltd (“Fammi Holding”), to the buyer for RMB 43.1 million (approximately \$6.0 million). The sale of Fammi Holding was to reduce the costs associated with maintaining Fammi Holding and its wholly owned subsidiary, Zhejiang Fammi Agricultural Science and Technology Group Co., Ltd (“Fammi Agriculture”). After the share transfer, Fammi Agriculture’s contractual arrangements with Nongyuan Network has been transferred to the buyer.
- On July 30, 2024, the Company entered into a note purchase agreement (the “Purchase Agreement”) with Atlas Sciences, LLC, a Utah limited liability company (the “Atlas”), pursuant to which the Company issued to Atlas an unsecured promissory note dated July 30, 2024 in the original principal amount of \$5,355,000.00 (the “Atlas Note”) for \$5,000,000.00 in gross proceeds. The Company used all of the proceeds from the Atlas Note to repay its indebtedness owed to Streeterville Capital, LLC under the Convertible Promissory Note it issued on September 26, 2022.
- On August 22, 2024, the Company and certain institutional investors entered into a securities purchase agreement, pursuant to which the Company agreed to sell to such Purchasers an aggregate of 3,433,167 ordinary shares, par value \$0.20 per share, in a registered direct offering and Series A warrants to purchase up to 3,433,167 Ordinary Shares in a concurrent private placement for gross proceeds of approximately \$1.03 million before deducting the placement agent’s fees and other estimated offering expenses.
- On September 18, 2024, Fammi International Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company (“Fammi International”), entered into a share transfer agreement with Lishui Juanju Trading Co., Ltd, an unrelated third party. Pursuant to the agreement, Fammi International sold 100% of the equity of its wholly owned subsidiary, Fammi (Hangzhou) Ecology Agriculture Development Co., Ltd, to the buyer for RMB 12,000 (approximately \$1,700.00). Prior to the entry into the agreement, Fammi Ecology’s 5% equity interest in Zhejiang Yitang Medical Service Co., Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, had been transferred to Fammi (Hangzhou) Health Development Co., Ltd, a subsidiary.
- On September 23, 2024, Fammi International entered into a share transfer agreement with Juanju, pursuant to which Fammi International sold 100% of the equity of its wholly owned subsidiary, Lishui Fammi Technology Co., Ltd, to the buyer for RMB 620,000 (approximately \$88,070). Prior to the entry into the agreement, Fammi Technology’s 50% equity interest in Zhejiang Fammi Ecological Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, had been transferred to Fammi (Hangzhou) Enterprise Management Co., Ltd, a subsidiary.
- In July 2024, Fammi USA Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, formed SuppChains Group Inc., a California corporation (“SuppChains”). Upon formation, Fammi USA owns directly 75% of the outstanding shares of SuppChains, with the remaining 25% owned by Ttone Trucking Inc, a California company owned by Hui Xu, an unrelated third party.
- In October 2024, SuppChains formed a wholly-owned subsidiary, SuppChains Transport Inc (“SuppChains Transport”), a California corporation. SuppChains and SuppChains Transport mainly conduct warehousing and logistics services business in the U.S.
- On November 4, 2024, the Company formed a wholly owned subsidiary, Zhejiang Fammi Biotechnology Co., Ltd (“Fammi”), with the Company’s wholly-owned subsidiaries, Zhejiang Suyuan Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd and Lishui Fammi E-Commerce Co. Ltd, owning 95% and 5%, respectively, of the equity of Fammi. Fammi is focused on agricultural product export trading business for edible fungi and other agricultural products.

B. Business Overview

General

We are a supplier of agricultural products. Our business has historically been focused on the processing and/or sales of a variety of mushrooms, edible fungi and other agricultural products. In the recent years, in response to the market demand, our product sales have been more evenly divided among Shiitake mushrooms, Mu Er mushrooms, and bulk agricultural commodity trading such as cotton and corn bulk trading.

Our founders Ms. Yefang Zhang and Mr. Zhengyu Wang started their edible fungi business in November 1994 by establishing Lishui Jingning Huali Co., Ltd. They established our first Fammi/Forasen entity, Forest Food, in May 2003. We established Fammi Food, a new subsidiary under Fammi Agricultural, in December 2017 and it started the operation in May 2018. Forest Food and Fammi Food focus on export sales and domestic sales of small packages of our edible fungi, while FLS Mushroom, which was founded in March 2011, focused on the Chinese domestic market for big packages. Our business office is located in Binjiang district of Hangzhou city in Zhejiang. We have two processing factories in Lishui. Our raw materials are directly or indirectly provided by family farms from various counties of Lishui in Zhejiang along with other provinces in China.

We are headquartered in the edible fungi rich southwest Zhejiang Province, in the city of Lishui. Zhejiang province, located in southeastern coastal China, is China's eighth largest province in population in 2021 according to the seventh census in China, with 65.4 million residents. As the first province in China without any counties in the poverty-county list of the central government, Zhejiang has become one of the wealthiest and most developed provinces in China. Its province-wide GDP of approximately RMB 8.25 trillion in 2023 placed it as the fourth highest in China in aggregate amount and fifth per capita.

Lishui is a prefecture-level city located in southwest Zhejiang province. Approximately 2.52 million residents live in the city, and city-wide GDP is approximately RMB 196 billion in 2023. Lishui's primary industries include food processing, wood and bamboo production, ore smelting, textile, clothes making, construction materials, pharmaceuticals and electronic machinery. Lishui has cultivated edible fungi for almost 1,000 years. It is one of the major production areas of edible fungi in the southeastern China. Lishui produces approximately 0.6 million tons of edible fungi every year, contributing to 50% volume of Zhejiang Province. Lishui also has rich species of edible fungi, among which there are over 30 species of commercially cultivated mushroom.



[Table of Contents](#)

We sell most of our products to domestic distributors in China, which then sell in China and internationally. For the year ended September 30, 2024, we sold approximately 98.66% of our products in China and 1.34% outside mainland China, including in the U.S., Japan, Canada, and other countries or regions. Prior to January 15, 2023, we also had sold our products online through our own e-commerce platforms, Fammi Jicai (www.fammi88.com) and Fammi Liangpin Market (mobile application and mini program on WeChat). All of our online platforms were closed as of January 15, 2023 because of the costs and expenses associated with their operations.

Our typical agreements with the distributors which sell the products in China, such as Yunmihui, provide that payment is due upon receipt of a value-added tax invoice, and the customer should make the payment by bank's acceptance bill or wire transfer. Delivery is set at our factory, and the customer is responsible for the cost of transportation. Products are deemed to be accepted upon receipt unless the customer rejects the delivery. Our cooperation with other distributors which sell products in China is similar, except the delivery is set at the distributor's warehouse. For new clients, we may require full payment before we deliver the products to them.

We supply mushroom products indirectly to foreign customers such as supermarkets through Chinese distributors. Our typical agreements with these Chinese distributors provide that payment is due upon receipt of a value-added tax invoice and a copy of bill of lading, and the Chinese distributor should make the payment by wire transfer. Our products are required to meet the exportation requirements. Delivery is set at a warehouse designated by the Chinese distributor, and we are responsible for the cost of transportation from our warehouse to the warehouse designated by the Chinese distributor. Products are deemed to be accepted upon receipt unless the foreign customers raise objections.

Product quality is always our main focus. We have established a food quality traceability system to trace and correct any possible quality issues in any step. We have also established a sound quality management system and have obtained the BRC international food certification issued by Intertek Certification Ltd to certify we meet the BRC Global Standard for Food Safety, and Food Safety Management System Certificate issued by China Quality Certification Centre to certify we meet the GB/T 27341-2009/GB 14881-2013 standard.

As of the date of this report, we hold over 100 registered trademarks related to "Fammi", "Fammi Liangpin", "Forasen" and "Puyangtang" in different applicable trademark categories in China.

Our Industry

Edible Fungi (Edible Mushroom)

Edible fungi, or edible mushroom, is our major product category. Edible fungi are edible fruit bodies of several species of macrofungi. Edible fungi have high nutritional value. It generally has a high protein content, usually around 30 to 45% by dry weight. Almost all edible fungi contain eight kinds of amino acids essential to human nutrition. Protein contained in 1 kg of dried mushrooms is equivalent to protein in 2 kg of lean meat, 3 kg of eggs or 12 kg of milk. Edible fungi also contain a variety of vitamins and trace elements, polysaccharides, and other physiologically active substances, to promote human metabolism and enhance physical fitness. Besides the nutritional value, edible fungi also have medicinal values including wound-healing, immunity-enhancement, and tumor-retarding effects.



Mushroom Dish Models Presented at Qingyuan Mushroom Museum, Lishui City, Zhejiang Province, China

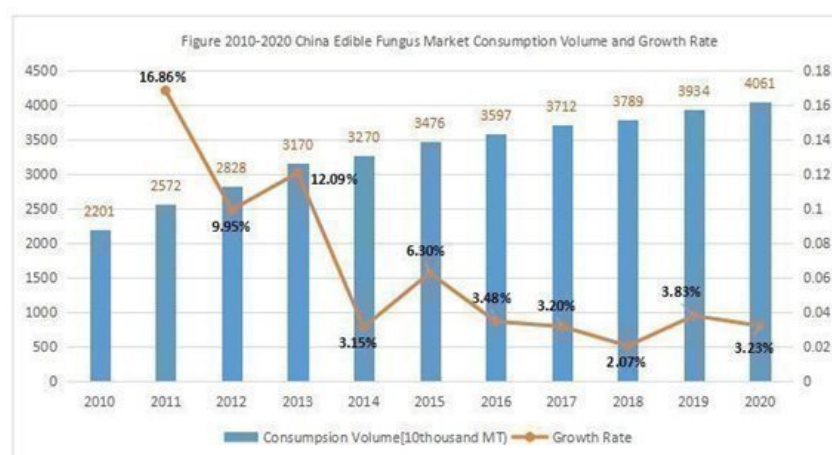
According to Expert Market Research, the global mushroom market reached USD 62.99 billion in 2023. The market is expected to grow at a CAGR of 8%, in the forecast period of 2024-2032, to reach a value of USD 100.31 billion by 2032.

Edible fungi were traditionally harvested wild and were difficult to domesticate and cultivate. Cultivation of edible mushroom species has grown rapidly in recent decades. Most mushrooms have been cultivated on various species of hardwood trees. The procedure was to cut down the natural logs in the fall (after leaf fall) and inoculate them with Shiitake spawn within 15 to 30 days after felling. One breakthrough for this cultivation was the utilization of synthetic logs instead of natural logs. Composed of sawdust and supplemented with millet and wheat bran, synthetic logs may produce three to four times as many mushrooms as natural logs in one-tenth of the time. Environmentally controlled houses allow for the manipulations of temperature, humidity, light, and the moisture content of the logs to produce the highest possible yields. The major advantages of producing mushroom on synthetic logs rather than natural ones are the consistent market supply through year-round production, increased yields, and decreased time required to complete a crop cycle. Most of the mushrooms we purchase are grown in this manner.

Most of the edible fungi produced by China is for domestic consumption. In 2020 , the export portion of edible fungi was only 1.61% of the annual production in China. Edible fungi, especially Shiitake mushroom and Mu Er have become important food source for the Chinese. In 2021, the total export amount of dried edible fungi in China was the largest among all the edible fungi, totaling \$1.29 billion, accounting for 45% of the total export edible fungi amount.

In general, the consumption volume of edible fungi in China is growing. From 2006 to 2020, the edible fungi consumed by China market increased from 14,140,000 metric tons (approximately 31 billion pounds) to 40,614,231 metric tons (approximately 89 billion pounds).

Figure 2006-2020 China Edible Fungus Market Consumption Volume and Growth Rate



Source: China Edible Fungus Association

The Belt and Road Initiative implemented by the Chinese government is expected to bring more opportunities to Chinese edible fungi industry. The Belt and Road Initiative is an initiative of jointly building the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road. Accelerating the building of the Belt and Road can help promote the economic prosperity of the countries along the Belt and Road and regional economic cooperation, strengthen exchanges and mutual learning between different civilizations, and promote world peace and development. It is a great undertaking that will benefit people around the world.

China Edible Fungi Association issued *The Cooperation Proposal of Edible Fungi Industry along "The Belt and Road" Countries* in April 2016. Countries along "the Belt and Road" all have a long tradition of consuming edible fungi. However, their planting technology has lagged behind and mainly focuses on Shuangbao mushroom and wild mushroom. With the Belt and Road Initiative, the edible fungi industry can be promoted, through strengthening communication, building new cooperation trend among the Belt and Road countries, and achieving the common development and prosperity.

E-commerce for Agricultural Products

E-commerce is the trading or facilitation of trading in products or services using computer networks, such as the Internet. There are different kinds of e-commerce business models: web portal model, online content provider, online retailer, online distributor, online market maker, online community provider and cloud application service provider. Our online sales operations make profits by selling products made by the manufacturers online.

Our e-commerce focuses on agricultural products. E-commerce of agricultural products is supported by Chinese policy. For example, on January 8, 2016, in the press conference of Guidance Opinion about Fusion Development of the Primary Industry, the Secondary Industry and the Service Industry by General Office of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, National Development and Reform Commission of China said China will develop modern "Internet+" agriculture and e-commerce for agricultural products.

Our Products



Currently we have the following major brands:

Our subsidiary Fammi Food is certified and authorized to use the brand of Lishui Shangeng. Lishui Shangeng is a regional public brand signifying high-quality agricultural products in Lishui and other cities in Zhejiang. To receive the certification, the products must demonstrate a proper ecological agricultural environment and meet the strict requirements of "Three Products and One Indication" (pollution-free agricultural products, green food, organic agricultural products and geographical indications of agricultural products) through third-party evaluation and certification.



Lishui Shangeng

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024, we mainly process and/or trading four categories of agricultural products: Shiitake mushrooms, Mu Er mushrooms, cotton, corn, other edible fungi, and other agricultural products.

Shiitake

The Shiitake (Xiang Gu in Chinese and *Lentinula edodes* in Latin) is a variety of mushroom that originated from Eastern Asia. Shiitake have many uses in the cuisines of East Asia. In Chinese cuisine, they are often sautéed in vegetarian dishes such as Buddha's Delight. In Japan, they are served in miso soup, used as the basis for a kind of vegetarian soup called dashi, and as an ingredient in many steamed and simmered dishes. As a potent immune-boosting mushroom, it has antitumor and antiviral properties and can potentially lower blood pressure and cholesterol if consumed regularly.

Divided by the growing season, there are four kinds of Shiitake: spring mushroom, summer mushroom, fall mushroom and winter mushroom. We focus on winter mushroom which has the best quality and taste. Depending on the species, our Shiitake products include different varieties such as floral mushroom and Jinqian ("money") mushroom. Depending on the shape, our Shiitake products include fungi in whole, Shiitake slices and Mu Er strings.



Example of Our Packaged Shiitake under "Fammi Liangpin"



Example of Our Packaged Shiitake under "Puyangtang"

Mu Er

Mu Er (also known as *auricularia heimuer* or black ear fungus) is a variety of mushroom that is dark brown to black and native to Asia and some Pacific islands with humid climates. It is usually sold in dried form and needs to be soaked in water before use. It has little real flavor of its own and has slippery but slightly springy and crunchy texture. It is commonly found in "Hot and Sour Soup", and also widely used in stir-fried dishes. Mu Er has potential medicinal properties. For example, it is believed that it can help with health issues by benefiting the lungs, stomach and liver if consumed regularly.

Table of Contents

Depending on the growing area, our Mu Er products include varieties from Zhejiang Mu Er and Northeastern Mu Er. Depending on the shape, our Mu Er products include Mu Er in whole and Mu Er strings. According to some clients' requirements, we also provide washed Mu Er which is cleaner than normal Mu Er products after we soak dried Mu Er in water to make it flat and remove the hidden impurities.



Example of Our Packaged Mu Er under "Farmmi Liangpin"



Example of Our Packaged Mu Er under "Puyangtang"

Other edible fungi

Based on the clients' needs and the supply, we also process and sell other edible fungi from time to time, such as bamboo fungi (Zhu Sun in Chinese), agrocybe aegerila (Cha Shu Gu in Chinese), pleurotus eryngii (Xin Bao Gu in Chinese), grifola frondosa (Hui Shu Hua in Chinese), coprinus comatus (Ji Tui Gu in Chinese), and hericium erinaceus (Hou Tou Gu in Chinese).



Example of Our Packaged Hou Tou Gu under "Farmmi Liangpin"



Example of Our Packaged Cha Shu Gu under "Puyangtang"

Other agricultural products

Historically, we had sold tea and other agricultural products through our online stores and e-commerce channels. The online sales platforms had helped diversify our product categories and expand our product sales. In June 2021, we started our bulk agricultural commodity trading business through Zhejiang Fammi Agricultural Supply Chain Co., Ltd and Zhejiang Fammi Agricultural Science and Technology Group Co., Ltd.



For agricultural product trading business, we use our well-developed channels to purchase certain agricultural commodities from upstream third-party suppliers and then sell them directly to third-party customers. Our bulk product trading volumes are typically adjusted depending on the seasonality of agricultural products and market demand. Corn and cotton have accounted for a large percentage of our bulk commodity trading operations. We expect to make product and volume adjustments as needed in our agricultural commodity trading operations in response to customer demand and market condition.

Raw Materials and Suppliers

As a supplier of edible fungi products, we deal with raw materials which primarily include Shiitake mushrooms, Mu Er, and other bulk dried edible fungi. We typically enter into a standard form of agreements with our suppliers, including major suppliers and family farms, which set forth the terms and conditions of the transactions, subject to specific quantity and price terms to be set forth in subsequent purchase orders. The purchase agreements provide that we and the suppliers are independent parties. These companies and family farms supply dried edible fungi materials to us based on our purchase orders. We then further process the edible fungi.

JLT and QNMI are two supplier companies, both near Lishui City where our processing facilities are located. They are co-operatives representing family farms which grow and roughly process edible fungi. JLT and QNMI themselves do not have any facility and do not process any fungi. JLT and QNMI are established by the local family farms as wholesale agents. Such arrangements allow these family farms to better share resources such as procurement information and enjoy the advantage of scale.

[Table of Contents](#)

The family farms supplying raw materials to us, through JLT/QNMI or directly, are responsible for growing, harvesting, dehydrating, roughly sorting and selecting edible fungi. They dehydrate the fungi until the desired moisture content is reached so fungi can be stored for a long time. They then sort the dried fungi roughly so that most of the fungi supplied to us fall within the size range required by us. The family farms also select the dried fungi to get rid of obvious impurities such as dirt.

Most of our family farm suppliers conduct their initial and rough sorting manually. Some family farms may use machines to conduct advanced sorting so the percentage of the dried fungi within the size range required by us is higher. We pay higher purchase prices to these family farms because they can save us time on initial sorting. In addition, while most of our raw materials are fungi in whole, if our clients need Shiitake slice products, we will purchase dried Shiitake slices to process at our own facilities. If our clients need Mu Er string products, we will use our own equipment to cut the dried whole Mu Er into strings.

After we receive the raw materials, we are responsible for further sorting to get the fungi in specific size range and further selecting to get rid of more impurities. For Shiitake, we also further dehydrate it to ensure the uniform level of dryness of our products. For Mu Er, we conduct additional procedures such as burning hair to increase the quality of the fungi products. We then package and sell the dried edible fungi products. For more details about our procession, please see “Our Processing Workflow of Shiitake” and “Our Processing Workflow of Mu Er” later in this section.

According to the purchase agreements, the suppliers accept the guidance of both the local governmental agencies and the technical organization regarding mushroom industry, and produce mushrooms in compliance of the standardized specifications. The suppliers record the whole production process in accordance with the traceability requirements. The products provided by the suppliers should comply with the relevant quality standards and our requirements for the species and the specifications. During the term of the purchase agreements, we are entitled to examine the farms, conduct sampling inspections of the products, and require the suppliers to correct any problems at any time.

Most of our edible fungi sales are made through customers’ pre-orders. After we receive a customer order, our procurement personnel communicate with the suppliers we have selected and place the purchases of the dried fungi at suppliers’ sites. The raw materials are shipped to our factory which then processes them. Most of the time these suppliers can provide enough raw materials for us to fill our clients’ orders. We also keep stock of raw materials from time to time before we receive orders to meet new clients’ demand. For large orders, if our contracting suppliers are not able to provide enough raw materials, we may purchase additional raw materials from local farmer markets.

[Table of Contents](#)

Previously, we purchased all raw materials directly from various family farms. In March 2016, some of the family farms we cooperated with established JLT and QNMI as co-operatives to represent local family farms. On April 1, 2016, we entered into a three-year framework purchase agreement with each of JLT and QNMI. The framework purchase agreements were renewed for another three years in April 2022 upon expiration. Since April 2016, we switched to JLT and QNMI for the majority of our purchases from individual family farms. Therefore, since the year ended September 30, 2016, JLT and QNMI, have been our major suppliers related edible fungi. For the years ended September 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022, JLT and QNMI contributed 23.8% and 22.3%, 13.5% and 7.9%, and 20.9% and 9.3%, respectively, of our edible fungi raw material supplies, respectively. The allocation of our total purchases vary from time to time between these two major suppliers depend upon the specific needs of our clients at certain point of time. JLT is located in Jingning County and QNMI is located in Qingyuan County. These two counties are famous for growing different kinds of edible fungi due to their unique geographic characteristics. As such, we order different types of mushrooms from these two companies. For instance, when we need flower Shiitake, we order it from JLT since Jingning County is famous for growing flower Shiitake. When we need Dengwai Shiitake, we order it from QNMI since Qingyuan County is famous for growing Dengwai Shiitake. Therefore, their respective supplies to us vary from time to time. As the quantity of different kinds of edible fungi ordered by our clients vary, the quantitative allocation of supplies among JLT, QNMI and other family farms changes.

In addition, we cooperate with a number of family farms which may provide dried edible fungi directly to us. We have a few employees who provide technology support to the family farms. These family farms are located in Zhejiang Province, Henan Province, Hubei Province, Jiangxi Province, Fujian Province and Jilin Province.

Shiitake

Among the family farms that we cooperate with, 5 are located in Qingyuan County, Lishui, Zhejiang Province. One of our major suppliers, QNMI, is located in Qingyuan County. We have also set up a branch in Qingyuan to have a closer access to the raw materials. Qingyuan is the birthplace of artificial cultivation of Shiitake dating back to about 1,000 years ago. The county of Qingyuan is located in a warm monsoon climate which is considered ideal for the cultivation of Shiitake. The county was officially named by Chinese Government as “The Town of Lentinula Mushroom in China” in 1994. Qingyuan Shiitake is a China national recognized “protected geographical indication product”. A geographical indication product is a product named by the geographical location because of its premium quality and unique production location. The value of the public brand “Qingyuan Lentinula Mushroom” was estimated as RMB 4.926 billion (approximately \$0.77 billion) in 2022. The brand was the No. 1 public brand in edible fungi category in China for eight years in a row.

In accordance with our clients’ needs, we also purchase Shiitake from other areas in China because different areas cultivate different kinds and sizes of Shiitake.

Mu Er

We mainly purchase and process our Mu Er from Longquan County, Lishui, Zhejiang Province. Longquan has over 1,800 years of history of cultivation of Mu Er. Longquan was awarded as “The Hometown of Mu Er in China” by China Edible Fungi Association in 2010. Longquan Mu Er usually grows from October to May.

Table of Contents

In accordance with our clients' needs, we also purchase and process Mu Er from Northeastern China. Mu Er from Northeastern China is famous for its premium quality. Northeastern Mu Er usually grows from July to November.



Facilities of supplier of our Shiitake mushrooms



Facilities of supplier of our Mu Er

Examination of Family Farms

We use the following checklist to examine the family farms before we sign the purchase agreements with them:

1. Basic condition:
 - a. location
 - b. equipment on site
 - c. marks on site

Table of Contents

2. Cultivation management:
 - a. How many varieties are cultivated and how big production volume is (at least 10 acres or 100,000 artificial logs)
 - b. How good equipment are, including ventilating equipment and watering equipment
 - c. How well management standards are enforced
3. Cultivation environment:
 - a. Contamination situation of the farm and the neighboring environment
 - b. Water source
 - c. If cultivation tent is provided
4. Harvest condition:
 - a. Space and sanitary conditions
 - b. Whether or not harvested fungi are processed briefly before storage
5. Storage condition:
 - a. Whether or not there are enough storage room and/or freezer can be facilitated
6. Cultivation record:
 - a. How well farms keep track of the cultivation process

Our supplier farms are responsible for complying with legal requirements and our quality standards. First of all, they need to produce edible fungi in compliance of PRC law about food safety. Our purchase agreements with family farms also provide that the family farms shall accept the guidance of local governmental agencies of the industry and the technical organization and shall produce the products in compliance of the standardized specifications. Second, the family farms should record the whole production process according to the traceability requirements. The products provided by the family farms should comply with the relevant quality standards and our requirements for the species and the specifications. We have the right to examine the farms, conduct the sampling inspection, and require the suppliers to correct the problems.

In order to enter into the trading of agricultural products in bulk, the Company signed a framework agreement on agricultural products purchase and sales cooperation with Ningbo Caixiang Trading Co., Ltd on May 25, 2021. Ningbo Caixiang Trading Co., Ltd is located in Ningbo City, a port city, and is the gathering and distributing place of agriculture products in bulks in the Yangtze River (Chang Jiang) Delta region, with rich resources of agricultural products. The contract with Ningbo Caixiang Trading Co., Ltd expired in May 2022, and the two parties renewed the agricultural product supply agreement in May 2022, with a validity of 3 years. The agreement agreed that Ningbo Caixiang should provide the Company with agricultural products of no less than RMB 200 million yuan (including but not limited to cotton, corn, etc.) and pay part of the payment in advance to lock up the goods.

On April 1, 2020, the Company signed a framework cooperation agreement with Lishui Zhelin Trade Co., Ltd (“Zhelin Trade”), which is valid for 4 years. Zhelin Trade is located in the agricultural product distribution center in Liandu District - Southwest Zhejiang Agricultural Trade City, which has convenient logistics and timely agricultural product information. Therefore, the cooperation agreement stipulates that Zhelin Trade will process and deliver edible mushroom products on behalf of Zhelin Trade, and the Company is required to make advance payment to ensure the timeliness of goods supply and delivery.

Due to the increase of edible fungus business and preventing untimely supply of goods arising from natural disasters, the Company signed a cooperation agreement with Suizhou Huayu Ecological Agriculture Co., Ltd on August 1, 2022. Suizhou Huayu is located in Suizhou City, Hubei Province. Suizhou City is the main production area of edible fungi in central China. The cultivation of edible fungi in this area is mainly family farms and cooperatives. Advance payment is required to ensure supply. The timely and stable supply of goods and the quality of goods can be guaranteed by paying the suppliers in advance.

Many competitors of the Company and other large buyers go there to source their supplies. Family farms and co-operatives traditionally request advance payments to secure supplies. By making advance payments to these suppliers, the Company is also able to lock in a more favorable price for premium quality than would be available in the open market. Allowance for doubtful accounts of nil and \$3,176 was made for certain advances to suppliers as of September 30, 2024 and 2023.

The Framework Agreements only provide general guidelines. Actual prices are negotiated and agreed upon in individual purchase orders and are typically set at market prices based on the quality grade and quantities determined and agreed with the suppliers. Prices may vary based on market demand and crop condition etc. The Company can generally secure the premium quality raw material supplies at prices slightly higher than the typical market prices for average quality raw materials. The quality of supplies must meet standardized specifications of both the mushroom industry and standards set by the Company.

Dried Edible Fungi Production Process

The process of producing dried edible fungi products consists of the following steps, which we and/or our suppliers perform, as indicated:

1. Family Farms Plant and Harvest Edible Fungi

Family farms plant edible fungi based on our standards and harvest them.

2. Family Farms Process Edible Fungi Roughly

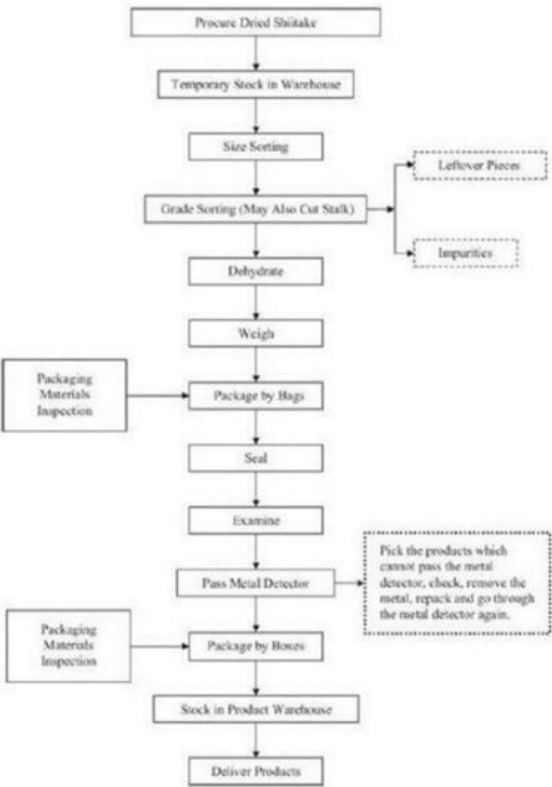
Family farms then dehydrate the edible fungi until the desired moisture content is reached. They then sort the dried fungi roughly to have most of the fungi fall within the size range required by us. The family farms also select the dried fungi to get rid of obvious impurities such as dirt. Some family farms may use machines to conduct advanced sorting to provide higher percentage of dried edible fungi within the size ranges required by us. In addition, if our clients need Shiitake slice products, we will purchase dried Shiitake slices and process them. If our clients need Mu Er string products, we will use our own equipment to cut the dried whole Mu Er into strings.

3. Our Company Further Processes the Dried Edible Fungi

After the dehydration process is completed, our supplier farms supply the dried edible fungi to us directly or through supplier companies (currently only JLT and QNMI) for processing. After we receive the raw materials, we are responsible for further sorting to get the fungi in specific size range and further selecting to get rid of more impurities. For Shiitake, we also further dehydrate it to ensure the uniform level of dryness of our products. For Mu Er, we conduct additional procedure such as burning hair to get the products with higher quality. We then package, sell and market the dried edible fungi products.

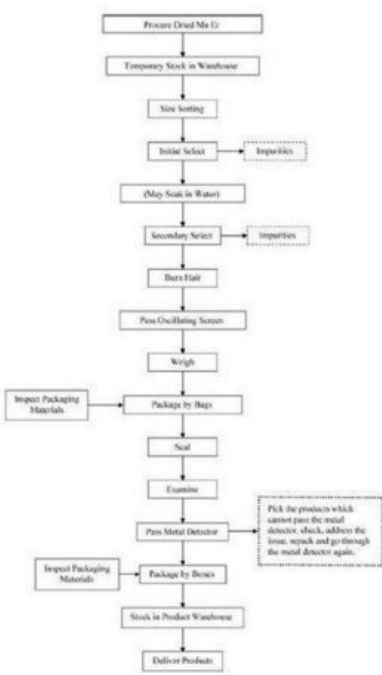
Our Processing Workflow of Shiitake

We develop and manufacture our Shiitake products using the following workflow:



Our Processing Workflow of Mu Er

We develop and manufacture our Mu Er products using the following workflow:



Seasonality

Prior to the divestiture transaction in September 2022, most of the sales of FLS Mushroom were made to China Forest. Sales increased from July to September because the client places significantly more orders with FLS Mushroom during this period. From December to January, there was usually a peak because people spend more on food including edible fungi to prepare for Chinese New Year celebrations. From February to March, the sales of FLS Mushroom typically decreased because of the conclusion of Chinese New Year holiday.

Fammi Food focuses on producing and selling small packages of dried edible fungi. The sales peak is from December to January, as customers spend more on food including edible fungi to prepare for the New Year holidays.

Our Quality Control

Quality control is an important aspect of our work and ensuring quality at every stage of the process has been a key driver in maintaining and developing brand value for the Company.

Quality Standards

We apply the following national standards to our following products:

Product Category	Standard	Issuance Agency	Issuance Date
Shiitake	GH/T 1013-2015	All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives	March 27, 2015
Mu Er	GB/T 6192-2008	General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China and Standardization Administration of the People's Republic of China	August 7, 2008
Other edible fungi	GB 7096-2014	National Health and Family Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China	December 24, 2014
Com	GB 1353-2018	State Administration for Market Regulation and National Standardization Administration of the People's Republic of China	July 13, 2018
Cotton	GB1103.1-2012	Standardization Administration of The People's Republic of China	November 21, 2012
	GB1103.2-2012	Standardization Administration of The People's Republic of China	November 21, 2012

Before we purchase dried edible fungi from companies and family farms, our experienced procurement managers examine the physical characters of the samples. After the initial examination, they bring back the samples to our own laboratory and third-party inspection agents perform sophisticated examinations.

Quality Control System

We are enforcing HACCP (the hazard analysis critical control point) plan for dried Shiitake and dried Mu Er. In addition, we are enforcing food safety manual, SSOP (sanitation standard operating procedure), GMP (good manufacturing practices), food defense plan, and a series of procedure documents.

[Table of Contents](#)

In addition, we utilize a food source tracking system. This system helps us obtain detailed information of every step in the process that our raw materials/products are delivered from the farms to the clients. Our staff performs on-site quality certification at every step.

Quality Certificates

Issuing Authority	Certificate	Recipient	Standard	Applicable to	Valid Period
Intertek Certification Ltd	BRC Certificate of Registration	Fammi Biotechnology	BRC Global Standard for Food Safety	Processing of dried cultivated edible fungi products by sorting, drying and packing in plastic bags	2023.9.13 to 2025.10.2
China Quality Certification Centre	HCCP system Certificate	Fammi Biotechnology	GB/T 27341-2009/GB 14881-2013	Processing of Dried Mushroom and Dried Black Fungus	2024.9.16 to 2027.9.27

Quality Control Over Family Farms

We apply quality control and examine all family farms before we sign purchase agreements with them. The purchase agreements also provide quality requirements to the family farms. See "Item 4. Information on the Company - B. Business Overview - Raw Materials and Suppliers - Examination of Family Farms."

Quality Control in Processing Factory

We have a selecting workshop and a packing workshop. The packing workshop is further divided into an internal packing area and a box packing area to avoid possible contamination.

The workers in the workshops are required to wear uniforms, masks, over sleeves, inner caps and outer hats.

The picking process of the edible fungi repeats twice to three times. For each time, the workers need to examine the whole fungi, identify and dispose of foreign matters such as leaves, fibers, hair and so on.

For Mu Er, we use additional process of burning mushroom filaments to refine the quality. After the workers finish the check and examination of the Mu Er on the conveyor belt, when it is falling to the oscillating screen, a fire device in front projects fire so the impurities which are hard to remove by hand such as mushroom filaments can be burned. In accordance with some clients' requirements, we also soak dried Mu Er in water to make it flat and remove the hidden impurities.

Quality Control Group

We have a quality control group. At different stage, we have different employees in the quality control group to conduct quality control.



Traceability System

We have established and used a traceability system since 2006 for our products of edible fungi.

First, we use mark cards to designate the vendors which provided the materials. The vendors include the raw materials suppliers such as third-party family farms, JLT and QNMI which represent local family farms, and the suppliers which provide supplementary materials such as package boxes, package bags, plastic trays, air bubble films, and desiccants.

The mark cards state the name of the materials, production lot number or production date, quantity, production location, warehouse receipt date and so on. With the mark cards, we are able to trace the materials to the specific vendors.

Second, we classify the status of the products as “to be inspected,” “qualified,” and “disqualified.” For each status, we use different marks and put the products at designated areas.

Third, each of the following departments keep track of the records of the products, client names, quantity, weight and lot numbers: sales department, production department, packaging department, procurement department, and quality inspection department. With the records, we are able to trace the products to the specific clients. If any client submits claims for any product quality issues, the quality control department will check the problematic procedure, and trace the production records according to the product name, lot number, packing slip and so on to find the responsible department and personnel.

Distribution Channels

We distribute our products mainly through distributors. We sell most of our products to domestic distributors in China, which then sell in China and internationally.

Most of our products are sold in mainland China. The chart below is a breakdown of total revenues by geographic market for the years ended September 2024, 2023, and 2022, respectively.

	For the years ended September 30,		
	2024	2023	2022
International Markets	1.3%	0.6%	1.8%
Domestic Markets	98.7%	99.4%	98.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

International Markets and Customers

The majority of our export items are dried Shiitake and dried Mu Er. They are sold to international markets through a related party, Forasen Group (until March 2018), and unaffiliated trading companies in China. Currently we export dried edible fungi including dried Shiitake and dried Mu Er. In the fiscal year 2024, approximately 93.88% of our export revenues are from Japan, the Middle East and Canada (including approximately 25.47% from the Middle East, 8.19% from the U.S., 17.08% from Japan, 37.87% from Canada, and 10.87% from Europe). The remaining approximately 6.12% of our export revenues comes from other countries.

[Table of Contents](#)

The following is a list of selected international customers, their respective nations, the distributors and the brands.

Country/Area	Customer	Brand
Japan	Maruhan Co., Ltd	OEM
Korea	H-MART Group	OEM
United States	Rhee Bros., Inc.	OEM
Canada	Loblaws Supermarkets	OEM
Europe (England and the Netherlands)	Processing manufacturers, supermarkets and restaurants	OEM
Middle East	Processing manufacturers, supermarkets and restaurants	OEM

A few examples of our OEM products are below:



Through domestic trading companies, we have supplied our products to Rhee Bros. Inc. for twenty years to support them in their sales of edible fungi products, primarily to Asian supermarkets in the United States.

Through domestic trading companies, we have supplied products to Loblaws supermarkets for nineteen years. By obtaining a BRC certification, which certifies we meet the leading food safety standard associated with UK retailing, we established systems to ensure we can provide edible fungi products that satisfy these high standards.

Our cooperation with Maruhan began fifteen years ago. Maruhan's wholesale offerings to supermarkets in Japan carry strict product quality and safety requirements, and we are pleased to continually satisfy their expectations.

Since the beginning of 2018, we have signed multiple sales contracts with Qingdao Gabsan Trading Co., Ltd, a Chinese trading company affiliated with H-MART Group, a supermarket chain which operates Korean supermarkets in the U.S., Canada, Europe and India.

We plan to continue increasing our export sales and develop more export customers. We intend to further investing our resources in promoting overseas market, including attending more export fairs and developing cross-border e-commerce.

Domestic Markets and Customers

Six categories of our products are mostly sold in China. Our domestic sales used to depend heavily on our major clients, Yunmihui contributed 55% of our total sales for the year ended September 30, 2024. Yunmihui and Hongren International contributed to 40.5% and 11.7% of our total sales for the year ended September 30, 2023, respectively. Yunmihui and Senjiayamei contributed to 31.2% and 15.6% of our total sales for the year ended September 30, 2022, respectively.

Our typical agreements with the distributors which sell the products in China, such as Yunmihui, provide that payment is due upon receipt of a value-added tax invoice, and the customer should make the payment by bank's acceptance bill or wire transfer. Our products are required to meet national requirements for agricultural products for the products involved. Delivery is set at our factory, and the customer is responsible for the cost of transportation. Products are deemed to be accepted upon receipt unless the customer rejects the delivery. The price and quantity of products are agreed upon at the time an individual sales contract is signed. Our cooperation with other distributors which sell products in China is similar.

We also sell our mushroom products to restaurants and cafeterias. In addition, we provide our mushroom products to local specialty stores from time to time, such as Lishui Department Store and Zhejiang Liujianyuan Local Specialty Store. Since August 2019, we began testing a few brick-and-mortar stores using our Fammii Baba brand in Hangzhou. In August 2019, we have also launched the Fammii Baba Yipinlv Organic Farm Project with a third party. The farm covers more than 18 acres and is located in Tongxiang City of Zhejiang Province. The farm focuses on enabling domestic and foreign consumers to better experience and enjoy high quality agricultural products. In addition to consumption, the farm will serve as a base for the popular immersive entertainment experience called "Agritainment" or farm-based tourism.

Methods of Competition and Competitive Position

Competitive Advantages

1. Sophisticated quality control system. Product quality is always our major focus. We enforce a series of quality standards for our edible fungi products, adopt sound quality control system and have been awarded various quality certificates. In addition, our workers must follow specific quality control procedures in the factories. In addition, our traceability system allows us to trace and correct any quality issues. See “Item 4. Information on the Company - B. Business Overview - Our Quality Control”.

To ensure the highest quality, we have implemented systems designed to subject us to stringent oversight of our production practices and quality control systems:

2006: ISO22000 food safety management system certification.

2010: BRC British Retail Consortium certification for food safety.

2010: Implementation of Health Standards Operational Procedures.

2012: Implementation of dry mushrooms and dry black fungi hazard analysis and critical control points (“HACCP”) plan.

2012: Implementation of food safety manual and food protection plan to reduce or eliminate food safety hazards, to prevent harm to public health, and to ensure the health of consumers.

2. Established supplier relationships. We have strong relationships with our significant suppliers to ensure access to relatively high-quality dried edible fungi. We have built long time and stable relationship with the family farms that we cooperate with. Our employees provide technological support to the family farms in need. Our procurement price is usually higher than the market price. Some of the family farms have cooperated with us for more than 10 years. They provide steady supply of raw materials to us.

3. Stable and experienced factory employees. Our founders started to conduct edible fungi business twenty years ago, and they have attracted many loyal employees. Among our current less than 80 factory workers, there are over 20 employees who have followed Ms. Zhang and Mr. Wang for over 10 years. They are great assets to us by being loyal to the company and possessing rich experience in the factory.

4. Favorable location. Lishui is an important mushroom resource base, giving our company access to an abundance of high quality, affordable raw materials. We purchase many of our Shiitake from Qingyuan of Lishui, a certified place of origin of Shiitake and most of our Mu Er from Longquan of Lishui, the town of Mu Er in China.

Competitive Disadvantages

1. Low barrier to entry. We believe the barrier to entry in our industry is relatively low. Although we believe we distinguish our company from competitors on the basis of quality, to the extent our customer base focuses heavily on price, many of our competitors can provide products at relatively low prices, affecting our profit margins as we seek to compete with them.

2. Lack of experience in E-commerce. We had previously devoted substantial resources to our decision to build, develop and reconstruct our online stores. Since then, we have closed all online stores due to unsuccessful operation. We do not have the experience required for scaled e-commerce operations. As a result, our product sales have primarily relied on traditional sales channels which may limit our growth and prospects.

Competitive Position

Mushroom cultivation in the Lishui area of China has a history going back 1,800 years, and the region is famous throughout China for producing some of the finest quality, best flavored mushrooms available. Our region is known as the “Hometown of Mushrooms in China” and the “Hometown of Mu Er in China.” Since 2005, our region has also held China’s Qingyuan Mushroom Festival, and Lishui has established a mushroom museum to introduce the long history of mushroom planting and mushroom eating in China. Therefore, it is not surprising that some of our biggest competitors are also in the Lishui area.

One of our key competitors is Zhejiang Jingning Nature Food Co. Ltd (“Jingning”), also in Lishui. Founded in 1987, Jingning has a facility in Lishui that covers approximately 18,000 square meters and fixed assets worth more than RMB 1 billion. Jingning’s products have been awarded for quality and technology, and its brand has been recognized as a “Famous Brand of Lishui”.

Another competitor is Zhejiang Tianhe Food Co., Ltd (“Tianhe”), which is also based in Lishui. Founded in 1979, Tianhe operates four facilities in Zhejiang for processing and packaging fresh and dried products, as well as a retail site in Shanghai. Tianhe offers a variety of specialty products, including in particular, fresh mushroom products. Tianhe’s operations include 9 acres of land, 16,000 square meters of production facilities and 4,000 square meters of refrigeration facilities.

Awards and Recognition

2010

Famous Trademark in Zhejiang Province (Forest)

2010 - 2011

Model Enterprise of Food Safety in Liandu Area, Lishui City, Zhejiang Province

2012

Zhejiang Exportation and Importation Enterprise of Quality and Integrity

2012 - 2013

Model Enterprise of Food Safety in Liandu Area, Lishui City, Zhejiang Province

2013

Famous Brand Products in Zhejiang (Forest Shiitake and Mu Er)

2016

2016 Famous Brand Products in Zhejiang (Forasen)

2016 Famous Brand Products in Lishui

2017

Healthy Products with Premium Quality in China’s Longevity Village (authorized to use “Longevity” mark for three years)

Listed Brand selected by China Edible Fungi Business Website and *Edible Fungi Market*

2019

Yangtze River Delta Famous Food Honor

Top Ten Excellent Enterprise by Zhejiang Edible Fungi Association

2020

China Mushroom Industry Development Boom Observation Unit by China Edible Fungi Association

Eco-premium agricultural products by Lishui government (Black Fungus and dried mushrooms).

2021

The first batch of assured consumer company in Liandu District

Key agricultural leading enterprises in Liandu District, Lishui City

Zhejiang Fammi Biotechnology Co., Ltd and Zhejiang Fammi Food Co., Ltd subsidiaries awarded title of Sunshine Factory

2022

Joined the National Restaurant Association.

The tenth batch of city-level key agricultural leading enterprises of Lishui, Zhejiang Province

Business Development Efforts

We believe technological innovations will help our Company achieve its long-term strategic objectives.

Our business development employees provide technology support to the family farms in need, improve the technology used in our production, and help with the maintenance of our online stores. Over the past three fiscal years, we spent, in aggregate, RMB 86,955 for intellectual property and RMB 3,516,698 on software and website development, technical service and product design.

In July 2019, we appointed Eitan Neubauer as a senior technology consultant. Mr. Neubauer serves as the CEO of the Israel-based Neubauer Agro-Business & Projects Company. He previously held the position of Counselor of Agriculture, Science and International Cooperation of the Israeli Embassy in China and has considerable experience in trade management and agricultural technology.

