China Ecotek Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements for the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 and Independent Auditors' Report

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REPRESENTATION LETTER

The entities that are required to be included in the combined financial statements of China Ecotek Corporation as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024, under the Criteria Governing the Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Associates are the same as those included in the consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standard 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements." In addition, the information required to be disclosed in the combined financial statements is included in the consolidated financial statements. Consequently, China Ecotek Corporation and Subsidiaries do not prepare a separate set of combined financial statements. Very truly yours,

China Ecotek Corporation

By

Ying-Pin Hsieh

Chairman