Our major business development projects include the following:

1. internet technology development;
2. internet product development; and
3. processing technology and product development of edible fungi.

Intellectual Property

We rely on trademarks and service marks to protect our intellectual property and branding. As of the date of this report, we hold over 100 registered trademarks about or related to “Fammi”, “Fammi Liangpin”, “Forasen” and “Puyangtang” in different applicable trademark categories in China. We also own three domain names: fammi.com, fammi.com.cn and fammi88.com. These websites are not part of this report.

Marketing Channels

We mainly market our products by attending trade fairs, such as The China Import and Export Fair, Anuga (originally short for Allgemeine Nahrungs und Genussmittel-Ausstellung, a leading international food fair) and FOOD EX JAPAN.

Capital Expenditures and Divestitures

We had capital expenditures of approximately \$29,450, \$314, and \$2,946 for the years ended September 30, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

We do not have any principal capital expenditures since the beginning of the last three fiscal years to the date of this report or any principal capital expenditures in progress.

On September 18, 2024, Fammi International Limited (“Fammi International”), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, entered into a share transfer agreement with Lishui Juanju Trading Co., Ltd (“Jiuanju”), an unrelated third party. Under the agreement, Fammi International sold 100% of the equity of its wholly owned subsidiary, Fammi (Hangzhou) Ecology Agriculture Development Co., Ltd (“Fammi Ecology”), to the buyer for RMB 12,000 (approximately \$1,700). The sale of Fammi Ecology was to reduce operational costs associated with maintaining Fammi Ecology. Prior to the entry into the agreement, Fammi Ecology’s 5% equity interest in Zhejiang Yitang Medical Service Co., Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, had been transferred to Fammi (Hangzhou) Health Development Co., Ltd, a subsidiary of the Company. The purchase price paid by the buyer to Fammi International was determined based on the fair value of Fammi Ecology.

On September 23, 2024, Fammi International entered into a share transfer agreement with Jiuanju, pursuant to which Fammi International sold 100% of the equity of its wholly owned subsidiary, Lishui Fammi Technology Co., Ltd (“Fammi Technology”), to the buyer for RMB 620,000 (approximately \$88,070). The sale of Fammi Technology was to reduce operational costs. Prior to the entry into the agreement, Fammi Technology’s 50% equity interest in Zhejiang Fammi Ecological Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, had been transferred to Fammi (Hangzhou) Enterprise Management Co., Ltd, a subsidiary of the Company. The purchase price paid by the buyer to Fammi International was determined based on the fair value of Fammi Technology.

Governmental Support

Our local government has been supporting our development in different ways, including providing subsidies. The following chart is a summary of selected projects.

Year	Governmental Agency	Project	Subsidy Amount (RMB)
2022	Liandu District, Lishui City	Other taxes subsidy	2,404
		Chinese New Year job subsidy	1,500
		Export subsidy	1,000,000
		Agricultural subsidy	10,000
		Exhibition subsidy	7,700
		Food safety subsidy	20,000
		Job training subsidy	8,500
		Product international certification award	10,000
2023	Xiaoshan District, Hangzhou City	Fund raised in capital market	10,151,164
2024	Liandu District, Lishui City	Job stabilization subsidy, Provincial subsidies for leading enterprises, Funds to encourage exports	65,066.91

Community Involvement

Since our founding, we have been highly committed to community involvement, both through charitable endeavors and industry development. We believe the best approach to corporate social responsibility is through embedding elements of social responsibility in our business model. Our achievements and initiatives in the area of corporate social responsibility include the following:

Charitable Endeavors

We support and promote a number of charitable and socially responsible initiatives and programs in ways that we believe are in alignment with our core values and our mission. For example, on November 20, 2015, Forest Food donated RMB 100,000 to help the people affected by the landslides in Lidong Village, Yaxi Town, Lishui City.

Industry Development

By attending local and national industry associations, we take the responsibility of helping develop our industry. Below list shows some of our involvement with industry associations:

Association	Position	Activities
China Edible Fungi Industry Association	Member Entity	Attend various industry meetings such as the Sixth Member Representative General Meeting on October 28, 2015; share and communicate industry information, such as the M&A opportunities and operation of edible fungi industry.
Zhejiang Province Edible Fungi Industry Association	Vice Chair Entity	Attend meetings such as Zhejiang Edible Fungi Meeting and Zhejiang Edible Fungi Production and Sale Flourishing Meeting.
Zhejiang Province Lishui City Food Industry Association	Chair Entity	Organize events such as Lishui Food Industry Seminar and Lishui Food Fair.
Zhejiang Province Modern Agricultural Association of	Member Entity	Attend meetings such as Industry Leader Meeting

REGULATIONS

We are subject to a variety of PRC and foreign laws, rules and regulations across a number of aspects of our business. This section summarizes the principal PRC laws, rules and regulations relevant to our business and operations. Areas in which we are subject to laws, rules and regulations outside of the PRC include intellectual property, competition, taxation, anti-money laundering and anti-corruption.

Regulation on Foreign Investments

Investment activities in the PRC by foreign investors are principally governed by the Industry Guidelines of Encouraged Foreign Investment, or the Industry Guidelines, effective on January 27, 2021, and the Special Administrative Measures for Entrance of Foreign Investment (Negative List), or the Negative List, most recently amended on December 27, 2021 and effective on January 1, 2022, and together with the PRC Foreign Investment Law, which took effect on January 1, 2020, and its respective implementation rules and ancillary regulations. The Industry Guidelines and the Negative List lay out the basic framework for foreign investments in China, classifying businesses into three categories with regard to foreign investments: “encouraged”, “restricted” and “prohibited”. Industries not listed in the Industry Guidelines or the Negative List are generally deemed as falling into a fourth category “permitted” unless specifically restricted by other PRC laws. The Negative List specifies that Investment in Internet news service, Internet publishing service, Internet audio-visual program service, cyber culture operation (except for music) and Internet information dissemination service (except for contents opened up in China’s WTO commitments) shall be prohibited.

According to the PRC Foreign Investment Law, foreign investments shall enjoy pre-entry national treatment, except for those foreign-invested entities that operate in industries deemed to be either “restricted” or “prohibited” in the “negative list.” While foreign investors shall refrain from investing in any of the foreign “prohibited” industries, foreign-invested entities operating in foreign “restricted” industries shall require market entry clearance and other approvals from relevant PRC governmental authorities. Furthermore, the PRC Foreign Investment Law provides that foreign-invested enterprises that have been established before the implementation of PRC Foreign Investment Law according to the then existing laws regulating foreign investments may maintain their structure and corporate governance within five years after the implementation of the PRC Foreign Investment Law.

On December 19, 2020, MOFCOM and NDRC released the Measures for the Security Review of Foreign Investments, which took effect on January 18, 2021. For foreign investments within the following scope, foreign investors or the relevant parties in China (hereinafter referred to collectively as the “parties concerned”) shall take the initiative to declare to the office of the working mechanism prior to implementation of the investments:...(II) investments in important agricultural products, important energy and resources, important equipment manufacturing, important infrastructure, important transport services, important cultural products and services, important information technology and Internet products and services, important financial services, key technologies and other important fields relating to national security, and obtaining the actual controlling stake in the investee enterprise. Prior to a decision made by the office of the working mechanism, the parties concerned shall not make the investment. The parties concerned shall not make the investment unless the office of the working mechanism decides that security review is not required. Where the declared foreign investment affects national security, a decision on prohibiting the investment shall be made. Foreign-invested entities of the group have businesses that conduct Internet services but not related to national security within the scope of the regulations above.

On December 26, 2019, the State Council promulgated the Regulations for Implementing the PRC Foreign Investment Law, which took effect on January 1, 2020. The implementation regulations further clarified that the State encourages and promotes foreign investments, protects the lawful rights and interests of foreign investors, regulates foreign investment administration, continues to optimize foreign investment environment, and advances a higher-level opening.

On December 30, 2019, MOFCOM and SAMR jointly promulgated the Measures for Information Reporting on Foreign Investment, which became effective on January 1, 2020. Pursuant to the Measures for Information Reporting on Foreign Investment, where a foreign investor carries out investment activities in China directly or indirectly, the foreign investor or the foreign-invested enterprise shall submit the investment information to the competent commerce department.

Regulations Related to M&A and Overseas Listings

On August 8, 2006, six PRC regulatory agencies, including the Ministry of Commerce, the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission, the SAT, the SAIC, the China Securities Regulatory Commission, or CSRC, and the SAFE, jointly issued the *Regulations on Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors*, or the M&A Rules, which became effective on September 8, 2006 and was amended on June 22, 2009. The M&A Rules, among other things, require that (i) PRC subsidiaries or individuals obtain MOFCOM approval before they establish or control a special purpose vehicle, or SPV, overseas, provided that they intend to use the SPV to acquire their equity interests in a PRC company at the consideration of newly issued share of the SPV, or Share Swap, and list their equity interests in the PRC company overseas by listing the SPV in an overseas market; (ii) the SPV obtains MOFCOM's approval before it acquires the equity interests held by the PRC subsidiaries or PRC individual in the PRC company by Share Swap; and (iii) the SPV obtains CSRC approval before it lists overseas.

On February 17, 2023, the CSRC issued the Trial Measures and five application guidelines, or the Overseas Listing Rules, which became effective on March 31, 2023. According to the Overseas Listing Rules, among other things, after making initial applications with overseas stock markets for offerings or listings, all China-based companies shall file with the CSRC within three business days. Subsequent securities offerings of an issuer in the same overseas market where it has previously offered and listed securities shall be filed with the CSRC within three business days after the offering is completed. Subsequent securities offerings and listings of an issuer in other overseas markets than where it has offered and listed shall be filed with the CSRC within three business days after the applications are made. In addition, overseas offerings and listings are prohibited for such China-based companies when any of the following applies: (a) where such securities offering and listing is explicitly prohibited by provisions in PRC laws, administrative regulations and relevant state rules; (b) where the intended securities offering and listing may endanger national security as reviewed and determined by competent authorities under the State Council in accordance with law; (c) where the domestic company intending to make the securities offering and listing, or its controlling shareholders and the actual controller, have committed crimes such as corruption, bribery, embezzlement, misappropriation of property or undermining the order of the socialist market economy during the latest three years; (d) where the domestic company intending to make the securities offering and listing is suspected of committing crimes or major violations of laws and regulations, and is under investigation according to law, and no conclusion has yet been made thereof; (e) where there are material ownership disputes over equity held by the domestic company's controlling shareholder or by other shareholders that are controlled by the controlling shareholder and/or actual controller. The Overseas Listing Rules further stipulate that a fine between RMB 1 million and RMB 10 million may be imposed if a company fails to fulfill the filing requirements with the CSRC or conducts an overseas offering or listing in violation of the Overseas Listing Rules. According to the Notice on the Filing Management Arrangements for Overseas Offerings and Listings by Domestic Companies published by the CSRC on February 17, 2023, existing listed companies are not required to make any filings until they conduct a new offering or financing transaction in the future. A company is regarded as an existing listed company if it (a) has already completed overseas listing or offering, or (b) has already obtained the approval for the offering or listing from overseas securities regulatory authorities or stock exchanges but has not completed such offering or listing before the effective date of the Overseas Listing Rules and also completes the offering or listing before September 30, 2023. On the effective date of the Overseas Listing Rules, PRC companies that have already submitted offering and listing applications but have not yet obtained the approvals from overseas securities regulators or exchanges shall make filings with the CSRC at a reasonable time before the completion of the offerings or listings. For those that have already obtained CSRC's approvals for overseas listings or offerings may continue their process without additional filings but shall make the filing pursuant to the Overseas Listing Rules if they cannot complete the offering or listing before the expiration of the original approval from CSRC.

Regulations on Anti-Monopoly and Competition

On September 11, 2020, the Anti-Monopoly Commission of the State Council issued Anti-Monopoly Compliance Guideline for Business Operators, which requires business operators to establish anti-monopoly compliance management systems under the PRC Anti-Monopoly Law to manage anti-monopoly compliance risks.

On August 17, 2021, the State Administration for Market Regulation, or the SAMR, issued a discussion draft of Provisions on the Prohibition of Unfair Competition on the Internet, under which business operators should not use data or algorithms to hijack traffic or influence users' choices, or use technical means to illegally capture or use other business operators' data. Furthermore, business operators are not allowed to (i) fabricate or spread misleading information to damage the reputation of competitors, or (ii) employ marketing practices such as fake reviews or use coupons or “red envelopes” to entice positive ratings.

On February 7, 2021, the Anti-Monopoly Commission of the State Council published Anti-Monopoly Guidelines for the Internet Platform Economy Sector that specified circumstances where an activity of an internet platform will be identified as monopolistic act as well as concentration filing procedures for business operators. According to the PRC Anti-Monopoly Law, if a business operator carries out a concentration in violation of the law, the relevant authority shall order the business operator to terminate the concentration, dispose of the shares or assets or transfer the business within a specified time limit, or take other measures to restore the pre-concentration status, and impose a fine of up to RMB 500,000.

On June 24, 2022, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress adopted the amended Anti-Monopoly Law, which increases the fines for illegal concentration of business operators to no more than ten percent of its last year's sales revenue if the concentration of business operator has or may have an effect of excluding or limiting competitions, or a fine of up to RMB 5 million if the concentration of business operator does not have an effect of excluding or limiting competition. The amended Anti-Monopoly Law also empowers the relevant authority to investigate a transaction where there is any evidence that the concentration has or may have the effect of eliminating or restricting competitions, even if such concentration does not reach the filing threshold.

Regulations Relating to Cybersecurity and Privacy Protection

The PRC Constitution states that PRC law protects the freedom and privacy of communications of citizens and prohibits infringement of these rights. In recent years, PRC government authorities have enacted legislation on the Internet use to protect personal information from any unauthorized disclosure. Under the Several Provisions on Regulating the Market Order of Internet Information Services which was promulgated by MIIT on December 29, 2011, an Internet content service operator may not collect any user personal information or provide any such information to third parties without the consent of a user, unless otherwise stipulated by laws and administrative regulations. An Internet content service operator must expressly inform the users of the method, content and purpose of the collection and processing of such user personal information and may only collect such information necessary for the provision of its services. An Internet content service operator is also required to properly keep the user personal information, and in case of any leak or likely leak of the user personal information, the Internet content service operator must take immediate remedial measures and, in severe circumstances, to make an immediate report to the telecommunication regulatory authority.

In addition, the Decision on Strengthening Network Information Protection, which was promulgated by the Standing Committee of NPC on December 28, 2012, provides that electronic information that is able to identify personal identities of citizens or is concerned with personal privacy of citizens is protected by law and shall not be unlawfully obtained or provided. Internet content service operators collecting or using personal electronic information of citizens shall specify purposes, manners and scopes of information collection and use, obtain the consent of citizens concerned, and strictly keep confidential personal information collected. Internet content service operators are prohibited from disclosing, tampering with, damaging, selling or illegally providing others with personal information collected. Technical and other measures are required to be taken by Internet content service operators to prevent personal information collected from unauthorized disclosure, damage or being lost. Internet content service operators are subject to legal liability, including warnings, fines, confiscation of illegal gains, revocation of licenses or filings, closing of websites concerned, public security administration punishment, criminal liabilities, or civil liabilities, if they violate relevant provisions on Internet privacy.

In April 10, 2019, the Ministry of Public Security promulgated the Guidelines for Internet Personal Information Security Protection, which establishes the management mechanism, security technical measures and business workflows for personal information security protection. On August 22, 2019, the CAC promulgated the Provisions on the Cyber Protection of Children's Personal Information which requires, among others, that network operators who collect, store, use, transfer and disclose personal information of children under the age of 14 shall establish special rules and user agreements for the protection of children's personal information, inform the children's guardians in a noticeable and clear manner, and shall obtain the consent of the children's guardians.

On November 28, 2019, the CAC, MIIT, the Ministry of Public Security and SAMR jointly promulgated the Measures for the Determination of the Collection and Use of Personal Information by Apps in Violation of Laws and Regulations, which provides guidance for the regulatory authorities to identify the illegal collection and use of personal information through mobile apps, and for the app operators to conduct self-examination and self-correction and social supervision by citizens.

On May 28, 2020, the NPC approved the Civil Code of the PRC or the Civil Code, which came into effect on January 1, 2021. Pursuant to the Civil Code, the personal information of a natural person shall be protected by the law. Any organization or individual that needs to obtain personal information of others shall obtain such information legally and ensure the safety of such information, and shall not illegally collect, use, process or transmit personal information of others, or illegally purchase or sell, provide or make public personal information of others. Furthermore, information processors shall not divulge or tamper with personal information collected or stored by them, without the consent of a natural person, information processors shall not illegally provide personal information of such person to others, except for information that has been processed so that specific persons cannot be identified and that cannot be restored. In addition, an information processor shall take technical measures and other necessary measures to ensure the security of the personal information that is collected and stored and to prevent the information from being divulged, tampered with or lost; where personal information has been or may be divulged, tampered with or lost, the information processor shall take remedial measures in a timely manner, inform the natural person concerned in accordance with the provisions and report the case to the relevant competent department.

On August 20, 2021, the SCNPC adopted the Personal Information Security Law, which took effect on November 1, 2021. The Personal Information Protection Law includes the basic rules for personal information processing, the rules for cross-border provision of personal information, the rights of individuals in personal information processing activities, the obligations of personal information processors, and the legal responsibilities for illegal collection, processing, and use of personal information. As the first systematic and comprehensive law specifically for the protection of personal information in the PRC, the Personal Information Protection Law provides, among others, that (i) an individual's consent shall be obtained to use sensitive personal information, such as biometric characteristics and individual location tracking, (ii) personal information operators using sensitive personal information shall notify individuals of the necessity of such use and impact on the individual's rights, and (iii) where personal information operators reject an individual's request to exercise his or her rights, the individual may file a lawsuit with a People's Court.

On November 14, 2021, the CAC published the Regulations of Internet Data Security Management (Draft for Comments), which further regulate the internet data processing activities and emphasize the supervision and management of network data security, and further stipulate the obligations of internet platform operators, such as to establish a system for disclosure of platform rules, privacy policies and algorithmic strategies related to data. Specifically, the draft regulations require data processors to, among others, (i) adopt immediate remediation measures when finding that network products and services they use or provide have security defects and vulnerabilities, or threaten national security or endanger public interest, and (ii) follow a series of detailed requirements with respect to processing of personal information, management of important data and proposed overseas transfer of data. In addition, the draft regulations require data processors handling important data or the data processors to be listed overseas to complete an annual data security assessment and file a data security assessment report to applicable regulators. Such annual assessment, as required by the draft regulations, would encompass areas including, but not limited to, the status of important data processing, data security risks identified and the measures adopted, the effectiveness of data protection measures, the implementation of national data security laws and regulations, data security incidents that occurred and their handling, and a security assessment with respect to sharing and provision of important data overseas. As of the date of this prospectus, the draft regulations have been released for public comment only and have not been formally adopted. The final provisions and the timeline for its adoption are subject to changes and uncertainties.

Regulation Relating to Value-added Telecommunications Services

Licenses for Value-Added Telecommunications Services

On September 25, 2000, the State Council issued the Regulations on Telecommunications of China, or the Telecommunications Regulations, to regulate telecommunications activities in China. The Telecommunications Regulations divide the telecommunications services into two categories, namely “infrastructure telecommunications services” and “value-added telecommunications services.” Pursuant to the Telecommunications Regulations, operators of value-added telecommunications services must first obtain a Value-added Telecommunications Business Operating License, or VAT License, from the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, or MIIT, or its provincial level counterparts. On March 1, 2009, the MIIT promulgated the Administrative Measures on Telecommunications Business Operating Licenses, which set forth more specific provisions regarding the types of licenses required to operate value-added telecommunications services, the qualifications and procedures for obtaining such licenses and the administration and supervision of such licenses.

According to the Catalog of Classification of Telecommunications Businesses effective from April 1, 2003, internet information services, also called internet content services, or ICP services, are deemed as a type of value-added telecommunications services. On December 28, 2015, the MIIT published a revised Catalog of Classification of Telecommunication Business, or the 2016 MIIT Catalog, which took effect on March 1, 2016. According to the 2016 MIIT Catalog, internet information services, which include information release and delivery services, information search and query services, information community platform services, information real-times interactive services, and information protection and processing services, continues to be classified as a category of value-added telecommunication services. The Administrative Measures on Internet Information Services, or ICP Measures, also promulgated by the PRC State Council on September 25, 2000, set forth more specific rules on the provision of ICP services. According to ICP Measures, any company that engages in the provision of commercial ICP services shall obtain a sub-category VAT License for Internet Information Services, or ICP license, from the relevant government authorities before providing any commercial internet content services within the PRC, and when the ICP services involve areas of news, publication, education, medical treatment, health, pharmaceuticals and medical equipment, and if required by law or relevant regulations, specific approval from the respective regulatory authorities must be obtained prior to applying for the ICP License from the MIIT or its provincial level counterpart. Pursuant to the above-mentioned regulations, “commercial ICP services” generally refers to provision of specific information content, online advertising, web page construction and other online application services through internet for profit making purpose. Operating websites is classified as commercial ICP services. Before we sold Zhejiang Farnmi Holdings Group Co., Ltd ,we through Nongyuan Network, the PRC VIE before, hold an ICP license that is valid until August 14, 2021. And according to the announcement from Zhejiang Communication Administration, the IPC license does not need to be renewed anymore.

Foreign Investment in Value-Added Telecommunication Services

The Regulations on Administration of Foreign-Invested Telecommunications Enterprises, or the FITE Regulations, which took effect on January 1, 2002 and amended on September 10, 2008, are the key regulations that regulate foreign direct investment in telecommunications companies in China. The FITE Regulations stipulate that the foreign investor of a telecommunications enterprise is prohibited from holding more than 50% of the equity interest in a foreign-invested enterprise that provides value-added telecommunications services. In addition, for a foreign investor to acquire any equity interest in a business providing value-added telecommunications services in China, it must demonstrate a positive track record and experience in providing such services.

On July 13, 2006, the MIIT issued the Circular on Strengthening the Administration of Foreign Investment in Value-added Telecommunications Services, or the MIIT Circular 2006, which requires that (i) foreign investors can only operate a telecommunications business in China through establishing a telecommunications enterprise with a valid telecommunications business operation license; (ii) domestic license holders are prohibited from leasing, transferring or selling telecommunications business operation licenses to foreign investors in any form, or providing any resource, sites or facilities to foreign investors to facilitate the unlicensed operation of telecommunications business in China; (iii) value-added telecommunications services providers or their shareholders must directly own the domain names and registered trademarks they use in their daily operations; (iv) each value-added telecommunications services provider must have the necessary facilities for its approved business operations and maintain such facilities in the geographic regions covered by its license; and (v) all value-added telecommunications services providers should improve network and information security, enact relevant information safety administration regulations and set up emergency plans to ensure network and information safety. The provincial communications administration bureaus, as local authorities in charge of regulating telecommunications services, (i) are required to ensure that existing qualified value-added telecommunications service providers will conduct a self-assessment of their compliance with the MIIT Circular 2006 and submit status reports to the MIIT before November 1, 2006; and (ii) may revoke the value-added telecommunications business operation licenses of those that fail to comply with the above requirements or fail to rectify such non-compliance within specified time limits. Due to the lack of any additional interpretation from the regulatory authorities, it remains unclear what impact MIIT Circular 2006 will have on us or the other PRC internet companies with similar corporate and contractual structures. After the MOFCOM and NDRC amended the Catalog in March 2015, MIIT also issued the Circular on Removing the Restrictions on Shareholding Ratio Held by Foreign Investors in Online Data Processing and Transaction Processing (Operating E-commerce) Business on June 19, 2015, which amended the relevant provision in FITE Regulations by allowing foreign investors to own more than 50% of the equity interest in an operator of e-commerce business. However, foreign investors continue to be prohibited from holding more than 50% of the equity interest in a provider of other category of value-added telecommunications services except for e-commerce.

The vast majority of our business is processing and/or selling agricultural products, as well as selling our products on third-party e-commerce websites. Based on the advice of our PRC legal counsel, Zhejiang Zhengbiao Law Firm, PRC laws and regulations allow foreign-owned entities to conduct such business directly, rather than through contractual VIE agreements. To comply with the above-mentioned foreign ownership restrictions, we operate our e-commerce websites in China through Nongyuan Network, which is owned by Ms. Xinyang Wang, a PRC citizen, and is controlled by Fammi Agricultural, our PRC subsidiary, through a series of contractual arrangements. Nongyuan Network is the holder of the domain names, trademarks and facilities necessary for daily operations of our e-commerce websites in compliance with the MIIT Circular 2006. Based on our PRC legal counsel's understanding of the current PRC law, rules and regulations, our corporate structure complies with all existing PRC laws and regulations. However, we were further advised by our PRC legal counsel that there are substantial uncertainties with respect to the interpretation and application of existing or future PRC laws and regulations and thus there is no assurance that Chinese governmental authorities would take a view consistent with the opinions of our PRC legal counsel.

The Draft PRC Foreign Investment Law

On January 19, 2015, MOFCOM published a discussion draft of the proposed Foreign Investment Law for public review and comments. The draft Foreign Investment Law purports to change the existing "case-by-case" approval regime to a "filing or approval" procedure for foreign investments in China. The MOFCOM, together with other relevant authorities, will determine a catalogue for special administrative measures, or the "negative list," which will consist of a list of industry categories where foreign investments are strictly prohibited and a list of industry categories where foreign investments are subject to certain restrictions. Foreign investments in business sectors outside of the "negative list" will only be subject to filing procedures, in contrast to the existing prior approval requirements, whereas foreign investments in the restricted industries must apply for approval from the foreign investment administration authority.

The draft Foreign Investment Law for the first time defines “foreign investor,” “foreign investment,” “Chinese investor” and “actual control.” A foreign investor is not only determined based on the place of its incorporation, but also on the conditions of the “actual control.” The draft Foreign Investment Law specifically provides that entities established in China but “controlled” by foreign investors, such as via contracts or trust, will be treated as Foreign-invested enterprises, or FIEs, whereas foreign investment in China in the foreign investment restricted industries by a foreign investor may nonetheless apply for being, when approving market entry clearance by the foreign investment administration authority, treated as a PRC domestic investment if the foreign investor is determined by the foreign investment administration authority as being “controlled” by PRC subsidiaries and/or citizens. In this connection, “actual control” is broadly defined in the draft Foreign Investment Law to cover the following summarized categories: (i) holding 50% of more of the voting rights of the subject entity; (ii) holding less than 50% of the voting rights of the subject entity but having the power to secure at least 50% of the seats on the board or other equivalent decision making bodies, or having the voting power to materially influence the board, the shareholders’ meeting or other equivalent decision making bodies; or (iii) having the power to exert decisive influence, via contractual or trust arrangements, over the subject entity’s operations, financial matters or other key aspects of business operations. According to the draft Foreign Investment Law, VIEs would also be deemed as FIEs, if they are ultimately “controlled” by foreign investors, and be subject to restrictions on foreign investments. However, the draft Foreign Investment Law has not taken a position on what actions will be taken with respect to the existing companies with the “variable interest entity” structure, whether or not these companies are controlled by Chinese parties.

The draft Foreign Investment Law emphasizes the security review requirements, whereby all foreign investments concerning national security must be reviewed and approved in accordance with the security review procedure. In addition, the draft Foreign Investment Law imposes stringent ad hoc and periodic information reporting requirements on foreign investors and the applicable FIEs. In addition to the investment implementation report and investment amendment report that are required at each investment and alteration of investment specifics, an annual report is mandatory, and large foreign investors meeting certain criteria are required to report on a quarterly basis. Any company found to be non-compliant with these information reporting obligations may potentially be subject to fines and/or administrative or criminal liabilities, and the persons directly responsible may be subject to criminal liabilities.

It is still uncertain when the draft would be signed into law and whether the final version would have any substantial changes from this draft. When the Foreign Investment Law becomes effective, the trio of existing laws regulating foreign investment in China, namely, the Sino-foreign Equity Joint Venture Enterprise Law, the Sino-foreign Cooperative Joint Venture Enterprise Law and the Wholly Foreign-invested Enterprise Law, together with their implementation rules and ancillary regulations, will be abolished.

Recently, the Chinese government has also been actively guiding the foreign investment to promote domestic economic development and industrial upgrading. To this end, the State Council issued the Circular on Several Measures for Actively and Effectively Utilizing Foreign Investment to Promote High-quality Economic Development (Circular 19, 2018), which guides foreign investment to invest more in modern agriculture and ecological construction, among other industries. The key areas, such as optimizing tax policy, supporting innovation and encouraging mergers and acquisitions, are potentially good for the related industries in which our Company is involved, but the specific measures need to be refined and clarified, and the sustainability of the policy remains uncertain.

Regulations Related to Intellectual Property Rights

The State Council and the National Copyright Administration, or the NCAC, have promulgated various rules and regulations relating to the protection of software in China. Under these rules and regulations, software owners, licensees and transferees may register their rights in software with the NCAC or its local branches and obtain software copyright registration certificates. Although such registration is not mandatory under PRC law, software owners, licensees and transferees are encouraged to go through the registration process to enjoy the better protections afforded to registered software rights.

On March 1, 2009, the MIIT promulgated the *Administrative Measures on Software Products*, or the Software Measures, which replaced the original *Administrative Measures on Software Measures* promulgated by MIIT in October 2000, to regulate software products and promote the development of the software industry in China. Pursuant to the Software Measures, software products which are developed in China and registered with the local provincial government authorities in charge of the information industry and filed with MIIT may enjoy the relevant encouragement policies. Software developers or producers may sell or license their registered software products independently or through agents. Upon registration, the software products will be granted registration certificates. Each registration certificate is valid for five years and may be renewed upon expiration.

[Table of Contents](#)

The *PRC Trademark Law*, adopted in 1982 and revised in 1993, 2001 and 2013 respectively, with its implementation rules adopted in 2002 and revised in 2014, protects registered trademarks. The PRC Trademark Office of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, or the SAIC, handles trademark registrations and grants a protection term of ten years to registered trademarks.

The MIIT amended its *Administrative Measures on China Internet Domain Names* in 2004. According to these measures, the MIIT is in charge of the overall administration of domain names in China. The registration of domain names in PRC is on a “first-apply-first-registration” basis. A domain name applicant will become the domain name holder upon the completion of the application procedure.

Regulations Related to Employment

On June 29, 2007, the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress, or SCNPC, adopted the *Labor Contract Law*, or LCL, which became effective as of January 1, 2008 and was revised in 2012. The LCL requires employers to enter into written contracts with their employees, restricts the use of temporary workers and aims to give employees long-term job security.

Pursuant to the LCL, employment contracts lawfully concluded prior to the implementation of the LCL and continuing as of the date of its implementation will continue to be performed. Where an employment relationship was established prior to the implementation of the LCL but no written employment contract was concluded, a contract must be concluded within one month after the LCL’s implementation.

According to the *Social Insurance Law* promulgated by SCNPC and effective from July 1, 2011, the *Regulation of Insurance for Work-Related Injury*, the *Provisional Measures on Insurance for Maternity of Employees*, *Regulation of Unemployment Insurance*, the *Decision of the State Council on Setting Up Basic Medical Insurance System for Staff Members and Workers in Cities and Towns*, the *Interim Regulation on the Collection and Payment of Social Insurance Premiums* and the *Interim Provisions on Registration of Social Insurance*, an employer is required to contribute the social insurance for its employees in the PRC, including the basic pension insurance, basic medical insurance, unemployment insurance, maternity insurance and injury insurance.

In July 2018, the General Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the General Office of the State Council issued the Reform Plan for the Taxation and Administration System of State Taxes and Local Taxes (hereinafter referred to as the Reform Plan). The Reform Plan clearly stipulates that from January 1, 2019, all social insurance premiums, such as basic old-age insurance premium, basic medical insurance premium, unemployment insurance premium, industrial injury insurance premium and maternity insurance premium, will be levied by the tax authorities. The Reform Plan makes the collection of social insurance fees more transparent and standardized and reduces a certain degree of flexibility that enterprises can enjoy before. For enterprises that have not paid all the related fees before, the Reform Plan will increase the financial burden of enterprises, which may even face administrative penalties and illegal risks. The details of how to levy social insurance fees need to be clarified.

Under the *Regulations on the Administration of Housing Funds*, promulgated by the State Council on April 3, 1999 and as amended on March 24, 2002, an employer is required to make contributions to a housing fund for its employees.

Regulations Related to Foreign Currency Exchange and Dividend Distribution

Foreign Currency Exchange

The principal regulations governing foreign currency exchange in China are the *Foreign Exchange Administration Regulations*, as amended in August 2008. Under this regulation, the Renminbi is freely convertible for current account items, including the trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions and other current exchange transactions, but not for capital account items, such as direct investments, loans, repatriation of investments and investments in securities, unless the prior approval of the SAFE is obtained and prior registration with the SAFE is made.

Pursuant to the *Administration Rules of the Settlement, Sale and Payment of Foreign Exchange* promulgated on June 20, 1996 by the People’s Bank of China, foreign-invested enterprises in China may purchase or remit foreign currency for settlement of current account transactions without the approval of the SAFE. Foreign currency transactions under the capital account are still subject to limitations and require approvals from, or registration with, the SAFE and other relevant PRC governmental authorities.

In addition, the *Notice of the General Affairs Department of SAFE on The Relevant Operation Issues Concerning the Improvement of the Administration of Payment and Settlement of Foreign Currency Capital of Foreign-invested Enterprises*, or Circular 142, which was promulgated on August 29, 2008 by SAFE, regulates the conversion by foreign-invested enterprises of foreign currency into Renminbi by restricting how the converted Renminbi may be used. Circular 142 requires that Renminbi converted from the foreign currency-denominated capital of a foreign-invested enterprise may only be used for purposes within the business scope approved by the relevant government authority and may not be used to make equity investments in PRC, unless specifically provided otherwise. The SAFE further strengthened its oversight over the flow and use of Renminbi funds converted from the foreign currency-denominated capital of a foreign-invested enterprise. The use of such Renminbi may not be changed without approval from the SAFE and may not be used to repay Renminbi loans if the proceeds of such loans have not yet been used. Any violation of Circular 142 may result in severe penalties, including substantial fines.

In November 2012, SAFE promulgated the *Circular of Further Improving and Adjusting Foreign Exchange Administration Policies on Foreign Direct Investment*, which substantially amends and simplifies the current foreign exchange procedure. Pursuant to this circular, the opening of various special purpose foreign exchange accounts, such as pre-establishment expenses accounts, foreign exchange capital accounts and guarantee accounts, the reinvestment of Renminbi proceeds by foreign investors in the PRC, and remittance of foreign exchange profits and dividends by a foreign-invested enterprise to its foreign shareholders no longer require the approval or verification of SAFE, and multiple capital accounts for the same entity may be opened in different provinces, which was not possible previously. In addition, SAFE promulgated the *Circular on Printing and Distributing the Provisions on Foreign Exchange Administration over Domestic Direct Investment by Foreign Investors and the Supporting Documents* in May 2013, which specifies that the administration by SAFE or its local branches over direct investment by foreign investors in the PRC shall be conducted by way of registration and banks shall process foreign exchange business relating to the direct investment in the PRC based on the registration information provided by SAFE and its branches.

In July 2014, SAFE decided to further reform the foreign exchange administration system in order to satisfy and facilitate the business and capital operations of foreign invested enterprises and issued the *Circular on the Relevant Issues Concerning the Launch of Reforming Trial of the Administration Model of the Settlement of Foreign Currency Capital of Foreign-Invested Enterprises in Certain Areas*, or Circular 36, on August 4, 2014. This circular suspends the application of Circular 142 in certain areas and allows a foreign-invested enterprise registered in such areas to use the Renminbi capital converted from foreign currency registered capital for equity investments within the PRC.

On March 30, 2015, SAFE released the *Notice on the Reform of the Management Method for the Settlement of Foreign Exchange Capital of Foreign-invested Enterprises*, or Circular 19, which has made certain adjustments to some regulatory requirements on the settlement of foreign exchange capital of foreign-invested enterprises, lifted some foreign exchange restrictions under Circular 142, and annulled Circular 142 and Circular 36. However, Circular 19 continues to, prohibit foreign-invested enterprises from, among other things, using Renminbi fund converted from its foreign exchange capitals for expenditure beyond its business scope, providing entrusted loans or repaying loans between non-financial enterprises.

On June 19, 2016, SAFE issued the *Circular of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Reforming and Regulating Policies on the Control over Foreign Exchange Settlement of Capital Accounts*, or Circular 16, which took effect on the same day. Compared to Circular 19, Circular 16 not only provides that, in addition to foreign exchange capital, foreign debt funds and proceeds remitted from foreign listings should also be subject to the discretionary foreign exchange settlement, but also lifted the restriction, that foreign exchange capital under the capital accounts and the corresponding Renminbi capital obtained from foreign exchange settlement should not be used for repaying the inter-enterprise borrowings (including advances by the third party) or repaying the bank loans in Renminbi that have been sub-lent to the third party.

Circular 37

On July 4, 2014, SAFE promulgated the *Circular on Relevant Issues Concerning Foreign Exchange Control on Domestic Residents' Offshore Investment and Financing and Roundtrip Investment through Special Purpose Vehicles*, or Circular 37, which replaced the former circular commonly known as Circular 75 promulgated by SAFE on October 21, 2005. Circular 37 requires PRC residents to register with local branches of SAFE in connection with their direct establishment or indirect control of an offshore entity, for the purpose of overseas investment and financing, with such PRC residents' legally owned assets or equity interests in domestic enterprises or offshore assets or interests, referred to in Circular 37 as a "special purpose vehicle." Circular 37 further requires amendment to the registration in the event of any significant changes with respect to the special purpose vehicle, such as increase or decrease of capital contributed by PRC individuals, share transfer or exchange, merger, division or other material event. In the event that a PRC shareholder holding interests in a special purpose vehicle fails to fulfill the required SAFE registration, the PRC subsidiaries of that special purpose vehicle may be prohibited from making profit distributions to the offshore parent and from carrying out subsequent cross-border foreign exchange activities, and the special purpose vehicle may be restricted in its ability to contribute additional capital into its PRC subsidiary. Furthermore, failure to comply with the various SAFE registration requirements described above could result in liability under PRC law for evasion of foreign exchange controls.

On February 13, 2015, SAFE released the *Notice on Further Simplifying and Improving Policies for the Foreign Exchange Administration of Direct Investment*, or Circular 13, which has amended Circular 37 by requiring PRC residents or entities to register with qualified banks rather than SAFE or its local branch in connection with their establishment or control of an offshore entity established for the purpose of overseas investment or financing.

Dividend Distribution

The principal regulations governing distribution of dividends of foreign holding companies include the *Foreign Investment Enterprise Law*, issued in 1986 and amended in 2000, and the *Implementation Rules under the Foreign Investment Enterprise Law*, issued in 1990 and amended in 2001 and 2014 respectively. Under these regulations, foreign investment enterprises in the PRC may pay dividends only out of their accumulated profits, if any, determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. In addition, foreign investment enterprises in the PRC are required to allocate at least 10% of their respective accumulated profits each year, if any, to fund certain reserve funds unless these reserves have reached 50% of the registered capital of the enterprises. These reserves are not distributable as cash dividends. A PRC company is not permitted to distribute any profits until any losses from prior fiscal years have been offset. Profits retained from prior fiscal years may be distributed together with distributable profits from the current fiscal year.

Regulations Related to Taxation

Enterprise Income Tax

Prior to January 1, 2008, entities established in the PRC were generally subject to a 30% national and 3% local enterprise income tax rate. Various preferential tax treatments promulgated by PRC tax authorities were available to foreign-invested enterprises.

In March 2007, the National People's Congress enacted the Enterprise Income Tax Law, and in December 2007, the State Council promulgated the *Implementing Rules of the Enterprise Income Tax Law*, or the Implementing Rules, both of which became effective on January 1, 2008. The Enterprise Income Tax Law (i) reduces the top rate of enterprise income tax from 33% to a uniform 25% rate applicable to both foreign-invested enterprises and domestic enterprises and eliminates many of the preferential tax policies afforded to foreign investors, (ii) permits companies to continue to enjoy their existing tax incentives, subject to certain transitional phase-out rules and (iii) introduces new tax incentives, subject to various qualification criteria.

The Enterprise Income Tax Law also provides that enterprises organized under the laws of jurisdictions outside China with their “de facto management bodies” located within China may be considered PRC resident enterprises and therefore be subject to PRC enterprise income tax at the rate of 25% on their worldwide income. The Implementing Rules further define the term “de facto management body” as the management body that exercises substantial and overall management and control over the production and operations, personnel, accounts and properties of an enterprise. If an enterprise organized under the laws of jurisdiction outside China is considered a PRC resident enterprise for PRC enterprise income tax purposes, a number of unfavorable PRC tax consequences could follow. First, it would be subject to the PRC enterprise income tax at the rate of 25% on its worldwide income. Second, a 10% withholding tax would be imposed on dividends it pays to its non-PRC enterprise shareholders and with respect to gains derived by its non-PRC enterprise shareholders from transfer of its shares.

Prior to January 1, 2008, dividends derived by foreign enterprises from business operations in China were exempted from PRC enterprise income tax. However, such exemption was revoked by the Enterprise Income Tax Law and dividends generated after January 1, 2008 and payable by a foreign-invested enterprise in China to its foreign enterprise investors are subject to a 10% withholding tax, unless any such foreign investor’s jurisdiction of incorporation has a tax treaty with China that provides for a preferential withholding arrangement.

Pursuant to the *Notice of the State Administration of Taxation on Negotiated Reduction of Dividends and Interest Rates*, which was issued on January 29, 2008 and supplemented and revised on February 29, 2008, and the *Arrangement between Mainland China and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income*, which became effective on December 8, 2006 and applies to income derived in any year of assessment commencing on or after April 1, 2007 in Hong Kong and in any year commencing on or after January 1, 2007 in the PRC, such withholding tax rate may be lowered to 5% if a Hong Kong enterprise is deemed the beneficial owner of any dividend paid by a PRC subsidiary by PRC tax authorities and holds at least 25% of the equity interest in that particular PRC subsidiary at all times within the 12-month period immediately before distribution of the dividends. Furthermore, the State Administration of Taxation promulgated the *Notice on the Interpretation and Recognition of Beneficial Owners in Tax Treaties* in October 2009, which stipulates that non-resident enterprises that cannot provide valid supporting documents as “beneficial owners” may not be approved to enjoy tax treaty benefits. Specifically, it expressly excludes an agent or a “conduit company” from being considered as a “beneficial owner” and a “beneficial owner” analysis shall be conducted on a case-by-case basis following the “substance-over-the-form” principle.

Value-Added Tax and Business Tax

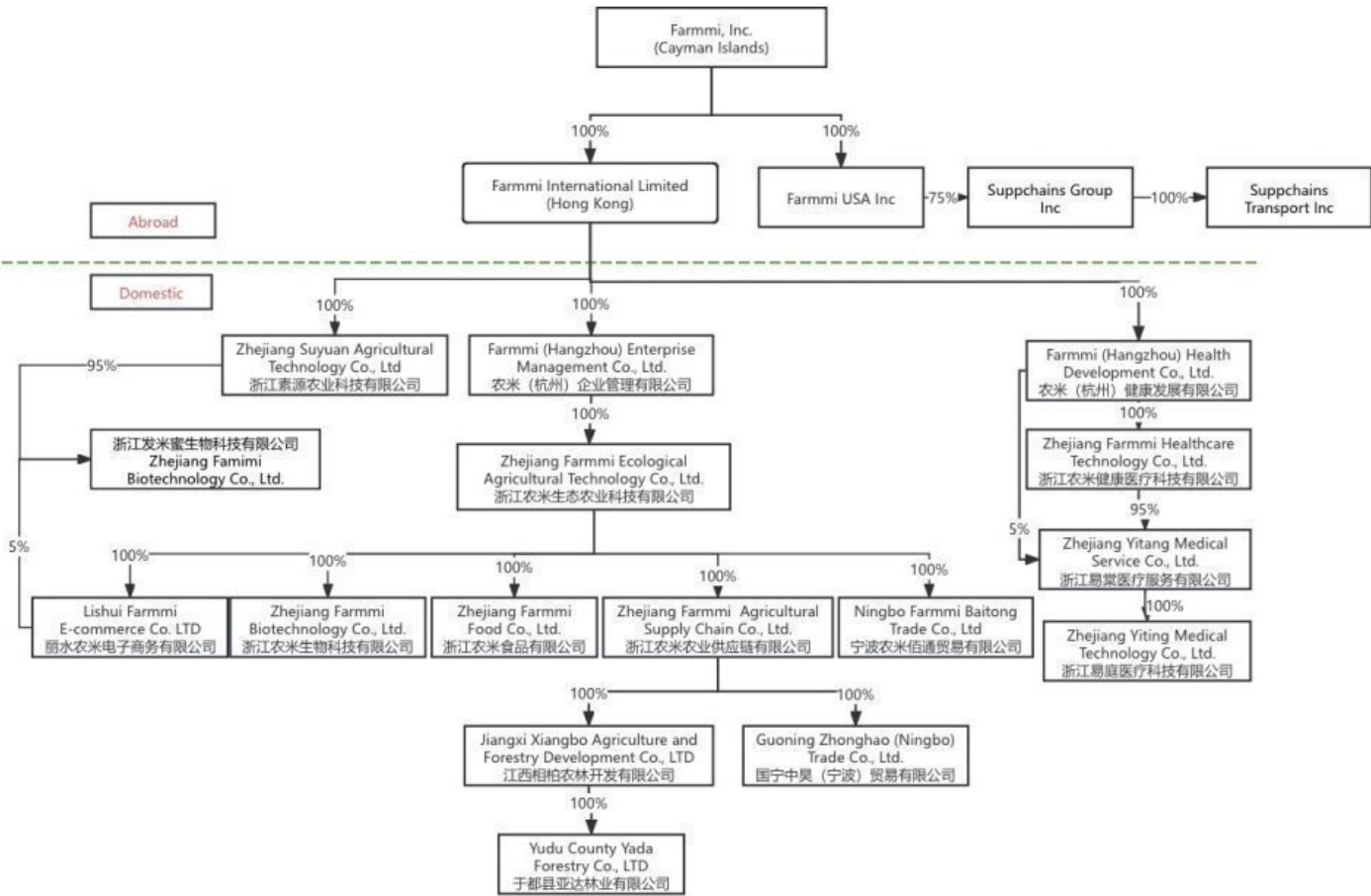
Pursuant to applicable PRC tax regulations, any entity or individual conducting business in the service industry is generally required to pay a business tax at the rate of 5% on the revenues generated from providing such services. However, if the services provided are related to technology development and transfer, such business tax may be exempted subject to approval by the relevant tax authorities. Whereas, pursuant to the *Provisional Regulations on Value-Added Tax* of the PRC and its implementation regulations, unless otherwise specified by relevant laws and regulations, any entity or individual engaged in the sales of goods, provision of processing, repairs and replacement services and importation of goods into China is generally required to pay a value-added tax, or VAT, for revenues generated from sales of products, while qualified input VAT paid on taxable purchase can be offset against such output VAT.

In November 2011, the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation promulgated the *Pilot Plan for Imposition of Value-Added Tax to Replace Business Tax*. In March 2016, the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation further promulgated the *Notice on Fully Promoting the Pilot Plan for Replacing Business Tax by Value-Added Tax*, which became effective on May 1, 2016. Pursuant to the pilot plan and relevant notices, VAT is generally imposed in the modern service industries, including the VATS, on a nationwide basis. VAT of a rate of 6% applies to revenue derived from the provision of some modern services. Unlike business tax, a taxpayer is allowed to offset the qualified input VAT paid on taxable purchases against the output VAT chargeable on the modern services provided.

In April 2018, the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation jointly issued the *Notice on Adjusting the Tax Rate of Value-added Tax* (Circular 32 of Finance and Taxation, 2018). The Notice clearly stipulates that, from May 1, 2018, for all taxpayers who have engaged in taxable sales of VAT or imported goods, where the original 17% and 11% tax rates were applied, the tax rates shall be adjusted to 16% and 10%, respectively. This can lighten the operation burden of enterprises to a certain extent.

C. Organizational Structure

Our current corporate structure is as follows:



Fammi, Inc. (“FAMI”)

FAMI is the listing company. It was incorporated on July 28, 2015 under the Companies Law (as revised) of the Cayman Islands as an exempted company limited by shares. The authorized share of the Company is 24,000,000 ordinary shares of \$0.025 par value per share, in such class or classes as the company’s Board of Directors may designate from time to time. FAMI has full power and authority to carry out any business not prohibited by Cayman Islands law; provided, however, that the company may not operate the business of a bank, trust company, insurance business or company manager unless it obtains the proper licensure in the Cayman Islands for such businesses. As of the date of this report, FAMI has 23,906,985 ordinary shares issued and outstanding.

Fammi International Limited (“Fammi International”)

Fammi International is currently a holding company, and it may participate in offshore acquisition and trading of agricultural products in the future. Fammi International was incorporated on August 20, 2015 in Hong Kong under the Companies Ordinance (Chapter 622) as a private company limited by shares. As a private company limited by shares, Fammi International may not sell its shares publicly and may not have more than 50 members. The share capital of the Company is HK \$10,000, consisting of 10,000 Ordinary Shares, HK \$1.00 par value per share. As of the date of this filing, Fammi International has issued and outstanding 10,000 Ordinary Shares, all of which are held by Fammi, Inc.

Fammi (Hangzhou) Enterprise Management Co., Ltd (“Fammi Enterprise”)

Fammi Enterprise is a company to manage Fammi’s fund and e-commerce business. It was incorporated on May 23, 2016 under the laws of the PRC with registered capital of \$30 million. The operating period on the business license is from May 23, 2016 to May 22, 2036, when the business license can be renewed. Its business scope covers technology development, technology service: internet technology, computer software; enterprise management consultation, economic information consultation (except commodities agency), excluding matters forbidden and restricted by China. Fammi International is its sole shareholder. Fammi Enterprise is considered a wholly foreign owned enterprise (“WFOE”) in China by virtue of Fammi International’s 100% ownership.

Zhejiang Fammi Food Co., Ltd (“Fammi Food”)

Fammi Food primarily engages in the business of packed dried edible fungi for domestic sales to distributors. It was established on December 26, 2017 under the laws of the PRC with initial registered capital of RMB 5 million. The operating period on Fammi Food’s business license is from December 26, 2017 and there is no expiration date. The business scope of Fammi Food covers processing and production of agricultural by-products (excludes cotton, tobacco and silkworm cocoon) and mushroom; wholesale and retail of edible agricultural products (excludes vegetables, fresh meat, aquatic product and soy products except soy milk) and mushroom; as well as engagement in import and export business of commodities and technologies that the state allows.

[Table of Contents](#)

Initially Fammi Food was wholly owned by Fammi Technology. In May 2018, Fammi Food received its food production permit and began its operation. Before then, its business was conducted by Forest Food.

Lishui Fammi E-Commerce Co., Ltd (“Fammi E-Commerce”)

We set up Fammi E-Commerce with the plan to use it to operate online stores in the future. As an E-commerce company in Lishui, it enjoys beneficial tax policies. It was established on March 22, 2019 under the laws of the PRC with initial registered capital of RMB 5 million. The operating period on Fammi E-Commerce’s business license is from March 22, 2019 and there is no expiration date. The business scope of Fammi E-Commerce covers technology development, technology service, technology consultancy and transfer of achievements: network technology, computer soft/hardware and electronic products; online sales; retail or wholesale of edible agricultural products (other than food and medicines), pre-packaged food and bulk food.

Zhejiang Fammi Biotechnology Co., Ltd (“Fammi Biotech”)

We incorporated Fammi Biotech on April 7, 2021, with initial registered capital of RMB 20 million.

Zhejiang Fammi Agricultural Supply Chain Co., Ltd (“Fammi Supply Chain”)

We incorporated Fammi Supply Chain on May 11, 2021, with initial registered capital of RMB 100 million.

Zhejiang Yitang Medical Service Co., Ltd (“Yitang Medical”)

We incorporated Yitang Medical on September 7, 2021, with initial registered capital of RMB 100 million.

Zhejiang Yiting Medical Technology Co., Ltd (“Yiting Medical”)

We incorporated Yiting Medical on September 17, 2021, with initial registered capital of RMB 10 million.

Fammi (Hangzhou) Health Development Co., Ltd (“Fammi Hangzhou Health Development”)

We incorporated Fammi Hangzhou Health Development on September 17, 2021, with initial registered capital of US \$300 million.

Zhejiang Fammi Healthcare Technology Co., Ltd (“Zhejiang Fammi Healthcare”)

We incorporated Fammi Medical Healthcare on September 18, 2021, with initial registered capital of RMB 500 million.

Jiangxi Xiangbo Agriculture and Forestry Development Co., Ltd (“Jiangxi Xiangbo”)

On September 27, 2021, we acquired Jiangxi Xiangbo from Ganzhou Tengguang Agriculture and Forestry Development Co., Ltd for a total price of RMB 70 million. Together with Jiangxi Xiangbo, its 100% percent subsidiary Yudu County Yada Forestry Co., Ltd became the subsidiary of FAMI.

Guoning Zhonghao (Ningbo) Trade Co., Ltd (“Guoning Zhonghao”)

On September 27, 2021, we acquired Guoning Zhonghao from Ningbo Guoning Zhonghao Technology Co., Ltd and Jianxin Huang for a total price of RMB 5,000.

Zhejiang Fammi Ecological Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd (“Fammi Eco Agri-Tech”)

We incorporated Fammi Eco Agri-Tech , or Fammi Eco Agri, on May 27, 2022, with initial registered capital of RMB 100 million.

Zhejiang Suyuan Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd (“Suyuan”)

We incorporated Zhejiang Suyuan Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd on July 25, 2022, with initial registered capital of US\$100 million.

Ningbo Fammi Baitong Trading Co., Ltd

We incorporated Ningbo Fammi Baitong Trading Co., Ltd on November 17, 2022, with initial registered capital of RMB 20 million.

Fammi USA Inc. (“Fammi USA”)

On April 30, 2023, we incorporated a wholly-owned subsidiary in the United States of America, Fammi USA Inc. (“Fammi USA”). Fammi USA engages in trading in USA.

SuppChains Group Inc (“SuppChains”)

Fammi USA formed SuppChains Group Inc, a California corporation in July 2024. Fammi USA owns directly 75% of the outstanding shares of SuppChains, with the remaining 25% owned by Ttone Trucking Inc, a California company owned by Hui Xu, an unrelated third party. SuppChains mainly conducts warehousing and logistics services business in the U.S.

SuppChains Transport Inc (“SuppChains Transport”)

SuppChains formed SuppChains Transport Inc, a California corporation and a wholly-owned subsidiary, in October 2024. SuppChains Transport mainly conducts warehousing and logistics services business in the U.S.

Zhejiang Famimi Biotechnology Co., Ltd (“Famimi”)

On November 4, 2024, we formed Famimi, a wholly-owned subsidiary in China, with Suyuan and Fammi E-Commerce each holding 95% and 5% of the equity. Famimi focuses on agricultural product export trading business for edible fungi and other agricultural products.

D. Property and Equipment

We do not own any real property. We rent our factories in Lishui from our related parties, Zhejiang Tantech Bamboo Technology Co., Ltd, for processing dried edible fungi and a floor in an office building in Hangzhou from third parties. The following is a list of our main properties we rent:

Lessee	Property	Land/Building Use Term	Space (m ²)	Productive Capacity (ton)	Extent of Utilization	Products Processed
Zhejiang Famimi Biotechnology Co., Ltd	# 5 Building, 888 Tianning Street, Liandu District, Lishui City,	July 14, 2021 - July 13, 2031	1,914(1)	1,818.3	95%	Shiitake, Mu Er, other edible
	Zhejiang Province					fungi
Fammi Food	1 st floor of #1, Basement of Building 1, 888 Tianning Street,	August 1, 2020 - July 31, 2031	936.84(2)	890	95%	Shiitake, Mu Er, other edible
	Lishui City, Zhejiang Province					fungi
Fammi Food	floor 1 of Building 4, Basement of Building 4, 888 Tianning Street,	August 1, 2020 - July 31, 2031	242.97	230(3)	95%	N/A

(1) It includes storage area of 854 m², factory of 757 m², office area of 163.8 m² and other area of 139.2 m².

(2) The first floor includes storage area of 599.24 m², factory of 256.00 m², office area of 28.80 m² and other area of 52.80 m². Floor 1 is mainly used as storage area.

(3) Building 4 is mainly used as storage area.

[Table of Contents](#)

Fixed assets at our properties consist of office equipment, buildings, structures, ancillary facilities, and equipment for processing and packaging our products.

None of our property is affected by any environmental issues that may affect our use of the property. At present, we do not have any material plans to construct, expand or improve our facilities.

Our Plants and Warehouse

In 2020, we moved our facilities from No. 307, Tianning Industrial Area to No. 5 building at 888 Tianning Street, where we already had a plant at No. 1 building. The move helped us conduct all the production at one location and increase our efficiency.

We have a warehouse at No. 1 building, 888 Tianning Street and 95% of the warehouse is being used.

Our Equipment



We have 6 production lines and various machines for filtering and packing mushrooms. Below is a list of our selected advanced equipment:

Equipment	Function
Mu Er cleaning production line	Clean Mu Er
Metal detector	Detect metal objects in production line
Vegetable dehydration machine	Dehydrate vegetables
Mushroom filter	Filter mushroom into different sizes
Moisture determination meter	Determine moisture content
Muffle furnace	Detect element content

Item 4A. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes that appear in this report. In addition to historical consolidated financial information, the following discussion contains forward-looking statements that reflect our plans, estimates, and beliefs. Our actual results could differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to these differences include those discussed below and elsewhere in this report, particularly in “Risk Factors.”

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report contains forward-looking statements. All statements contained in this report other than statements of historical fact, including statements regarding our future results of operations and financial position, our business strategy and plans, and our objectives for future operations, are forward-looking statements. The words “believe,” “may,” “will,” “estimate,” “continue,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “expect,” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. We have based these forward-looking statements largely on our current expectations and projections about future events and trends that we believe may affect our financial condition, results of operations, business strategy, short-term and long-term business operations and objectives, and financial needs. These forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including those described in the “Risk Factors” section. Moreover, we operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risks emerge from time to time. It is not possible for our management to predict all risks, nor can we assess the impact of all factors on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements we may make. In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the future events and trends discussed in this report may not occur and actual results could differ materially and adversely from those anticipated or implied in the forward-looking statements.

Business Overview

We currently produce and/or sell the following categories of agricultural products: Shiitake mushrooms, Mu Er, cotton, corn, forestry and other products. We do not grow fungi, but purchase dried edible fungi from third party suppliers, mainly from family farms, and two co-operatives representing family farms, Jingning Liannong Trading Co. Ltd (“JLT”) and Qingyuan Nongbang Mushroom Industry Co., Ltd (“QNMI”), with whom we have worked with for many years. JLT and QNMI are two companies in Lishui area where our facilities are located. They are co-operatives representing family farms which plant and provide edible fungi. JLT and QNMI themselves do not have any facility and do not process any fungi. They are established to share resources such as procurement information and to enjoy the advantage of economy of scale. After we select and filter the dried edible fungi for specific size and better quality, we may further dehydrate them again, as deemed necessary, to ensure the uniform level of dryness of our products. We then package the fungi products for sale. The only products we process and package are edible fungi, which are processed and packaged at our own processing facilities. For other agricultural products, such as rice and edible oil, we purchase them from third-party suppliers and sell these products at our online store Fammi Jicai. Mainly through distributors, we offer gourmet dried mushrooms to domestic and overseas retail supermarkets, produce distributors and foodservice distributors and operators. We have become an enterprise with advanced processing equipment and business management experience, and we pride ourselves on consistently producing quality mushrooms and serving our customers with a high level of commitment.

During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024 98.66% of our products were sold in China to domestic distributors and the remaining 1.34% were sold outside mainland China, including the U.S., Japan, Canada and other countries or regions, through distributors. We tested a few offline stores in Hangzhou, Zhejiang but closed them by March 2020 due to the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak. In addition, in order to enhance our e-commerce marketing presence, we developed our own e-commerce websites Fammi Jicai (www.fammi88.com) and Fammi Liangpin Market (mobile application and mini program on WeChat; closed on December 31, 2020).

Our total revenues for the year ended September 30, 2024 decreased by \$46.2 million or 41.9%, compared to the same period in 2023. We expect our sales of edible fungi products will grow in the coming years, as the consumption of fungi products in China has been rising significantly, and edible fungi has become one of the most important parts of planting industry. Meanwhile, although China has the most production of edible fungi, consumption of edible fungi per capita is significantly lower than other countries such as USA and Japan. Therefore, there is great potential for the sales of edible fungi in the Chinese market as well as the international markets. We believe our sales will grow in the future with our increased brand awareness, which will grow along with the demand for edible fungi products.

Growth Strategy

Increasing our market share – the premium quality of our products has long been recognized by our customers. Consumers’ increasing awareness of healthy dietary may lead to increased demand of our products. Our development plan mainly focuses on developing high-quality agricultural products market. Through our expansion to international market and enhancing stable relationship with suppliers, we expect to expand our product lines and improve our brand awareness and customer loyalty, to meet the demands of market and customers, and improve our sales performance.

Expansion of our sources of supply, productivity and sales network – to meet the increasing demand, we emphasize cooperation with major suppliers as well as small family farms to ensure the quantity and quality of raw materials. While expanding supply resource, we also plan to increase our processing capability and upgrade production facilities to increase productivity. We have been actively participating in international trade exhibitions held in China and other countries, to expand our international sales network. We also intend to invest more in our online stores, continue to train our employees, upgrade information technology and supply chain system, with the goal of making an integrated sales network with an international approach.

Securing high quality raw materials with competitive price – to meet the increasing demand for our products, we have been increasing our cooperation with major suppliers, with whom we have been working together for many years, to secure the quality and quantity of our raw materials. We also have dedicated teams that constantly visit and communicate with the family farm suppliers, to monitor the quality and quantity of raw materials. By working closely with our suppliers throughout the planting seasons, we have been providing such suppliers technical support to secure the stable supply of our raw materials. With our deep understanding of the edible fungi market, we have been able to purchase raw materials of premium quality at favorable prices. Edible fungi can be stored for a long time after simple processing; therefore, we have been purchasing edible fungi when we expect their purchase price to increase and store them to fulfill future sales orders. This strategy has been proven effective and will continue to be used by us as a cost control method.

Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations

Government Policy May Impact our Business and Operating Results

We have not seen any impact of unfavorable government policy upon our business in recent years. However, our business and operating results will be affected by China’s overall economic growth and government policies. Unfavorable changes in government policies could affect the demand for our products and could materially and adversely affect our results of operations. Our edible fungi products are currently eligible for certain favorable government tax incentive and other incentives, any future changes in the government’s policy upon edible fungi industry may have a negative effect on our operations.

Price Inelasticity of Raw Materials May Reduce Our Profit

As a processor of edible fungi, we rely on a continuous and stable supply of edible fungi raw materials to ensure our operation and expansion. The price of edible fungi may be inelastic when we wish to purchase supplies, resulting in an increase in raw material prices and thus reduce our profit. In addition, although we compete primarily in the high-end market which puts more emphasis on the flavor, texture and quality of our products, we risk losing customers by increasing our selling prices.

Competition in Edible Fungi Industry

Although we have a lot of competitive advantages, such as premium product quality, stable and experienced factory employees, favorable production locations within proximity of significant mushroom planting bases and strong relationships with our significant suppliers, we face a series of challenges.

Our products face competition from a number of companies operating in the vicinity. One of our largest competitors has high sales volume, which enables this competitor to purchase and sell edible fungi at a relatively lower price. Another major competitor has much larger plants and warehouses than we have and its main product is Mu Er mushrooms with different sorts and qualities. Competition from these two major competitors may prevent us from increasing our revenue.

[Table of Contents](#)

On the other hand, although we believe we distinguish our Company from competitors on the basis of product quality, the edible fungi industry is fragmented and subject to relatively low barriers of entry. Many of our competitors can provide products at relatively lower prices to increase their supplies, which may affect our profit margins as we seek to compete with them.

Economy and Politics

Our ability to be successful in China depends in part on our awareness of trends in politics that may affect our company, including, for example, government initiatives that would either encourage or discourage programs and companies that produce healthy foods or efforts to increase export of agricultural products. In addition, we must be aware of political situations in destination countries of our products, particularly if such countries take action to stifle importation of food products from abroad.

Trend Information

We have noted the existence of the following trends since October 2021, all of which are likely to affect our business to the extent they continue in the future:

China's edible fungi industry is growing, both in absolute terms and in market share.

Through its development of enoki mushroom industrialization technology in the 1960s, Japan became the world leader in mushroom farming. As other countries' fungi farming technology improved, China began to supplant Japan and now became the largest worldwide edible mushroom producer. China's growth has outpaced worldwide production growth rates. While China's growth rates in the past much higher than world growth rates, it appears to be moving from rapid expansion to a more mature industry.

As the table below illustrates, our sales volume of Shiitake mushroom for the year ended September 30, 2024 was approximately 1,496 tons, representing a decrease of 139 tons as compared with 1,635 tons sales volume in fiscal 2023. The decrease in sales of Shiitake mushroom was due to market demand declined which reduced orders by customers. At the same time, our sales volume of Mu Er for the year ended September 30, 2024 was approximately 1,186 tons, representing a decrease of 117 tons, as compared with 1,303 tons sales volume in fiscal 2023. The sales volume of Mu Er decreased due to market demand declined which reduced orders by customers. As China's mushroom industry is moving from rapid expansion to a more mature stage, we expect the effect of industry growth on promoting our sales volume will decrease.

Period	Shiitake (tons)	Mu Er (tons)
Oct/23	212.25	102.37
Nov/23	105.71	90.51
Dec/23	82.54	112.38
Jan/24	230.38	99.67
Feb/24	87.01	81.11
Mar/24	106.67	96.71
Apr/24	130.89	122.21
May/24	112.12	93.71
Jun/24	109.57	97.77
Jul/24	106.53	92.65
Aug/24	93.68	110.50
Sep/24	118.63	86.42
Total sales volume for fiscal 2024	1,496.00	1,186.00
Average unit selling price per ton for fiscal 2024	\$ 11,895	\$ 12,501

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosures in the financial statements. Critical accounting policies are those accounting policies that may be material due to the levels of subjectivity and judgment necessary to account for highly uncertain matters or the susceptibility of such matters to change, and that have a material impact on financial condition or operating performance. While we base our estimates and judgments on our experience and on various other factors that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. We believe the following critical accounting policies used in the preparation of our financial statements require significant judgments and estimates. For additional information relating to these and other accounting policies, see Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report.

Use of Estimates

In preparing the consolidated financial statements in conformity with US GAAP, management makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the consolidated financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting year. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include allowance for doubtful accounts and advances to suppliers, the valuation of inventories, the useful lives of property and equipment, the valuation of derivative liabilities of the notes, the recoverability of long-lived assets, valuation of warrants and the valuation of deferred tax assets.

Revenue Recognition

We recognized revenue following Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2014-09 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (“ASC Topic 606”). In accordance with ASC 606, to determine revenue recognition for contracts with customers, we perform the following five steps: (i) identify the contract(s) with the customer, (ii) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (iii) determine the transaction price, including variable consideration to the extent that it is probable that a significant future reversal will not occur, (iv) allocate the transaction price to the respective performance obligations in the contract, and (v) recognize revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies the performance obligation.

We recognize revenue when we transfer our goods and services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which we expect to be entitled in such exchange. All of our contracts have a single performance obligation satisfied at a point in time and the transaction price is stated in the contract, usually as a price per ton. We evaluate whether it is appropriate to record the gross amount of product sales and related costs or the net amount earned as commissions. In accordance with ASC 606, when we act as a principal, that we obtain control of the specified goods before they are transferred to the customers, the revenues should be recognized in the gross amount of consideration to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for the specified goods transferred.

Refer to Note 14 – Segment reporting for details of revenue segregation of our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are presented net of allowance for doubtful accounts. We maintain allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses. We review our accounts receivable on a periodic basis and make general and specific allowances when there is doubt as to the collectability of individual balances. In evaluating the collectability of individual receivable balances, we consider various factors, including the age of the balance, customer's payment history, its current credit-worthiness and current economic trends. Accounts are written off after efforts at collection prove unsuccessful. As of September 30, 2024 and 2023, allowance for doubtful accounts was approximately \$0.3 million and \$14,719, respectively.

Inventory, net

We value our inventory at the lower of cost, determined on a weighted average basis, or net realizable value. We review our inventory periodically to determine if any reserves are necessary for potential obsolescence or if the carrying value exceeds net realizable value. We recorded inventory reserve of \$13,197 and \$8,809 as of September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Recent accounting pronouncements

The Company considers the applicability and impact of all ASUs. Management periodically reviews new accounting standards that are issued.

In September 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures. The FASB is issuing the amendments to enhance the transparency and decision usefulness of income tax disclosures. Investors currently rely on the rate reconciliation table and other disclosures, including total income taxes paid, to evaluate income tax risks and opportunities. While investors find these disclosures helpful, they suggested possible enhancements to better (1) understand an entity's exposure to potential changes in jurisdictional tax legislation and the ensuing risks and opportunities, (2) assess income tax information that affects cash flow forecasts and capital allocation decisions, and (3) identify potential opportunities to increase future cash flows. The FASB decided that the amendments should be effective for public business entities for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

In July 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-07, Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures. The amendments in ASU 2023-07 improve reportable segment disclosure requirements, primarily through enhanced disclosures about significant segment expenses. The amendments in ASU 2023-07 improve financial reporting by requiring disclosure of incremental segment information on an annual and interim basis for all public entities to enable investors to develop more decision-useful financial analyses. The amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

We do not believe other recently issued but not yet effective accounting standards, if currently adopted, would have a material effect on the consolidated financial position, statements of operations and cash flows.

Results of Operations for the Years Ended September 30, 2024 and 2023

	For the year ended September 30,		Variance	
	2024	2023	Amount	%
Revenue	\$ 64,131,332	\$ 110,364,887	\$ (46,233,555)	(41.9%)
Cost of revenues	(60,257,618)	(106,078,132)	(45,820,514)	(43.2%)
Gross profit	3,873,714	4,286,755	(413,041)	(9.6%)
Allowance for doubtful debts	(418,661)	32,007	450,668	1,408.0%
Selling and distribution expenses	(135,848)	(145,292)	(9,444)	(6.5%)
General and administrative expenses	(2,523,520)	(2,132,095)	391,425	18.4%
Income from operations	795,685	2,041,375	(1,245,690)	(61.0%)
Change in fair value of derivative liability	-	873,767	(873,767)	(100.0%)
Interest income	3,887	743,858	(739,971)	(99.5%)
Interest expense	(1,690,551)	(650,813)	(1,039,738)	(159.8%)
Amortization of debt issuance costs	(60,301)	(1,691,609)	1,631,308	96.4%
Government grant	-	1,439,208	(1,439,208)	(100.0%)
Other income, net	265,429	101,520	163,909	161.5%
Loss on disposal of subsidiaries	(3,941,657)	-	(3,941,657)	(100.0%)
(Loss) income before income taxes	(4,627,508)	2,857,306	(7,484,814)	(262.0%)
Income tax expenses	(264)	(313,493)	(313,229)	(99.9%)
Net (loss) income	\$ (\$4,627,772)	\$ 2,543,813	\$ (7,171,585)	(281.9%)

Our revenue is generated from the following major product categories: Shiitake, Mu Er, bulk trading and other products. Since June 2021, the Company's operations were expanded into bulk agricultural commodity trading, such as cotton and corn bulk trading. The Company obtains control over these commodities as a principal from its suppliers before selling these commodities to its customers.

The following table sets forth the breakdown of our revenues for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively:

	For the years ended September 30,				Variance	
	2024	%	2023	%	Amount	%
Tapioca	-	-	\$ 39,977,734	36.2%	\$ (39,977,734)	100.0%
Corn	\$ 30,971,188	48.4%	27,430,969	24.9%	3,540,219	12.9%
Shiitake	17,791,882	27.7%	19,655,465	17.8%	(1,863,583)	(9.5%)
Mu Er	14,820,286	23.1%	16,301,157	14.8%	(1,480,871)	(9.1%)
Cotton	-	0.0%	5,547,927	5.0%	(5,547,927)	(100.0%)
Red dates	507,083	0.8%	-	-	507,083	100.0%
Comstarch	-	0.0%	1,338,782	1.2%	(1,338,782)	(100.0%)
Other edible fungi	31,493	0.0%	112,853	0.1%	(81,360)	(72.1%)
Logistic services	9,400	0.0%	-	-	9,400	100.0%
Total	\$ 64,131,332	100.0%	\$ 110,364,887	100.0%	\$ (46,233,555)	(41.9%)

Total revenues for the year ended September 30, 2024 decreased by \$46.2 million, or 41.9%, to \$64.1 million from \$110.4 million for the year ended September 30, 2023.

The trading of agriculture products (i.e. tapioca, corn, cotton, red dates and comstarch) was mainly based on market opportunity of matching suppliers and customers. Hence, the sales volume may fluctuate according to market demand and supply and there is no pattern of such agriculture product trading.

Revenue from sales of tapioca decreased by \$40.0 million, or 100%, to nil for the year ended September 30, 2024 from \$40.0 million for the same period of last year. The decrease was mainly attributable to no trading of tapioca for the year ended September 30, 2024.

[Table of Contents](#)

Revenue from sales of corn increased by \$3.5 million, or 12.9%, to \$31.0 million for the year ended September 30, 2024 from \$27.4 million for the same period of last year. The increase was mainly attributable to the increase in trading volume for the year ended September 30, 2024 as compared to the same period of last year.

Revenue from sales of Shiitake decreased by \$1.9 million, or 9.5%, to \$17.8 million for the year ended September 30, 2024 from \$19.7 million for the same period of last year, mainly due to the decrease in sales volume from 1,635 tons for the year ended September 30, 2023 to 1,496 tons for the year ended September 30, 2024, which resulted in a decrease of \$1.7 million in revenue from sales of Shiitake. The decrease in sales volume of Shiitake was caused by reduced customers' orders which resulted by the decrease in market demand for Shiitake. The impact of average unit sales price of Shiitake on the revenue from sales of Shiitake was minimal, the average unit sales price of Shiitake was \$11,895 per ton for the year ended September 30, 2024 as compared to \$12,024 per ton for the same period of last year, which resulted in a decrease of \$0.2 million in revenue from sales of Shiitake.

Revenue from sales of Mu Er decreased by \$1.5 million, or 9.1%, to \$14.8 million for the year ended September 30, 2024 from \$16.3 million for the same period of last year, mainly due to the decreased sales volume. Sales volume of Mu Er decreased to 1,186 tons for the year ended September 30, 2024 from 1,303 tons for the same period of last year, which resulted in a decrease of \$1.5 million in revenue from sales of Mu Er. The decrease in sales volume of Mu Er was caused by reduced customers' orders which resulted by the decrease in market demand for Mu Er. The impact of average unit sales price of Mu Er on the revenue from sales of Mu Er was minimal, the average unit sales price of Mu Er was \$12,501 per ton for the year ended September 30, 2024 as compared to \$12,508 per ton for the same period of last year.

Revenue from sales of cotton decreased by \$5.5 million, or 100%, to nil for the year ended September 30, 2024 from \$5.5 million for the same period of last year. The decrease was mainly attributable to no trading of cotton in fiscal 2024.

Revenue from sales of red dates increased by \$0.5 million, or 100%, to \$0.5 million for the year ended September 30, 2024 from nil for the same period of last year. The increase was mainly attributable to trading opportunity of red dates for the year ended September 30, 2024, which no such trading for the same period of last year.

Revenue from sales of cornstarch decreased by \$1.3 million, or 100%, to nil for the year ended September 30, 2024 from \$1.3 million for the same period of last year. The decrease was mainly attributable to no trading of cornstarch in fiscal 2024.

Cost of revenue

The following table sets forth the breakdown of the Company's cost of revenue for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively:

	For the years ended September 30,				Variance	
	2024	%	2023	%	Amount	%
Tapioca	-	-	\$ 39,924,566	37.7%	\$ (39,924,566)	100.0%
Corn	\$ 30,943,638	51.5%	27,412,575	25.8%	3,531,063	12.9%
Shiitake	15,686,337	26.0%	17,541,012	16.5%	(1,854,675)	(10.6%)
Mu Er	13,095,015	21.7%	14,238,307	13.4%	(1,143,292)	(8.0%)
Cotton	-	-	5,539,602	5.2%	(5,539,602)	(100.0%)
Red dates	506,414	0.8%	-	-	506,414	100.0%
Cornstarch	-	-	1,336,902	1.3%	(1,336,902)	(100.0%)
Other edible fungi	21,734	0.0%	85,168	0.1%	(63,434)	(74.5%)
Logistic services	4,480	0.0%	-	-	4,480	100.0%
Total	<u>\$ 60,257,618</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 106,078,132</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ (45,820,514)</u>	<u>(43.2%)</u>

Cost of revenues decreased by \$45.8 million, or 43.2%, to \$60.3 million for the year ended September 30, 2024 from \$106.1 million for the same period of last year. As illustrated in the table above, the decrease was mainly attributed by the cost of revenue associated with trading of tapioca, cotton and cornstarch, the decrease was partially offset by the increase in cost of revenue associated with trading of corn and red dates.

Gross Profit

The following table sets forth the breakdown of gross profit for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively:

	For the years ended September 30,				Variance	
	2024	%	2023	%	Amount	%
Tapioca	-	-	\$ 53,168	1.2%	\$ (53,168)	100.0%
Corn	\$ 27,550	0.7%	18,394	0.4%	9,156	49.8%
Shiitake	2,105,545	54.4%	2,114,453	49.3%	(8,908)	(0.4%)
Mu Er	1,725,271	44.5%	2,062,850	48.1%	(337,579)	(16.4%)
Cotton	-	-	8,325	0.2%	(8,325)	(100.0%)
Red dates	669	0.1%	-	-	669	100.0%
Corn starch	-	-	1,880	0.0%	(1,880)	(100.0%)
Other edible fungi	9,759	0.3%	27,685	0.6%	(17,926)	(64.7%)
Logistic services	4,920	0.1%	-	-	4,920	100.0%
Total	\$ 3,873,714	100.0%	\$ 4,286,755	100.0%	\$ (413,041)	(9.6%)

Overall gross profit decreased by \$0.4 million, or 9.8%, to \$3.9 million for the year ended September 30, 2024 from \$4.3 million for the same period of last year. The decreased gross profit was caused by a decrease in gross margin of Mu Er to 11.6% for the year ended September 30, 2024 from 12.7% for the same period of last year and no trading opportunity of tapioca for the year ended September 30, 2024, as compared to the prior year. The decrease in gross margin of Mu Er was mainly attributable to the increase in procurement cost of Mu Er as the suppliers increased the prices of Mu Er due to higher farming costs.

Allowance for receivables, inventories, and long-term investments

Allowance for receivables, inventories, and long-term investments were approximately \$0.4 million for the year ended September 30, 2024, representing an increase of approximately \$0.5 million, or 1,408.0%, from \$32,007 for the same period of last year. The increase was mainly attributable to allowance of approximately \$0.3 million for receivables which was primarily due to the ageing of certain receivables over one year, and impairment allowance of approximately \$0.1 million for long-term investments as the carrying amount of certain long-term investments exceeded its fair value.

Selling and distribution expenses

Selling and distribution expenses decreased by \$9,444, or 6.5%, to approximately \$0.1 million for the year ended September 30, 2024 from approximately \$0.1 million for the same period of last year. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in warehouse expenses of \$33,965 due to the reduction in trading opportunities of agricultural products which, in turn, reduced the need of warehousing those agricultural products, the decrease was partially offset by an increase in shipping expenses by \$28,445 which was due to an increase in shipping charges.

General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses increased by approximately \$0.4 million, or 18.4%, to approximately \$2.5 million for the year ended September 30, 2024 from approximately \$2.1 million for the same period of last year. The increase was primarily attributable to the increase of approximately \$0.3 million in leasing expenses as a subsidiary was newly set up in the USA in commencing warehouse renting business, and approximately \$0.2 million incurred in research and development expenses.

Change in fair value of derivative liability

On September 26, 2022, the Company completed a \$6.42 million convertible promissory note with an institutional investor (the "Investor"). Pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement, dated as of September 26, 2022, the Company issued and sold to the Investor a convertible promissory note of \$6.42 million due on September 25, 2023, convertible into ordinary shares, \$0.025 par value per share, at a discount of \$0.42 million. Upon issuance, this convertible promissory note converts at the 80% of the market price. The Company accounted for this conversion feature as a derivative liability. In connection herewith, the Company recorded a derivative liability of \$3.87 million and a debt discount of \$3.87 million upon issuance of this convertible promissory note. The change in fair value of derivative liability of \$0.9 million was recorded in other income for the year ended September 30, 2023. No such other income for the year ended September 30, 2024.

Interest income

Interest income decreased by \$0.7 million, or 99.5%, to \$3,887 for the year ended September 30, 2024 from \$0.7 million for the same period of last year. For the year ended September 30, 2023, interest earned was mainly attributed to 6.5% per annum interest earned on a deposit of RMB 50 million (\$7.0 million) from a third party. On November 5, 2021, one of our subsidiaries signed an Equity Transfer Framework Agreement to invest 15.97% interest in an entity, Shanghai Jiada Only Co., Ltd, from four third parties for a total consideration of RMB 509.6 million (approximately \$71.6 million). On November 5, 2021, the Company paid a deposit of RMB 50 million (\$7.0 million) as a prepayment for the acquisition. However, the Company decided to withdraw from the investment due to the adjustment of its business strategy and a third party is willing to undertake the above-mentioned investment. Upon consummation of the investment by that third party, the above-mentioned deposit will be returned to the Company from the seller and the Company charged that third party with an interest of 6.5% per annum on that deposit counting from the payment date. No such interest earned for the year ended September 30, 2024.

Interest expense

Interest expense increased by approximately \$1.0 million, 159.8%, to approximately \$1.7 million for the year ended September 30, 2024 from approximately \$0.7 million for the same period of last year. The increase in interest expense was primarily attributable to the interest expenses incurred on the convertible promissory notes and loans.

Amortization of debt issuance costs

Amortization of debt issuance costs decreased by \$1.6 million, or 96.4%, to nil for the year ended September 30, 2024 from \$1.7 million for the same period of last year. On September 26, 2022, the Company completed a \$6.42 million convertible promissory note with an institutional investor (the “Investor”). Pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement, dated as of September 26, 2022, the Company issued and sold to the Investor a convertible promissory note of \$6.42 million due on September 25, 2023, convertible into ordinary shares, \$0.025 par value per share, at a discount of \$0.42 million. Upon issuance, this convertible promissory note converts at the 80% of the market price. The Company accounted for this conversion feature as a derivative liability. The debt discount was amortized over the term of the convertible promissory note and, for the year ended September 30, 2023, the Company recorded amortization of debt issuance cost of \$1.7 million for the year ended September 30, 2023.

On July 30, 2024, the Company entered into a note purchase agreement (the “Purchase Agreement”) with Atlas Sciences, LLC, a Utah limited liability company (the “Investor”), pursuant to which the Company issued to the Investor an unsecured promissory note dated July 30, 2024 in the original principal amount of \$5,355,000 (the “Note”) for \$5,000,000 in gross proceeds. The Company recorded amortization of \$60,301 debt issuance costs for the year ended September 30, 2024.

Government grant

Government grant decreased by \$1.4 million, or 100%, to nil for the year ended September 30, 2024 from \$1.4 million for the same period of last year. Government grant was received from district government in respect of fund raised from capital market for the year ended September 30, 2023. No such government grant for the year ended September 30, 2024.

Other income

Other income increased by approximately \$0.2 million, or 161.5%, to approximately \$0.3 million for the year ended September 30, 2024 from \$0.1 million for the same period of last year. The increase was mainly due to that a subsidiary was newly set up in the USA in earning warehouse sub-lease renting income.

Loss on disposal of subsidiaries

On January 31, 2024, Zhejiang Suyuan Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd (“Suyuan”), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, entered into a share transfer agreement with Lishui Chida Logistics Co., Ltd, an unrelated third party. Under the agreement, Suyuan agreed to sell 100% of the equity of its wholly owned subsidiary, Zhejiang Fammi Holdings Group Co., Ltd (“Fammi Holding”), to the buyer for RMB 43.1 million (approximately \$6.0 million). The sale of Fammi Holding was intended to streamline the business operations of certain of the Company’s subsidiaries in China and reduce the costs associated with maintaining Fammi Holding and its wholly owned subsidiary, Zhejiang Fammi Agricultural Science and Technology Group Co., Ltd (“Fammi Agriculture”).

As previously reported, prior to January 2023, Hangzhou Nongyuan Network Technology Co., Ltd (“Nongyuan Network” or “VIE”), through a series of VIE agreements with Fammi Agriculture, operated the e-commerce websites and online sales of agriculture products for the Company’s subsidiaries in China. Such contractual arrangements enabled Fammi Agriculture to have effective control over and receive substantially all of the economic benefits of Nongyuan Network. After January 2023, the e-commerce platform operations have been halted. After the share transfer, Fammi Agriculture’s contractual arrangements with Nongyuan Network would be transferred to the buyer.

Prior to the entry into the agreement, all of the business operations, customers and suppliers of Fammi Holding and Fammi Agriculture had been transferred to other operating subsidiaries of the Company. The purchase price to be paid by the buyer to Suyuan reflects the aggregate value of all the assets of the disposed entities.

[Table of Contents](#)

On September 18, 2024, Fammi International Limited (“Fammi International”), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Registrant, entered into a share transfer agreement with Lishui Juanju Trading Co., Ltd (“Juanju”), an unrelated third party. Under the agreement, Fammi International agreed to sell 100% of the equity of its wholly owned subsidiary, Fammi (Hangzhou) Ecology Agriculture Development Co., Ltd (“Fammi Ecology”), to the buyer for RMB 12,000 (approximately \$1,700). The sale of Fammi Ecology was intended to streamline the business operations of the Company’s subsidiaries in China and reduce the costs associated with maintaining Fammi Ecology. Prior to the entry into the agreement, Fammi Ecology’s 5% equity interest in Zhejiang Yitang Medical Service Co., Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, had been transferred to Fammi (Hangzhou) Health Development Co., Ltd, a subsidiary of the Company. The purchase price to be paid by the buyer to Fammi International was determined based on the fair value of Fammi Ecology.

On September 23, 2024, Fammi International entered into a share transfer agreement with Juanju, pursuant to which Fammi International agreed to sell 100% of the equity of its wholly owned subsidiary, Lishui Fammi Technology Co., Ltd (“Fammi Technology”), to the buyer for RMB 620,000 (approximately \$88,070). The sale of Fammi Technology was intended to streamline the business operations of the Company’s subsidiaries in China and reduce the costs associated with maintaining Fammi Technology. Prior to the entry into the agreement, Fammi Technology’s 50% equity interest in Zhejiang Fammi Ecological Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, had been transferred to Fammi (Hangzhou) Enterprise Management Co., Ltd, a subsidiary of the Company. The purchase price to be paid by the buyer to Fammi International was determined based on the fair value of Fammi Technology.

As a result of the aforementioned disposal, the loss on disposal of subsidiaries was \$3.9 million for the year ended September 30, 2024.

Income tax expenses

For the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, our income tax expense was \$264 and approximately \$0.3 million respectively. The income tax expenses for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023 were as a result of certain PRC subsidiaries that have taxable income from operations.

Net (loss) income

As a result of the factors described above, our net loss was approximately \$4.6 million for the year ended September 30, 2024, from net income of \$2.5 million for the same period of last year.

Results of Operations for the Years Ended September 30, 2023 and 2022

	For the Years Ended September 30,		Variance	
	2023	2022	Amount	%
Revenue	\$ 110,364,887	\$ 99,213,379	\$ 11,151,508	11.2%
Cost of revenues	(106,078,132)	(93,775,293)	12,302,839	13.1%
Gross profit	4,286,755	5,438,086	(1,151,331)	(21.2%)
Allowance for doubtful debts	32,007	(57,173)	(89,180)	(156.0%)
Selling and distribution expenses	(145,292)	(305,367)	(160,075)	(52.4%)
General and administrative expenses	(2,132,095)	(4,133,178)	(2,001,083)	(48.4%)
Income from operations	2,041,375	942,368	1,099,007	116.6%
Change in fair value of derivative liability	873,767	419,649	454,118	108.2%
Interest income	743,858	516,869	226,989	43.9%
Interest expense	(650,813)	(134,144)	516,669	385.2%
Amortization of debt issuance costs	(1,691,609)	(48,160)	1,643,449	3,412.5%
Government grant	1,439,208	-	1,439,208	100.0%
Other income, net	101,520	409,030	(307,510)	(75.2%)
Income before income taxes	2,857,306	2,105,612	751,694	35.7%
Provision for income taxes	(313,493)	118,367	431,860	364.8%
Net income	\$ 2,543,813	\$ 2,223,979	\$ 319,834	14.4%

Our revenue is generated from the following major product categories: Shiitake, Mu Er, bulk trading and other products. Since June 2021, the Company's operations were expanded into bulk agricultural commodity trading, such as cotton and corn bulk trading. The Company obtains control over these commodities as a principal from its suppliers before selling these commodities to its customers.

The following table sets forth the breakdown of our revenues for the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively:

	For the years ended September 30,				Variance	
	2023	%	2022	%	Amount	%
Tapioca	\$ 39,977,734	36.2%	-	-	\$ 39,977,734	100.0%
Corn	27,430,969	24.9%	10,778,197	10.9%	16,652,772	154.5%
Shiitake	19,655,465	17.8%	19,859,533	20.0%	(204,068)	(1.0%)
Mu Er	16,301,157	14.8%	19,123,152	19.3%	(2,821,995)	(14.8%)
Cotton	5,547,927	5.0%	47,950,345	48.3%	(42,402,418)	(88.4%)
Comstarch	1,338,782	1.2%	-	-	1,338,782	100.0%
Other edible fungi	112,853	0.1%	1,502,152	1.5%	(1,389,299)	(92.5%)
Total	\$ 110,364,887	100.0%	\$ 99,213,379	100.0%	\$ 11,151,508	11.2%

Total revenues for the year ended September 30, 2023 increased by \$11.2 million, or 11.2%, to \$110.4 million from \$99.2 million for the year ended September 30, 2022.

The trading of agriculture products (i.e. tapioca, corn, cotton and comstarch) was mainly based on market opportunity of matching suppliers and customers. Hence, the sales volume may fluctuate according to market demand and supply and there is no pattern of such agriculture product trading.

Revenue from sales of tapioca increased by \$40.0 million, or 100%, to \$40.0 million for the year ended September 30, 2023 from nil for the same period of last year. The increase was mainly attributable to trading of tapioca for the year ended September 30, 2023, while no such trading for the same period of last year.

Revenue from sales of corn increased by \$16.7 million, or 154.5%, to \$27.4 million for the year ended September 30, 2023 from \$10.8 million for the same period of last year. The increase was mainly attributable to the increase in trading volume for the year ended September 30, 2023 as compared to the same period of last year.

[Table of Contents](#)

Revenue from sales of Shiitake decreased by \$0.2 million, or 1.0%, to \$19.7 million for the year ended September 30, 2023 from \$19.9 million for the same period of last year, mainly due to the decrease in average unit sales price of our Shiitake products. The average unit sales price of Shiitake decreased from \$12,971 per ton for the year ended September 30, 2022 to \$12,024 per ton for the year ended September 30, 2023, which resulted in a decrease of \$1.5 million in revenue from sales of Shiitake. The decrease in average unit sales price of Shiitake is in line the decrease in the price of raw materials due to higher harvest in 2023. The decrease was partially offset by an increase in sales volume from 1,531 tons for the year ended September 30, 2022 to 1,635 tons for the year ended September 30, 2023, which resulted in an increase of \$1.3 million in revenue from sales of Shiitake. The increase in sales volume of Shiitake was mainly attributable to the recovery of market demand for our Shiitake products.

Revenue from sales of Mu Er decreased by \$2.8 million, or 14.8%, to \$16.3 million for the year ended September 30, 2023 from \$19.1 million for the year ended September 30, 2022, mainly due to the decreased sales volume and decreased average unit sales price. Sales volume of Mu Er decreased to 1,303 tons for the year ended September 30, 2023 from 1,393 tons for the year ended September 30, 2022, which resulted in a decrease of \$1.2 million in revenue from sales of Mu Er. The decrease in sales volume of Mu Er was caused by reduced customers' orders which resulted by the decrease in market demand for Mu Er. Also, the average unit sales price of Mu Er decreased from \$13,733 per ton for the year ended September 30, 2022 to \$12,508 per ton for the year ended September 30, 2023, which resulted in a decrease of \$1.6 million in revenue from sales of Mu Er. The decrease in average unit sales price of Mu Er was in line with the decrease in the price of raw materials due to lower harvest in 2023.

Revenue from sales of cotton decreased by \$42.4 million, or 88.4%, to \$5.5 million for the year ended September 30, 2023 from \$48.0 million for the same period of last year. The decrease was mainly attributable to less profitable trading opportunity of cotton in fiscal 2023 as compared to fiscal 2022.

Revenue from sales of comstarch increased by \$1.4 million, or 100%, to \$1.4 million for the year ended September 30, 2023 from nil for the same period of last year. The increase was mainly attributable to trading of comstarch for the year ended September 30, 2023, while no such trading for the same period of last year.

Revenue from sales of other edible fungi decreased by \$1.4 million, or 92.5%, to \$0.1 million for the year ended September 30, 2023 from \$1.5 million for the same period of last year, mainly due to the decreased sales volume arising from reduced market demand of other edible fungi which resulted in a decrease of customer orders.

Cost of revenue

The following table sets forth the breakdown of the Company's cost of revenue for the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively:

	For the years ended September 30,				Variance	
	2023	%	2022	%	Amount	%
Tapioca	\$ 39,903,506	37.6%	-	-	\$ 39,903,506	100.0%
Corn	27,429,966	25.9%	10,669,201	11.4%	16,760,765	157.1%
Shiitake	17,538,319	16.5%	17,325,773	18.5%	212,546	1.2%
Mu Er	14,236,143	13.4%	16,689,136	17.8%	(2,452,992)	(14.7)%
Cotton	5,547,811	5.2%	47,715,009	50.9%	(42,167,198)	(88.4)%
Comstarch	1,335,921	1.3%	-	-	1,335,921	100.0%
Other edible fungi	86,466	0.1%	1,376,174	1.4%	(1,289,709)	(93.7)%
Total	<u>\$ 106,078,132</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 93,775,293</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 12,302,839</u>	<u>13.1%</u>

Cost of revenues increased by \$12.3 million, or 13.1%, to \$106.1 million for the year ended September 30, 2023 from \$93.8 million for the same period of last year. As illustrated in the table above, the increase was mainly attributed by the cost of revenue associated with trading of tapioca and corn, the increase was partially offset by the decrease in cost of revenue associated with trading of cotton and the decrease in sales volume of Mu Er.

Gross Profit

The following table sets forth the breakdown of gross profit for the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively:

	For the years ended September 30,				Variance	
	2023	%	2022	%	Amount	%
Tapioca	\$ 74,228	1.7%	-	-	\$ 74,228	100.0%
Corn	1,003	0.02%	108,996	2.0%	(107,993)	(99.1)%
Shiitake	2,117,146	49.4%	2,533,760	46.6%	(416,614)	(16.4)%
Mu Er	2,065,014	48.2%	2,434,016	44.8%	(369,002)	(15.2)%
Cotton	116	0.0%	235,336	4.3%	(235,220)	(100)%
Corn starch	2,861	0.1%	-	-	2,861	100.0%
Other edible fungi	26,387	0.6%	125,978	2.3%	(99,591)	(79.1)%
Total	\$ 4,286,755	100.0%	\$ 5,438,086	100.0%	\$ (1,151,331)	(21.2)%

Overall gross profit decreased by \$1.2 million, or 21.2%, to \$4.3 million for the year ended September 30, 2023 from \$5.4 million for the same period of fiscal 2022. The decreased gross profit was caused by product mix for the year ended September 30, 2023, as compared to the prior period.

Selling and distribution expenses

Selling and distribution expenses decreased by \$0.2 million, or 52.4%, to \$0.1 million for the year ended September 30, 2023 from \$0.3 million for the year ended September 30, 2022. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in shipping expenses by \$0.2 million when comparing with the same period of last year. The trading of agricultural products, such as tapioca, corn, cotton and comstarch, did not incur shipping expenses as the transactions of agricultural products were completed by the transfer of rights of those agricultural products to the buyers. Also, the decrease in shipping expenses was due to a new customer willing to absorb shipping expenses incurred during a rush Chinese New Year order. Additionally, certain shipping agents provided discount on shipping charges.

General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses decreased by \$2.0 million, or 48.4%, to \$2.1 million for the year ended September 30, 2023 from \$4.1 million for the same period of last year. The decrease was primarily attributable to the share-based compensation expenses of \$2.0 million arising from restricted shares granted to certain employees for the year ended September 30, 2022, while no such share-based compensation expenses for the year ended September 30, 2023.

Change in fair value of derivative liability

On September 26, 2022, the Company completed a \$6.42 million convertible promissory note with an institutional investor (the "Investor"). Pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement, dated as of September 26, 2022, the Company issued and sold to the Investor a convertible promissory note of \$6.42 million due on September 25, 2023, convertible into ordinary shares, \$0.025 par value per share, at a discount of \$0.42 million. Upon issuance, this convertible promissory note converts at the 80% of the market price. The Company accounted for this conversion feature as a derivative liability. In connection herewith, the Company recorded a derivative liability of \$3.87 million and a debt discount of \$3.87 million upon issuance of this convertible promissory note. As of September 30, 2023, the fair value of this derivative liability was nil, the change in fair value of derivative liability of \$0.9 million and \$0.4 million was recorded in other income for the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Interest income

Interest income increased by \$0.2 million, or 43.9%, to \$0.7 million for the year ended September 30, 2023 from \$0.5 million for the same period of last year. The increase was mainly attributed to 6.5% per annum interest earned on a deposit of RMB 50 million (\$7.0 million) from a third party. On November 5, 2021, one of our subsidiaries signed an Equity Transfer Framework Agreement to invest 15.97% interest in an entity, Shanghai Jiada Only Co., Ltd, from four third parties for a total consideration of RMB 509.6 million (approximately \$71.6 million). On November 5, 2021, the Company paid a deposit of RMB 50 million (\$7.0 million) as a prepayment for the acquisition. However, the Company decided to withdraw from the investment due to the adjustment of its business strategy and a third party is willing to undertake the above-mentioned investment. Upon consummation of the investment by that third party, the above-mentioned deposit will be returned to the Company from the seller and the Company charged that third party with an interest of 6.5% per annum on that deposit counting from the payment date.

Interest expense

Interest expense increased by \$0.5 million, 385.2%, to \$0.6 million for the year ended September 30, 2023 from \$0.1 million for the same period of last year. The increase in interest expense was primarily attributable to the higher average loan balances for the year ended September 30, 2023 as compared to the same period of last year.

Amortization of debt issuance costs

Amortization of debt issuance costs increased by \$1.6 million, or 3,412.5%, to \$1.7 million for the year ended September 30, 2023 from \$0.05 million for the same period of last year. On September 26, 2022, the Company completed a \$6.42 million convertible promissory note with an institutional investor (the "Investor"). Pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement, dated as of September 26, 2022, the Company issued and sold to the Investor a convertible promissory note of \$6.42 million due on September 25, 2023, convertible into ordinary shares, \$0.025 par value per share, at a discount of \$0.42 million. Upon issuance, this convertible promissory note converts at the 80% of the market price. The Company accounted for this conversion feature as a derivative liability. The debt discount was amortized over the term of the convertible promissory note and, for the year ended September 30, 2023, the Company recorded amortization of debt issuance cost of \$1.7 million and \$48,150 in other expenses for the year ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Government grant

Government grant increased by \$1.4 million, or 100%, to \$1.4 million for the year ended September 30, 2023 from nil for the same period of last year. Government grant was received from district government in respect of fund raised from capital market for the year ended September 30, 2023.

Provision for income taxes

For the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, our income tax expense was \$0.3 million and income tax benefits of \$0.1 million, respectively. The income tax expenses for the year ended September 30, 2023 were as a result of certain PRC subsidiaries that have taxable income from operations. In fiscal 2022, the income tax benefits were mainly attributable to deferred tax assets which mainly arising from unutilized tax losses carried forward from certain subsidiaries which can be utilized against future taxable income.

Net income

As a result of the factors described above, our net income was \$2.5 million for the year ended September 30, 2023, from net income of \$2.2 million for the same period of last year.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We are a holding company incorporated in the Cayman Islands. We may need dividends and other distributions on equity from our PRC subsidiaries to satisfy our liquidity requirements. Current PRC regulations permit our PRC subsidiaries to pay dividends to us only out of their accumulated profits, if any, determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. In addition, our PRC subsidiaries are required to set aside at least 10% of their respective accumulated profits each year, if any, to fund certain reserve funds until the total amount set aside reaches 50% of their respective registered capital. Our PRC subsidiaries may also allocate a portion of their after-tax profits based on PRC rules and regulations to employee welfare and bonus funds at their discretion. These reserves are not distributable as cash dividends.

Further, although instruments governing the current debts incurred by our PRC subsidiaries do not have restrictions on their abilities to pay dividends or make other payments to us, the lender may impose such restriction in the future. As a result, our ability to distribute dividends largely depends on earnings from our PRC subsidiaries and their ability to pay dividends out of earnings. Management believes that our current cash, cash flows provided by operating activities, and access to loans will be sufficient to meet our working capital needs for at least the next 12 months. We intend to continue to carefully execute our growth plans and manage market risk.

As of September 30, 2024, we had cash of \$0.5 million. As of September 30, 2024, advances to suppliers amounted to \$122.1 million and is expected to be fully utilized by September 2025. We made these advances based on the sales orders we received and expect to receive in the future months. As of September 30, 2024, we had accounts receivable of \$32.0 million and we expect to collect the remaining balance by March 2025. Our current liabilities amounted to \$10.1 million as of September 30, 2024, in comparison to \$10.7 million as of September 30, 2023. The decrease of current liabilities was mainly attributable to the full repayment of convertible promissory notes.

Indebtedness. As of September 30, 2024, we have promissory notes of \$5.3 million, and long-term loan of \$2.4 million. Beside these debts, we did not have any debts, finance leases or purchase commitments, guarantees or other material contingent liabilities.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements. We have not entered into any financial guarantees or other commitments to guarantee the payment obligations of any third parties. Furthermore, we do not have any retained or contingent interest in assets transferred to an unconsolidated entity that serves as credit, liquidity or market risk support to such entity. Moreover, we do not have any variable interest in any unconsolidated entity that we provide financing, liquidity, market risk or credit support to or engages in hedging or research and development services with us.

[Table of Contents](#)

Capital Resources. The primary drivers and material factors impacting our liquidity and capital resources include our ability to generate sufficient cash flows from our operations and renew commercial bank loans, as well as proceeds from equity and debt financing, to ensure our future growth and expansion plans. As of September 30, 2024, we had total assets of \$186.7 million, which includes advances to suppliers of \$122.1 million, accounts receivable of \$32.5 million and inventory of \$5.5 million, working capital of \$151.8 million and total equity of \$170.0 million. Our advances to suppliers were mainly in anticipation of higher revenue to be generated in fiscal 2025, these advances to suppliers were to secure sufficient supply from our suppliers so as to meet our anticipated sales.

Working Capital. Total working capital as of September 30, 2024 amounted to \$151.8 million, compared to \$147.5 million as of September 30, 2023.

Capital Needs. Our capital needs include our daily working capital needs and capital needs to finance the expansion of our business. Our management believes that income generated from our current operations can satisfy our daily working capital needs over the next 12 months. We may also raise additional capital through public offerings or private placements to finance our business development and to consummate any merger or acquisition, if necessary.

Cash flows

The following table sets forth summary of our cash flows from continuing operations for the years ended September 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022.

	For the years ended September 30,		
	2024	2023	2022
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	\$ (16,775,531)	\$ (75,754,162)	\$ 20,635,488
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	2,068,359	35,896,193	(41,991,079)
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,827,370	11,017,942	11,634,868
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	576,589	462,261	(8,363,680)
Net decrease in cash	(12,303,213)	(28,377,766)	(18,084,403)
Cash, beginning of year	12,789,735	41,167,501	59,251,904
Cash, end of year	\$ 486,522	\$ 12,789,735	\$ 41,167,501

Operating activities

Net cash used in operating activities was \$16.8 million for the year ended September 30, 2024, which mainly consisted of an increase of \$9.3 million in advances to suppliers for purchasing mushrooms, corn, cotton, red dates and soybean in anticipation of sales orders and an increase of \$10.6 million in accounts receivable due to sales, as mainly offset by an increase in accounts payable of \$3.0 million.

Net cash used in operating activities was \$75.8 million for the year ended September 30, 2023, which mainly consisted of an increase of \$71.3 million in advances to suppliers for purchasing mushrooms, corn, cotton, red dates and soybean in anticipation of sales orders and an increase of \$9.0 million in accounts receivable due to sales, as mainly offset by net income of \$2.5 million and collection of notes receivables of \$3.6 million.

Net cash provided by operating activities from continuing operations was \$20.6 million for the year ended September 30, 2022, which mainly consisted of (i) a decrease of \$12.8 million in advances to suppliers for purchasing mushrooms in anticipation of the sales orders (the decrease of our advances to suppliers were to improve our cash flow from operations and to reduce our credit risk with advances to suppliers), (ii) a decrease of \$6.5 million in accounts receivable due to collections, and (iii) net income of \$2.2 million.

Investing activities

Net cash provided by investing activities was \$2.1 million for the year ended September 30, 2024, which mainly consisted of proceeds from disposal of subsidiaries.

Net cash provided by investing activities was \$35.9 million for the year ended September 30, 2023, which mainly consisted of collection of \$35.4 million fixed term deposit and \$7.5 million from withdrawn acquisition, as offset by \$7.1 million used in long-term investment.

Net cash used in investing activities from continuing operations was \$42.0 million for the year ended September 30, 2022, which mainly consisted of (i) placement of \$35.3 million fixed term deposit with a bank for one year, and (ii) prepayment of RMB 50 million (\$7.0 million) to invest 15.97% interest in an entity, Shanghai Jiada Onlly Co., Ltd, on November 5, 2021, this acquisition was subsequently withdrawn and a third party is willing to undertake this acquisition.

Financing activities

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$1.8 million for the year ended September 30, 2024, which mainly consisted of proceeds of \$5.0 million from promissory notes, \$2.2 million borrowing from a third party and \$0.8 million net proceeds from share issuance, as mainly offset by repayment of \$6.1 million convertible promissory notes.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$11.0 million for the year ended September 30, 2023, which mainly consisted of net proceeds of \$7.9 million from issuance of ordinary shares and borrowing of \$4.8 million loans, as mainly offset by repayment of \$1.7 million loans.

Net cash provided by financing activities from continuing operations amounted to \$11.6 million for the year ended September 30, 2022, which mainly consisted of (i) net proceeds of \$6.0 million from stock issuance, and (ii) net proceeds of \$6.0 million from convertible promissory note issuance.

Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations

We have certain potential commitments that include future estimated payments. Changes in our business needs, cancellation provisions, changing interest rates, and other factors may result in actual payments differing from the estimates. We cannot provide certainty regarding the timing and amounts of payments.

The following table presents the company's material contractual obligations as of September 30, 2024:

Contractual obligations	Total	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Promissory notes	\$ 5,256,238	\$ 5,256,238	-	-	-
Long-term loans	2,379,997	202,405	2,177,592	-	-
Operating lease obligations	7,886,019	3,656,722	3,782,108	278,959	168,230
Total	\$ 15,522,254	\$ 9,115,365	\$ 5,959,700	\$ 278,959	\$ 168,230

- (1) As of September 30, 2024, the Company had outstanding promissory notes of \$5.3 million (see Note 11 of the notes to consolidated financial statements for details).
- (2) As of September 30, 2024, the Company had outstanding long-term loan of \$2.4 million (see Note 9 of the notes to consolidated financial statements for details).
- (3) As of September 30, 2024, the Company had operating lease commitment of \$7.9 million (see Note 15 of the notes to consolidated financial statements for details).

Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees**A. Directors and Senior Management**

The following table provides information regarding our executive officers and directors as of the date of this report:

Name	Age	Position(s)
Yefang Zhang	58	Chief Executive Officer and Chairwoman of Board of Directors
Chenyang Wang	37	Director
Zhimin Lu	50	Chief Financial Officer
Qinyi Fu	40	Director (Independent)
Hongdao Qian	62	Director (Independent)
Hui Ruan	57	Director (Independent)

The business address of all such senior management and directors is Fl 1, Building No. 1, 888 Tianning Street, Liandu District, Lishui City, Zhejiang Province, People's Republic of China 323000.

Yefang Zhang. Ms. Zhang has been our Chairwoman and CEO since July 2015. Ms. Zhang has been the sole shareholder and the director of FarmNet Limited since its incorporation in July 2015. Ms. Zhang has been the general manager of Farmmi International since August 2015. Ms. Zhang was the sole director of EN Energy Group Inc. ("CNEY") from November 23, 2018 to August 26, 2019, she held 100% shares of CNEY through Global Clean Energy Limited in which she is the sole director either, Ms. Zhang was the executive director of FLS Mushroom from March 2011 to September 2016. Since 2013, Ms. Zhang has been a director of Tantech Holdings Ltd ("Tantech"), a NASDAQ Capital Market listed company, Tanboks Group Ltd and USCNIHK Group Limited. Ms. Zhang was also a director of Zhengjiang Tantech Bamboo Technology Co., Ltd from January 2011 to May 2016. Ms. Zhang has been a director of Daxing'anling Hualin Investment Management Ltd. From 1994 to 1997, she served as Vice General Manager of Lishui Jingning Huali Co., Ltd, which has been dissolved. From 1991 to 1994, she was a teacher at Wenzhou Wencheng Huangtan Middle School. She earned her degree of junior college in Geography from Wenzhou Normal College in July 1991. Ms. Zhang has extensive knowledge and experience in company management and food industry. We have appointed Ms. Zhang to be a director due to her strong understanding of our industry and business. Ms. Zhang is the wife of our former director, Mr. Zhengyu Wang.

Chenyang Wang. Ms. Wang has been our director since January 2025. She has served as the Manager of the Securities Affairs Department of the Company responsible for the Company's corporate reporting and compliance matters since May 2018. Prior to joining the Company, Ms. Wang was an Investment Manager with Zhejiang Yangzhechen Assets Management Co., Ltd. from October 2016 to April 2018. From October 2010 to April 2012, she was a researcher at Zhejiang Bohan Investment Management Co., Ltd. Ms. Wang earned her Master's degree in Finance from Nankai University, China, in 2018, a Bachelor of Financial Management from Renmin University of China in 2021 and a Bachelor of Financial Engineering from South-Central Minzu University, China, in 2011.

Zhimin Lu. Prior to being appointed as the Registrant's CFO, Mr. Zhimin Lu served as the chief financial officer of Zhongjian Heneng (Shanghai) Trading Co., Ltd, Shanghai Yunmihui Supply Chain Group Co., Ltd and Jiangsu Paidile Packaging Technology Co., Ltd, three affiliated companies, from August 2021 to August 2023. Mr. Lu had served as the assistant chief financial officer and a finance manager with Shanghai Only Vision Enterprise Group Co., Ltd from February 2018 to December 2020. He was a finance manager with Shanghai Sunsystem Electric Co., Ltd from August 2005 to April 2016. From April 2002 to December 2003, Mr. Lu was an accounting supervisor at Shanghai Aurora Office Automation Sales Co., Ltd. Mr. Lu holds an intermediate level accountant qualification certificate. He received his Bachelor degree in Accounting from the Shanghai Lixin University of Accounting and Finance in 2014 and an Associate degree in Accounting from Chongqing Technology and Business University in 1996.

Qinyi Fu. Mr. Fu has been our independent director since June 2021. Mr. Fu is a PRC Certified Public Accountant. He has been a partner at Da Hua Certified Public Accountants since June 2018. Prior to joining Da Hua Certified Public Accountants, he was a partner at Ruihua Certified Public Accountants from December 2015 to May 2018, a manager in Deloitte China Certified Public Accountants from January 2012 to December 2015, and an auditor in Ernst & Young China Certified Public Accountants from September 2010 to January 2012. Since October 2018, Mr. Fu has been an independent director at Blue Hat Interactive Entertainment Technology (NASDAQ: BHAT) and a member of its audit committee. Mr. Fu received his bachelor's degree in international economics and trade in July 2007 and his master's degree in international economics in July 2010, both from Xiamen University.

Hongdao Qian. Mr. Qian has been our independent director since July 2017. Mr. Qian has been a professor on the faculty of the Guanghua Law School at Zhejiang University since September 2005. His research, writing and teaching focuses on corporate governance, economic analysis of law and Western jurisprudence. Prior to joining Guanghua Law School, Mr. Qian was a Professor at the Institute of Law, China Academy of Social Sciences; a Lecturer in Economics at Peking University and a Prosecutor in the People's Procuratorate of Zhejiang Province. Mr. Qian currently is an independent director of Tantech, a Nasdaq listed company and a related party of us. He is also an independent director of Zhejiang Sunflower Light Energy Science & Technology LLC, a public company listed on Shenzhen Stock Exchange in China, Zhejiang Kema Moca Material Limited Company, a public company listed on National Equities Exchange and Quotations in China and OuBao Security Technology Co., Ltd, a private company. Mr. Qian currently serves as Vice Chairman of the Chinese Society of Comparative Law, Executive Subeditor of the China Academic Yearbook and President of the China Rule of Law Research Institute, where he has organized a team of scholars to create China's first Rule of Law index using empirical methods. Mr. Qian earned his bachelor of law from Jilin University in 1986, his master of law from North-West University of Politics and Law in 1994 and his doctor of law from Peking University in 1997. Mr. Qian was a visiting scholar at Waseda University in Japan, Stanford University in California and both Oxford and Cambridge Universities in England. Mr. Qian has been appointed as a director because of his expertise in economics and law.

Hui Ruan. Dr. Ruan has been our independent director since June 2020. Dr. Hui Ruan has been an associate professor and a supervisor of master's degree program at the College of Biosystems Engineering and Food Science of Zhejiang University in China from 2003. Dr. Ruan has been a member of the youth committee of the Chinese Institute of Food Science and Technology since 2007. From 2005 to 2006, he cooperated with a number of universities in U.S. to conduct research as a visiting scholar. Dr. Ruan has received a second prize of National science and technology improvement award and a first prize of Zhejiang science and technology improvement award. He is awarded more than 60 patents and published over 100 papers. Dr. Ruan has been a peer review expert at Chinese national natural science fund, three provincial natural science funds, and several international journals including *Carbohydrate Polymer*, *Journal of Food Science* and *New Biotechnology*. Dr. Ruan received his doctoral degree in food science and engineering from Zhejiang University in 2003, his master degree of physiology from Hangzhou University in 1995, and his bachelor degree of biology from Hangzhou University in 1990. Dr. Ruan has been appointed as a director because of his rich academic experiences in food science.

Election of Officers

Our executive officers are elected by, and serve at the discretion of, our Board of Directors. Our Chief Executive Officer and Chairwoman of our Board of Directors, Yefang Zhang, is married to Zhengyu Wang, a former director of the Company who resigned as a director of the Company in January 2025.

B. Compensation

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Our compensation committee has not started approving our salary and benefit policies. Our Board of Directors determined the compensation to be paid to our executive officers based on our financial and operating performance and prospects, and contributions made by the officers' to our success. Each of the named officers will be measured by a series of performance criteria by the Board of Directors, or the compensation committee on a yearly basis. Such criteria will be set forth based on certain objective parameters such as job characteristics, required professionalism, management skills, interpersonal skills, related experience, personal performance and overall corporate performance.

Our Board of Directors has not adopted or established a formal policy or procedure for determining the amount of compensation paid to our executive officers. The Board of Directors will make an independent evaluation of appropriate compensation to key employees, with input from management. The Board of Directors has oversight of executive compensation plans, policies and programs.

Summary Executive Compensation Table

The following table presents summary information regarding the total compensation awarded to, earned by, or paid to each of the named executive officers for services rendered to us for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023.

Name and Principal Position	Fiscal Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)⁽¹⁾	All Other Compensation (\$)⁽²⁾	Total (\$)
Yefang Zhang <i>Chief Executive Officer</i>	2023	161,626	-	-	161,626
	2024	162,857	-	-	162,857
Dehong Zhang ⁽³⁾ <i>Former Chief Operating Officer</i>	2023	61,248	-	7,484	68,732
	2024	46,772	-	-	46,772
Lingge Wu ⁽⁴⁾ <i>Former Chief Financial Officer</i>	2023	30,284	-	1,626	31,910
	2024	11,085	-	-	11,085
Zhimin Lu ⁽⁵⁾ <i>Chief Financial Officer</i>	-	-	-	-	-
	2024	19,428.57	-	-	19,428.57

(1) No officer received a bonus in the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023.

(2) Consists of social security payments required under Chinese law. Although we also reimburse the referenced individuals for reasonable expenses, such reimbursements do not, in the aggregate, exceed \$10,000 for any individual in any year presented and are not considered perquisites because they are integrally and directly related to the performance of such recipients' jobs.

(3) Dehong Zhang, former Chief Operating Officer of the Company who resigned on December 18, 2024.

(4) Lingge Wu resigned as our Chief Financial Officer on February 4, 2024.

(5) Zhimin Lu was appointed as our Chief Financial Officer on February 4, 2024.

Director Compensation

The following section presents information regarding the compensation paid during the fiscal years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023 to members of our Board of Directors who are not also our employees (referred to herein as "Non-Employee Directors"). Currently we have the following Non-Employee Directors: Qinyi Fu, Hongdao Qian and Hui Ruan.

Non-Employee Directors

Historically, we have not paid our directors for acting as such, as they have consisted of our Chief Executive Officer and her spouse. Since the fiscal year ended September 30, 2018, we decided to pay our independent directors an annual cash retainer to be determined from time to time by our Board of Directors. We may also provide stock, option or other equity-based incentives to our directors for their services provided in such capacity. We also reimburse our Non-Employee Directors for any out-of-pocket expenses incurred by them in connection with their services provided in such capacity. Pursuant to our service agreements with our directors, neither we nor our subsidiaries provide benefits to directors upon termination of employment. The compensation for our employee directors is fully reflected in the above Summary Executive Compensation Table.

Summary Director Compensation Table

Name	Fiscal Year	Fees earned or paid in cash (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)(1)	Total (\$)
Hongdao Qian (2)	2023	10,000	-	10,000
	2024	10,000	-	10,000
Hui Ruan (3)	2023	10,000	-	10,000
	2024	10,000	-	10,000
Qinyi Fu (4)	2023	10,000	-	10,000
	2024	10,000	-	10,000

(1) No Non-Employee Director received other compensation for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023.

(2) Mr. Hongdao Qian's term began on July 7, 2017. He is entitled to a board fee of \$10,000 per year beginning from July 7, 2017.

(3) Dr. Hui Ruan's term began on June 19, 2020. He is entitled to a board fee of \$10,000 per year beginning from June 19, 2020.

(4) Qinyi Fu's term began on June 3, 2021. He is entitled to a board fee of \$10,000 per years beginning from June 3, 2021.

Employment Agreements

Each employee is required to enter into an employment agreement. Accordingly, all of our employees, including management, have executed their employment agreements. Our employment agreements with our executives provide the amount of each executive officer's salary and establish their eligibility to receive a bonus. Our employment agreements with our executive officers generally provide for a salary to be paid monthly. The agreements also provide that executive officers are to work full time for our company and are entitled to all legal holidays as well as other paid leave in accordance with PRC laws and regulations and our internal work policies. The employment agreements also provide that we will pay for all mandatory social security programs for our executive officers in accordance with PRC regulations. In addition, our employment agreements with our executive officers prevent them from rendering services for our competitors for so long as they are employed.

Other than the salary, bonuses, equity grants and necessary social benefits required by the government, which are defined in the employment agreements, we currently do not provide other benefits to the officers. Our executive officers are not entitled to severance payments upon the termination of their employment agreement or following a change in control.

We have not provided retirement benefits (other than a state pension scheme in which all of our employees in China participate) or severance or change of control benefits to our named executive officers.

Under Chinese law, we may terminate an employment agreement without penalty by providing the employee thirty days' prior written notice or one month's wages in lieu of notice if the employee is incompetent or remains incompetent after training or adjustment of the employee's position in other limited cases. If we wish to terminate an employment agreement in the absence of cause, then we are obligated to pay the employee one month's salary for each year we have employed the employee. We are, however, permitted to terminate an employee for cause without penalty to our company, where the employee has committed a crime or the employee's actions or inactions have resulted in a material adverse effect to us.

We may increase the salary from time to time without entering a new employment agreement.

Yefang Zhang

We entered into an employment agreement with our Chief Executive Officer, Ms. Yefang Zhang, effective August 6, 2020. Under the terms of Ms. Zhang's employment, Ms. Zhang is entitled to the following:

- Base compensation of RMB 87,300 per month.
- Reimbursement of reasonable expenses incurred by Ms. Zhang.

Ms. Zhang's employment may be terminated at any time by either party upon presentation of 30 days' prior notice or immediately for cause.

Zhimin Lu

We entered into an employment agreement with our chief financial officer, Mr. Zhimin Lu, effective February 4, 2024. Under the terms of Mr. Lu's employment, Mr. Lu is entitled to the following:

- Base compensation of RMB 204,000 per year.
- Reimbursement of reasonable expenses incurred by Mr. Lu.

Mr. Lu's employment may be terminated at any time by either party upon presentation of 30 days' prior notice or immediately for cause.

C. Board Practices

Board of Directors and Board Committees

Our Board of Directors currently consists of five (5) directors. A majority of our Board of Directors (namely, Qinyi Fu, Hongdao Qian and Hui Ruan) are independent, as such term is defined by the Nasdaq Capital Market.

A director may vote in respect of any contract or transaction in which he is interested, provided, however that the nature of the interest of any director in any such contract or transaction shall be disclosed by him at or prior to its consideration and any vote on that matter. A general notice or disclosure to the directors or otherwise contained in the minutes of a meeting or a written resolution of the directors or any committee thereof of the nature of a director's interest shall be sufficient disclosure and after such general notice it shall not be necessary to give special notice relating to any particular transaction. A director may be counted for a quorum upon a motion in respect of any contract or arrangement which he shall make with our company, or in which he is so interested and may vote on such motion.

We do not have a lead independent director, and we do not anticipate having a lead independent director because we will encourage our independent directors to freely voice their opinions on a relatively small company board. We believe this leadership structure is appropriate because we are a relatively small company in the process of listing on a public exchange. Our Board of Directors plays a key role in our risk oversight. The Board of Directors makes all relevant Company decisions. As a smaller company with a small Board of Directors, we believe it is appropriate to have the involvement and input of all of our directors in risk oversight matters.

Board Committees

We have established three standing committees under the board: the audit committee, the compensation committee and the nominating committee. Each committee has three members, and each member is independent, as such term is defined by The Nasdaq Capital Market. The audit committee will be responsible for overseeing the accounting and financial reporting processes of our company and audits of the financial statements of our company, including the appointment, compensation and oversight of the work of our independent auditors. The compensation committee of the Board of Directors will review and make recommendations to the board regarding our compensation policies for our officers and all forms of compensation and will also administer and have authority to make grants under our incentive compensation plans and equity-based plans (but our board retains the authority to interpret those plans). The nominating committee of the Board of Directors will be responsible for the assessment of the performance of the board, considering and making recommendations to the board with respect to the nominations or elections of directors and other governance issues. The nominating committee considers diversity of opinion and experience when nominating directors.

[Table of Contents](#)

The candidates of members of the audit committee, the compensation committee and the nominating committee are set forth below. All such members qualify as independent under the rules of The Nasdaq Capital Market.

Director	Audit Committee	Compensation Committee	Nominating Committee
Qinyi Fu	(1)(2)(3)	(1)	(1)
Hongdao Qian	(1)	(1)	(1)(2)
Hui Ruan	(1)	(1)(2)	(1)

(1) Committee member

(2) Committee chair

(3) Audit committee financial expert

Duties of Directors

As a matter of Cayman Islands law, a director of a Cayman Islands company is considered a fiduciary of the company. Accordingly, directors owe fiduciary duties to their companies to act in accordance with the best interests of the company, to exercise their powers for the purposes for which they are conferred and not to place themselves in a position where there is a conflict between their personal interests and their duty to the company. Accordingly, a director owes a company a duty not to make a profit based on his or her position as director (unless the company permits him or her to do so) and a duty not to put himself or herself in a position where the interests of the company conflict with his or her personal interests or his or her duties to a third party. However, a company's articles of association may permit a director to vote on a matter in which he or she has a personal interest if he or she has disclosed the nature of his or her interest to the board of directors. Our First Amended and Restated Articles of Association provide that a director must disclose the nature and extent of any material interests in any contract or arrangement, and that he or she may not vote at any meeting on any resolution concerning an interested matter.

A director of a Cayman Islands company also owes to the company duties to exercise independent judgment in carrying out his functions and to exercise reasonable skill, care and diligence, which has both objective and subjective elements. Recent Cayman Islands case law confirmed that directors must exercise the care, skill and diligence that would be exercised by a reasonably diligent person having the general knowledge, skill and experience reasonably to be expected of a person acting as a director. Additionally, a director must exercise the knowledge, skill and experience that he or she actually possesses.

Interested Transactions

A director may vote, attend a board meeting or, presuming that the director is an officer and that it has been approved, sign a document on our behalf with respect to any contract or transaction in which he or she is interested. We require directors to promptly disclose the interest to all other directors after becoming aware of the fact that he or she is interested in a transaction we have entered into or are to enter into. A general notice or disclosure to the board or otherwise contained in the minutes of a meeting or a written resolution of the board or any committee of the board that a director is a shareholder, director, officer or trustee of any specified firm or company and is to be regarded as interested in any transaction with such firm or company will be sufficient disclosure, and, after such general notice, it will not be necessary to give special notice relating to any particular transaction.

Remuneration and Borrowing

The directors may receive such remuneration as our Board of Directors may determine or change from time to time. The compensation committee will assist the directors in reviewing and approving the compensation structure for the directors. Our Board of Directors may exercise all the powers of the company to borrow money and to mortgage or charge our undertakings and property or any part thereof, to issue debentures, debenture stock and other securities whenever money is borrowed or as security for any debt, liability or obligation of the company or of any third party.

Qualification

A majority of our Board of Directors is required to be independent. There are no membership qualifications for directors. Further, there are no share ownership qualifications for directors unless so fixed by us in a general meeting. There are no other arrangements or understandings pursuant to which our directors are selected or nominated.

Director Compensation

All directors hold office until the next annual meeting of shareholders at which they are re-elected and until their successors have been duly elected and qualified. Officers are elected by and serve at the discretion of the Board of Directors. Employee directors do not receive any compensation for their services. Non-employee directors will be entitled to receive such remuneration as our Board of Directors may determine or change from time to time for serving as directors and may receive incentive option grants from our company. In addition, each non-employee director is entitled to be repaid or prepaid all travel, hotel and incidental expenses reasonably incurred or expected to be incurred in attending meetings of our Board of Directors or committees of our Board of Directors or shareholder meetings or otherwise in connection with the discharge of his or her duties as a director.

Board Diversity

The table below provides certain information regarding the diversity of our board of directors as of the date of this report.

Country of Principal Executive Offices:	China	
Foreign Private Issuer:	Yes	
Disclosure Prohibited under Home Country Law:	No	
Total Number of Directors:	5	
Gender Identity	Female	Male
Directors	2	3
Demographic Background		
Underrepresented Individual in Home Country Jurisdiction		1
LGBTQ+		-
Did not disclose demographic background		-

Limitation of Director and Officer Liability

Under Cayman Islands law, each of our directors and officers, in performing his or her functions, is required to act honestly and in good faith with a view to our best interests and exercise the care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances. Cayman Islands law does not limit the extent to which a company's Memorandum and Articles of Association may provide for indemnification of officers and directors, except to the extent any such provision may be held by the Cayman Islands courts to be contrary to public policy, such as to provide indemnification against civil fraud or the consequences of committing a crime.

Under our First Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association, we may indemnify our directors, officers and liquidators against all expenses, including legal fees, and against all judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement and reasonably incurred in connection with civil, criminal, administrative or investigative proceedings to which they are party or are threatened to be made a party by reason of their acting as our director, officer or liquidator. To be entitled to indemnification, these persons must have acted honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interest of the company and, in the case of criminal proceedings, they must have had no reasonable cause to believe their conduct was unlawful. Such limitation of liability does not affect the availability of equitable remedies such as injunctive relief or rescission. These provisions will not limit the liability of directors under United States federal securities laws.

The decision of our Board of Directors as to whether the director acted honestly and in good faith with a view to our best interests and as to whether the director had no reasonable cause to believe that his or her conduct was unlawful, is in the absence of fraud sufficient for the purposes of indemnification, unless a question of law is involved. The termination of any proceedings by any judgment, order, settlement, conviction or the entry of no plea does not, by itself, create a presumption that a director did not act honestly and in good faith and with a view to our best interests or that the director had reasonable cause to believe that his or her conduct was unlawful. If a director to be indemnified has been successful in defense of any proceedings referred to above, the director is entitled to be indemnified against all expenses, including legal fees, and against all judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement and reasonably incurred by the director or officer in connection with the proceedings.

We may purchase and maintain insurance in relation to any of our directors or officers against any liability asserted against the directors or officers and incurred by the directors or officers in that capacity, whether or not we have or would have had the power to indemnify the directors or officers against the liability as provided in our First Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted for our directors, officers or persons controlling our company under the foregoing provisions, we have been informed that in the opinion of the SEC, such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is therefore unenforceable.

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

To the best of our knowledge, none of our directors or officers has been convicted in a criminal proceeding, excluding traffic violations or similar misdemeanors, nor has been a party to any judicial or administrative proceeding during the past five years that resulted in a judgment, decree or final order enjoining the person from future violations of, or prohibiting activities subject to, federal or state securities laws, or a finding of any violation of federal or state securities laws, except for matters that were dismissed without sanction or settlement. Except as set forth in our discussion below in “Related Party Transactions,” our directors and officers have not been involved in any transactions with us or any of our affiliates or associates which are required to be disclosed pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

We have adopted a code of business conduct and ethics applicable to our directors, officers and employees in connection with our application to list on the Nasdaq Capital Market.

D. Employees

As of September 30, 2024, we employed a total of 42 full-time and no part time employees in the following functions:

Department	Number of Employees		
	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022
Senior Management	7	7	7
Human Resource & Administration	4	4	4
Finance	6	7	7
Procurement	2	4	4
Production	15	36	36
Sales & Marketing	5	8	8
Quality Control	2	2	2
E-commerce	0	0	0(1)
Business Development	1	2	2
Total	42	70	56

(1) We began to reduce the size of our E-commerce business in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020, and close most of our E-commerce operations in January 2023.

Our employees are not represented by a labor organization or covered by a collective bargaining agreement. We have not experienced any work stoppages.

We are required under PRC law to make contributions to employee benefit plans at specified percentages of our after-tax profit. In addition, we are required by PRC law to cover employees in China with various types of social insurance. For the years ended September 30, 2024, 2023 and 2022, we contributed approximately \$55,938, \$55,801 and \$69,393 to the employee benefit plans and social insurance, respectively. The effect on our liquidity by the payments for these contributions is immaterial. We believe that we are in material compliance with the relevant PRC employment laws.

Over 90% of our employees at Fammi Biotechnology and Fammi Food are female workers. We have bought life insurance for all workers of Fammi Food’s factory.

E. Share Ownership

For information regarding the share ownership of our directors and senior management, see “Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions - A. Major Shareholders.”

Equity Compensation Program

We have established a pool for shares and share options for our employees. This pool contains shares and options to purchase 1,168,000 of our Ordinary Shares, equal to 10% of the number of Ordinary Shares outstanding at the conclusion of our initial public offering. Subject to approval by the Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors, we may grant shares or options in any percentage determined for a particular grant.

At the annual shareholder meeting held in July 2021, our shareholders approved a 40 million shares incentive plan. In February 2022 we filed a registration statement on Form S-8 for the 2021 Plan, and we subsequently canceled the reserved but unissued 30 million shares in February 2022.

Any options granted will vest at a rate of 20% per year for five years and have a per share exercise price equal to the fair market value of one of our Ordinary Shares on the date of grant. We expect to grant shares and/or options under this pool to certain employees. We have not yet determined the recipients of any such grants. For the year ended September 30, 2022, 10 million ordinary shares were issued to eight employees and \$2 million was accounted as share-based compensation expense in general and administration expenses. As of September 30, 2024, the remaining ordinary shares available to be issued under our 2021 plan were 2,857 shares following the reverse share split completed in September 2023.

Compensation Recoupment (Clawback) Policy

We maintain a compensation clawback policy, which we adopted in November 2023 in compliance with Nasdaq listing requirements. In the event that the Company is required to prepare an accounting restatement due to its material noncompliance with any financial reporting requirement under U.S. federal securities law, the policy provides that the Company will recoup compensation from each current or former executive officer who, during the three-year period preceding the date on which an accounting restatement is required, received incentive compensation based on the erroneous financial data that exceeds the amount of incentive-based compensation the executive would have received based on the restatement. The Compensation Committee administers the Company's Clawback Policy and has discretion to determine how to seek recovery under the policy and may forgo recovery if it determines that recovery would be impracticable.

F. Disclosure of a registrant's action to recover erroneously awarded compensation.

Not applicable.

Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions

A. Major Shareholders

The following table sets forth information with respect to beneficial ownership of our Ordinary Shares as of January 24, 2025 by:

- Each person who is known by us to beneficially own 5% or more of our outstanding Ordinary Shares;
- Each of our directors and named executive officers; and
- All directors and named executive officers as a group.

[Table of Contents](#)

The number and percentage of Ordinary Shares beneficially owned are based on 14,526,354 Ordinary Shares issued and outstanding. Information with respect to beneficial ownership has been furnished by each director, officer or beneficial owner of 5% or more of our Ordinary Shares. Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC and generally requires that such person have voting or investment power with respect to securities. In computing the number of Ordinary Shares beneficially owned by a person listed below and the percentage ownership of such person, Ordinary Shares underlying options, warrants or convertible securities held by each such person that are exercisable, convertible or repayable within 60 days of January 24, 2025 are deemed outstanding and are deemed outstanding for computing the percentage ownership of any other person. Except as otherwise indicated in the footnotes to this table, or as required by applicable community property laws, all persons listed have sole voting and investment power for all Ordinary Shares shown as beneficially owned by them. Unless otherwise indicated in the footnotes, the address for each principal shareholder is in the care of our Company at Fammi, Inc., Fl 1, Building No. 1, 888 Tianning Street, Liandu District, Lishui City, Zhejiang Province, People's Republic of China 323000. The shareholders of record listed in the table are not located in the United States.

	Ordinary Shares beneficially owned(1)(2)	
	Number	Percent
Directors and Named Executive Officers:		
Yefang Zhang(3)(4)	47,500	0.33%
Zhimin Lu	-	-
Chenyang Wang	-	-
Hongdao Qian	-	-
Hui Ruan	-	-
Qinyi Fu	-	-
All directors and executive officers as a group (seven (7) persons)	47,500	0.33%
Principal Shareholders:		
FamNet Limited(3)	46,500	0.32%

(1) Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC and includes voting or investment power with respect to the Ordinary Shares.

(2) Assuming the exercise of all the Warrants, no change to the initial conversion rate or the initial exercise price.

(3) The sole shareholder of FamNet Limited is Ms. Yefang Zhang, who is the Chief Executive Officer and Chairwoman of our company. Ms. Zhang's spouse is Mr. Zhengyu Wang, a director of our company until January 19, 2025. By virtue of this relationship, Mr. Wang may be deemed to share beneficial ownership of the shares of, and voting and investment power over, our company held by FamNet Limited with Ms. Zhang.

(4) Consists of 46,500 ordinary shares held directly by FamNet Limited and 1,000 ordinary shares held directly by children individually who are members of the household of Yefang Zhang and Zhengyu Wang.

B. Related party transactions

In addition to the executive officer and director compensation arrangements discussed in “Executive Compensation,” below we describe transactions for the years ended September 30, 2024, 2023 and 2022, to which we have been a participant, in which the amount involved in the transactions is material to us or the related party.

The relationship and the nature of related party transactions are summarized as follow:

Name of related party	Relationship to the Company	Nature of transactions
Zhejiang Yili Yuncang Technology Group Co., Ltd	10% equity interest owned by the Company	Prepayment of electricity and water expenses for office leased to the Company
FarmNet Limited	Owens 0.7% equity interest of the Company	Payment of expenses by the Company.
Epakia Canada Inc	Legal representative of Epakia Canada Inc is a director of the Company	Payment of expenses by the Company.
Forasen Group Co., Ltd	Owned by Mr. Zhengyu Wang, a former director of the Company who resigned effective January 19, 2025	Sales from the Company.
Zhang Bin	Zhang Bin serves as the supervisor of Fammi Food.	Sales from the Company.
Shanghai Zhongjian Yiting Medical Health Technology Partnership	A partnership jointly set up by the Company with another limited partner ("LP").	Payment of expenses by the Company.
Zhang Dehong	Brother of Ms. Yefang Zhang, CEO and Chairwoman of the Company	Provide guarantee and payment of expenses by the Company.
Yefang Zhang	Chief Executive Officer and Chairwoman of the Company	Payment of expenses for the Company.
Zhejiang Tantech Bamboo Technology Co., Ltd	Under common control of Mr. Zhengyu Wang and Ms. Yefang Zhang, CEO of the Company	Lease factory building to the Company and charging water and electricity for offices leased to the Company.
Forasen Holdings Group Co., Ltd	Owned by Mr. Zhengyu Wang, a former director of the Company who resigned effective January 19, 2025	Purchases from the Company

Due from related parties consisted of the following:

		As of September 30, 2024	As of September 30, 2023
Due from related parties	Name of related parties		
Other receivables	Dehong Zhang	\$ 202,547	\$ 137
Other receivables	Zhejiang Yili Yuncang Holding Group Co., Ltd	99,441	103,417
Other receivables	FarmNet	4,100	4,100
Other receivables	Epakia Canada Inc	2,996	2,996
Trade receivables	Forasen Group Co., Ltd	2,094	-
Trade receivables	Zhang Bin	1,184	-
Other receivables	Shanghai Zhongjian Yiting Medical Health Technology Partnership	-	308
Total		<u>\$ 312,362</u>	<u>\$ 110,958</u>

Amount due from Zhejiang Yili Yuncang Holding Group Co., Ltd was mainly related to prepayment of electricity and water expenses for offices leased to the Company.

Amounts due from FarmNet Limited, Epakia Canada Inc, Forasen Group Co., Ltd, Zhang Bin, Shanghai Zhongjian Yiting Medical Health Technology Partnership and Dehong Zhang were mainly related to expenses paid by the Company which can be recoverable from these related parties.

Due to related parties from the Company consisted of the following:

		As of September 30, 2024	As of September 30, 2023
Due to related parties	Name of related parties		
Other payable	Yefang Zhang	\$ 356,975	\$ 9,150
Other payable	Zhejiang Tantech Bamboo Technology Co., Ltd	144,525	24,496
Other payable	Forasen Holdings Group Co., Ltd	-	168
		<u>\$ 501,500</u>	<u>\$ 33,814</u>

Amount due to Zhejiang Tantech Bamboo Technology Co., Ltd were related to water and electricity expenses for offices leased to the Company.

Amount due to Forasen Holdings Group Co., Ltd and Yefang Zhang were related to payment of expenses by related parties for the Company. Amount was due on demand and non-interest bearing.

Sales to related parties

The Company periodically sells merchandise to its affiliates during the ordinary course of business. For the years ended September 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022, the Company recorded sales to related parties of \$2,785, nil, and \$1,016, respectively.

[Table of Contents](#)

Operating lease from related parties

The following table summarizes operating leases with related parties Zhejiang Tantech Bamboo Technology Co., Ltd detailing lease begin date, lease end date, leasing purpose, leasing areas in square meters, and annual rent in RMB and its equivalent in USD.

Zhejiang Tantech Bamboo Technology Co., Ltd	Lease No 1	Lease No. 2	Lease No. 3	Total
Lease begin date	August 1, 2021	July 14, 2021	March 1, 2023	
Lease end date	July 31, 2031	July 13, 2031	February 29, 2028	
Leasing purpose	Factory building	Factory building	Office	
Annual rent in RMB	168,854	421,431	131,835	722,120
Annual rent in USD	\$ 23,438	\$ 58,497	\$ 18,299	\$ 100,234
Area (in square meters)	1,180	1,914	479	3,573

For the years ended September 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022, the Company incurred lease expenses of \$100,235, \$66,116, and \$88,847, respectively.

The Company and Forasen Group signed a Non-Competition Agreement which provides that Forasen Group should not engage in any business that the Company engages in, except purchasing products from us. In addition, Mr. Wang and Ms. Zhang signed a Non-Competition Agreement with the Company and Tantech which provides that Mr. Wang and Ms. Zhang shall not vote in favor or otherwise cause Tantech to engage in the business that the Company conducts. Therefore, we do not believe that there are business activities of Mr. Wang and Ms. Zhang that would compete directly with our business operations. We have also adopted a policy that prohibits loans to related parties by the Company.

Future Related Party Transactions

The Corporate Governance Committee of our Board of Directors must approve all related party transactions. All related party transactions will be made or entered into on terms that are no less favorable to use than can be obtained from unaffiliated third parties. Related party transactions that we have previously entered into were not approved by independent directors, as we had no independent directors at that time.

C. Interests of experts and counsel

Not applicable for annual reports on Form 20-F.

Item 8. Financial Information

A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information

Please refer to Item 18.

Legal and Administrative Proceedings

From time to time, we have been involved in litigation relating to contract disputes and other matters in the ordinary course of our business. See “Item 3 - Key Information - Risk Factors - Risks Related to Our Business and Industry - We have guaranteed third parties’ debt, and a failure by such parties to repay their debts may be enforced against our company.” We are not currently a party to any material legal or administrative proceedings.

Dividend Policy

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our Ordinary Shares. We anticipate that we will retain any earnings to support operations and to finance the growth and development of our business. Therefore, we do not expect to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Any future determination relating to our dividend policy will be made at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend on a number of factors, including future earnings, capital requirements, financial conditions and future prospects and other factors the Board of Directors may deem relevant.

Under Cayman Islands law, a Cayman Islands company may pay a dividend out of either its profit or share premium account, but a dividend may not be paid if this would result in the company being unable to pay its debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business. According to our First Amended and Restated Articles of Association, dividends can be declared and paid out of funds lawfully available to us, which include the share premium account. Dividends, if any, would be paid in proportion to the number of Ordinary Shares a shareholder holds.

If we determine to pay dividends on any of our Ordinary Shares in the future, as a holding company, we will be dependent on receipt of funds from our foreign-owned Chinese subsidiaries (Fammi Enterprise, Fammi Technology, Fammi Agricultural, FLS Mushroom and Fammi Food). Current PRC regulations permit our indirect PRC subsidiaries to pay dividends to their shareholders only out of their accumulated profits, if any, determined in accordance with Chinese accounting standards and regulations. In addition, each of our subsidiaries in China is required to set aside at least 10% of its after-tax profits each year, if any, to fund a statutory reserve until such reserve reaches 50% of its registered capital. Fammi Enterprise and Fammi Technology are also required to further set aside a portion of its after-tax profits to fund the employee welfare fund, although the amount to be set aside, if any, is determined at the discretion of its Board of Directors. Although the statutory reserves can be used, among other ways, to increase the registered capital and eliminate future losses in excess of retained earnings of the respective companies, the reserve funds are not distributable as cash dividends except in the event of liquidation.

In addition, pursuant to the EIT Law and its implementation rules, dividends generated after January 1, 2008 and distributed to Fammi International by Fammi Enterprise and Fammi Technology are subject to withholding tax at a rate of 10% unless otherwise exempted or reduced according to treaties or arrangements between the PRC central government and governments of other countries or regions where the non-PRC-resident enterprises are incorporated.

[Table of Contents](#)

Under existing PRC foreign exchange regulations, payments of current account items, including profit distributions, interest payments and trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions, can be made in foreign currencies without prior approval of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, or SAFE, by complying with certain procedural requirements. Specifically, under the existing exchange restrictions, without prior approval of SAFE, cash generated from operations in China may be used to pay dividends to our company. Fammi Enterprise and Fammi Technology may go to a licensed bank to remit its after-tax profits out of China. Nevertheless, the bank will require Fammi Enterprise and Fammi Technology to produce the following documents for verification before it may transfer the dividends to Fammi International's overseas bank account of: (1) tax payment statement and tax return; (2) auditor's report issued by a Chinese certified public accounting firm confirming the availability of profits and dividends for distribution in the current year; (3) the Board minutes authorizing the distribution of dividends to its shareholders; (4) the foreign exchange registration certificate issued by SAFE; (5) the capital verification report issued by a Chinese certified public accounting firm; (6) if the declared dividends will be distributed out of accumulated profits earned in prior years, Fammi Enterprise and Fammi Technology must appoint a Chinese certified public accounting firm to issue an auditors' report to the bank to certify Fammi Enterprise and Fammi Technology's financial position during the years from which the profits arose; and (7) other information as required by SAFE.

B. Significant Changes

We have not experienced any significant changes since the date of our audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

Item 9. The Offer and Listing

A. Offer and listing details

Our Ordinary Shares have been listed on NASDAQ since February 16, 2018.

As of January 24, 2025, there were approximately 11 holders of record of our Ordinary Shares.

B. Plan of distribution

Not applicable for annual reports on Form 20-F.

C. Markets

Our Ordinary Shares are listed on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbol "FAMI."

D. Selling shareholders

Not applicable for annual reports on Form 20-F.

E. Dilution

Not applicable for annual reports on Form 20-F.

F. Expenses of the issue

Not applicable for annual reports on Form 20-F.

Item 10. Additional Information

A. Share capital

Not applicable for annual reports on Form 20-F.

B. Memorandum and articles of association

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the material headed "Description of Share Capital" in our Registration Statement on Form F-1, File no. 333-221569, filed with the SEC on November 15, 2017, as amended.

C. Material contracts

On February 25, 2022, Fammi, Inc. entered into a securities purchase agreement with certain purchasers pursuant to Regulation S under the Securities Act of 1933. Pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement, Fammi agreed to transfer, assign, set over and deliver to the Purchasers and the Purchasers agree, severally and not jointly, to acquire from Fammi in the aggregate 30,000,000 of Fammi's ordinary shares at \$0.20 per share for \$6,000,000.

On September 26, 2022, Fammi entered into a securities purchase agreement with Streeterville Capital, LLC ("Streeterville"), pursuant to which the Company issued to the Investor, in an unregistered private transaction, an unsecured promissory note on September 26, 2022 in the original principal amount of \$6,440,000.00 (the "Note"), convertible into ordinary shares, of the Company for \$6,000,000.00 in gross proceeds.

On September 30 2022, Zhejiang Fammi Agricultural Science and Technology Group Co., Ltd entered into a Share Transfer Agreement and Supplemental Agreement with Zhejiang Jingcai Industrial Co., Ltd to sell Zhejiang FLS Mushroom Co., Ltd for RMB 24,100,000.

On July 12, 2023, Fammi entered into a securities purchase agreement with certain purchasers pursuant to Regulation S of the Securities Act. Pursuant to the agreement, the company agreed to issue and sell to the purchasers and the Purchasers agreed to purchase from the Company, an aggregate of 21,052,632 ordinary shares, at a price of \$0.38 per share for aggregate gross proceeds of \$8,000,000.

On November 13, 2023, Fammi and Streeterville entered an Amendment to the Convertible Promissory Note to extend the term of the Note from twelve months to twenty four months from the Purchase Price Date, or until September 28, 2024.

On January 12, 2024, Fammi and Streeterville entered into a Forbearance Agreement, under which Streeterville agreed to withdraw a December Redemption Notice and not to seek to enforce any remedies under the Note with respect to the December Redemption Notice.

On July 30, 2024, Fammi and Atlas Sciences, LLC, ("Atlas"), entered into a purchase agreement Pursuant to the agreement, the company agreed to issue Atlas an unsecured promissory note in the original principal amount of \$5,355,000 for \$5,000,000 in gross proceeds. The Company used all of the proceeds from the Note to repay its indebtedness owed to Streeterville under the Convertible Promissory Note it issued on September 26, 2022.

On August 22, 2024, Fammi and certain institutional purchasers entered into a securities purchase agreement, pursuant to which the Company agreed to sell to such purchasers an aggregate of 3,433,167 ordinary shares, par value \$0.20 per share in a registered direct offering and Series A warrants to purchase up to 3,433,167 Ordinary Shares in a concurrent private placement for gross proceeds of approximately \$1.03 million before deducting the placement agent's fees and other estimated offering expenses.

D. Exchange controls

Foreign Currency Exchange

The principal regulations governing foreign currency exchange in China are the Foreign Exchange Administration Regulations. Under the PRC foreign exchange regulations, payments of current account items, such as profit distributions and trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions, may be made in foreign currencies without prior approval from SAFE by complying with certain procedural requirements. By contrast, approval from or registration with appropriate government authorities is required where RMB is to be converted into foreign currency and remitted out of China to pay capital expenses such as the repayment of foreign currency-denominated loans or foreign currency is to be remitted into China under the capital account, such as a capital increase or foreign currency loans to our PRC subsidiaries.

In August 2008, SAFE issued the Circular on the Relevant Operating Issues Concerning the Improvement of the Administration of the Payment and Settlement of Foreign Currency Capital of Foreign-Invested Enterprises, or SAFE Circular 142, regulating the conversion by a foreign-invested enterprise of foreign currency-registered capital into RMB by restricting how the converted RMB may be used. In addition, SAFE promulgated Circular 45 on November 9, 2011 in order to clarify the application of SAFE Circular 142. Under SAFE Circular 142 and Circular 45, the RMB capital converted from foreign currency registered capital of a foreign-invested enterprise may only be used for purposes within the business scope approved by the applicable government authority and may not be used for equity investments within the PRC. In addition, SAFE strengthened its oversight of the flow and use of the RMB capital converted from foreign currency registered capital of foreign-invested enterprises. The use of such RMB capital may not be changed without SAFE's approval, and such RMB capital may not in any case be used to repay RMB loans if the proceeds of such loans have not been used.

In November 2012, SAFE promulgated the Circular of Further Improving and Adjusting Foreign Exchange Administration Policies on Foreign Direct Investment, which substantially amends and simplifies the current foreign exchange procedure. Pursuant to this circular, the opening of various special purpose foreign exchange accounts, such as pre-establishment expenses accounts, foreign exchange capital accounts and guarantee accounts, the reinvestment of RMB proceeds by foreign investors in the PRC, and remittance of foreign exchange profits and dividends by a foreign-invested enterprise to its foreign shareholders no longer require the approval or verification of SAFE, and multiple capital accounts for the same entity may be opened in different provinces, which was not possible previously. In addition, SAFE promulgated the Circular on Printing and Distributing the Provisions on Foreign Exchange Administration over Domestic Direct Investment by Foreign Investors and the Supporting Documents in May 2013, which specifies that the administration by SAFE or its local branches over direct investment by foreign investors in the PRC shall be conducted by way of registration and banks shall process foreign exchange business relating to the direct investment in the PRC based on the registration information provided by SAFE and its branches.

We typically do not need to use our offshore foreign currency to fund our PRC operations. In the event we need to do so, we will apply to obtain the relevant approvals of SAFE and other PRC government authorities as necessary.

Regulation of Dividend Distribution

The principal laws, rules and regulations governing dividend distribution by foreign-invested enterprises in the PRC are the Company Law of the PRC, as amended, the Wholly Foreign-owned Enterprise Law and its implementation regulations and the Equity Joint Venture Law and its implementation regulations. Under these laws, rules and regulations, foreign-invested enterprises may pay dividends only out of their accumulated profit, if any, as determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. Both PRC domestic companies and wholly-foreign owned PRC enterprises are required to set aside as general reserves at least 10% of their after-tax profit, until the cumulative amount of such reserves reaches 50% of their registered capital. A PRC company is not permitted to distribute any profits until any losses from prior fiscal years have been offset. Profits retained from prior fiscal years may be distributed together with distributable profits from the current fiscal year.

E. Taxation

The following sets forth the material Cayman Islands, Chinese and U.S. federal income tax consequences related to an investment in our Ordinary Shares. It is directed to U.S. Holders (as defined below) of our Ordinary Shares and is based upon laws and relevant interpretations thereof in effect as of the date of this report, all of which are subject to change. This description does not deal with all possible tax consequences relating to an investment in our Ordinary Shares, such as the tax consequences under state, local and other tax laws. Unless otherwise noted in the following discussion, this section is the opinion of Kaufman & Canoles, P.C., our U.S. counsel, insofar as it relates to legal conclusions with respect to matters of U.S. federal income tax law, and of Zhejiang Zhengbiao Law Firm, our PRC counsel, insofar as it relates to legal conclusions with respect to matters of Chinese tax law.

The following brief description applies only to U.S. Holders (defined below) that hold Ordinary Shares as capital assets and that have the U.S. dollar as their functional currency. This brief description is based on the tax laws of the United States in effect as of the date of this report and on U.S. Treasury regulations in effect or, in some cases, proposed, as of the date of this report, as well as judicial and administrative interpretations thereof available on or before such date. All of the foregoing authorities are subject to change, which change could apply retroactively and could affect the tax consequences described below.

The brief description below of the U.S. federal income tax consequences to “U.S. Holders” will apply to you if you are a beneficial owner of shares and you are, for U.S. federal income tax purposes,

- an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation (or other entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) organized under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate whose income is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust that (1) is subject to the primary supervision of a court within the United States and the control of one or more U.S. persons for all substantial decisions or (2) has a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

WE URGE POTENTIAL PURCHASERS OF OUR SHARES TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS CONCERNING THE U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND NON-U.S. TAX CONSEQUENCES OF PURCHASING, OWNING AND DISPOSING OF OUR SHARES.

People’s Republic of China Enterprise Taxation

Under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law, an enterprise established outside the PRC with “de facto management bodies” within the PRC is considered a “resident enterprise” for PRC enterprise income tax purposes and is generally subject to a uniform 25% enterprise income tax rate on its worldwide income. Under the implementation rules to the EIT Law, a “de facto management body” is defined as a body that has material and overall management and control over the manufacturing and business operations, personnel and human resources, finances and properties of an enterprise.

Our PRC subsidiaries and PRC consolidated VIE are companies incorporated under PRC law and, as such, are subject to PRC enterprise income tax on their taxable income in accordance with the relevant PRC income tax laws. Pursuant to the EIT Law, which became effective on January 1, 2008, a uniform 25% enterprise income tax rate is generally applicable to both foreign-invested enterprises and domestic enterprises, except where a special preferential rate applies. The enterprise income tax is calculated based on the entity’s global income as determined under PRC tax laws and accounting standards.

In addition, the SAT Circular 82 issued by the SAT in April 2009 specifies that certain offshore incorporated enterprises controlled by PRC enterprises or PRC enterprise groups will be classified as PRC resident enterprises if the following are located or resident in the PRC: senior management personnel and departments that are responsible for daily production, operation and management; financial and personnel decision making bodies; key properties, accounting books, company seal, minutes of board meetings and shareholders' meetings; and half or more of the senior management or directors having voting rights. Further to SAT Circular 82, the SAT issued the SAT Bulletin 45, which took effect in September 2011, to provide more guidance on the implementation of SAT Circular 82. SAT Bulletin 45 provides for procedures and administration details of determination on resident status and administration on post-determination matters. Fammi, Inc. is a company incorporated outside the PRC. As a holding company, its key assets are its ownership interests in its subsidiaries, and its key assets are located, and its records (including the resolutions of its Board of Directors and the resolutions of its shareholders) are maintained, outside the PRC. As such, we do not believe that Fammi, Inc. meet all of the conditions above or are PRC resident enterprises for PRC tax purposes. For the same reasons, we believe our other entities outside of China are not PRC resident enterprises either. However, the tax resident status of an enterprise is subject to determination by the PRC tax authorities and uncertainties remain with respect to the interpretation of the term "de facto management body." There can be no assurance that the PRC government will ultimately take a view that is consistent with us. If the PRC tax authorities determine that our Cayman Islands holding company is a PRC resident enterprise for PRC enterprise income tax purposes, a number of unfavorable PRC tax consequences could follow. One example is that a 10% withholding tax would be imposed on dividends we pay to our non-PRC enterprise shareholders and with respect to gains derived by our non-PRC enterprise shareholders from transferring our shares and potentially a 20% of withholding tax would be imposed on dividends we pay to our non-PRC individual shareholders and with respect to gains derived by our non-PRC individual shareholders from transferring our shares. See "Item 3 - Key Information - Risk Factors - Risk Related to Doing Business in China - Under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law, we may be classified as a PRC "resident enterprise" for PRC enterprise income tax purposes. Such classification would likely result in unfavorable tax consequences to us and our non-PRC shareholders and has a material adverse effect on our results of operations and the value of your investment."

As a Cayman Islands holding company, we may receive dividends from our PRC subsidiaries through Fammi International. The EIT Law and its implementing rules provide those dividends paid by a PRC entity to a non-resident enterprise for income tax purposes is subject to PRC withholding tax at a rate of 10%, subject to reduction by an applicable tax treaty with China. Pursuant to the Arrangement between Mainland China and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Tax Evasion on Income, the withholding tax rate in respect to the payment of dividends by a PRC enterprise to a Hong Kong enterprise may be reduced to 5% from a standard rate of 10% if the Hong Kong enterprise directly holds at least 25% of the PRC enterprise. Pursuant to the Notice of the State Administration of Taxation on the Issues concerning the Application of the Dividend Clauses of Tax Agreements, or SAT Circular 81, a Hong Kong resident enterprise must meet the following conditions, among others, in order to apply the reduced withholding tax rate: (i) it must be a company; (ii) it must directly own the required percentage of equity interests and voting rights in the PRC resident enterprise; and (iii) it must have directly owned such required percentage in the PRC resident enterprise throughout the 12 months prior to receiving the dividends. In August 2015, the State Administration of Taxation promulgated the Administrative Measures for Non-Resident Taxpayers to Enjoy Treatment under Tax Treaties, or SAT Circular 60, which became effective on November 1, 2015. SAT Circular 60 provides that non-resident enterprises are not required to obtain pre-approval from the relevant tax authority in order to enjoy the reduced withholding tax. Instead, non-resident enterprises and their withholding agents may, by self-assessment and on confirmation that the prescribed criteria to enjoy the tax treaty benefits are met, directly apply the reduced withholding tax rate, and file necessary forms and supporting documents when performing tax filings, which will be subject to post-tax filing examinations by the relevant tax authorities. Accordingly, Fammi International may be able to benefit from the 5% withholding tax rate for the dividends it receives from Fammi Enterprise and Fammi Technology, if it satisfies the conditions prescribed under SAT Circular 81 and other relevant tax rules and regulations. However, according to SAT Circular 81 and SAT Circular 60, if the relevant tax authorities consider the transactions or arrangements we have are for the primary purpose of enjoying a favorable tax treatment, the relevant tax authorities may adjust the favorable withholding tax in the future.

In January 2009, the SAT promulgated the Provisional Measures for the Administration of Withholding of Enterprise Income Tax for Non-resident Enterprises, pursuant to which the entities that have the direct obligation to make certain payments to a non-resident enterprise should be the relevant tax withholders for the non-resident enterprise, and such payments include: income from equity investments (including dividends and other return on investment), interest, rents, royalties and income from assignment of property as well as other incomes subject to enterprise income tax received by non-resident enterprises in China. Further, the measures provide that in case of an equity transfer between two non-resident enterprises which occurs outside China, the non-resident enterprise which receives the equity transfer payment must, by itself or engage an agent to, file tax declaration with the PRC tax authority located at place of the PRC company whose equity has been transferred, and the PRC company whose equity has been transferred should assist the tax authorities to collect taxes from the relevant non-resident enterprise. The SAT issued a SAT Circular 59 together with the MOF in April 2009 and a SAT Circular 698 in December 2009. Both Circular 59 and Circular 698 became effective retroactively as of January 1, 2008. By promulgating and implementing these two circulars, the PRC tax authorities have enhanced their scrutiny over the direct or indirect transfer of equity interests in a PRC resident enterprise by a non-resident enterprise. Under SAT Circular 698, where a non-resident enterprise transfers the equity interests of a PRC “resident enterprise” indirectly by disposition of the equity interests of an overseas holding company, and such overseas holding company is located in certain low tax jurisdictions, the non-resident enterprise, being the transferor, must report to the relevant tax authority of the PRC “resident enterprise” this Indirect Transfer. The PRC tax authority may disregard the existence of the overseas holding company if it lacks a reasonable commercial purpose and was established for the purpose of reducing, avoiding or deferring PRC tax. As a result, gains derived from such Indirect Transfer may be subject to PRC tax at a rate of up to 10%. On February 3, 2015, the SAT issued the Announcement of the State Administration of Taxation on Several Issues Concerning the Enterprise Income Tax on Indirect Property Transfer by Non-Resident Enterprises, or SAT Bulletin 7, to supersede existing provisions in relation to the Indirect Transfer as set forth in Circular 698, while the other provisions of Circular 698 remain in force. SAT Bulletin 7 introduces a new tax regime that is significantly different from that under Circular 698. Public Notice extends its tax jurisdiction to capture not only Indirect Transfer as set forth under Circular 698 but also transactions involving transfer of immovable property in China and assets held under the establishment and place, in China of a foreign company through the offshore transfer of a foreign intermediate holding company. SAT Bulletin 7 also addresses transfer of the equity interest in a foreign intermediate holding company widely. In addition, SAT Bulletin 7 provides clearer criteria than Circular 698 on how to assess reasonable commercial purposes and introduces safe harbor scenarios applicable to internal group restructurings. However, it also brings challenges to both the foreign transferor and transferee of the Indirect Transfer as they have to make self-assessment on whether the transaction should be subject to PRC tax and to file or withhold the PRC tax accordingly. Although it appears that SAT Circular 698 and/or SAT Bulletin 7 was not intended to apply to share transfers of publicly traded companies, there is uncertainty as to the application of SAT Circular 698 and/or SAT Bulletin 7 and we and our non-resident investors may be at risk of being required to file a return and being taxed under SAT Circular 698 and/or SAT Bulletin 7 and we may be required to expend valuable resources to comply with SAT Circular 698 or to establish that we should not be taxed under SAT Circular 698 and/or SAT Bulletin 7.

Cayman Islands Taxation

The Cayman Islands currently levies no taxes on individuals or corporations based upon profits, income, gains or appreciation and there is no taxation in the nature of inheritance tax or estate duty or withholding tax applicable to us or to any holder of Ordinary Shares. There are no other taxes likely to be material to us levied by the government of the Cayman Islands except for stamp duties which may be applicable on instruments executed in, or after execution brought within the jurisdiction of the Cayman Islands. No stamp duty is payable in the Cayman Islands on transfers of shares of Cayman Islands companies except those which hold interests in land in the Cayman Islands. The Cayman Islands is not party to any double tax treaties which are applicable to any payments made by or to our company. There are no exchange control regulations or currency restrictions in the Cayman Islands.

Payments of dividends and capital in respect of our Ordinary Shares will not be subject to taxation in the Cayman Islands and no withholding will be required on the payment of a dividend or capital to any holder of our Ordinary Shares, nor will gains derived from the disposal of our Ordinary Shares be subject to Cayman Islands income or corporation tax.

There is no income tax treaty or convention currently in effect between the United States and the Cayman Islands.

United States Federal Income Taxation

The following does not address the tax consequences to any particular investor or to persons in special tax situations such as:

- banks;
- financial institutions;
- insurance companies;
- regulated investment companies;
- real estate investment trusts;
- broker-dealers;
- traders that elect to mark-to-market;
- U.S. expatriates;
- tax-exempt entities;
- persons liable for alternative minimum tax;
- persons holding our Ordinary Shares as part of a straddle, hedging, conversion or integrated transaction;
- persons that actually or constructively own 10% or more of our voting shares;
- persons who acquired our Ordinary Shares pursuant to the exercise of any employee share option or otherwise as consideration; or
- persons holding our Ordinary Shares through partnerships or other pass-through entities.

Prospective purchasers are urged to consult their own tax advisors about the application of the U.S. Federal tax rules to their particular circumstances as well as the state, local, foreign and other tax consequences to them of the purchase, ownership and disposition of our Ordinary Shares.

Taxation of Dividends and Other Distributions on our Ordinary Shares

Subject to the passive foreign investment company rules discussed below, the gross amount of distributions made by us to you with respect to the Ordinary Shares (including the amount of any taxes withheld therefrom) will generally be includable in your gross income as dividend income on the date of receipt by you, but only to the extent that the distribution is paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles). With respect to corporate U.S. Holders, the dividends will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction allowed to corporations in respect of dividends received from other U.S. corporations.

With respect to non-corporate U.S. Holders, including individual U.S. Holders, dividends will be taxed at the lower capital gains rate applicable to qualified dividend income, provided that (1) the Ordinary Shares are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States, or we are eligible for the benefits of an approved qualifying income tax treaty with the United States that includes an exchange of information program, (2) we are not a passive foreign investment company (as discussed below) for either our taxable year in which the dividend is paid or the preceding taxable year, and (3) certain holding period requirements are met. Under U.S. Internal Revenue Service authority, Ordinary Shares are considered for purpose of clause (1) above to be readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States if they are listed on the Nasdaq Capital Market. You are urged to consult your tax advisors regarding the availability of the lower rate for dividends paid with respect to our Ordinary Shares, including the effects of any change in law after the date of this report.

[Table of Contents](#)

Dividends will constitute foreign source income for foreign tax credit limitation purposes. If the dividends are taxed as qualified dividend income (as discussed above), the amount of the dividend taken into account for purposes of calculating the foreign tax credit limitation will be limited to the gross amount of the dividend, multiplied by the reduced rate divided by the highest rate of tax normally applicable to dividends.

The limitation on foreign taxes eligible for credit is calculated separately with respect to specific classes of income. For this purpose, dividends distributed by us with respect to our Ordinary Shares will constitute “passive category income” but could, in the case of certain U.S. Holders, constitute “general category income.”

To the extent that the amount of the distribution exceeds our current and accumulated earnings and profits (as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles), it will be treated first as a tax-free return of your tax basis in your Ordinary Shares, and to the extent the amount of the distribution exceeds your tax basis, the excess will be taxed as capital gain. We do not intend to calculate our earnings and profits under U.S. federal income tax principles.

Therefore, a U.S. Holder should expect that a distribution will be treated as a dividend even if that distribution would otherwise be treated as a non-taxable return of capital or as capital gain under the rules described above.

Taxation of Dispositions of Ordinary Shares

Subject to the passive foreign investment company rules discussed below, you will recognize taxable gain or loss on any sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of a share equal to the difference between the amount realized (in U.S. dollars) for the share and your tax basis (in U.S. dollars) in the Ordinary Shares. The gain or loss will be capital gain or loss. If you are a non-corporate U.S. Holder, including an individual U.S. Holder, who has held the Ordinary Shares for more than one year, you will be eligible for (a) reduced tax rates of 0% (for individuals in the 10% or 15% tax brackets), (b) higher tax rates of 20% (for individuals in the 39.6% tax bracket) or (c) 15% for all other individuals. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations. Any such gain or loss that you recognize will generally be treated as United States source income or loss for foreign tax credit limitation purposes.

Passive Foreign Investment Company

Based on our current and anticipated operations and the composition of our assets, we do not expect to be a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes for our current taxable year. Our actual PFIC status for the current taxable year ending will not be determinable until the close of such taxable year and, accordingly, there is no guarantee that we will not be a PFIC for the current taxable year. Because PFIC status is a factual determination for each taxable year which cannot be made until the close of the taxable year. A non-U.S. corporation is considered a PFIC for any taxable year if either:

- at least 75% of its gross income is passive income; or
- at least 50% of the value of its assets (based on an average of the quarterly values of the assets during a taxable year) is attributable to assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income (the “asset test”).

We will be treated as owning our proportionate share of the assets and earning our proportionate share of the income of any other corporation in which we own, directly or indirectly, at least 25% (by value) of the stock.

We must make a separate determination each year as to whether we are a PFIC. As a result, our PFIC status may change from no to yes. In particular, because the value of our assets for purposes of the asset test will generally be determined based on the market price of our Ordinary Shares, our PFIC status will depend in large part on the market price of our Ordinary Shares. Accordingly, fluctuations in the market price of the Ordinary Shares may cause us to become a PFIC. In addition, the application of the PFIC rules is subject to uncertainty in several respects and the composition of our income and assets will be affected by how, and how quickly, we spend the cash we receive upon cash exercises, if any, of the Warrants to purchase the Ordinary Shares offered hereby. If we are a PFIC for any year during which you hold Ordinary Shares, we will continue to be treated as a PFIC for all succeeding years during which you hold Ordinary Shares. However, if we cease to be a PFIC, you may avoid some of the adverse effects of the PFIC regime by making a “deemed sale” election with respect to the Ordinary Shares.

[Table of Contents](#)

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which you hold Ordinary Shares, you will be subject to special tax rules with respect to any “excess distribution” that you receive and any gain you realize from a sale or other disposition (including a pledge) of the Ordinary Shares, unless you make a “mark-to-market” election as discussed below. Distributions you receive in a taxable year that are greater than 125% of the average annual distributions you received during the shorter of the three preceding taxable years or your holding period for the Ordinary Shares will be treated as an excess distribution. Under these special tax rules:

- the excess distribution or gain will be allocated ratably over your holding period for the Ordinary Shares;
- the amount allocated to the current taxable year, and any taxable year prior to the first taxable year in which we were a PFIC, will be treated as ordinary income, and
- the amount allocated to each other year will be subject to the highest tax rate in effect for that year and the interest charge generally applicable to underpayments of tax will be imposed on the resulting tax attributable to each such year.

The tax liability for amounts allocated to years prior to the year of disposition or “excess distribution” cannot be offset by any net operating losses for such years, and gains (but not losses) realized on the sale of the Ordinary Shares cannot be treated as capital, even if you hold the Ordinary Shares as capital assets.

A U.S. Holder of “marketable stock” (as defined below) in a PFIC may make a mark-to-market election for such stock to elect out of the tax treatment discussed above. If you make a mark-to-market election for the Ordinary Shares, you will include in income each year an amount equal to the excess, if any, of the fair market value of the Ordinary Shares as of the close of your taxable year over your adjusted basis in such Ordinary Shares. You are allowed a deduction for the excess, if any, of the adjusted basis of the Ordinary Shares over their fair market value as of the close of the taxable year. However, deductions are allowable only to the extent of any net mark-to-market gains on the Ordinary Shares included in your income for prior taxable years. Amounts included in your income under a mark-to-market election, as well as gain on the actual sale or other disposition of the Ordinary Shares, are treated as ordinary income. Ordinary loss treatment also applies to the deductible portion of any mark-to-market loss on the Ordinary Shares, as well as to any loss realized on the actual sale or disposition of the Ordinary Shares, to the extent that the amount of such loss does not exceed the net mark-to-market gains previously included for such Ordinary Shares. Your basis in the Ordinary Shares will be adjusted to reflect any such income or loss amounts. If you make a valid mark-to-market election, the tax rules that apply to distributions by corporations which are not PFICs would apply to distributions by us, except that the lower applicable capital gains rate for qualified dividend income discussed above under “- Taxation of Dividends and Other Distributions on our Ordinary Shares” generally would not apply.

The mark-to-market election is available only for “marketable stock”, which is stock that is traded in other than de minimis quantities on at least 15 days during each calendar quarter (“regularly traded”) on a qualified exchange or other market (as defined in applicable U.S. Treasury regulations), including the Nasdaq Capital Market. If the Ordinary Shares are regularly traded on the Nasdaq Capital Market and if you are a holder of Ordinary Shares, the mark-to-market election would be available to you were we to be or become a PFIC.

Alternatively, a U.S. Holder of stock in a PFIC may make a “qualified electing fund” election with respect to such PFIC to elect out of the tax treatment discussed above. A U.S. Holder who makes a valid qualified electing fund election with respect to a PFIC will generally include in gross income for a taxable year such holder’s pro rata share of the corporation’s earnings and profits for the taxable year. However, the qualified electing fund election is available only if such PFIC provides such U.S. Holder with certain information regarding its earnings and profits as required under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations. We do not currently intend to prepare or provide the information that would enable you to make a qualified electing fund election. If you hold Ordinary Shares in any year in which we are a PFIC, you will be required to file U.S. Internal Revenue Service Form 8621 regarding distributions received on the Ordinary Shares and any gain realized on the disposition of the Ordinary Shares.

You are urged to consult your tax advisors regarding the application of the PFIC rules to your investment in our Ordinary Shares and the elections discussed above.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Dividend payments with respect to our Ordinary Shares and proceeds from the sale, exchange or redemption of our Ordinary Shares may be subject to information reporting to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and possible U.S. backup withholding at a current rate of 28%. Backup withholding will not apply, however, to a U.S. Holder who furnishes a correct taxpayer identification number and makes any other required certification on U.S. Internal Revenue Service Form W-9 or who is otherwise exempt from backup withholding. U.S. Holders who are required to establish their exempt status generally must provide such certification on U.S. Internal Revenue Service Form W-9. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the application of the U.S. information reporting and backup withholding rules.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Amounts withheld as backup withholding may be credited against your U.S. federal income tax liability, and you may obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules by filing the appropriate claim for refund with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and furnishing any required information. We do not intend to withhold taxes for individual shareholders.

Under the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act of 2010, certain United States Holders are required to report information relating to Ordinary Shares, subject to certain exceptions (including an exception for Ordinary Shares held in accounts maintained by certain financial institutions), by attaching a complete Internal Revenue Service Form 8938, Statement of Specified Foreign Financial Assets, with their tax return for each year in which they hold Ordinary Shares. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the application of the U.S. information reporting and backup withholding rules.

F. Dividends and paying agents

Not applicable for annual reports on Form 20-F.

G. Statement by experts

Not applicable for annual reports on Form 20-F.

H. Documents on display

We are subject to the information requirements of the Exchange Act. In accordance with these requirements, the Company files reports and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy any materials filed with the SEC at the Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC also maintains a web site at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains reports and other information regarding registrants that file electronically with the SEC.

I. Subsidiary Information

Not applicable.

Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Our exposure to interest rate risk primarily relates to excess cash invested in short-term instruments with original maturities of less than a year and long-term held-to-maturity securities with maturities of greater than a year. Investments in both fixed rate and floating rate interest earning instruments carry a degree of interest rate risk. Fixed rate securities may have their fair market value adversely impacted due to a rise in interest rates, while floating rate securities may produce less income than expected if interest rates fall. Due in part to these factors, our future investment income may fall short of expectations due to changes in interest rates, or we may suffer losses in principal if we have to sell securities that have declined in market value due to changes in interest rates. We have not been, and do not expect to be, exposed to material interest rate risks, and therefore have not used any derivative financial instruments to manage our interest risk exposure.

[Table of Contents](#)

As of September 30, 2024, we had approximately \$2.18 million in outstanding loans, with interest rate of 4.5%, if interest rates increased/decreased by 1 percentage point, with all other variables having remained constant, and assuming the amount of borrowings outstanding at the end of the year was outstanding for the entire year, profit attributable to equity owners of our company would have been approximately \$21,775 lower/higher, respectively, mainly as a result of interest expense on loans.

We had cash of \$0.95 million as of September 30, 2024, and no other short-term investments and long-term held-to-maturity investments as of September 30, 2024.

Foreign Exchange Risk

Our functional currency is the RMB, and our financial statements are presented in U.S. dollar. The RMB depreciated by 7.9% in 2021, appreciated by 1.2% in 2022, and depreciated by 2.5% in 2023. The change in the value of the RMB relative to the U.S. dollar may affect our financial results reported in the U.S. dollar terms without giving effect to any underlying change in our business or results of operation. The negative impact attributable to changes in revenue and expenses due to 1% change in foreign currency translation are summarized as follows.

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2024	2023	2022
Impact on revenue	\$ 636,500	\$ 1,103,649	\$ 982,311
Impact on operating expenses	\$ 30,780	\$ 22,454	\$ 44,512
Impact on net income	\$ 46,278	\$ 25,438	\$ 22,020

Currently, majority of our assets, liabilities, revenues and costs are denominated in RMB. However, we may generate revenues denominated in U.S. dollar, and our offering will be in U.S. dollar. Therefore, a portion of our cash and cash equivalents and short-term financial assets may be denominated in U.S. dollar in the future. Our exposure to foreign exchange risk will primarily relate to those financial assets denominated in U.S. dollars. Any significant revaluation of RMB against U.S. dollar may materially affect our earnings and financial position, and the value of, and any dividends payable on, our ordinary shares in U.S. dollars in the future. See “Item 3 - Key Information - Risk Factors - Risks Related to Doing Business in China - Fluctuations in exchange rates could adversely affect our business and the value of our securities.”

Commodity Risk

As a manufacturer of dried edible fungi products, our Company is exposed to the risk of an increase in the price of raw edible fungi and, as a result, dried edible fungi. We have not entered into any contract to hedge any specific commodity risk. Moreover, our Company does not purchase or trade on commodity instruments or positions; instead, it purchases commodities for use.

Item 12. Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities

With the exception of Items 12.D.3 and 12.D.4, this Item 12 is not applicable for annual reports on Form 20-F. As to Items 12.D.3 and 12.D.4, this Item 12 is not applicable, as the Company does not have any American Depositary Shares.

Part II

Item 13. Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies

We do not have any material defaults in the payment of principal, interest, or any installments under a sinking or purchase fund as described in Item 13.

Item 14. Material Modifications to the Rights of Securities Holders and Use of Proceeds

- A. Not applicable.
- B. Not applicable.
- C. Not applicable.
- D. Not applicable.
- E. Not applicable.

Item 15. Controls and Procedures

(a) Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining a system of disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) that is designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that the Company files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by an issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the issuer's management, including its principal executive officer or officers and principal financial officer or officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

As of September 30, 2024, our company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision of and with the participation of management, including our Company's chief executive officer and chief financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our Company's disclosure controls and procedures. Included in this Annual Report on Form 20-F, the chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that our Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) were ineffective in timely alerting them to information required to be included in the Company's SEC filings.

(b) Management's annual report on internal control over financial reporting.

Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. We used the 2013 Internal Control Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the "2013 COSO Framework") in performing the assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2024. Based on the assessment, management determined that, as of September 30, 2024, we did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting, because:

- We did not have sufficient personnel with appropriate levels of accounting knowledge and experience to address complex U.S. GAAP accounting issues and to prepare and review financial statements and related disclosures under U.S. GAAP. Specifically, our control did not operate effectively to ensure the appropriate and timely analysis of and accounting for unusual and non-routine transactions and certain financial statement accounts;
- We have not established an internal control department and had a lack of adequate policies and procedures in internal audit function to ensure that our policies and procedures have been carried out as planned; and
- We have not established sufficient risk assessment in accordance with the requirement of COSO 2013 Framework.

[Table of Contents](#)

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, within the meaning of PCAOB Auditing Standard AS 2201, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. We have hired additional accounting staffs and are in the progress of improving our system security environment and conducting regular backup plan and penetration testing to ensure the network and information security. In addition, we plan to address the weaknesses identified above by implementing the following measures:

- Improve the design and documentation related to multiple levels of review over financial statements included in our SEC filings;
- Expand the design and assessment test work over the monitoring function of entity level controls;
- Enhance documentation retention policies over test work related to our continuous management assessments of internal control effectiveness; and
- Expand documentation practices and policies related to various key controls to provide support and audit trails for both internal management assessment as well as external auditor testing.

Especially for the identified material weakness related to internal control, we plan to hire experts to improve and test our internal control and the set up a series of standard and recurring internal audit work procedures before September 2025. We schedule to perform self-assessment of internal control effectiveness on a continuous basis, which will be led by our accounting and risk management department within fiscal year 2025. We also plan to hire more competent personnel and involve professional service companies to help us implement SOX 404 compliance together with the establishment of our internal audit function.

However, we cannot assure you that we will remediate our material weaknesses in a timely manner. See "Risk Factors-Risks Relating to Our Business and Industry-If we fail to implement and maintain an effective internal controls over financing reporting, we may be unable to accurately report our results of operations, meet our reporting obligations or prevent fraud." in the annual report for the year ended September 30, 2024.

(c) Attestation report of the registered public accounting firm.

Not applicable.

(d) Changes in internal control over financial reporting.

There were no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this annual report on Form 20-F that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 16. [Reserved]

Item 16A. Audit Committee Financial Expert

The Company's board of directors has determined that Qinyi Fu qualifies as an "audit committee financial expert" in accordance with applicable Nasdaq Capital Market standards. The Company's board of directors has also determined that Qinyi Fu and the other members of the Audit Committee are all "independent" in accordance with the applicable Nasdaq Capital Market standards.

Item 16B. Code of Ethics

The Company has adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that applies to the Company's directors, officers, employees and advisors. The Code of Ethics is attached as an exhibit to this annual report. We have also posted a copy of our code of business conduct and ethics on our website at <http://fammi.com/>.

Item 16C. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

YCM CPA INC. was appointed by the Company to serve as its independent registered public accounting firm for fiscal years 2024 and 2023.

Fees Paid to Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Audit Fees

During fiscal years 2024 and 2023, YCM CPA INC.'s audit fees were \$235,000 and \$235,000, respectively.

Audit-Related Fees

During fiscal years 2024 and 2023, YCM CPA INC.'s audit-related fees were \$0.

Tax Fees

During fiscal years 2024 and 2023, YCM CPA INC.'s tax fees were \$0.

All Other Fees

During fiscal years 2024 and 2023, YCM CPA INC.'s other fees were \$0.

Audit Committee Pre-Approval Policies

Before YCM CPA INC. was engaged by the Company to render audit or non-audit services, the engagement was pre-approved by the Company's audit committee. All services rendered by YCM CPA INC. have been so pre-approved.

Percentage of Hours

The percentage of hours expended on the principal accountants' engagement to audit our consolidated financial statements for fiscal year 2024 that were attributed to work performed by persons other than YCM CPA INC.'s full-time permanent employees was less than 50%.

Item 16D. Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees

Not applicable.

Item 16E. Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

Neither the Company nor any affiliated purchaser has purchased any shares or other units of any class of the Company's equity securities registered by the Company pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024.

Item 16F. Change in Registrant's Certifying Accountant

Not applicable.

Item 16G. Corporate Governance

We are incorporated in the Cayman Islands and our corporate governance practices are governed by applicable Cayman Islands law. In addition, because our Ordinary Shares are listed on The Nasdaq Capital Market, we are subject to Nasdaq's corporate governance requirements.

Other than as described in this section, our corporate governance practices do not differ from those followed by domestic companies listed on the Nasdaq Capital Market. Nasdaq Listing Rule 5635 ("NASDAQ Rule 5635") generally provides that shareholder approval is required of U.S. domestic companies listed on the NASDAQ Capital Market prior to an issuance (or potential issuance) of securities in connection with: (i) the acquisition of the stock or assets of another company; (ii) equity-based compensation of officers, directors, employees or consultants; (iii) a change of control; and (iv) certain transactions other than a public offering involving issuances equaling 20% or more of the Company's ordinary shares or voting power for less than the greater of market or book value. Notwithstanding this general requirement, NASDAQ Listing Rule 5615(a)(3)(A) permits foreign private issuers like the Company to follow their home country practice rather than this shareholder approval requirement. The corporate governance practice in our home country, the Cayman Islands, does not require to obtain such shareholder approval prior to entering into a transaction with the potential to issue securities as described in Nasdaq Rule 5635 above. The Company has elected to follow Cayman Islands practices in lieu of the requirements of Nasdaq Rule 5635 in connection with an issuance of securities.

Nasdaq Rule 5620(a) generally requires each Nasdaq listed company to hold an annual meeting of shareholders no later than one year after the end of a company's fiscal year-end. Nasdaq Rule 5250(c)(3) generally requires each company to disclose the material terms of all agreements and arrangements between any director or nominee for director, and any person or entity other than the Company, relating to compensation or other payment in connection with such person's candidacy or service as a director of the Company. Nasdaq Rule 5250(d) sets forth requirements regarding distributions of annual and interim reports to shareholders. The corporate governance practice in the Cayman Islands does not have the foregoing requirements. The Company has elected to follow Cayman Islands practice in lieu of the requirements of Nasdaq Rules 5620(a), 5250(c)(3) and 5250(d).

Item 16H. Mine Safety Disclosure

Not applicable.

Item 16I. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections

Not applicable.

Item 16J. Insider Trading Policy

We have adopted an insider trading policy to provide guidance on the purchases, sales and other dispositions of our securities by our directors, officers, employees and other relevant persons, with the goal of promoting compliance with applicable insider trading laws, rules and regulations, and the listing standards of Nasdaq. The insider trading policy is filed as Exhibit 11.2 to this annual report on Form 20-F.

Item 16K. Cybersecurity

Risk Management and Strategy

We have implemented processes for assessing, identifying and managing material risks from cybersecurity threats and monitoring the prevention, detection, mitigation and remediation of material cybersecurity incident. We assess risks arising from cybersecurity threats against our information systems that may result in adverse effects on our information systems or any information residing therein. We conduct periodic assessments to identify such cybersecurity threats.

Following these risk assessments, we re-design, implement, and maintain reasonable safeguards to mitigate identified risks and reasonably address any identified gaps in existing safeguards. We regularly monitor and test our safeguards and regularly conduct training for our employees on these safeguards in collaboration with the administrative department and management. Primary responsibility for assessing, monitoring and managing our cybersecurity risks rests with our IT department, to manage the risk assessment and mitigation process.

As of the date of this annual report, we have not experienced any material cybersecurity incidents or identified any material cybersecurity threats that have affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect us, our business strategy, results of operations or financial condition.

Governance

Our Company's Board of Directors has oversight responsibility for the Company's overall risk management, including cybersecurity risks, and has not delegated oversight authority for cybersecurity risks to any committee. Our management, led by our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, is responsible for assessing, identifying and managing material cybersecurity risks and threats to our Company and the prevention, mitigation and remediation of material cybersecurity incidents and risks. Our Chief Executive Officer, as the management representative, reports to the Board of Directors on an annually basis with respect to the status and updates of any material cybersecurity risks our Company may face and on disclosure concerning cybersecurity matters in our annual report on Form 20-F.

In the 2024 fiscal year, we did not experience any cybersecurity threats that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our business strategy, results of operations, or financial condition. However, we face potential cybersecurity threats that, if realized, would materially affect us. These threats include but are not limited to ransomware and malware attacks, and compromised business email and other social engineering threats. Our service providers, suppliers, customers and business partners also face similar cybersecurity risks, which could have an adverse impact on our business. Additional information on cybersecurity risks we face is discussed in Part I, Item 1A, "Risk Factors - While we are not aware of any data breach in the past, future cyberattacks, computer viruses or any failure to adequately maintain security and prevent unauthorized access to our information technology system or data could result in a disruption of our business operations and materially adversely affect our reputation, financial condition and operating results."

Part III

Item 17. Financial Statements

See Item 18.

Item 18. Financial Statements

Our consolidated financial statements are included at the end of this annual report, beginning with page F-1.

Item 19. Exhibits

The following documents are filed as part of this annual report:

Exhibit No.	Description of Exhibit	Included	Form	Filing Date
1.1	Memorandum and Articles of Association of Fammi, Inc.	By Reference	F-1	2017-11-15
1.2	Third Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association of Fammi, Inc.	By Reference	20-F	2024-01-29
2.1	Specimen Ordinary Share Certificate	By Reference	F-1	2017-11-15
2.2	Description of Securities Registered under Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934	Herewith		
4.1	Employment Agreement with Yefang Zhang	By Reference	20-F	2021-01-29
4.3	Employment Agreement with Zhimin Lu	By Reference	20-F	2024-01-29
4.11	Translation of Non-competition Agreement by and between Fammi, Inc. and Forasen Group, dated December 16, 2016	By Reference	F-1	2017-11-15
4.12	Non-competition Agreement by and among Zhengyu Wang, Yefang Zhang, Fammi, Inc. and Tantech Holdings Ltd, dated June 30, 2017	By Reference	20-F	2021-01-29
4.13	Securities Purchase Agreement	By Reference	6-K	2018-11-02
4.14	Shareholder Pledge Agreement	By Reference	6-K/A	2018-11-09

Table of Contents

4.15	Registration Rights Agreement	By Reference	6-K	2018-11-02
4.16	Summary Translation of Lease Agreement with Zhejiang Tantech Bamboo Technology Co., Ltd. dated July 6, 2020	By Reference	20-F	2021-01-29
4.17	Translation of Lease Agreement with Forasen Group, dated August 1, 2020	By Reference	20-F	2021-01-29
4.18	Summary Translation of Lease Agreement with four individuals, dated June 15, 2020	By Reference	20-F	2021-01-29
4.19	Underwriting Agreement by and between Fammi, Inc. and Aegis Capital Corp, dated March 22, 2021	By Reference	6-K	2021-03-24
4.20	Underwriting Agreement by and between Fammi, Inc. and Aegis Capital Corp, dated April 28, 2021	By Reference	6-K	2021-05-03
4.21	Underwriting Agreement by and between Fammi, Inc. and Aegis Capital Corp, dated September 13, 2021	By Reference	6-K	2021-9-14
4.22	Securities Purchase Agreement with Investors dated February 25, 2022	By Reference	6-K	2022-03-02
4.23	Securities Purchase Agreement with Atlas Sciences, , LLC dated July 30, 2024	By Reference	6-K	2024-08-01
4.24	Securities Purchase Agreement with Investors dated August 22, 2024	By Reference	6-K	2024-08-27
4.25	Placement Agent Agreement, dated August 22, 2024, between the Company and Maxim Group LLC	By Reference	6-K	2024-08-27
4.26	Share Transfer Agreement dated September 18, 2024 by and between Fammi International Limited and Lishui Jiuanjia Trading Co., Ltd	By Reference	6-K	2024-09-24
4.27	Share Transfer Agreement dated September 23, 2024 by and between Fammi International Limited and Lishui Jiuanjia Trading Co., Ltd	By Reference	6-K	2024-09-24
8.1	List of subsidiaries	Herewith		
11.1	Code of Business Conduct and Ethics of Fammi, Inc.	By Reference	F-1	2017-11-15
11.2	Insider Trading Policy	Herewith		
12.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes- Oxley Act of 2002 and Securities and Exchange Commission Release 34-46427	Herewith		
12.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes- Oxley Act of 2002 and Securities and Exchange Commission Release 34-46427	Herewith		
13.1	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Herewith		
13.2	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Herewith		
15.1	Consent of YCM CPA INC.	Herewith		
97.1	Clawback Policy	By Reference	20-F	2024-01-29
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document.			
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.			
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.			
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.			
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels Linkbase Document.			
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.			

SIGNATURES

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this annual report on its behalf.

Date: January 24, 2025

Fammi, Inc.

By: /s/ Yefang Zhang
Name: Yefang Zhang
Title: Chief Executive Officer

FARMMI, INC.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024, 2023, AND 2022

FARMML, INC.
INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (PCAOB ID: 6781)	F-2
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2024 and 2023	F-3
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the years ended September 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022	F-4
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for the years ended September 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022	F-5
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended September 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022	F-6
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	F-7



REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Fammi, Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Fammi, Inc. and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “Company”) as of September 30, 2024 and 2023 and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss), changes in shareholders’ equity, and cash flows for the years ended September 30, 2024, 2023 and 2022 and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “financial statements”).

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of September 30, 2024 and 2023 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for years ended September 30, 2024, 2023 and 2022 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statement. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of a critical audit matter does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Estimate of Reserve for Advances to Suppliers

Description of the Matter

As described in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company recognizes net advances to suppliers totaling approximately \$122 million as of September 30, 2024. The Company’s management reviews its advances to suppliers on a periodic basis and makes general and specific allowances when there is doubt as to the ability of a supplier to provide supplies to the Company or refund an advance. The reserve estimate depends on analyzing historical quantitative and qualitative information, monitoring vendors’ abilities to deliver sufficient supplies, and other economic factors.

We identified the allowance for doubtful advances to suppliers as a critical audit matter because the estimate involves significant judgments of management. There are uncertainties in estimating reserves and recoverability of these advances.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

In order to address the matter above, we performed the following audit procedures, among others:

- Conducted background research on the major suppliers and their guarantees;
- Analyzed and tested the historical usage data, purchase history, and the aging of the outstanding balances;
- Obtained the purchase contracts and tested the advances made in association with the contracts;
- Reviewed support regarding subsequent refunds received or expected to be received from suppliers;
- Sent confirmations to major suppliers to identify any corroboratory or contrary evidence.

/s/ YCM CPA INC.

We have served as the Company’s auditor since 2021.

PCAOB ID 6781
Irvine, California
January 24, 2025

FARMMI, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash	\$ 486,522	\$ 12,789,735
Accounts receivable, net	32,460,438	24,677,445
Advances to suppliers, net	122,127,761	116,343,961
Inventories, net	5,490,877	3,901,848
Other current assets	1,047,836	347,228
Due from a related party	312,362	110,958
Total current assets	<u>161,925,796</u>	<u>158,171,175</u>
Biological assets, net	9,333,216	9,187,640
Long-term investments, net	7,032,573	6,900,280
Property and equipment, net	42,293	24,532
Right-of-use assets, net	7,399,841	516,459
Other non-current assets	1,000,000	-
Total non-current assets	<u>24,807,923</u>	<u>16,628,911</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 186,733,719</u>	<u>\$ 174,800,086</u>
Liabilities and shareholders' equity		
Current liabilities		
Short-term loans	-	2,412,281
Long-term loans - current portion	202,405	676,284
Convertible promissory notes	-	5,788,742
Promissory notes	5,256,238	-
Accounts payable	69,999	1,105,674
Due to related parties	501,500	33,814
Operating lease liabilities – current	3,391,141	69,062
Other current liabilities	638,957	627,125
Total current liabilities	<u>10,060,240</u>	<u>10,712,982</u>
Long-term loans - non-current portion	2,177,592	1,652,561
Operating lease liabilities – non-current	4,025,625	458,617
Other non-current liabilities	454,025	-
Total non-current liabilities	<u>6,657,242</u>	<u>2,111,178</u>
Total liabilities	<u>16,717,482</u>	<u>12,824,160</u>
Commitment and contingencies		
Shareholders' equity		
Ordinary share, \$0.20 par value: 500 million shares authorized; 10,678,953 and 6,094,078 shares issued and outstanding as of September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively	2,135,791	1,218,816
Additional paid-in capital	161,571,245	160,571,517
Statutory reserve	697,443	1,695,629
Retained earnings	13,248,995	16,905,488
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(7,664,144)	(18,415,524)
Total Farmmi, Inc.'s shareholders' equity	<u>169,989,330</u>	<u>161,975,926</u>
Non-controlling interest	26,907	-
Total shareholders' equity	<u>170,016,237</u>	<u>161,975,926</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u>\$ 186,733,719</u>	<u>\$ 174,800,086</u>

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

FARMMI, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

	For the year ended September 30,		
	2024	2023	2022
Sales to third parties	\$ 64,128,547	\$ 110,364,887	\$ 99,212,363
Sales to related parties	2,785	-	1,016
Revenues	\$ 64,131,332	\$ 110,364,887	\$ 99,213,379
Cost of revenues	(60,257,618)	(106,078,132)	(93,775,293)
Gross profit	3,873,714	4,286,755	5,438,086
Operating expenses			
Bad debt	(418,661)	32,007	(57,173)
Selling and distribution	(135,848)	(145,292)	(305,367)
General and administrative	(2,523,520)	(2,132,095)	(4,133,178)
Total operating expenses	(3,078,029)	(2,245,380)	(4,495,718)
Income from operations	795,685	2,041,375	942,368
Other (expense) income			
Change in fair value of derivative liability	-	873,767	419,649
Interest income	3,887	743,858	516,869
Interest expense	(1,690,551)	(650,813)	(134,144)
Amortization of debt issuance costs	(60,301)	(1,691,609)	(48,160)
Government grant	-	1,439,208	-
Other income, net	265,429	101,520	409,030
Loss on disposal of subsidiaries	(3,941,657)	-	-
Total other (expense) income, net	(5,423,193)	815,931	1,163,244
(Loss) income before income taxes	(4,627,508)	2,857,306	2,105,612
Income tax (expense) benefit	(264)	(313,493)	118,367
Net (loss) income	(4,627,772)	2,543,813	2,223,979
Less: net income attributable to non-controlling interest	26,907	-	-
Net (loss) income attributable to Farmmi, Inc.	\$ (4,654,679)	\$ 2,543,813	\$ 2,223,979
Comprehensive income (loss)			
Net (loss) income attributable to Farmmi, Inc.	\$ (4,654,679)	\$ 2,543,813	\$ 2,223,979
Foreign currency translation adjustment	10,751,380	(4,281,978)	(16,344,967)
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Farmmi, Inc.	\$ 6,096,701	\$ (1,738,165)	\$ (14,120,988)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares			
Basic	7,088,326	3,628,923	2,905,984
Diluted	7,088,326	8,452,875	2,905,984
(Loss) earnings per ordinary share			
Basic	\$ (0.66)	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.77
Diluted	\$ (0.66)	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.77

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

FARMML, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
For the years ended September 30, 2024, 2023 and 2022

	Ordinary Shares		Additional	Statutory	Retained	Accumulated	Total	Non-	Total
	Shares	Amount	Paid-in	Reserve	Earnings	Other	Shareholders'	controlling	Equity
			Capital			Comprehensive	Equity	Interest	
						Income (loss)			
Balance as of September 30, 2021	2,788,901	\$ 557,781	\$ 147,088,227	\$ 973,555	\$ 9,127,377	\$ 2,128,972	\$ 159,875,912	916,506	\$ 160,792,418
Share-based compensation expense	50,000	10,000	1,997,328	-	-	-	2,007,328	-	2,007,328
Issuance of ordinary shares, net	150,000	30,000	5,970,000	-	-	-	6,000,000	-	6,000,000
Reverse share-split adjustment	(66)	(13)	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation gain	-	-	-	-	-	(16,344,967)	(16,344,967)	-	(16,344,967)
Disposal of a subsidiary	-	-	(2,893,003)	-	3,732,393	82,449	921,839	(916,506)	5,333
Net income	-	-	-	-	2,223,979	-	2,223,979	-	2,223,979
Statutory reserve	-	-	-	180,258	(180,258)	-	-	-	-
Balance as of September 30, 2022	2,988,835	\$ 597,768	\$ 152,162,565	\$ 1,153,813	\$ 14,903,491	\$ (14,133,546)	\$ 154,684,091	-	\$ 154,684,091
Issuance of ordinary shares, net	2,631,579	526,316	7,403,684	-	-	-	7,930,000	-	7,930,000
Issuance of ordinary shares for promissory notes redemption	474,137	94,827	1,005,173	-	-	-	1,100,000	-	1,100,000
Reverse share-split adjustment	(473)	(95)	95	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation loss	-	-	-	-	-	(4,281,978)	(4,281,978)	-	(4,281,978)
Net income	-	-	-	-	2,543,813	-	2,543,813	-	2,543,813
Statutory reserve	-	-	-	541,816	(541,816)	-	-	-	-
Balance as of September 30, 2023	6,094,078	\$ 1,218,816	\$ 160,571,517	\$ 1,695,629	\$ 16,905,488	\$ (18,415,524)	\$ 161,975,926	-	\$ 161,975,926
Issuance of ordinary shares for promissory notes redemption	1,154,000	230,800	923,200	-	-	-	1,154,000	-	1,154,000
Reverse share-split adjustment	(2,292)	(458)	458	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance of ordinary shares, net	3,433,167	686,633	76,070	-	-	-	762,703	-	762,703
Foreign currency translation gain	-	-	-	-	-	10,751,380	10,751,380	-	10,751,380
Disposal of subsidiaries	-	-	-	(998,186)	998,186	-	-	-	-
Net loss	-	-	-	-	(4,654,679)	-	(4,654,679)	26,907	(4,627,772)
Statutory reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as of September 30, 2024	<u>10,678,953</u>	<u>\$ 2,135,791</u>	<u>\$ 161,571,245</u>	<u>\$ 697,443</u>	<u>\$ 13,248,995</u>	<u>\$ (7,664,144)</u>	<u>\$ 169,989,330</u>	<u>\$ 26,907</u>	<u>\$ 170,016,237</u>

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

FARMMI, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	For the year ended September 30,		
	2024	2023	2022
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net (loss) income	\$ (4,627,772)	\$ 2,543,813	\$ 2,223,979
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:			
Changes in allowances - accounts receivable	280,158	7,915	(89)
Changes in allowances - advances to suppliers	(3,217)	-	3,526
Changes in allowances - inventories	3,933	(40,963)	53,736
Changes in allowances - long-term investment	137,786	92,944	-
Depreciation	11,121	26,870	64,287
Amortization of operating lease right-of-use assets	364,301	45,473	85,280
Loss on short-term investment	-	5,870	145,843
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	-	124	-
Loss (gain) from disposal of subsidiaries	3,941,657	(5,592)	15,243
Amortization of debt issuance costs	60,301	1,691,609	48,160
Interest receivable from other receivable	-	-	(445,693)
Interest expenses	1,404,229	-	-
Amortization of biological assets	213,240	217,207	218,317
Deferred income tax provision	-	164,600	(176,633)
Change in fair value of derivative liability	-	(873,767)	(419,649)
Share-based compensation	-	-	2,007,328
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(10,553,909)	(9,045,179)	6,483,703
Advances to suppliers	(9,327,123)	(71,298,597)	12,767,241
Notes receivables	-	3,558,349	(3,818,479)
Inventory, net	(1,401,002)	(3,272,753)	515,599
Other current assets	(318,052)	(222,440)	(49,765)
Other non-current assets	(1,000,000)	-	-
Accounts payable	3,006,640	946,285	156,598
Operating lease liabilities	(359,177)	(63,467)	(38,478)
Other current liabilities	937,330	(232,463)	795,434
Other non-current liabilities	454,025	-	-
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(16,775,531)	(75,754,162)	20,635,488
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(29,450)	(314)	(2,946)
Short-term deposits	-	35,444,402	(35,296,981)
Acquisition of subsidiaries	-	-	(1,521,422)
Repayment of advances to a third party	-	-	106,500
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiaries, net of cash	2,097,809	12,998	2,662,459
Purchase of long-term investments	-	(7,088,880)	(152,142)
Purchase of short-term investments	-	-	(152,142)
Other receivables	-	7,504,211	(7,607,108)
Advances to related parties	-	(7,096)	(27,297)
Repayment of advances to related party	-	30,872	-
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	2,068,359	35,896,193	(41,991,079)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from promissory notes	5,000,000	-	-
Repayment of promissory notes	(130,000)	-	-
Repayment of convertible promissory notes	(6,050,625)	-	-
Borrowings from a third-party loan	2,184,592	-	-
Repayment of a third-party loan	(7,000)	-	-
Gross proceeds from bank acceptance notes payable	-	-	13,404
Repayment of bank acceptance notes payable	-	(12,491)	-
Net proceeds from share issuance	762,703	7,930,000	6,000,000
Net proceeds from convertible promissory note issuance	-	-	6,000,000
Borrowings from bank loans	-	4,779,323	1,959,591
Repayments of bank loans	(164,719)	(1,688,040)	(2,283,527)
Repayment of advances from related parties	(482,807)	-	(54,600)
Proceeds from advances to related parties	715,226	9,150	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,827,370	11,017,942	11,634,868
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	576,589	462,261	(8,363,680)
Net decrease in cash	(12,303,213)	(28,377,766)	(18,084,403)
Cash, beginning of year	12,789,735	41,167,501	59,251,904
Cash, end of year	\$ 486,522	\$ 12,789,735	\$ 41,167,501
Supplemental disclosure information:			
Income taxes paid	\$ 1,213	\$ 67,572	\$ 5,443
Interest paid	\$ 65,556	\$ 165,179	\$ 82,970
Non-cash financing activities			
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for operating lease obligations	\$ 7,268,186	\$ 2,888	-
Conversion of notes to ordinary shares	\$ 1,154,000	\$ 1,100,000	-
Accrued interest for convertible promissory notes	\$ 1,328,630	\$ 1,691,609	\$ 5,753

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

FARMMI, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 - Organization and nature of business

Fammi, Inc. (“FAMI” or the “Company”) is a holding company incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands on July 28, 2015. FAMI owns 100% equity interest of Fammi International Limited (“Fammi International”), a Hong Kong company, which in turn owns 100% equity interest of Fammi (Hangzhou) Enterprise Management Co., Ltd (“Fammi Enterprise”), Lishui Fammi Technology Co., Ltd (“Fammi Technology”), Zhejiang Fammi (Hangzhou) Ecology Agriculture Development Co., Ltd (“Fammi Ecology”), and Fammi (Hangzhou) Health Development Co., Ltd (“Fammi Health Development”), four wholly foreign-owned entities (each, a “WFOE”) formed by Fammi International under the laws of the People’s Republic of China (“PRC” or “China”).

Fammi Health Development owns 100% equity interest in Zhejiang Fammi Medical Health Technology Co., Ltd (“Fammi Medical Health”), which was established under the laws of the PRC on September 18, 2021.

Fammi Enterprise, Fammi Technology, and Fammi Ecology own 30%, 40%, and 30%, respectively, of equity interests in Zhejiang Fammi Holdings Group Co., Ltd (“Fammi Holdings”), which was established under the laws of the PRC on September 18, 2021.

On December 23, 2021, a board resolution of Zhejiang Fammi Agricultural Technology Group Co., Ltd (“Fammi Agricultural”) (formerly known as Hangzhou Suyuan Agriculture Technology Co., Ltd, “Suyuan Agriculture”), a company incorporated in the PRC, was passed to reorganize certain companies mentioned below with nil consideration.

Under the above-mentioned reorganization, (i) on December 30, 2021, Fammi Holdings started to own 100% interest in Fammi Agricultural, which was previously owned by Fammi Enterprise (31.7%) and Fammi Technology (68.3%); (ii) Fammi Agricultural owns 100% of the equity interest of Zhejiang Fammi Agricultural Supply Chain Co., Ltd (“Fammi Supply Chain”), a company established under the laws of the PRC, on February 10, 2022 and was previously 100% owned by Fammi Ecology.

On September 27, 2021, the Company, through its subsidiary Zhejiang Fammi Agricultural Supply Chain Co., Ltd, acquired Jiangxi Xiangbo Agriculture and Forestry Development Co. Ltd (“Jiangxi Xiangbo”), established under the laws of the PRC, from Ganzhou Tengguang Agriculture and Forestry Development Co., Ltd for a total price of RMB 70 million (\$11 million). After the consummation of the acquisition, Fammi Supply Chain owns 100% equity interest in Jiangxi Xiangbo, which in turn owns 100% interest in Yudu County Yada Forestry Co., Ltd, established under the laws of the PRC (“Yudu Yada”). As a result, Jiangxi Xiangbo and Yudu Yada became subsidiaries of the Company.

On September 27, 2021, the Company, through its subsidiary Zhejiang Fammi Agricultural Supply Chain Co., Ltd, acquired Guoning Zhonghao (Ningbo) Trading Co., Ltd (“Guoning Zhonghao”), established under the laws of the PRC, from Ningbo Guoning Zhonghao Technology Co., Ltd and Jianxin Huang, an individual, for a total consideration of RMB 5,000 (\$788). After the consummation of the acquisition, Fammi Supply Chain owns 100% equity interest in Guoning Zhonghao.

Fammi Agricultural owns 100% of equity interests in Zhejiang FLS Mushroom Co., Ltd (“FLS Mushroom”), Zhejiang Fammi Biotechnology Co., Ltd (“Fammi Biotech”), and Zhejiang Fammi Food Co., Ltd (“Fammi Food”) and 77.2% equity interest in Lishui Fammi E-Commerce Co., Ltd (“Fammi E-Commerce”). FLS Mushroom, Fammi Biotech, Fammi Food, and Fammi E-Commerce were all established under the laws of the PRC. The remaining 22.8% equity interest in Fammi E-Commerce is owned by Hangzhou Nongyuan Network Technology Co., Ltd (“Nongyuan Network”). Nongyuan Network was incorporated on December 8, 2015 under the laws of the PRC and focuses on the development of network marketing and provides a network platform for sales of agriculture products.

FARMMI, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 - Organization and nature of business (Continued)

On September 18, 2016, Fammi Agricultural entered into a series of contractual agreements with Zhengyu Wang, the then sole owner of Nongyuan Network. These agreements include an Exclusive Management Consulting and Technology Agreement, an Equity Pledge Agreement, an Exclusive Call Option Agreement, a Proxy Agreement, and a Power of Attorney (collectively, the “Original VIE Agreements”). The Original VIE Agreements empowered Fammi Agricultural to exercise management control over the activities that most significantly impact the operation results of Nongyuan Network, obligated Fammi Agricultural to absorb a majority of the risk of loss from Nongyuan Network’s activities and entitled Fammi Agricultural to receive a majority of their residual returns. In essence, Fammi Agricultural and the Company had gained effective control over Nongyuan Network.

On December 4, 2019, Zhengyu Wang transferred 100% of his shares of Nongyuan Network to his daughter Xinyang Wang. As a result, Xinyang Wang started to hold 100% of the ownership interest of Nongyuan Network. On December 10, 2019, Xinyang Wang, as the new sole owner of Nongyuan Network, signed a series of VIE agreements (the “Xinyang Wang VIE Agreements”) with Nongyuan Network and Fammi Agricultural. On May 15, 2020, the following agreements were signed with the effective date of December 10, 2019:

- (1) Zhengyu Wang, Nongyuan Network and Fammi Agricultural signed a termination agreement to confirm that the Original VIE Agreements had been terminated because Zhengyu Wang was no longer the shareholder of Nongyuan Network;
- (2) Zhengyu Wang, Dehong Zhang (the legal representative of Nongyuan Network), Xinyang Wang, Nongyuan Network and Fammi Agricultural signed a joint statement to confirm that the board of directors of the Company had the ultimate authority over the matters of the VIE (defined below), Nongyuan Network.

FAMI believes that Xinyang Wang VIE Agreements enable Fammi Agricultural and FAMI to keep effective control over Nongyuan Network, and as a result Nongyuan Network should be considered as a Variable Interest Entity (“VIE”) under the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 810 Consolidation. Accordingly, the accounts of Nongyuan Network are consolidated with those of Fammi Agricultural.

On September 7, 2021, Zhejiang Yitang Medical Service Co., Ltd (“Yitang Mediservice”) was established under the laws of the PRC. Nongyuan Network and Fammi Ecology own 95% and 5% of the equity interests in Yitang Mediservice, respectively. In April 20, 2023, Yitang Mediservice was reorganized, and Fammi Medical Health and Fammi Ecology own 95% and 5% of the equity interests in Yitang Mediservice.

On September 17, 2021, Zhejiang Yiting Medical Technology Co., Ltd (“Yiting Meditech”) was established under the laws of the PRC. Yitang Mediservice owns 100% interest in Yiting Meditech.

On January 10, 2022, Lishui Yifeng Medical Health Technology Co., Ltd (“Yifeng Medihealth”) was established under the laws of the PRC. Yitang Mediservice owns 100% of the equity interest in Yifeng Medihealth. Yifeng Medihealth was deregistered in April 2023.

On January 10, 2022, Lishui Yilong Enterprise Management Co., Ltd (“Yilong Enterprise”) was established under the laws of the PRC. Yitang Mediservice owns 100% of the equity interest in Yilong Enterprise. Yilong Enterprise was deregistered in April 2023.

On January 19, 2022, Lishui Yifeng Yilong Medical Technology Development Partnership (Limited Partnership) (“YF YL MediTech”) was established under the laws of the PRC. Yifeng Medihealth owns 20% and Yilong Enterprise owns 80% interest in YF YL MediTech. YF YL MediTech was deregistered in April 2023.

FAMMI, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 - Organization and nature of business (Continued)

On January 19, 2022, Lishui Yitang Shangke Medical and Health Technology Partnership (Limited Partnership) (“YT SK Medihealth”) was established under the laws of the PRC. Yifeng Medihealth owns 20% and Yilong Enterprise owns 80% interest in YT SK Medihealth. Yifeng Medihealth was deregistered in April 2023.

On May 27, 2022, Zhejiang Fammi Ecological Agriculture Technology Co., Ltd (“Fammi Eco Agri”) was established under the laws of the PRC. Fammi International owns 100% of the equity interest in Fammi Eco Agri.

On July 13, 2022, Fammi Canada Inc. (Fammi Canada) was established under the laws of the Canada. Fammi Inc. owns 100% of the equity interest in Fammi Canada.

On September 27, 2021, an agreement was signed to divest 100% interest in Forest Food to a third party for total cash consideration of RMB 18.2 million (approximately \$2.8 million) on October 1, 2021. Certain prior periods of the Company have been reclassified to conform to current period presentation as discontinued operations. Such reclassifications had no effect on net income (loss) or cash flows as previously reported.

On September 30, 2022, an agreement was signed to divest 100% interest in FLS Mushroom to a third party for total cash consideration of RMB 24.1 million (approximately \$3.4 million) on October 1, 2022.

On November 14, 2022, Ningbo Fammi Baitong Trade Co., Ltd (“Ningbo Fammi Trade”) was established under the laws of the PRC. Fammi Agricultural owns 100% equity of Ningbo Fammi Trade.

On August 24, 2023, Fammi USA Inc (“Fammi USA”) was established under the laws of the United States of America. FAMI owns 100% equity of Fammi USA.

On January 31, 2024, an agreement was signed to divest 100% interest in Nongyuan Network, Fammi Holdings, and Fammi Agricultural to a third party for a total cash consideration of RMB 43.1 million (\$6.0 million).

On July 23, 2024, SuppChains Group Inc (“SuppChains”) was established under the laws of the United States of America. Fammi USA owns 75% equity of SuppChains.

On September 18, 2024 and September 23, 2024, 100% interest in Fammi Ecology and Fammi Technology, respectively, were divested to third parties.

As of September 30, 2024, details of the subsidiaries of FAMI are set out below:

Name of Entity	Date of Incorporation	Place of Incorporation	% of Ownership	Principal activities
FAMI	July 28, 2015	Cayman	Parent	Holding company
Fammi International	August 20, 2015	Hong Kong	100%	Holding company
Fammi Enterprise	May 23, 2016	Zhejiang, China	100%	Holding company
Fammi Health Development	September 17, 2021	Zhejiang, China	100%	Holding company
Zhejiang Suyuan Agricultural	July 25, 2022	Zhejiang, China	100%	Holding company
Fammi Food	December 26, 2017	Zhejiang, China	100%	Agriculture products
Fammi E-Commerce	March 22, 2019	Zhejiang, China	100%	Agriculture products
Fammi Biotech	April 7, 2021	Zhejiang, China	100%	Agriculture products
Fammi Supply Chain	May 11, 2021	Zhejiang, China	100%	Agriculture products
Fammi Healthcare	September 18, 2021	Zhejiang, China	100%	Medical health
Jiangxi Xiangbo	June 18, 2021	Jiangxi, China	100%	Holding company
Yudu Yada	November 10, 2010	Jiangxi, China	100%	Forestry development
Guoning Zhonghao	June 15, 2021	Zhejiang, China	100%	Agriculture exporting
Yitang Mediservice	September 7, 2021	Zhejiang, China	100%	Medical services
Yiting Meditech	September 17, 2021	Zhejiang, China	100%	Medical technology
Fammi Eco Agri	May 27, 2022	Zhejiang, China	100%	Agriculture products
Fammi Canada	July 13, 2022	Canada	100%	Agriculture products
Ningbo Fammi Trade	November 14, 2022	Zhejiang, China	100%	Trading
Fammi USA	April 20, 2023	USA	100%	Agriculture products
SuppChains	July 23, 2024	USA	75%	Warehousing

FAMI through its subsidiaries (herein collectively referred to as the “Company”) are principally engaged in processing, distributing, and trading dried shiitake mushrooms, mu er (also known as Auricularia heimuer or black ear fungus), corn, cotton, forestry, and other products.

Note 2 - Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of presentation and principles of consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”) and have been consistently applied. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries. All inter-company transactions and balances between the Company and its subsidiaries have been eliminated upon consolidation. Results of subsidiaries and businesses acquired from third parties are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Company.

FARMMI, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 2 - Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Use of estimates

In preparing the consolidated financial statements in conformity with US GAAP, management makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the consolidated financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting year. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include allowance for doubtful accounts and advances to suppliers, the valuation of inventories, the useful lives of property and equipment, the valuation of beneficial conversion feature of the convertible notes, valuation of the warrants, and the valuation of deferred tax assets. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash

Cash includes currency on hand and deposits held by banks that can be added or withdrawn without limitation. All cash balances are in bank accounts in the People's Republic of China. Cash maintained in banks within the PRC of less than RMB 0.5 million (equivalent to \$71,249) per bank are covered by "deposit insurance regulation" promulgated by the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Accounts receivable, net

Accounts receivable are presented net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses. The Company reviews its accounts receivable on a periodic basis and makes general and specific allowances when there is doubt as to the collectability of individual balances. In evaluating the collectability of individual receivable balances, the Company considers many factors, including the age of the balance, the customer's payment history and current credit-worthiness, and current economic trends. Accounts are written off after efforts at collection prove unsuccessful.

FARMMI, INC.**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Note 2 - Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)****Advances to suppliers, net**

Advances to suppliers represent prepayments made to ensure continuous high-quality supplies and favorable purchase prices for premium quality. These advances are directly related to the purchases of raw materials used to fulfill sales orders. The Company is required from time to time to make cash advances when placing its purchase orders. These advances are settled upon suppliers delivering raw materials to the Company when the transfer of ownership occurs. The Company reviews its advances to suppliers on a periodic basis and makes general and specific allowances when there is doubt as to the ability of a supplier to provide supplies to the Company or refund an advance.

Inventory, net

The Company values its inventories at the lower of cost, determined on a weighted average basis, or net realizable value. The Company reviews its inventories periodically to determine if any reserves are necessary for potential obsolescence or if the carrying value exceeds net realizable value.

Biological assets

Biological assets mainly consist of bamboo forests managed for future bamboo harvest and sales, of which the Company owned 82 forest right certificates with expiry dates ranging from December 30, 2026 to December 9, 2070 and with an area of 9.6 km². The forest types are mixed mature forests which can be harvested for commercial purposes. The forests mainly consist of bamboo, fir trees, and other trees. Biological assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently amortized on a straight-line basis over the terms of the forest right certificates.

Property and equipment, net

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. The cost of an asset comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its present working condition and location for its intended use.

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the related assets. The estimated useful lives for significant property and equipment are as follows:

Machinery and equipment	5 - 10 years
Transportation equipment	4 years
Office equipment	3 - 5 years

Expenditures for maintenance and repairs, which do not materially extend the useful lives of the assets, are charged to expense as incurred. Expenditures for major renewals and betterments which substantially extend the useful life of assets are capitalized.

FARMMI, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 2 - Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Long-term investments

The Company's long-term investments consist of equity securities without readily determinable fair value.

The Company adopted Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 321, Investments-Equity Securities ("ASC 321") from September 1, 2018. Pursuant to ASC 321, for equity securities measured at fair value with changes in fair value record in earnings, the Company does not assess whether those investments are impaired. For those equity securities that the Company selects to use the measurement alternative, the Company uses the measurement alternative to measure those investments at cost, minus impairment, if any, plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes in orderly transactions for identical or similar investments of the same issuer. The Company makes a qualitative assessment of whether the investment is impaired at each reporting date. If a qualitative assessment indicates that the investment is impaired, the Company has to estimate the investment's fair value in accordance with ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures ("ASC 820"). If the fair value is less than the investment's carrying value, the Company recognizes an impairment loss in net income equal to the difference between the carrying value and fair value.

As of September 30, 2024 and 2023, the Company evaluated its investments, taking into consideration, including, but not limited to, the duration, degree and causes of the decline in financial results, its intent and ability to hold the investment and the invested companies' financial performance and near-term prospects. Based on the evaluation, the Company's long-term investments are not impaired.

The Company invests from time to time in equity securities of private companies. If the Company determines that the Company has control over these companies, the Company includes them in the consolidated financial statements. If the Company determines that the Company does not have control over these companies, the Company then determines if the Company has an ability to exercise significant influence via voting interests, board representation, or other business relationships.

The Company accounts for the investments where the Company exercises significant influence using either an equity method of accounting or at fair value by electing the fair value option under ASC Topic 825, Financial Instruments. If the fair value option is applied to an investment that would otherwise be accounted for under the equity method, the Company applies it to all its financial interests in the same entity (equity and debt, including guarantees) that are eligible items. All gains and losses from fair value changes, unrealized and realized, are presented as changes in fair values of equity and long-term investments, net on the consolidated statements of income.

If the Company concludes that it does not have an ability to exercise significant influence over an investee, the Company may elect to account for the security without a readily determinable fair value using the measurement alternative under ASC Topic 312, Investments – Equity Securities. This measurement alternative allows the Company to measure the equity investment at its cost minus impairment, if any, plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes in orderly transactions for an identical or similar investment of the same issuer.

The Company's long-term investments are equity method investments. Investee companies over which the Company has the ability to exercise significant influence but does not have a controlling interest through investment in common shares or in-substance common shares are accounted for using the equity method. Significant influence is generally considered to exist when the Company has an ownership interest in the voting stock of the investee between 20% and 50%, and other factors, such as representation on the investee's board of directors, voting rights and the impact of commercial arrangements, are also considered in determining whether the equity method of accounting is appropriate.

Under the equity method, the Company initially records its investment at cost and subsequently recognizes the Company's proportionate share of each equity investee's net income or loss after the date of investment into net loss and accordingly adjusts the carrying amount of the investment. The Company reviews its equity method investments for impairment whenever an event or circumstance indicates that any other-than-temporary impairment has occurred. The Company considers available quantitative and qualitative evidence in evaluating potential impairment of its equity method investment.

FARMMI, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 2 - Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Impairment of long-lived assets

The Company reviews long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to the future undiscounted net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets.

Revenue recognition

The Company follows ASU 2014-09 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* ("ASC Topic 606"). In accordance with ASC 606, to determine revenue recognition for contracts with customers, the Company performs the following five steps: (i) identify the contract(s) with the customer, (ii) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (iii) determine the transaction price, including variable consideration to the extent that it is probable that a significant future reversal will not occur, (iv) allocate the transaction price to the respective performance obligations in the contract, and (v) recognize revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies the performance obligation .

The Company recognizes revenue when it transfers its goods and services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in such exchange. All of the Company's contracts have a single performance obligation satisfied at a point in time and the transaction price is stated in the contract, usually as a price per ton.

The Company's contract liabilities primarily include advances from customers. As of September 30, 2024, and 2023, contract liabilities were \$22,607 and \$0.4 million, respectively, and are included in other current liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets. For the fiscal years ended September 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022, there were no revenues recognized from performance obligations related to prior periods.

Refer to Note 14 - Segment reporting for details of revenue segregation.

Cost of revenues

Cost of revenues includes cost of raw materials purchased, inbound freight cost, cost of direct labor, depreciation expense, and other overhead. Write-down of inventory for lower of cost or net realizable value adjustments is also recorded in cost of revenues.

FARMMI, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 2 - Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Earnings (loss) per share

The Company computes earnings (loss) per share ("EPS") in accordance with ASC 260, *Earnings per Share* ("ASC 260"). ASC 260 requires companies with complex capital structures to present basic and diluted EPS. Basic EPS is measured as net income (loss) divided by the weighted average ordinary shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS is similar to basic EPS but presents the dilutive effect on a per share basis of potential ordinary shares (e.g., convertible securities, and warrants) as if they had been converted at the beginning of the periods presented, or issuance date, if later. Potential ordinary shares that have an anti-dilutive effect (i.e., those that increase income per share or decrease loss per share) are excluded from the calculation of diluted EPS.

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share for the years ended September 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022:

Year Ended September 30,	2024	2023	2022
Net (loss) income available for ordinary shareholders (A)	\$ (4,654,679)	\$ 2,543,813	\$ 2,223,979
Weighted average outstanding ordinary shares (B)			
- basic	7,088,326	3,628,923	2,905,984
- potentially dilutive shares from convertible promissory notes	-	4,823,952	-
- diluted	7,088,326	8,452,875	2,905,984
(Loss) earnings per ordinary share - basic (A/B)	\$ (0.66)	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.77
(Loss) earnings per ordinary share - diluted (A/B)	\$ (0.66)	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.77

Securities that could potentially dilute loss per share in the future that were not included in the computation of diluted loss per share for the nine months ended September 30, 2024, and 2023 are as follows:

	As of September 30, 2024	As of September 30, 2023
Warrants to purchase ordinary shares	3,433,167	-

Fair value of financial instruments

The FASB ASC Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurements*, defines fair value, establishes a three-level valuation hierarchy for fair value measurements, and enhances disclosure requirements.

The three levels are defined as follows:

Level 1 - Inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 - Inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted market prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable and inputs derived from or corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 - Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable.

Unless otherwise disclosed, the fair value of the Company's financial instruments including cash, restricted cash, accounts receivable, advances to suppliers, other current assets, accounts payable, due to related parties, operating lease liabilities -current, other current liabilities, short-term bank loans and bank acceptance notes payable approximate their recorded values due to their short-term maturities. The fair value of longer term long-term bank loan and operating lease liabilities approximate their recorded values as their stated interest rates approximate the rates currently available.

FARMMI, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 2 - Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Debt issuance costs and debt discounts

The Company may record debt issuance costs and/or debt discounts in connection with raising funds through the issuance of debt. These costs may be paid in the form of cash, or equity (such as warrants). These costs are amortized to interest expense through the maturity of the debt. If a conversion of the underlying debt occurs prior to maturity, a proportionate share of the unamortized amounts is immediately expensed.

Fair value of the embedded derivatives in the convertible promissory notes

The convertible promissory notes consisted of a liability component (“financial liability”) and an embedded derivative conversion feature (“derivative liability”). The net proceeds of these convertible promissory notes were first allocated to the fair value of the derivative liability. Subsequent changes in fair value of the derivative liability were recorded in other income.

The Company measures the fair value of the embedded derivative by reference to the fair value on the issuance date and maturity date of the convertible promissory notes and revalues them at each reporting date. In determining the fair value of the embedded derivatives, the Company used the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: average volatility rate; market price at the reporting date; risk-free interest rate; and the remaining life of the embedded derivatives. The inputs used in the Black-Scholes model are taken from observable markets. Changes to assumptions used can affect the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Concentrations of credit risk

Financial instruments which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash, accounts receivable, and advances to suppliers. As of September 30, 2024 and 2023, \$0.07 million and \$12.8 million, respectively, of the Company’s cash is maintained in banks within the People’s Republic of China, of which deposits of RMB 0.5 million (equivalent to \$71,249) per bank are covered by “deposit insurance regulation” promulgated by the State Council of the People’s Republic of China. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts. A significant portion of the Company’s sales are credit sales primarily to customers whose ability to pay is dependent upon the industry economics prevailing in these areas. The Company also makes cash advances to certain suppliers to ensure the stable supply of key raw materials. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers and key suppliers to help further reduce credit risk.

Comprehensive income (loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) consists of two components, net income (loss) and other comprehensive income (loss). Other comprehensive income (loss) refers to revenue, expenses, gains and losses that under U.S. GAAP are recorded as an element of stockholders’ equity but are excluded from net income (loss). Other comprehensive income (loss) consists of foreign currency translation adjustment from the Company not using the U.S. dollar as its functional currency.

FARMMI, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 2 - Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Leases

The Company accounts for leases following ASC 842, *Leases* (“Topic 842”).

The Company determines if an arrangement is a lease at inception. Operating leases are included in operating lease right-of-use (“ROU”) assets, current portion of obligations under operating leases, and obligations under operating leases, non-current on the Company’s consolidated balance sheets.

Operating lease ROU assets and operating lease liabilities are recognized based on the present value of the future minimum lease payments over the lease term at commencement date. As most of the Company’s leases do not provide an implicit rate, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at commencement date in determining the present value of future payments. The operating lease ROU asset also includes any lease payments made and excludes lease incentives and includes initial direct costs incurred. The Company’s lease terms may include options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that the Company will exercise that option. Lease expenses for minimum lease payments are recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company adopted the practical expedient that allows lessees to treat the lease and non-lease components of a lease as a single lease component. Non-lease components include payments for building management services, utilities and property taxes. It separates the non-lease components from the lease components to which they relate.

The Company evaluates the impairment of its right-of-use assets consistent with the approach applied for its other long-lived assets. The Company reviews the recoverability of its long-lived assets when events or changes in circumstances occur that indicate that the carrying value of the asset may not be recoverable. The assessment of possible impairment is based on its ability to recover the carrying value of the asset from the expected undiscounted future pre-tax cash flows of the related operations. The Company has elected to include the carrying amount of finance and operating lease liabilities in any tested asset group and include the associated lease payments in the undiscounted future pre-tax cash flows. As of September 30, 2024 and 2023, the Company did not have any impairment loss for its operating lease right-of-use assets.

FARMMI, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 2 - Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)Foreign currency translation

The Company's financial information is presented in U.S. dollars ("USD"). The functional currency of the Company is the Chinese Yuan Renminbi ("RMB"), the currency of the PRC. Any transactions which are denominated in currencies other than RMB are translated into RMB at the exchange rate quoted by the People's Bank of China prevailing at the dates of the transactions, and exchange gains and losses are included in the statements of operations as foreign currency transaction gain or loss. The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been translated into U.S. dollars in accordance with ASC 830, Foreign Currency Matters. The financial information is first prepared in RMB and then translated into U.S. dollars at period-end exchange rates for assets and liabilities and average exchange rates for revenue and expenses. Capital accounts are translated at their historical exchange rates when the capital transactions occurred. The effects of foreign currency translation adjustments are included as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in stockholders' equity. Cash flows from the Company's operations are calculated based upon the local currencies using the average translation rate. As a result, amounts related to assets and liabilities reported on the statements of cash flows will not necessarily agree with changes in the corresponding balances on the balance sheets.

The exchange rates in effect as of September 30, 2024 and 2023 for US\$1 were RMB 7.0176 and RMB 7.2960, respectively. The average exchange rates for the years ended September 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022 for US\$1 were RMB 7.2043, RMB 7.0533, and RMB 6.5728, respectively.

Shipping and handling expenses

All shipping and handling costs are expensed as incurred and included in selling expenses. Total shipping and handling expenses were \$88,649, \$60,204, and \$244,490 for the years ended September 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022, respectively.

Value added tax

The Company is generally subject to the value added tax ("VAT") for selling merchandise. Before May 1, 2018, the applicable VAT rate was 13% or 17% (depending on the type of goods involved) for products sold in the PRC. After May 1, 2018, the Company is subject to a tax rate of 12% or 16%, and after April 1, 2019, the tax rate was further reduced to 9% or 13% based on the new Chinese tax law. Pursuant to approval issued by the State Administration of Taxation, Farmmi Eco Agri's major operation can be classified as agriculture products and its revenue is exempt from VAT. The amount of VAT liability is determined by applying the applicable tax rate to the invoiced amount of goods sold (output VAT) less VAT paid on purchases made with the relevant supporting invoices (input VAT). Under the commercial practice of the PRC, the Company pays VAT based on tax invoices issued. The tax invoices may be issued subsequent to the date on which revenue is recognized, and there may be a considerable delay between the date on which the revenue is recognized and the date on which the tax invoice is issued. In the event the PRC tax authorities dispute the date on which revenue is recognized for tax purposes, the PRC tax authorities have the right to assess a penalty based on the amount of taxes which is determined to be late or deficient, with any penalty being expensed in the period when a determination is made by the tax authorities that a penalty is due. During the reporting periods, the Company had no dispute with PRC tax authorities and there was no tax penalty incurred.

FARMMI, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 2 - Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Income taxes

The Company is subject to the income tax laws of the PRC; a subsidiary in Canada is subject to income tax laws of Canada; and subsidiaries in the United States of America are subject to income tax laws of the United States of America. The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with ASC 740, Income Taxes. ASC 740 requires an asset and liability approach for financial accounting and reporting for income taxes and allows recognition and measurement of deferred tax assets based upon the likelihood of realization of tax benefits in future years. Under the asset and liability approach, deferred taxes are provided for the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. A valuation allowance is provided for deferred tax assets if it is more likely than not these items will either expire before the Company is able to realize their benefits or not be deductible in the future.

ASC 740-10-25 prescribes a more-likely-than-not threshold for financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken (or expected to be taken) in a tax return. It also provides guidance on the recognition of income tax assets and liabilities, classification accounting for interest and penalties associated with tax positions, years open for tax examination, accounting for income taxes in interim periods and income tax disclosures. There were no material uncertain tax positions as of September 30, 2024 and 2023. As of September 30, 2024, the tax years ended December 31, 2015 through December 31, 2023 for the Company's subsidiaries remain open for statutory examination by PRC, USA, and Canada tax authorities.

Statement of cash flows

In accordance with ASC 230, Statement of Cash Flows, cash flows from the Company's operations are formulated based upon the local currencies. As a result, amounts related to assets and liabilities reported on the statements of cash flows will not necessarily agree with changes in the corresponding balances on the balance sheets.

Risks and uncertainties

The operations of the Company are located in the PRC. Accordingly, the Company's business, financial condition, and results of operations may be influenced by the political, economic, and legal environments in the PRC, in addition to the general state of the PRC economy. The Company's results may be adversely affected by changes in the political and social conditions in the PRC and by changes in governmental policies with respect to laws and regulations, anti-inflationary measures, currency conversion and remittance abroad, and rates and methods of taxation, among other things.

The Company's sales, purchases, and expense transactions are denominated in RMB, and a substantial part of the Company's assets and liabilities are also denominated in RMB. RMB is not freely convertible into foreign currencies under the current law. In China, foreign exchange transactions are required by law to be transacted only by authorized financial institutions at exchange rates set by the People's Bank of China, the central bank of China. Remittances in currencies other than RMB may require certain supporting documentation in order to effect the remittance.

The Company's operating entities in the PRC do not carry any business interruption insurance, product liability insurance, or any other insurance policy except for a limited property insurance policy. As a result, the Company may incur uninsured losses, increasing the possibility that investors would lose their entire investment in the Company.

The Company's business, financial condition, and results of operations may also be negatively impacted by risks related to natural disasters, extreme weather conditions, health epidemics, and other catastrophic incidents, which could significantly disrupt the Company's operations.

FARMMI, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 2 - Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Recent accounting pronouncements

The Company considers the applicability and impact of all ASUs. Management periodically reviews new accounting standards that are issued.

In September 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures. The FASB is issuing the amendments to enhance the transparency and decision usefulness of income tax disclosures. Investors currently rely on the rate reconciliation table and other disclosures, including total income taxes paid, to evaluate income tax risks and opportunities. While investors find these disclosures helpful, they suggested possible enhancements to better (1) understand an entity's exposure to potential changes in jurisdictional tax legislation and the ensuing risks and opportunities, (2) assess income tax information that affects cash flow forecasts and capital allocation decisions, and (3) identify potential opportunities to increase future cash flows. The FASB decided that the amendments should be effective for public business entities for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

In July 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-07, Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures. The amendments in ASU 2023-07 improve reportable segment disclosure requirements, primarily through enhanced disclosures about significant segment expenses. The amendments in ASU 2023-07 improve financial reporting by requiring disclosure of incremental segment information on an annual and interim basis for all public entities to enable investors to develop more decision-useful financial analyses. The amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023 and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

FARMMI, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 3 - Accounts receivable, net

Accounts receivable from the Company consisted of the following:

	As of September 30, 2024	As of September 30, 2023
Accounts receivable	\$ 32,763,352	\$ 24,692,164
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	(302,914)	(14,719)
Accounts receivable, net	<u>\$ 32,460,438</u>	<u>\$ 24,677,445</u>

Allowance for doubtful accounts of \$302,914 and \$14,719 was made for certain accounts receivable as of September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The Company's accounts receivable primarily include balances due from customers when the Company's products are sold and delivered to customers.

Note 4 - Advances to suppliers, net

Advances to suppliers consisted of the following:

	As of September 30, 2024	As of September 30, 2023
Advances to suppliers:		
Lishui Zhelin Trading Co., Ltd	\$ 33,994,029	\$ 53,405,200
Zhongjin Boda (Hangzhou) Industrial Co., Ltd	24,224,806	10,964,912
Jingning Liannong Trading Co., Ltd	24,023,751	20,231,750
Ningbo Runcai Supply Chain Management Co., Ltd	21,214,781	10,279,605
Qingyuan Nongbang Mushroom Industry Co., Ltd	18,579,142	15,417,317
Others	91,252	6,048,353
Total	<u>\$ 122,127,761</u>	<u>\$ 116,347,137</u>
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	-	(3,176)
Advances to suppliers, net	<u>\$ 122,127,761</u>	<u>\$ 116,343,961</u>

On April 1, 2016, the Company entered into two separate framework supply agreements ("Framework Agreements") with two co-operatives, Jingning Liannong Trading Co., Ltd ("JLT") and Qingyuan Nongbang Mushroom Industry Co., Ltd ("QNMI"). These two Framework Agreements were renewed for another three years in April 2019 upon expiration and were further renewed for another three years in June 2021. Jingning County and Qingyuan County where JLT and QNMI are located produce premium shiitake and mu er.

On April 1, 2020, the Company signed a framework cooperation agreement with Lishui Zhelin Trading Co., Ltd ("Zhelin Trade"), which is valid for four years. Zhelin Trade is located in the agricultural product distribution center in Liandu District - Southwest Zhejiang Agricultural Trade City, which has convenient logistics and timely agricultural product information. Therefore, the cooperation agreement stipulates that Zhelin Trade will process and deliver edible mushroom products on behalf of Zhelin Trade, and the Company is required to make advance payment to ensure the timeliness of goods supply and delivery.

On August 5, 2023, the Company signed an agricultural product framework agreement with Zhongjin Boda (Hangzhou) Industrial Co., Ltd ("Zhongjin Boda"), mainly for the purchase of agricultural products such as corn, cotton, soybeans, etc. The agreement was signed for a period of 2 years. Zhongjin Boda used to be a large supplier of the company and had sufficient capacity to supply goods.

FARMMI, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 4 - Advances to suppliers, net (Continued)

On August 25, 2023, the Company signed an agricultural product framework agreement with Ningbo Runcai Supply Chain Management Co., Ltd ("Ningbo Runcai"), mainly for the purchase of agricultural products such as red dates and com. The agreement was signed for a period of two years. Ningbo Runcai is located in Ningbo, the largest port city in Zhejiang Province, and has abundant sources of goods that can meet the Company's procurement needs for supply.

The Company has signed agreements with these two suppliers mainly as a reserve supplier of bulk agricultural products.

Many competitors of the Company and other large buyers go to family farms and co-operatives to source their supplies. Family farms and co-operatives traditionally request advance payments to secure supplies. By making advance payments to these suppliers, the Company is also able to lock in a more favorable price for premium quality than would be available in the open market. Allowance for doubtful accounts of nil and \$3,176 was made for certain advances to suppliers as of September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The Framework Agreements only provide general guidelines. Actual prices are negotiated and agreed upon in individual purchase orders and are typically set at market prices based on the quality grade and quantities determined and agreed with the suppliers. Prices may vary based on market demand and crop condition etc. The Company can generally secure the premium quality raw material supplies at prices slightly higher than the typical market prices for average quality raw materials. The quality of supplies must meet standardized specifications of both the mushroom industry and standards set by the Company.

The Company advances certain initial payments based on its estimated purchase plan from these suppliers and additional advances based on individual purchase orders placed. The Company pays advances for no other reason than to secure an adequate supply of dried mushrooms to meet its sales demands. The Company's purchase orders require that the advances shall be refunded by suppliers if they fail to produce any dried mushrooms or fail to deliver supplies to the Company timely.

Advances to suppliers are carried at cost and evaluated for recoverability. The realizability evaluation process is similar to that of the lower of cost or net realizable value evaluation process for inventories. The Company periodically evaluates its advances for recoverability by monitoring suppliers' ability to deliver a sufficient supply of mushrooms as well as current crop and market condition. This includes analyzing historical quantity and quality of production with monitoring of crop information provided by the Company's field personnel related to weather or disaster or any other reason. If for any reason the Company believes that it will not receive supplies of the contracted volumes, the Company will assess its advances for any likelihood of recoverability and adjust advances on its financial statements at the lower of cost or estimated recoverable amounts. The advances are made primarily to these suppliers, which are co-operatives formed by many family farms, with which the Company has had long-term relationships over the years. These advances to suppliers are refundable to the Company upon negotiation. The Company accrues for any allowance for possible loss on advances when there is doubt as to the collectability of the refund.

In December 2024, the Company signed termination contracts with two major agricultural product suppliers, Ningbo Runcai and Zhongjin Boda, agreeing that the advances to suppliers can be gradually recovered before May 31, 2025. As of September 30, 2024, advances to Ningbo Runcai and Zhongjin Boda were \$21.2 million and \$24.2 million, respectively. As of January 13, 2025, the Company recovered \$4.8 million and \$4.3 million from Ningbo Runcai and Zhongjin Boda, respectively.

Note 5 - Inventories, net

Inventories, net, from the Company's continuing operations consisted of the following:

	As of September 30, 2024	As of September 30, 2023
Raw materials	\$ 331,311	\$ 520,216
Packaging materials	70,052	69,420
Finished goods	5,102,711	3,321,021
Inventory	5,504,074	3,910,657
Less: allowance for inventory reserve	(13,197)	(8,809)
Inventory, net	<u>\$ 5,490,877</u>	<u>\$ 3,901,848</u>

The allowance for inventory reserve was \$13,197 and \$8,809 as of September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

FARMMI, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 6 – Biological assets, net

Biological assets, initially measured at cost and subsequently amortized on a straight-line basis over the terms of the forest right certificates

	As of September 30, 2024	As of September 30, 2023
Biological assets	\$ 9,974,920	\$ 9,594,298
Accumulated amortization	(641,704)	(406,658)
Total	<u>\$ 9,333,216</u>	<u>\$ 9,187,640</u>

Amortization expense was \$0.2 million, \$0.2 million, and \$0.2 million for the years ended September 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022, respectively.

Estimated future amortization expense is as follows:

For the year ending September 30,	Amortization expense
2025	\$ 218,913
2026	218,913
2027	218,913
2028	218,913
2029	218,913
Thereafter	8,238,651
Total	<u>\$ 9,333,216</u>

FARMMI, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 7 – Long-term investments, net

Long-term investments of the Company relate to investment of RMB 50 million (\$7.1 million) in Shanghai Zhong Jian Yiting Medical Health Technology Partnership (“Partnership”) as a Limited Partner (“LP”) with a third party, Zhong Jian (Lishui) Business Management Co., Ltd., whom is a General Partner (“GP”) or the executive partner in the Partnership and GP has decision-making authority in significant financial and operating decisions of the Partnership, and investment of RMB 1 million (\$0.1 million) in 10% equity of Zhejiang Yili Yuncang Technology Group Co., Ltd

Long-term investments, net of allowance, are as follows:

	As of September 30, 2024	As of September 30, 2023
Long-term investments	\$ 7,267,442	\$ 6,990,132
Less: impairment	(234,869)	(89,852)
Total	<u>\$ 7,032,573</u>	<u>\$ 6,900,280</u>

An impairment charge is recorded when the carrying amount of the investment exceeds its fair value and this condition is determined to be other-than-temporary. As of September 30, 2024 and 2023, impairment for long-term investments was \$234,869 and \$89,852, respectively.

Note 8 - Property and equipment, net

Property and equipment, stated at cost less accumulated depreciation, consisted of the following:

	As of September 30, 2024	As of September 30, 2023
Machinery and equipment	\$ 64,938	\$ 62,973
Transportation equipment	29,489	48,009
Office equipment	3,064	19,492
Subtotal	97,491	130,474
Accumulated depreciation	(55,198)	(105,942)
Total	<u>\$ 42,293</u>	<u>\$ 24,532</u>

Depreciation expense was \$11,122, \$26,870, and \$64,287 for the years ended September 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022, respectively.

FARMMI, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 9 – Loans

Loans of the Company consisted of the following:

	As of September 30, 2024	As of September 30, 2023
Long-term loans - current portion		
Huaneng Guicheng Trust Co., Ltd	\$ 146,296	\$ 100,054
Zhejiang Mintai Commercial Bank	39,276	21,587
WeBank Co., Ltd	16,833	285,934
Jiangsu Suning Bank	-	186,472
China Resources Shenzhen Investment Trust Co., Ltd	-	82,237
Total long-term loans - current portion	202,405	676,284
Long-term loans - non-current portion		
Xinmao Group Co., Ltd	2,177,592	-
Bank of Beijing	-	1,096,491
Xiaoshan Rural Commercial Bank	-	328,947
WeBank Co., Ltd	-	127,874
Huaneng Guicheng Trust Co., Ltd	-	48,999
Jiangsu Suning Bank	-	32,261
Zhejiang Mintai Commercial Bank	-	17,989
Total long-term loans - non-current portion	\$ 2,177,592	\$ 1,652,561
Total loans	\$ 2,379,997	\$ 2,328,845

The following table summarizes the loan commencement date, loan maturity date, loan amount in RMB and its equivalent to the United States dollar, and the effective annual interest rate of each secured and unsecured short-term and long-term loan:

As of September 30, 2024	Loan commencement date	Loan maturity date	Loan amount in RMB	Loan amount in USD	Effective interest rate	Note
Secured long-term loans						
Long-term loans, current portion						
Huaneng Guicheng Trust Co., Ltd	August 1, 2023	August 1, 2025	525,000	\$ 74,812	16.2%	1
Huaneng Guicheng Trust Co., Ltd	December 30, 2022	December 28, 2024	501,667	71,484	16.56%	1
Zhejiang Mintai Commercial Bank	August 1, 2023	July 28, 2025	275,625	39,276	14.11%	2
WeBank Co., Ltd	August 1, 2023	July 28, 2025	118,125	16,833	14.11%	3
Total long-term loans, current portion			1,420,417	\$ 202,405		
Long-term loans, non-current portion						
Xinmao Group Co., Ltd	May 1, 2024	April 30, 2027		2,177,592	4.50%	4
Total long-term loans, non-current portion				\$ 2,177,592		

FARMMI, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 9 – Loans (Continued)

	Loan commencement date	Loan maturity date	Loan amount in RMB	Loan amount in USD	Effective interest rate	Note
As of September 30, 2023						
Long-term loans, current portion						
WeBank Co., Ltd	April 12, 2023	April 1, 2025	885,000	\$ 121,300	12.56%	3
WeBank Co., Ltd	May 15, 2023	May 15, 2025	500,000	68,531	9.00%	3
WeBank Co., Ltd	August 14, 2022	August 1, 2024	479,167	65,675	14.40%	3
WeBank Co., Ltd	May 15, 2023	May 1, 2025	90,000	12,336	13.86%	3
WeBank Co., Ltd	August 1, 2023	July 28, 2025	67,500	9,252	14.11%	3
WeBank Co., Ltd	August 1, 2023	August 1, 2025	64,500	8,840	12.78%	3
Jiangsu Suning Bank	September 2, 2022	September 1, 2024	1,000,000	137,061	12.00%	5
Jiangsu Suning Bank	May 15, 2023	May 1, 2025	210,000	28,783	13.86%	6
Jiangsu Suning Bank	August 1, 2023	August 1, 2025	150,500	20,628	12.78%	6
Huaneng Guicheng Trust Co., Ltd	December 30, 2022	December 28, 2024	430,000	58,936	12.91%	7
Huaneng Guicheng Trust Co., Ltd	August 1, 2023	August 1, 2025	300,000	41,118	16.56%	7
China Resources Shenzhen Investment Trust Co., Ltd	July 1, 2022	July 1, 2024	600,000	82,237	14.40%	8
Zhejiang Mintai Commercial Bank	August 1, 2023	July 28, 2025	157,500	21,587	14.11%	2
Total long-term loans, current portion			<u>4,934,167</u>	<u>\$ 676,284</u>		
Long-term loans, non-current portion						
Bank of Beijing	April 3, 2023	April 2, 2026	8,000,000	1,096,491	4.8%	9
Xiaoshan Rural Commercial Bank	June 19, 2023	June 18, 2026	2,400,000	328,947	4.5%	10
WeBank Co., Ltd	April 12, 2023	April 1, 2025	442,500	60,651	12.6%	3
WeBank Co., Ltd	May 15, 2023	May 15, 2025	333,333	45,687	9.0%	3
WeBank Co., Ltd	August 1, 2023	August 1, 2025	56,250	7,710	13.9%	3
WeBank Co., Ltd	August 1, 2023	July 28, 2025	52,500	7,196	14.1%	3
WeBank Co., Ltd	August 1, 2023	August 1, 2025	48,375	6,630	12.8%	3
Huaneng Guicheng Trust Co., Ltd	August 1, 2023	August 1, 2025	250,000	34,265	16.2%	1
Huaneng Guicheng Trust Co., Ltd	December 30, 2022	December 28, 2024	107,500	14,734	12.9%	1
Jiangsu Suning Bank	May 15, 2023	May 1, 2025	122,500	16,790	13.9%	6
Jiangsu Suning Bank	August 1, 2023	August 1, 2025	112,875	15,471	12.8%	6
Zhejiang Mintai Commercial Bank	July 1, 2022	July 1, 2024	131,250	17,989	14.4%	2
Total long-term loans, non-current portion			<u>12,057,083</u>	<u>\$ 1,652,561</u>		

- These loans are guaranteed by a related party, Mr. Dehong Zhang, a legal representative of Fammii Agricultural, for up to RMB 3 million (\$ 0.4 million) of the outstanding principal and interest. These loans are in default.
- The loan is guaranteed by Mr. Dehong Zhang, a legal representative of Fammii Food, for up to RMB 5 million (\$0.7 million). These loans are in default.
- The loan is guaranteed by Mr. Dehong Zhang, a legal representative of Fammii Food, for up to RMB 5 million (\$0.7 million). These loans are in default.
- On January 1, 2024, the Company entered into a revolving loan of \$5.0 million with a third party, with a flexible drawdown and repayment terms from May 1, 2024 to April 30, 2027, and with an annual interest of 4.5% per annum.
- The loan is guaranteed by the CEO of the Company, Ms. Yefang Zhang, on the outstanding principal and interest.
- The loan is guaranteed by Mr. Dehong Zhang, a legal representative of Fammii Food, on the outstanding principal and interest.
- These loans are guaranteed by a related party, Mr. Dehong Zhang, a legal representative of Fammii Agricultural, for up to RMB 3 million (\$ 0.4 million) of the outstanding principal and interest.
- These loans are guaranteed by a related party, Mr. Dehong Zhang, a legal representative of Fammii Agricultural, for up to RMB 3 million (\$ 0.4 million) of the outstanding principal and interest.
- The loan is guaranteed by Ms. Xinyang Wang, the 100% shareholder of Nongyuan Network, for up to RMB 16 million (\$2.2 million) of the outstanding principal and interest and is collateralized by a property, owned by Ms. Xinyang Wang, which has a valuation of RMB 19.2 million (\$2.6 million).
- The loan is secured by real property owned by Mr. Dehong Zhang, a legal representative of Fammii Food.

Interest expense amounted to \$0.7 million, \$0.65 million, and \$0.1 million for the years ended September 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022, respectively.

Note 10 - Convertible promissory note

On September 26, 2022, the Company completed a \$6.42 million convertible promissory note (the “Note”) with an institutional investor (the “Investor”). Pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement, dated as of September 26, 2022, the Company issued and sold to the Investor a convertible promissory note of \$6.42 million due on September 25, 2023, convertible into ordinary shares, \$0.025 par value per share, at a discount of \$0.42 million. Upon issuance, this convertible promissory note converts at 80% of the market price. The Company accounted for this conversion feature as a derivative liability. In connection herewith, the Company recorded a derivative liability of \$3.87 million and a debt discount of \$3.87 million upon issuance of this convertible promissory note. As of September 30, 2024 and 2023, the fair value of this derivative liability was nil and nil, respectively. For the years ended September 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022, the change in fair value of derivative liability of nil, \$0.9 million, and \$0.42 million, respectively, was recorded in other income.

The debt discount was amortized over the term of the convertible promissory note and, for the years ended September 30, 2024, 2023 and 2022, the Company recorded amortization of debt issuance cost of nil, \$1.7 million and \$48,160, respectively, in other expenses.

Subsequent to September 30, 2022, the Company received comments from the Staff of NASDAQ Listing Qualifications that the Note did not provide for a floor price for the possible future conversions and that a future priced security without a floor price has public interest implications pursuant to NASDAQ Listing Rule 5101 (the “Rule”); management of the Company determined that the floor price under the Note is assumed to be \$0.12, which is calculated based on an 80% discount of the Nasdaq Minimum Price of \$0.5785 on the date of the Company’s entry into the Agreement with the Investor; and the Company believes it to be in the best interests of the Company and the shareholders that the Company shall repay the Note in cash in the event conversions would result in the aggregate effective conversion price falling below \$0.12. After the effect of the reverse stock split adjustment, the floor price of the Note is assumed to be \$0.96.

For the year ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, 1,154,000 and 474,137 ordinary shares were issued for the redemption of \$1.2 million and \$1.1 million convertible notes, respectively. As of September 30, 2024 and 2023, the balance of the convertible promissory note, net of amortization, amounted to nil and \$5.8 million, respectively.

FARMMI, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 11 - Promissory note

On July 30, 2024, the Company entered into a note purchase agreement (the "Purchase Agreement") with Atlas Sciences, LLC, a Utah limited liability company (the "Investor"), pursuant to which the Company issued to the Investor an unsecured promissory note (the "Note") dated July 30, 2024 in the original principal amount of \$5,355,000 (the "Note") for \$5,000,000 in gross proceeds. The Company used all of the proceeds from the Note to repay its indebtedness owed to Streeterville Capital, LLC under the Convertible Promissory Note it issued on September 26, 2022.

The Note bears interest at a rate of 7.0% per year and has a term of twelve (12) months after the purchase price of the Note is delivered by the Investor (the "Purchase Price Date"). The Note carries an original issue discount of \$350,000 and includes \$5,000 for investor fees, costs, and other transaction expenses incurred in connection with the purchase and sale of the Note. The Company may prepay all or a portion of the Note at any time by paying 105% of the outstanding balance elected for pre-payment. The Investor has the right to redeem the Note at any time six (6) months after the Purchase Price Date, subject to a maximum monthly redemption amount of \$1,000,000. Following receipt of a redemption notice, if the Company has not repaid by a minimum monthly redemption amount of \$250,000, the Company is required to pay by the fifth day of the following month the difference between the minimum monthly redemption amount and the amount actually repaid in such month, or the outstanding balance will be automatically increased by 0.5% as of such fifth day. Under the Purchase Agreement, while the Note is outstanding until 5 days after the Note is satisfied in full, the Company agreed to keep adequate current public information available, maintain its Nasdaq listing and not make certain Restricted Issuance (as defined therein), among other things. Upon the occurrence of a Trigger Event (as defined in the Note), the Investor shall have the right to increase the balance of the Note by 10% for a Major Trigger Event (as defined in the Note) and 5% for a Minor Trigger Event (as defined in the Note), with an aggregate of 25% as the maximum increase in the outstanding balance. In addition, the Note provides that upon occurrence of an Event of Default, the interest rate shall accrue on the outstanding balance at the rate equal to the lesser of 15% per annum or the maximum rate permitted under applicable law.

The foregoing descriptions of the Purchase Agreement and the Note are summaries of the material terms of such agreements and do not purport to be complete and are qualified in their entirety by reference to the form of the Purchase Agreement and the Note.

For the year ended September 30, 2024, the interest expense of the Note was \$62,921 and the amortization of debt issuance costs were \$60,301.

FARMMI, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 12 - Shareholders' equity

Ordinary shares and warrants

FAMI is a holding company which was incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands on July 28, 2015. On July 22, 2021, the authorized share capital of the Company was increased from 200,000,000 ordinary shares of \$0.001 par value each to 600,000,000 ordinary shares of \$0.001 par value each. On May 31, 2022, the Company consolidated its ordinary shares at a ratio of one-for-twenty-five. On September 25, 2023, the Company consolidated its ordinary shares at a ratio of one-for-eight, and, immediately following the share consolidation, the authorized share capital of the Company was increased from \$2.5 million divided into 12.5 million ordinary shares of \$0.20 par value each to \$100 million divided into 500 million ordinary shares of \$0.20 par value each by creation of an additional 487.5 million ordinary shares of \$0.20 par value each. As a result of the reverse share split, 2,292, 473, and 66 ordinary shares were cancelled for the years ended September 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022, respectively.

For the year ended September 30, 2022, the Company issued 30,000,000 ordinary shares at \$0.20 per ordinary share for net proceeds of \$6.0 million in February 2022. After share consolidation in May 2022 and September 2023, the issuance of 30 million ordinary shares was first retrospectively adjusted to 1.2 million ordinary shares and then 150,000 ordinary shares.

For the year ended September 30, 2023, the Company issued 21,052,632 ordinary shares at \$0.38 per ordinary share for net proceeds of \$7.9 million in July 2023. After share consolidation in September 2023, the issuance of 21,052,632 ordinary shares was retrospectively adjusted to 2,631,579 ordinary shares.

For the year ended September 30, 2024, the Company issued 3,433,167 ordinary shares at \$0.30 per ordinary share for net proceeds of \$0.8 million in July 2024. In connection with this offering, on August 26, 2024, 3,433,167 warrants were issued with an exercise price of \$0.75, exercisable immediately, which expire five years after their issuance date on August 26, 2024 (i.e., August 25, 2029). For the year ended September 30, 2024, no warrant was exercised. As of September 30, 2024, 3,433,167 warrants are outstanding, out of the money and antidilutive.

For the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, 1,154,000 and 474,137 ordinary shares, respectively, were issued for the redemption of \$1.2 million and \$1.1 million convertible notes, respectively.

Share incentive plan

The Company established a pool for shares and share options for employees. This pool contains shares and options to purchase 1,168,000 (or 5,840 after reverse share split) ordinary shares, equal to 10% of the number of ordinary shares outstanding at the conclusion of the initial public offering. Subject to approval by the Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors, the Company may grant shares or options in any percentage determined for a particular grant. Any options granted will vest at a rate of 20% per year for five years and have a per share exercise price equal to the fair market value of one of ordinary shares on the date of grant. 596,600 (or 2,983 after reverse share split) ordinary shares were granted in March 2011. As of September 30, 2024 and 2023, after share consolidation on September 25, 2023, the remaining ordinary shares available to be issued are 2,857 and 2,857, respectively.

Statutory reserve

The Company is required to make appropriations to reserve funds, comprising the statutory surplus reserve and discretionary surplus reserve, based on after-tax net income determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles of the PRC ("PRC GAAP").

Appropriations to the statutory surplus reserve are required to be at least 10% of the after-tax net income determined in accordance with PRC GAAP until the reserve is equal to 50% of the entities' registered capital. Appropriations to the discretionary surplus reserve are made at the discretion of the Board of Directors. As of September 30, 2024 and 2023, the balance of the required statutory reserves was \$0.7 million and \$1.7 million, respectively.

FARMMI, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 13 - Taxes

Corporation income tax ("CIT")

The Company is subject to income taxes on an entity basis on income derived from the location in which each entity is domiciled.

FAMI is incorporated in the Cayman Islands as an offshore holding company and is not subject to tax on income or capital gains under the laws of the Cayman Islands.

Fammi International is incorporated in Hong Kong as a holding company with no activities. Under the Hong Kong tax laws, an entity is not subject to income tax if no revenue is generated in Hong Kong.

In China the Corporate Income Tax Law generally applies an income tax rate of 25% to all enterprises. Most of the China subsidiaries are subject to corporate income tax at a statutory rate of 25% on net income reported after certain tax adjustments. Certain subsidiaries were identified as small-scale minimal profit enterprises. Once an enterprise meets certain requirements and is identified as a small-scale minimal profit enterprise, the part of its taxable income not more than RMB 1 million is subject to a reduced rate of 5% and the part between RMB 1 million and 3 million is subject to a reduced rate of 10%.

Under the Enterprise Income Tax ("EIT") Law of the PRC, domestic enterprises and foreign investment enterprises are usually subject to a unified 25% enterprise income tax rate while preferential tax rates, tax holidays and even tax exemption may be granted on a case-by-case basis. EIT is typically governed by the local tax authority in China. Each local tax authority at times may grant special tax treatment to local enterprises as a way to encourage specific agricultural industry and stimulate local economy. Fammi Eco Agri is engaged in agricultural industry and their income are tax exempted. Net income of \$3.4 million, \$3.9 million, and \$2.8 million was exempt from income tax for the years ended September 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022, respectively. The estimated tax savings as the result of the tax break for the years ended September 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022 amounted to \$0.8 million, \$1.0 million, and \$0.7 million, respectively. After adjusted for share consolidation, per share effect of the tax exemption were \$0.12, \$0.27, and \$0.24 for the years ended September 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022, respectively.

The following table reconciles PRC statutory rates to the Company's effective tax rates for the years ended September 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022:

	For the Years Ended September 30,		
	2024	2023	2022
Statutory PRC income tax rate	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%
Effect of income tax exemption (a)	(18.2%)	(40.9%)	(50.8%)
Favorable tax rate impact (a)	-	13.3%	(14.8%)
Permanent difference	32.3%	-	0.1%
Changes of deferred tax assets valuation allowances	(9.3%)	(5.8%)	7.2%
Non-PRC entities not subject PRC income tax	(29.8%)	19.4%	27.7%
Total	0.01%	11.0%	(5.6%)

(a) Income tax exemption refers to entity engaged in agricultural industry and its income is tax exempted. Favorable refer to entities are identified as a small-scale minimal profit enterprise, the part of its taxable income not more than RMB 1 million is subject to a reduced rate of 5% and the part between RMB 1 million and RMB 3 million is subject to a reduced rate of 10%.

FARMMI, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 13 - Taxes (continued)

Corporation income tax ("CIT") (Continued)

The income tax expenses from the Company consists of the following:

	For the years ended September 30,		
	2024	2023	2022
Current income tax expense	\$ 264	\$ 148,893	\$ 58,266
Deferred income tax expense	-	164,600	(176,633)
Total	\$ 264	\$ 313,493	(\$118,367)

Deferred tax liabilities and assets attributable to different tax jurisdictions are not offset. Components of deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

	As of September 30, 2024	As of September 30, 2023
Net operating loss ("NOL") carry forward	\$ 504,051	\$ 284,283
Allowance for inventory	3,299	2,202
Allowance for doubtful accounts	75,729	4,474
Allowance for long-term investments	58,717	-
Valuation allowance	(641,796)	(290,959)
Total	-	-

The deferred tax expense (benefit) is the change of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities resulting from the temporary difference between tax basis and U.S. GAAP. Certain subsidiaries had a cumulative net operating loss of approximately \$2.0 million as of September 30, 2024, which may be available to reduce future taxable income. Deferred tax assets were primarily the result of these net operating losses.

As of each reporting date, management considers evidence, both positive and negative, that could affect its view of the future realization of deferred tax assets. On the basis of this evaluation, a valuation allowance of \$0.6 million was recorded against the gross deferred tax asset balance at September 30, 2024. The amount of the deferred tax asset is considered unrealizable because it is more likely than not that certain subsidiaries will not generate sufficient future taxable income to utilize the net operating loss.

Note 14 - Concentration of major customers and suppliers

For the year ended September 30, 2024, one major customer accounted for approximately 55% of the Company's total sales. For the year ended September 30, 2023, two major customers accounted for approximately 41% and 12% of the Company's total sales. For the year ended September 30, 2022, two major customers accounted for approximately 31% and 16% of the Company's total sales. Any decrease in sales to this major customer may negatively impact the Company's operations and cash flows if the Company fails to increase its sales to other customers.

As of September 30, 2024, one major customer accounted for approximately 98% of the Company's accounts receivable balance. As of September 30, 2023, two major customers accounted for approximately 87% and 12% of the Company's accounts receivable balance.

For the year ended September 30, 2024, three major suppliers accounted for approximately 24%, 22%, and 16% of the total purchases. For the year ended September 30, 2023, one major supplier accounted for approximately 14% of the total purchases. For the year ended September 30, 2022, two major suppliers accounted for approximately 23% and 21% of the total purchases.

As of September 30, 2024, five major suppliers accounted for approximately 28%, 20%, 20%, 17%, and 15% of the Company's advances to suppliers balance. As of September 30, 2023, three major suppliers accounted for approximately 46%, 18%, and 13% of the Company's advances to suppliers balance.

FARMMI, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 15 - Leases

The Company rents (i) its factories in Lishui City, Zhejiang Province from a related party, Zhejiang Tantech Bamboo Technology Co., Ltd, for processing dried edible fungi; (ii) a floor in an office building in Hangzhou from a third party; and (iii) a warehouse in the USA.

As of September 30, 2024 and 2023, the remaining average lease term was 2.3 years and 7.1 years, respectively. The Company's lease agreements do not provide a readily determinable implicit rate nor is it available to the Company from its lessors. Instead, the Company estimates its incremental borrowing rate based on actual incremental borrowing interest rates from financial institutions in order to discount lease payments to present value. The weighted average discount rate of the Company's operating leases was 4.7% per annum and 10.2% per annum as of September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Supplemental balance sheet information related to operating leases was as follows:

	As of September 30, 2024	As of September 30, 2023
Right-of-use assets under operating leases	\$ 7,399,841	\$ 516,459
Operating lease liabilities, current	3,391,141	69,062
Operating lease liabilities, non-current	4,025,625	458,617
Total operating lease liabilities	<u>\$ 7,416,766</u>	<u>\$ 527,679</u>
For the years ending September 30,		
2025		\$ 3,656,722
2026		3,782,108
2027		102,901
2028		91,943
2029		84,115
Thereafter		168,230
Total future minimum lease payments		<u>7,886,019</u>
Less: Imputed interest		<u>(469,253)</u>
Total		<u>\$ 7,416,766</u>

FARMMI, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 16 - Segment reporting

ASC 280, *Segment Reporting*, establishes standards for reporting information about operating segments on a basis consistent with the Company's internal organizational structure as well as information about geographical areas, business segments and major customers in financial statements for details on the Company's business segments.

The Company uses the "management approach" in determining reportable operating segments. The management approach considers the internal organization and reporting used by the Company's chief operating decision maker for making operating decisions and assessing performance as the source for determining the Company's reportable segments. The Company currently has three main products from which revenue is earned and expenses are incurred: shiitake mushrooms, mu er fungus, and other edible fungi and other agricultural products. The operations of these product categories have similar economic characteristics. In particular, the Company uses the same or similar production processes, sells to the same or similar type of customers, and uses the same or similar methods to distribute these products. The resources required by these products share high similarity. Switching cost between different products is minimal. Production is primarily determined by sales orders received and market trends. Therefore, management, including the chief operating decision maker, primarily relies on the revenue data of different products in allocating resources and assessing performance. Based on management's assessment, the Company has determined that it has only one operating segment and therefore one reportable segment as defined by ASC 280. Since June 2021, the Company's operations have expanded into bulk agricultural commodity trading, such as cotton and corn bulk trading. The Company obtains control over these commodities as a principal from its suppliers before selling these commodities to its customers.

The following table presents revenue by major product categories (from third parties and related parties) for the years ended September 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022:

	For the years ended September 30,		
	2024	2023	2022
Tapioca	-	\$ 39,977,734	-
Corn	\$ 30,971,188	27,430,969	\$ 10,778,197
Shiitake	17,791,882	19,655,465	19,859,533
Mu Er	14,820,286	16,301,157	19,123,152
Cotton	-	5,547,927	47,950,345
Red dates	507,083	-	-
Comstarch	-	1,338,782	-
Other products	31,493	112,853	1,502,152
Logistic services	9,400	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 64,131,332</u>	<u>\$ 110,364,887</u>	<u>\$ 99,213,379</u>

FARMMI, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 17 - Related party transactions

The relationship and nature of related party transactions are summarized as follow:

Name of related party	Relationship to the Company	Nature of transactions
Zhejiang Yili Yuncang Technology Group Co., Ltd	10% equity interest owned by the Company	Prepayment of electricity and water expenses for office leased to the Company
FarmNet Limited	Owens 0.7% equity interest of the Company	Payment of expenses by the Company
Epakia Canada Inc	The legal representative of Epakia Canada Inc is a director of the Company.	Payment of expenses by the Company
Forasen Group Co., Ltd	Owned by Mr. Zhengyu Wang, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company	Sales from the Company
Zhang Bin	Serves as the supervisor of Fammii Food	Sales from the Company
Shanghai Zhongjian Yiting Medical Health Technology Partnership	A partnership jointly set up by the Company with another limited partner ("LP").	Payment of expenses by the Company
Zhang Dehong	The brother of the Company's CEO, Ms. Yefang Zhang	Payment of expenses by the Company and provide guarantees as an additional security for certain loans
Yefang Zhang	Chief Executive Officer of the Company	Payment of expenses for the Company
Zhejiang Tantech Bamboo Technology Co., Ltd	Under common control of Mr. Zhengyu Wang and Ms. Yefang Zhang, CEO of the Company	Lease factory building to the Company and charging water and electricity for offices leased to the Company
Forasen Holdings Group Co., Ltd	Owned by Mr. Zhengyu Wang, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company	Purchases from the Company

FARMMI, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 17 - Related party transactions (continued)

Due from related parties consisted of the following:

		As of September 30, 2024	As of September 30, 2023
Due from related parties	Names of related parties		
Other receivables	Dehong Zhang	\$ 202,547	\$ 137
Other receivables	Zhejiang Yili Yuncang Holding Group Co., Ltd	99,441	103,417
Other receivables	FamNet	4,100	4,100
Other receivables	Epakia Canada Inc	2,996	2,996
Trade receivables	Forasen Group Co., Ltd	2,094	-
Trade receivables	Zhang Bin	1,184	-
Other receivables	Shanghai Zhongjian Yiting Medical Health Technology Partnership	-	308
		<u>\$ 312,362</u>	<u>\$ 110,958</u>

Amount due from Zhejiang Yili Yuncang Holding Group Co., Ltd was mainly related to prepayment of electricity and water expenses for offices leased to the Company.

Amounts due from FamNet Limited, Epakia Canada Inc, Forasen Group Co., Ltd, Zhang Bin, Shanghai Zhongjian Yiting Medical Health Technology Partnership, and Dehong Zhang were mainly related to expenses paid by the Company which can be recoverable from these related parties.

Due to related parties from the Company consisted of the following:

		As of September 30, 2024	As of September 30, 2023
Due to related parties	Name of related parties		
Other payable	Yefang Zhang	\$ 356,975	\$ 9,150
Other payable	Zhejiang Tantech Bamboo Technology Co., Ltd	144,525	24,496
Other payable	Forasen Holdings Group Co., Ltd	-	168
		<u>\$ 501,500</u>	<u>\$ 33,814</u>

Amount due to Zhejiang Tantech Bamboo Technology Co., Ltd was related to water and electricity expenses for offices leased to the Company.

Amounts due to Forasen Holdings Group Co., Ltd and Yefang Zhang were related to payment of expenses by related parties for the Company. Amounts were due on demand and non-interest bearing.

Sales to related parties

The Company periodically sells merchandise to its affiliates during the ordinary course of business. For the years ended September 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022, the Company recorded sales to related parties of \$2,785, nil, and \$1,016, respectively.

FARMMI, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 17 - Related party transactions (Continued)

Operating leases from related parties

The following table summarizes operating leases with related party, Zhejiang Tantech Bamboo Technology Co., Ltd, detailing lease begin date, lease end date, leasing purpose, leasing area in square meters, and annual rent in RMB and its equivalent in USD.

<u>Zhejiang Tantech Bamboo Technology Co., Ltd</u>	<u>Lease No 1</u>	<u>Lease No. 2</u>	<u>Lease No. 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Lease begin date	August 1, 2021	July 14, 2021	March 1, 2023	
Lease end date	July 31, 2031	July 13, 2031	February 29, 2028	
Leasing purpose	Factory building	Factory building	Office	
Annual rent in RMB	168,854	421,431	131,835	722,120
Annual rent in USD	\$ 23,438	\$ 58,497	\$ 18,299	\$ 100,234
Area (in square meters)	1,180	1,914	479	3,573

For the years ended September 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022, the Company incurred lease expense of \$100,235, \$66,116, and \$88,847, respectively.

The Company and Forasen Group signed a Non-Competition Agreement which provides that Forasen Group should not engage in any business that the Company engages in, except purchasing products from the Company. In addition, Mr. Wang and Ms. Zhang signed a Non-Competition Agreement with the Company and Tantech which provides that Mr. Wang and Ms. Zhang shall not vote in favor or otherwise cause Tantech to engage in the business that the Company conducts.

FARMMI, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 18 - Dispositions of subsidiaries

On January 31, 2024, Zhejiang Suyuan Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd (“Suyuan”), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, entered into a share transfer agreement with Lishui Chida Logistics Co., Ltd, an unrelated third party. Under the agreement, Suyuan agreed to sell 100% of the equity of its wholly owned subsidiary, Zhejiang Fammi Holdings Group Co., Ltd (“Fammi Holding”), to the buyer for RMB 43.1 million (approximately \$6.0 million). The sale of Fammi Holding was intended to streamline the business operations of certain of the Company’s subsidiaries in China and reduce the costs associated with maintaining Fammi Holding and its wholly owned subsidiary, Zhejiang Fammi Agricultural Science and Technology Group Co., Ltd (“Fammi Agriculture”).

As previously reported, prior to January 2023, Hangzhou Nongyuan Network Technology Co., Ltd (“Nongyuan Network” or “VIE”), through a series of VIE agreements with Fammi Agriculture, operated the e-commerce websites and online sales of agriculture products for the Company’s subsidiaries in China. Such contractual arrangements enabled Fammi Agriculture to have effective control over and receive substantially all of the economic benefits of Nongyuan Network. After January 2023, the e-commerce platform operations have been halted. After the share transfer, Fammi Agriculture’s contractual arrangements with Nongyuan Network would be transferred to the buyer.

Prior to the entry into the agreement, all of the business operations, customers and suppliers of Fammi Holding and Fammi Agriculture had been transferred to other operating subsidiaries of the Company. The purchase price to be paid by the buyer to Suyuan reflects the aggregate value of all the assets of the disposed entities.

On September 18, 2024, Fammi International Limited (“Fammi International”), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Registrant, entered into a share transfer agreement with Lishui Juanju Trading Co., Ltd (“Jianju”), an unrelated third party. Under the agreement, Fammi International agreed to sell 100% of the equity of its wholly owned subsidiary, Fammi (Hangzhou) Ecology Agriculture Development Co., Ltd (“Fammi Ecology”), to the buyer for RMB 12,000 (approximately \$1,700). The sale of Fammi Ecology was intended to streamline the business operations of the Company’s subsidiaries in China and reduce the costs associated with maintaining Fammi Ecology. Prior to the entry into the agreement, Fammi Ecology’s 5% equity interest in Zhejiang Yitang Medical Service Co., Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, had been transferred to Fammi (Hangzhou) Health Development Co., Ltd, a subsidiary of the Company. The purchase price to be paid by the buyer to Fammi International was determined based on the fair value of Fammi Ecology.

On September 23, 2024, Fammi International entered into a share transfer agreement with Juanju, pursuant to which Fammi International agreed to sell 100% of the equity of its wholly owned subsidiary, Lishui Fammi Technology Co., Ltd (“Fammi Technology”), to the buyer for RMB 620,000 (approximately \$88,070). The sale of Fammi Technology was intended to streamline the business operations of the Company’s subsidiaries in China and reduce the costs associated with maintaining Fammi Technology. Prior to the entry into the agreement, Fammi Technology’s 50% equity interest in Zhejiang Fammi Ecological Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, had been transferred to Fammi (Hangzhou) Enterprise Management Co., Ltd, a subsidiary of the Company. The purchase price to be paid by the buyer to Fammi International was determined based on the fair value of Fammi Technology.

The Company disposed of these subsidiaries but maintained their operations with the remaining subsidiaries; therefore, these disposals did not constitute discontinued operations.

FARMMI, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 18 - Dispositions of subsidiaries (continued)

The following is a reconciliation of the carrying amounts of major classes of assets and liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets as of September 30, 2024 and 2023.

	As of September 30, 2024	As of September 30, 2023
Carrying amounts of major classes of assets		
Cash	\$ 503,537	\$ 453,107
Accounts receivable, net	3,742,878	3,062,637
Advances to suppliers	-	16,050,485
Due from related parties	-	7,769
Other receivables	121,439	69,289
Property, plant and equipment	1,253	1,296
Total assets of disposed entities	\$ 4,369,107	\$ 19,644,583
Carrying amounts of major classes of liabilities		
Bank loans	\$ 4,557,707	\$ 4,535,533
Accounts payable	4,166,169	1,034,048
Other current liabilities	627,222	433,140
Total liabilities of disposed entities	\$ 9,351,098	\$ 1,542,323

The following is a reconciliation of the amounts of major classes of operations of disposed entities in the consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive income (loss) for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023.

	For the year ended September 30, 2024	2023
Revenue	\$ 9,936,786	\$ 47,107,723
Cost of revenues	(9,923,338)	(47,015,332)
Gross profit	13,448	92,391
Operating expenses	(152,525)	(375,660)
Income from operations	(139,077)	(283,269)
Other income	771,635	543,365
Income before income taxes	632,558	260,096
Income tax expenses	(32)	(52,123)
Net income	\$ 632,526	\$ 207,973

Note 19 - Subsequent events

In August 2024, the Company issued 3,433,167 ordinary shares at \$0.30 per ordinary share for net proceeds of \$0.8 million. In connection with this offering, on August 26, 2024, 3,433,167 warrants were issued with an exercise price of \$0.75, exercisable immediately, which expire five years after their issuance date on August 26, 2024 (i.e., August 25, 2029). On November 6, 2024, the exercise price was adjusted to \$0.20, and the warrants were accordingly adjusted to 12,874,377. Since then, 3,847,401 warrants have been exercised, gross proceeds of \$769,480 have been received, and 10,748,751 warrants remain outstanding.

Note 20 - Condensed financial information of the parent company

Pursuant to the requirements of Rule 12-04(a), 5-04(c) and 4-08(e)(3) of Regulation S-X, the condensed financial information of the parent company shall be filed when the restricted net assets of consolidated subsidiaries exceed 25 percent of consolidated net assets as of the end of the most recently completed fiscal year. The Company performed a test on the restricted net assets of consolidated subsidiaries in accordance with such requirement and concluded that it was applicable to the Company as the restricted net assets of the Company's PRC subsidiaries exceeded 25% of the consolidated net assets of the Company, therefore, the condensed financial statements for the parent company are included herein.

For purposes of the above test, restricted net assets of consolidated subsidiaries shall mean that amount of the Company's proportionate share of net assets of consolidated subsidiaries (after intercompany eliminations) which as of the end of the most recent fiscal year may not be transferred to the parent company by subsidiaries in the form of loans, advances or cash dividends without the consent of a third party.

The condensed financial information of the parent company has been prepared using the same accounting policies as set out in the Company's consolidated financial statements except that the parent company used the equity method to account for investment in its subsidiaries. Such investment is presented on the condensed balance sheets as "Investment in subsidiaries" and the respective profit or loss as "Equity in earnings of subsidiaries" on the condensed statements of income.

The footnote disclosures contain supplemental information relating to the operations of the Company and, as such, these statements should be read in conjunction with the notes to the consolidated financial statements of the Company. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP have been condensed or omitted.

The Company did not pay any dividend for the periods presented. As of September 30, 2024 and 2023, there were no material contingencies, significant provisions for long-term obligations, or guarantees of the Company, except for those which have been separately disclosed in the consolidated financial statements, if any.

FARMMI, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 20 - Condensed financial information of the parent company (continued)

Farmmi, Inc.
Parent Company Balance Sheets

	As of September 30, 2024	As of September 30, 2023
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash	\$ 70	\$ 84
Other receivables	294,701	103,760
	<u>294,771</u>	<u>103,844</u>
Non-current assets		
Investment in subsidiaries	169,753,151	167,664,201
Total assets	<u>\$ 170,047,922</u>	<u>\$ 167,768,045</u>
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities		
Interest payable	31,685	3,377
Convertible promissory notes	-	5,788,742
Derivative liability	-	-
Total liabilities	<u>31,685</u>	<u>\$ 5,792,119</u>
Commitments and contingencies		
Shareholders' equity		
Ordinary shares, \$0.20 par value: 500 million shares authorized, 10,678,953 and 6,094,078 shares issued and outstanding as of September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively	2,135,791	1,218,816
Additional paid-in capital	161,571,245	160,571,517
Retained earnings	6,309,201	185,593
Total shareholders' equity	<u>170,016,237</u>	<u>161,975,926</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u>\$ 170,047,922</u>	<u>\$ 167,768,045</u>

FARMMI, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 20 - Condensed financial information of the parent company (Continued)

Farmmi, Inc.
Parent Company Statements of Operations

	For the year ended September 30,		
	2024	2023	2022
Operating expenses:			
General and administrative expenses	\$ (803,483)	\$ (913,948)	\$ (2,961,849)
Other expenses			
Change in fair value of derivative liability	-	873,767	419,649
Interest expense	(1,535,732)	(445,766)	-
Amortization of debt issuance costs	(60,301)	(1,691,609)	(48,160)
Other expenses	(1,061)	(432)	(3,024)
Loss from operations	(2,400,577)	(2,177,988)	(2,593,384)
Equity in (loss) income of subsidiaries and VIE	(2,254,102)	4,721,801	4,817,363
Comprehensive (loss) income attributable to the Company	<u>\$ (4,654,679)</u>	<u>\$ 2,543,813</u>	<u>\$ 2,223,979</u>

FARMMI, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 20 - Condensed financial information of the parent company (Continued)

Farmmi, Inc.
Parent Company Statements of Cash Flows

	For the year ended September 30,		
	2024	2023	2022
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net (loss) income	\$ (4,654,679)	\$ 2,543,813	\$ 2,223,979
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash used in operating activities			
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	2,254,102	(4,721,801)	(4,817,363)
Interest expense	1,444,191	-	-
Amortization of debt issuance costs	60,301	1,691,609	48,160
Change in fair value of derivative liability	-	(873,767)	(419,649)
Share-based compensation	-	-	2,007,328
Other current assets	134,996	98	21,223
Other current liabilities	-	(50,869)	54,246
Net cash used in operating activities	(761,089)	(1,410,917)	(882,076)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Investing in subsidiaries	1,028,374	(10,576,178)	(7,529,060)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	1,028,374	(10,576,178)	(7,529,060)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from promissory notes	5,000,000	-	-
Repayment of promissory notes	(130,000)	-	-
Repayment of convertible promissory notes	(6,050,625)	-	-
Net proceeds from share issuance	762,703	7,930,000	6,000,000
Net proceeds from issuance of convertible promissory notes	-	-	6,000,000
Proceeds from advances from related parties	150,623	-	-
Repayment of advances from related parties	-	-	(54,600)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(267,299)	7,930,000	11,945,400
Net (decrease) increase in cash	(14)	(4,057,095)	3,534,264
Cash, beginning of year	84	4,057,179	522,915
Cash, end of year	\$ 70	\$ 84	\$ 4,057,179

Description of Securities
Registered under Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

As of September 30, 2024, Fammi, Inc. (the “Company,” “we,” “our” or “us”) had one class of securities registered pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as follows:

Title of each class	Symbol	Name of each exchange on which registered
Ordinary Shares, par value US\$0.20 per share	FAMI	Nasdaq Capital Market

Capitalized terms used but not defined herein shall have the meanings given to them in the annual report on Form 20-F.

Description of Ordinary Shares

The following is a summary of material provisions of our currently effective amended and restated memorandum and articles (the “Memorandum and Articles”), as well as the Companies Act (As Amended) of the Cayman Islands (the “Companies Act”) insofar as they relate to the material terms of our ordinary shares. Notwithstanding this, because it is a summary, it may not contain all the information that you may otherwise deem important. For more complete information, you should read the entire Memorandum and Articles, filed herewith.

Type and Class of Securities

We have one class of ordinary shares. The par value of our ordinary shares is US\$0.20 per share. The number of ordinary shares that had been issued as of the end of the latest fiscal year is provided on the cover of the annual report on Form 20-F for such fiscal year.

All of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares are issued credited as fully paid and non-assessable. Our ordinary shares may be held in either certificated or uncertificated form.

Preemptive Rights

The ordinary shares are not subject to any pre-emptive or similar rights under the Companies Act or pursuant to the Memorandum and Articles.

Limitations or Qualifications

Each ordinary share entitles the holder thereof to one vote on all matters subject to the vote at general meetings of our company, voting together as one class.

Rights of Other Types of Securities

Not applicable.

Rights of ordinary shares

Ordinary Shares

Our authorized share capital is US\$100,000,000 divided into 500,000,000 ordinary shares of US\$0.20 nominal or par value each. All of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares are fully paid and non-assessable.

Dividends

The holders of our ordinary shares are entitled to such dividends as may be declared by our board of directors, subject to the Companies Act and our Memorandum and Articles. Our Memorandum and Articles provide that dividends may be declared and paid out of funds of our Company lawfully available therefor. Under the laws of the Cayman Islands, our company may pay a dividend out of either profit or share premium account, provided that in no circumstances may a dividend be paid if this would result in our company being unable to pay its debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business.

Voting rights

Subject to any rights or restrictions as to voting attached to any shares, unless any share carries special voting rights, on a show of hands every shareholder who is present in person and every person representing a shareholder by proxy shall have one vote per Ordinary Share. On a poll, every shareholder who is present in person and every person representing a shareholder by proxy shall have one vote for each share of which he or the person represented by proxy is the holder. In addition, all shareholders holding shares of a particular class are entitled to vote at a meeting of the holders of that class of shares. Votes may be given either personally or by proxy.

Transfer of Ordinary Shares

Any of our shareholders may transfer all or any of his or her ordinary shares by an instrument of transfer in the usual or common form or any other form approved by our board of directors.

However, our board of directors may, in its absolute discretion, decline to register any transfer of any ordinary share which is not fully paid up or on which our company has a lien. Our board of directors may also decline to register any transfer of any ordinary share unless:

- (a) the instrument of transfer is lodged with us, accompanied by the certificate for the ordinary shares to which it relates and such other evidence as our board of directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer;
- (b) the instrument of transfer is in respect of only one class of ordinary shares;
- (c) the instrument of transfer is properly stamped, if required;
- (d) the ordinary shares transferred are fully paid up and free of any lien in favor of us; and
- (e) any applicable fee of such maximum sum as the applicable stock exchange may determine to be payable, or such lesser sum as our board of directors may from time to time require, related to the transfer is paid to us.

If our directors refuse to register a transfer, they are required, within three months after the date on which the instrument of transfer was lodged, to send to each of the transferor and the transferee notice of such refusal.

Liquidation

On a winding up of our company, if the assets available for distribution among our shareholders shall be more than sufficient to repay the whole of the share capital at the commencement of the winding up, the surplus will be distributed among our shareholders in proportion to the par value of the shares held by them at the commencement of the winding up, subject to a deduction from those shares in respect of which there are monies due, of all monies payable to our company for unpaid calls or otherwise. If our assets available for distribution are insufficient to repay all of the paid-up capital, the assets will be distributed so that the losses are borne by its shareholders in proportion to the par value of the shares held by them.

Calls on ordinary shares and forfeiture of ordinary shares

Our board of directors may from time to time make calls upon shareholders for any amounts unpaid on their ordinary shares in a notice served to such shareholders at least 14 days prior to the specified time and place of payment. Any ordinary shares that have been called upon and remain unpaid are subject to forfeiture.

Requirements to Change the Rights of Holders of Ordinary Shares

If at any time the share capital is divided into different classes of shares, the rights attached to any class of shares (unless otherwise provided by these Articles or the terms of issue of the shares of that class) may be varied with the consent in writing of the holders of two-thirds of the issued shares of that class or with the sanction of a Special Resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of the shares of that class. The necessary quorum shall be one or more persons holding or representing by proxy at least one-third in nominal or par value amount of the issued shares of the relevant class (but so that if at any adjourned meeting of such holders a quorum as above defined is not present, those shareholders who are present shall form a quorum).

The rights conferred upon the holders of the shares of any class issued with preferred or other rights will not, unless otherwise expressly provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class, be deemed to be materially adversely varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking *pari passu* with or subsequent to such existing class of shares or the redemption or purchase of any shares of any class by us.

Limitations on the Rights to Own Ordinary Shares

There are no limitations under the laws of the Cayman Islands or under the Memorandum and Articles that limit the right of non-resident or foreign owners to hold or vote ordinary shares.

Provisions Affecting Any Change of Control

Anti-Takeover Provisions. Some provisions of our Memorandum and Articles may discourage, delay or prevent a change of control of our company or management that shareholders may consider favorable, including provisions that authorize our board of directors to issue preference shares in one or more series and to designate the price, rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions of such preference shares without any further vote or action by our shareholders.

However, under Cayman Islands law, our directors may only exercise the rights and powers granted to them under our Memorandum and Articles for a proper purpose and for what they believe in good faith to be in the best interests of our company.

Ownership Threshold

There are no provisions under the laws of the Cayman Islands or under the Memorandum and Articles that govern the ownership threshold above which shareholder ownership must be disclosed.

Differences Between the Law of Different Jurisdictions

The Companies Act is modelled after that of England and Wales but does not follow recent statutory enactments in England. In addition, the Companies Act differs from laws applicable to United States corporations and their shareholders. Set forth below is a summary of the significant differences between the provisions of the Companies Act applicable to us and the laws applicable to companies incorporated in the State of Delaware.

Mergers and Similar Arrangements

A merger of two or more constituent companies under Cayman Islands law requires a plan of merger or consolidation to be approved by the directors of each constituent company and authorization by a special resolution of the members of each constituent company.

A merger between a Cayman parent company and its Cayman subsidiary or subsidiaries does not require authorization by a resolution of shareholders. For this purpose, a subsidiary is a company of which at least ninety percent (90%) of the issued shares entitled to vote are owned by the parent company.

The consent of each holder of a fixed or floating security interest over a constituent company is required unless this requirement is waived by a court in the Cayman Islands.

Save in certain circumstances, a dissentient shareholder of a Cayman constituent company is entitled to payment of the fair value of his shares upon dissenting to a merger or consolidation. The exercise of appraisal rights will preclude the exercise of any other rights save for the right to seek relief on the grounds that the merger or consolidation is void or unlawful.

In addition, there are statutory provisions that facilitate the reconstruction and amalgamation of companies, provided that the arrangement is approved by a majority in number of each class of shareholders and creditors with whom the arrangement is to be made, and who must, in addition, represent three-fourths in value of each such class of shareholders or creditors, as the case may be, that are present and voting either in person or by proxy at a meeting, or meetings, convened for that purpose. The convening of the meetings and subsequently the arrangement must be sanctioned by the Grand Court of the Cayman Islands. While a dissenting shareholder has the right to express to the court the view that the transaction ought not to be approved, the court can be expected to approve the arrangement if it determines that:

- the statutory provisions as to the required majority vote have been met;
- the shareholders have been fairly represented at the meeting in question and the statutory majority are acting bona fide without coercion of the minority to promote interests adverse to those of the class;
- the arrangement is such that may be reasonably approved by an intelligent and honest man of that class acting in respect of his interest; and the arrangement is not one that would more properly be sanctioned under some other provision of the Companies Act.

When a takeover offer is made and accepted by holders of 90% of the shares within four months, the offeror may, within a two-month period commencing on the expiration of such four month period, require the holders of the remaining shares to transfer such shares on the terms of the offer. An objection can be made to the Grand Court of the Cayman Islands but this is unlikely to succeed in the case of an offer which has been so approved unless there is evidence of fraud, bad faith or collusion.

If an arrangement and reconstruction is thus approved, the dissenting shareholder would have no rights comparable to appraisal rights, which would otherwise ordinarily be available to dissenting shareholders of Delaware corporations, providing rights to receive payment in cash for the judicially determined value of the shares.

Shareholders' Suits

In principle, we will normally be the proper plaintiff and as a general rule a derivative action may not be brought by a minority shareholder. However, based on English authorities, which would in all likelihood be of persuasive authority in the Cayman Islands, there are exceptions to the foregoing principle, including when:

- a company acts or proposes to act illegally or ultra vires;
- the act complained of, although not ultra vires, could only be effected duly if authorized by more than a simple majority vote that has not been obtained; and
- those who control the company are perpetrating a "fraud on the minority."

Indemnification of Directors and Executive Officers and Limitation of Liability

Cayman Islands law does not limit the extent to which a company's articles of association may provide for indemnification of officers and directors, except to the extent any such provision may be held by the Cayman Islands courts to be contrary to public policy, such as to provide indemnification against civil fraud or the consequences of committing a crime. Our Memorandum and Articles permit indemnification of officers and directors for losses, damages, costs and expenses incurred in their capacities as such unless such losses or damages arise from dishonesty or fraud which may attach to such directors or officers. This standard of conduct is generally the same as permitted under the Delaware General Corporation Law for a Delaware corporation. In addition, we intend to enter into indemnification agreements with our directors and senior executive officers that will provide such persons with additional indemnification beyond that provided in our Memorandum and Articles.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to our directors, officers or persons controlling us under the foregoing provisions, we have been informed that, in the opinion of the SEC, such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is therefore unenforceable.

Anti-Takeover Provisions in the Memorandum and Articles of Association

Some provisions of our Memorandum and Articles may discourage, delay or prevent a change in control of our company or management that shareholders may consider favorable, including provisions that authorize our board of directors to issue preferred shares in one or more series and to designate the price, rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions of such preferred shares without any further vote or action by our shareholders.

However, under Cayman Islands law, our directors may only exercise the rights and powers granted to them under our Memorandum and Articles, as amended and restated from time to time, for what they believe in good faith to be in the best interests of our company.

Directors' Fiduciary Duties

Under Delaware corporate law, a director of a Delaware corporation has a fiduciary duty to the corporation and its shareholders. This duty has two components: the duty of care and the duty of loyalty. The duty of care requires that a director act in good faith, with the care that an ordinarily prudent person would exercise under similar circumstances. Under this duty, a director must inform himself of, and disclose to shareholders, all material information reasonably available regarding a significant transaction. The duty of loyalty requires that a director act in a manner he or she reasonably believes to be in the best interests of the corporation. He or she must not use his or her corporate position for personal gain or advantage. This duty prohibits self-dealing by a director and mandates that the best interest of the corporation and its shareholders take precedence over any interest possessed by a director, officer or controlling shareholder and not shared by the shareholders generally. In general, actions of a director are presumed to have been made on an informed basis, in good faith and in the honest belief that the action taken was in the best interests of the corporation. However, this presumption may be rebutted by evidence of a breach of one of the fiduciary duties. Should such evidence be presented concerning a transaction by a director, a director must prove the procedural fairness of the transaction, and that the transaction was of fair value to the corporation.

As a matter of Cayman Islands law, a director of a Cayman Islands company is in the position of a fiduciary with respect to the company and therefore it is considered that he owes the following duties to the company—a duty to act *bona fide* in the best interests of the company, a duty not to make a profit based on his or her position as director (unless the company permits him to do so) and a duty not to put himself in a position where the interests of the company conflict with his or her personal interest or his or her duty to a third party. A director of a Cayman Islands company owes to the company a duty to act with skill and care. It was previously considered that a director need not exhibit in the performance of his or her duties a greater degree of skill than may reasonably be expected from a person of his or her knowledge and experience. However, English and Commonwealth courts have moved towards an objective standard with regard to the required skill and care and these authorities are likely to be followed in the Cayman Islands.

Shareholder Action by Written Consent

Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, a corporation may eliminate the right of shareholders to act by written consent by amendment to its certificate of incorporation. Our Memorandum and Articles provide that shareholders may not approve corporate matters by way of a unanimous written resolution signed by or on behalf of each shareholder who would have been entitled to vote on such matter at a general meeting without a meeting being held.

Shareholder Proposals

Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, a shareholder has the right to put any proposal before the annual meeting of shareholders, provided it complies with the notice provisions in the governing documents. A special meeting may be called by the board of directors or any other person authorized to do so in the governing documents, but shareholders may be precluded from calling special meetings.

As an exempted Cayman Islands company, we are not obliged by law to call shareholders' annual general meetings or allow our shareholders to requisition a shareholders' meeting. Our Memorandum and Articles allow our shareholders to requisition shareholders' meetings.

Cumulative Voting

Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, cumulative voting for elections of directors is not permitted unless the corporation's certificate of incorporation specifically provides for it. Cumulative voting potentially facilitates the representation of minority shareholders on a board of directors since it permits the minority shareholder to cast all the votes to which the shareholder is entitled on a single director, which increases the shareholder's voting power with respect to electing such director. As permitted under Cayman Islands law, our Memorandum and Articles do not provide for cumulative voting. As a result, our shareholders are not afforded any less protections or rights on this issue than shareholders of a Delaware corporation.

Removal of Directors

Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, a director of a corporation with a classified board may be removed only for cause with the approval of a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote, unless the certificate of incorporation provides otherwise. Under our Memorandum & Articles, directors may be removed with or without cause, by an ordinary resolution of our shareholders.

Transactions with Interested Shareholders

The Delaware General Corporation Law contains a business combination statute applicable to Delaware corporations whereby, unless the corporation has specifically elected not to be governed by such statute by amendment to its certificate of incorporation, it is prohibited from engaging in certain business combinations with an "interested shareholder" for three years following the date that such person becomes an interested shareholder. An interested shareholder generally is a person or a group who owns or owned 15% or more of the target's outstanding voting stock within the past three years. This has the effect of limiting the ability of a potential acquirer to make a two-tiered bid for the target in which all shareholders would not be treated equally. The statute does not apply if, among other things, prior to the date on which such shareholder becomes an interested shareholder, the board of directors approves either the business combination or the transaction which resulted in the person becoming an interested shareholder. This encourages any potential acquirer of a Delaware corporation to negotiate the terms of any acquisition transaction with the target's board of directors.

Cayman Islands law has no comparable statute. As a result, we cannot avail ourselves of the types of protections afforded by the Delaware business combination statute. However, although Cayman Islands law does not regulate transactions between a company and its significant shareholders, it does provide that such transactions must be entered into *bona fide* in the best interests of the company and for a proper corporate purpose and not with the effect of constituting a fraud on the minority shareholders.

Dissolution; Winding Up

Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, unless the board of directors approves the proposal to dissolve, dissolution must be approved by shareholders holding 100% of the total voting power of the corporation. Only if the dissolution is initiated by the board of directors may it be approved by a simple majority of the corporation's outstanding shares. Delaware law allows a Delaware corporation to include in its certificate of incorporation a supermajority voting requirement in connection with dissolutions initiated by the board. Under Cayman Islands law, a company may be wound up by either an order of the courts of the Cayman Islands or by a special resolution of its members or, if the company is unable to pay its debts as they fall due, by an ordinary resolution of its members. The court has authority to order winding up in a number of specified circumstances including where it is, in the opinion of the court, just and equitable to do so.

Under the Companies Act and our Memorandum and Articles, our company may be dissolved, liquidated or wound up by the vote of holders of two-thirds of our shares voting at a meeting.

Variation of Rights of Shares

Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, a corporation may vary the rights of a class of shares with the approval of a majority of the outstanding shares of such class, unless the certificate of incorporation provides otherwise. Under Cayman Islands law and our Memorandum and Articles, if our share capital is divided into more than one class of shares, we may vary the rights attached to any class only with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a general meeting of the holders of the shares of that class.

Amendment of Governing Documents

Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, a corporation's governing documents may be amended with the approval of a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote, unless the certificate of incorporation provides otherwise. As permitted by Cayman Islands law, our Memorandum and Articles may only be amended by a special resolution of shareholders.

Rights of Non-Resident or Foreign Shareholders

There are no limitations imposed by our Memorandum and Articles on the rights of non-resident or foreign shareholders to hold or exercise voting rights on our shares. In addition, there are no provisions in our Memorandum and Articles governing the ownership threshold above which shareholder ownership must be disclosed.

Directors' Power to Issue Shares

Subject to applicable law, our board of directors is empowered to issue or allot shares or grant options and warrants with or without preferred, deferred, qualified or other special rights or restrictions.

Changes in Capital

We may from time to time by ordinary resolution:

- increase the share capital by new shares of the amount fixed by that ordinary resolution and with the attached rights, priorities and privileges set out in that ordinary resolution;
- consolidate and divide all or any of our share capital into shares of a larger amount than our existing shares;
- convert all or any of our paid up shares into stock, and reconvert that stock into paid up shares of any denomination;
- sub-divide our existing shares, or any of them into shares of a smaller amount than that fixed by our Memorandum, provided that in the subdivision the proportion between the amount paid and the amount, if any, unpaid on each reduced ordinary share shall be the same as it was in case of the ordinary share from which the reduced ordinary share is derived; and
- cancel any shares that, at the date of the passing of the resolution, have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person and diminish the amount of its share capital by the amount of the ordinary shares so cancelled or, in the case of shares without nominal par value, diminish the number of shares into which its capital is divided.

We may by special resolution, subject to any confirmation or consent required by the Companies Act, reduce our share capital or any capital redemption reserve in any manner permitted by law.

Debt Securities

Not applicable.

Warrants and Rights

Not applicable.

Other Securities

Not applicable.

Description of American Depositary Shares

Not applicable.

List of Subsidiaries

Subsidiary / Consolidated Entities	Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization
Fammi International Limited	Hong Kong
Fammi USA Inc	California
Fammi (Hangzhou) Enterprise Management Co., Ltd	People's Republic of China
Zhejiang Fammi Food Co., Ltd	People's Republic of China
Lishui Fammi E-Commerce Co., Ltd	People's Republic of China
Zhejiang Fammi Biotechnology Co., Ltd	People's Republic of China
Zhejiang Fammi Agricultural Supply Chain Co., Ltd	People's Republic of China
Zhejiang Yitang Medical Service Co., Ltd	People's Republic of China
Zhejiang Yiting Medical Technology Co., Ltd	People's Republic of China
Fammi (Hangzhou) Health Development Co., Ltd	People's Republic of China
Zhejiang Fammi Healthcare Technology Co., Ltd	People's Republic of China
Jiangxi Xiangbo Agriculture and Forestry Development Co. Ltd	People's Republic of China
Yudu County Yada Forestry Co., Ltd	People's Republic of China
Guoning Zhonghao (Ningbo) Trade Co., Ltd	People's Republic of China
Zhejiang Fammi Ecological Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd	People's Republic of China
Zhejiang Suyuan Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd	People's Republic of China
Ningbo Fammi Baitong Trade Co., Ltd	People's Republic of China
SuppChains Group Inc	California
Zhejiang Fammi Biotechnology Co., Ltd	People's Republic of China
SuppChains Transport Inc	California

FARMML, INC.
(the “Company”)

INSIDER TRADING POLICY

APPLICABILITY OF POLICY

This Policy applies to all transactions in the Company’s securities, including ordinary shares, options and warrants to purchase ordinary shares, and any other securities the Company may issue from time to time, such as preferred shares, and convertible debentures, as well as derivative securities relating to the Company’s shares, whether issued by the Company, such as exchange-traded options. It applies to all officers and directors of the Company, all other employees of the Company and its subsidiaries, and consultants and advisors to the Company or its subsidiaries who have or may have access to Material Nonpublic Information (as defined below) regarding the Company and members of the immediate family or household of any such person. This group of people is sometimes referred to in this Policy as “**Insiders**.” This Policy also applies to any person who receives Material Nonpublic Information from any Insider.

Any person who possesses Material Nonpublic Information regarding the Company is an Insider for so long as such information is not publicly known.

STATEMENT OF POLICY

General Policy

It is the policy of the Company to prohibit the unauthorized disclosure of any nonpublic information acquired in the workplace and the misuse of Material Nonpublic Information in securities trading related to the Company or any other company.

Specific Policies

1. Trading on Material Nonpublic Information. With certain exceptions, no officer or director of the Company, no employee of the Company or its subsidiaries and no consultant or advisor to the Company or any of its subsidiaries and no members of the immediate family or household of any such person, shall engage in any transaction involving a purchase or sale of the Company’s securities, including any offer to purchase or offer to sell, during any period commencing with the date that he or she possesses Material Nonpublic Information concerning the Company, and ending at the close of business on the second Trading Day (as defined below) following the date of public disclosure of that information, or at such time as such nonpublic information is no longer material. However, see “Permitted Trading Period” below for a full discussion of trading pursuant to a pre-established plan or by delegation.

As used herein, the term “Trading Day” shall mean a day on which national stock exchanges are open for trading.

2. Tipping. No Insider shall disclose (“tip”) Material Nonpublic Information to any other person (including family members) where such information may be used by such person to his or her profit by trading in the securities of companies to which such information relates, nor shall such Insider or related person make recommendations or express opinions on the basis of Material Nonpublic Information as to trading in the Company’s securities.

Regulation FD (Fair Disclosure) (“**Disclosure Regulation**”) is an issuer disclosure rule implemented by the SEC that addresses selective disclosure. The Disclosure Regulation provides that when the Company, or person acting on its behalf, discloses Material Nonpublic Information to certain enumerated persons (in general, securities market professionals and holders of the Company’s securities who may well trade on the basis of the information), it must make public disclosure of that information. The timing of the required public disclosure depends on whether the selective disclosure was intentional or unintentional; for an intentional selective disclosure, the Company must make public disclosures simultaneously; for a non-intentional disclosure, the Company must make public disclosure promptly. Under the Disclosure Regulation, the required public disclosure may be made by filing or furnishing a Form 6-K, or by another method or combination of methods that is reasonably designed to effect broad, non-exclusionary distribution of the information to the public.

It is the Company's policy that all communications with the press be handled through our chief executive officer ("CEO") or investor relations firm. Please refer all press, analyst or similar requests for information to the Company's CEO and do not respond to any inquiries without prior authorization from the Company's CEO. If the Company's CEO is unavailable, the Company's chief financial officer ("CFO") will fill this role.

3. Confidentiality of Nonpublic Information. Nonpublic information relating to the Company is the property of the Company and the unauthorized disclosure of such information (including, without limitation, via email or by posting on Internet message boards or blogs, anonymously or otherwise) is strictly forbidden.

4. Duty to Report Inappropriate and Irregular Conduct. All employees, and particularly executives, managers and/or supervisors, have a responsibility for maintaining financial integrity within the Company, and being consistent with generally accepted accounting principles and both federal and state securities laws. Any employee who becomes aware of any incidents involving financial or accounting manipulation or irregularities, whether by witnessing the incident or being told of it, must report it to their immediate supervisor and to the Chairperson of the Company's Audit Committee of the Board. For a more complete understanding of this issue, employees should consult their employee manual and or seek the advice of the Company's Compliance Officer or outside counsel.

POTENTIAL CRIMINAL AND CIVIL LIABILITY AND/OR DISCIPLINARY ACTION

Penalties for trading on or communicating Material Nonpublic information can be severe, both for individuals involved in such unlawful conduct and their employers and supervisors, and may include prison terms, criminal fines, civil penalties and civil enforcement injunctions. Given the severity of the potential penalties, compliance with this Policy is absolutely mandatory.

1. Liability for Insider Trading. An Insider who violates insider trading laws by engaging in transactions in securities when such person has Material Nonpublic Information can be sentenced to a prison term up to 20 years and required to pay a criminal fines of up to \$5 million, regardless of whether such transactions were profitable. In addition, the SEC has the authority to seek a civil monetary penalty of up to three times the amount of profit gained or loss avoided by illegal insider trading. "Profit gained" or "loss avoided" generally means the difference between the purchase or sale price of the Company's shares and its value as measured by the trading price of the shares a reasonable period after public dissemination of the nonpublic information.

2. Liability for Tipping. Insiders may also be liable for improper transactions by any person (commonly referred to as a "tippee") to whom they have disclosed Material Nonpublic Information regarding the Company or to whom they have made recommendations or expressed opinions on the basis of such information as to trading in the Company's securities. The SEC has imposed large penalties even when the disclosing person did not profit from the trading. The SEC, the stock exchanges and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. use sophisticated electronic surveillance techniques to monitor *all trades* and uncover insider trading.

3. Possible Disciplinary Actions. Individuals subject to the Policy who violate this Policy shall also be subject to disciplinary action by the Company, which may include suspension, forfeiture of perquisites and ineligibility for future participation in the Company's equity incentive plans and/or termination of employment.

CERTAIN EXCEPTIONS

For purposes of this Policy, the Company considers that the exercise of stock options under the Company's stock option plan (but not the sale of any such shares) is exempt from this Policy, since the other party to the transaction involving only the Company itself and the price does not vary with the market but is fixed by the terms of the option agreement or the plan.

PERMITTED TRADING PERIOD

1. Black-Out Period and Trading Window.

To ensure compliance with this Policy and applicable federal and state securities laws, the Company requires that all officers, directors, employees, and all members of the immediate family or household of any such person refrain from conducting any transactions involving the purchase or sale of the Company's securities, other than during the period in any fiscal quarter commencing at the close of business on the second Trading Day following the date of public disclosure of the financial results for the prior fiscal quarter or year and ending at the close of the market on the date two weeks before the end of the fiscal quarter (the "**Trading Window**").

If such public disclosure occurs on a Trading Day before the markets close, then such date of disclosure shall be considered the first Trading Day following such public disclosure.

It is the Company's policy that the period when the Trading Window is "closed" is a particularly sensitive period of time for transactions in the Company's securities from the perspective of compliance with applicable securities laws. This is because Insiders are, as any quarter progresses, increasingly likely to possess Material Nonpublic Information about the expected financial results for the quarter. The purpose of the Trading Window is to avoid any unlawful or improper transactions or even the appearance of any such transactions.

It should be noted that even during the Trading Window any person possessing Material Nonpublic Information concerning the Company shall not engage in any transactions involving the Company's (or any other companies) securities until such information has been known publicly for at least two Trading Days. The Company has adopted the policy of delaying trading for "at least two Trading Days" because the securities laws require that the public be informed effectively of previously undisclosed material information before Insiders trade in the Company's shares. Public disclosure may occur through a widely disseminated press release or through filings, such as Form 6-K, with the SEC. Furthermore, in order for the public to be effectively informed, the public must be given time to evaluate the information disclosed by the Company. Although the amount of time necessary for the public to evaluate the information may vary depending on the complexity of the information, generally two Trading Days is sufficient.

From time to time, the Company may also require that Insiders suspend trading because of developments known to the Company and not yet disclosed to the public. In such event, such persons may not engage in any transaction involving the purchase or sale of the Company's securities during such period and may not disclose to others the fact of such suspension of trading.

Although the Company may from time to time require during a Trading Window that Insiders suspend trading because of developments known to the Company and not yet disclosed to the public, *each person is individually responsible at all times for compliance with the prohibitions against insider trading. Trading in the Company's securities during the Trading Window should not be considered a "safe harbor," and all directors, officers and other persons should use good judgment at all times.*

Notwithstanding these general rules, Insiders may trade outside of the Trading Window provided that such trades are made pursuant to a pre-established plan or by delegation. These alternatives are discussed in the next section.

2. Trading According to a Pre-established Plan or by Delegation.

Trading which is not "on the basis of" Material Nonpublic Information may not give rise to insider trading liability. The SEC has adopted Rule 10b5-1 under which insider trading liability can be avoided if Insiders follow very specific procedures. In general, such procedures involve trading according to pre-established instructions, plans or programs (a "**Pre-established Plan**").

Pre-established Plans must:

(a) **Be documented by a contract, written plan, or formal instruction which provides that the trade take place in the future.** For example, an Insider can contract to sell his or her shares on a specific date, or simply delegate such decisions to an investment manager, 401(k) plan administrator or a similar third party. This documentation must be provided to the Compliance Officer;

(b) Include in its documentation the specific amount, price and timing of the trade, or the formula for determining the amount, price and timing. For example, the Insider can buy or sell shares in a specific amount and on a specific date each month, or according to a pre-established percentage (of the Insider's salary, for example) each time that the share price falls or rises to pre-established levels. In the case where trading decisions have been delegated (i.e., to a third party broker or money manager), the specific amount, price and timing need not be provided;

(c) Be implemented at a time when the Insider does not possess Material Nonpublic Information. As a practical matter, this means that the Insider may set up Pre-established Plans, or delegate trading discretion, only during a "Trading Window" (discussed in Section 1, above);

(d) Remain beyond the scope of the Insider's influence after implementation. In general, the Insider must allow the Pre-established Plan to be executed without changes to the accompanying instructions, and the Insider cannot later execute a hedge transaction that modifies the effect of the Pre-established Plan. Insiders should be aware that the termination or modification of a Pre-established Plan after trades have been undertaken under such plan could negate the 10b5-1 affirmative defense afforded by such program for all such prior trades. As such, termination or modification of a Pre-established Plan should only be undertaken in consultation with legal counsel. An Insider wishing to change the amount, price or timing of a Pre-established Trade, or terminate a Pre-established Trade, can do so only during a "Trading Window" (discussed above). If the Insider has delegated decision-making authority to a third party, the Insider cannot subsequently influence the third party in any way and such third party must not possess material nonpublic information at the time of any of the trades.

(e) Be subject to a "cooling off" period. Rule 10b5-1 contains "cooling-off period" for directors and officers that prohibit such insiders from trading in a Pre-established Plan until the later of (i) 90 days following the plan's adoption or modification or (ii) two business days following the Company's disclosure (via a report filed with the SEC) of its financial results for the fiscal quarter in which the plan was adopted or modified;

(f) Contain Insider certifications. Directors and officers are required to include a certification in their Pre-established Plans to certify that at the time the plan is adopted or modified: (i) they are not aware of Material Nonpublic Information about the Company or its securities and (ii) they are adopting the Pre-established Plan in good faith and not as part of a plan or scheme to evade the anti-fraud provisions of the Exchange Act.

Prior to implementing a Pre-established Plan for trading, all officers and directors must receive the approval for such plan from the Compliance Officer.

3. Pre-Clearance of Trades.

Even during a Trading Window, all officers, directors, employees, as well as members of the immediate family or household of such individuals, must comply with the Company's "pre-clearance" process prior to trading in the Company's securities, implementing a pre-established plan for trading, or delegating decision-making authority over the Insider's trades. To do so, each officer and director must contact the Compliance Officer prior to initiating any of these actions. Trades executed pursuant to a properly implemented Pre-Established Trade approved by the Compliance Officer do not need to be pre-cleared. The Company may also find it necessary, from time to time, to require compliance with the pre-clearance process from certain individuals other than those mentioned above.

4. Individual Responsibility.

As Insiders, every person subject to this Policy has the individual responsibility to comply with this Policy against insider trading, regardless of whether the Company has established a Trading Window applicable to that Insider or any other Insiders of the Company. Each individual, and not necessarily the Company, is responsible for his or her own actions and will be individually responsible for the consequences of their actions. Therefore, appropriate judgment, diligence and caution should be exercised in connection with any trade in the Company's securities. An Insider may, from time to time, have to forego a proposed transaction in the Company's securities even if he or she planned to make the transaction before learning of the Material Nonpublic Information and even though the Insider believes he or she may suffer an economic loss or forego anticipated profit by waiting.

5. Exceptions to the Policy.

Any exceptions to this Policy may only be made by advance written approval of each of: (i) the CEO, (ii) the Compliance Officer and (iii) the Chairperson of the Audit Committee of the Board. Any such exceptions shall be immediately reported to the remaining members of the Board.

APPLICABILITY OF POLICY TO INSIDE INFORMATION REGARDING OTHER COMPANIES

This Policy and the guidelines described herein also apply to Material Nonpublic Information relating to other companies, including the Company's customers, vendors or suppliers or potential acquisition targets ("**business partners**"), when that information is obtained in the course of employment or performance of other services on behalf of the Company. Civil and criminal penalties, as well as the termination of employment, may result from trading on inside information regarding the Company's business partners. All employees should treat Material Nonpublic Information about the Company's business partners with the same care as is required with respect to the information relating directly to the Company.

DEFINITION OF MATERIAL NONPUBLIC INFORMATION

It is not possible to define all categories of material information. However, information should be regarded as "material" if there is a reasonable likelihood that it would be considered important to an investor in making an investment decision regarding the purchase or sale of the Company's securities. Material information may be positive or negative. "Nonpublic Information" is information that has not been previously disclosed to the general public and is otherwise not available to the general public.

While it may be difficult to determine whether any particular information is material, there are various categories of information that are particularly sensitive and, as a general rule, should always be considered material. Examples of such information may include:

- Financial results;
- Entry into a material agreement or discussions regarding entry into a material agreement;
- Projections of future earnings or losses;
- Major contract awards, cancellations or write-offs;
- Joint ventures or commercial ventures with third parties;
- News of a pending or proposed merger or acquisition;
- News of the disposition of material assets;
- Impending bankruptcy or financial liquidity problems;
- Gain or loss of a significant line of credit;
- Significant breach of a material agreement;
- New business or services announcements of a significant nature;
- Stock splits;
- Information relating to the Company's stock exchange listing or SEC regulatory issues

- New equity or debt offerings;
- Significant litigation exposure due to actual or threatened litigation;
- Changes in senior management or the Board;
- Capital investment plans; and
- Changes in dividend policy.

All of the foregoing categories of information and any similar information should be considered “Material Nonpublic Information” for purposes of this Policy. **If there are any questions regarding whether a particular item of information is Material Nonpublic Information, please consult the Compliance Officer or the Company’s legal counsel before taking any action with respect to such information.**

INQUIRIES

Please direct your questions as to any of the matters discussed in this Policy to the Company’s Compliance Officer.

CERTIFICATION

I, Yefang Zhang, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of Fammi, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The company's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the company and have
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The company's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of the company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: January 24, 2025

By: /s/ Yefang Zhang
 Name: Yefang Zhang
 Title: Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION

I, Zhimin Lu, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of Fammi, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The company's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the company and have
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The company's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of the company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: January 24, 2025

By: /s/ Zhimin Lu
 Name: Zhimin Lu
 Title: Chief Financial Officer

CERTIFICATION

In connection with the Annual Report of Farnmi, Inc. (the “Company”) on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), I, Yefang Zhang, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:

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

Date: January 24, 2025

By: /s/ Yefang Zhang

Name: Yefang Zhang

Title: Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION

In connection with the Annual Report of Farnmi, Inc. (the “Company”) on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), I, Zhimin Lu, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:

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

Date: January 24, 2025

By: /s/ Zhimin Lu

Name: Zhimin Lu

Title: Chief Financial Officer



CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in the registration statements on Form S-8 (File No. 333-224463; File No. 333-262696) and Form F-3 (File No. 333-280348) of our report dated January 24, 2025 relating to the consolidated financial statements of Farnmi, Inc. included in its annual report on Form 20-F for the years ended September 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022. We also consent to the reference to us under the heading "Experts" in such registration statements.

/s/ YCM CPA INC.

PCAOB ID 6781
Irvine, California
January 24, 2025

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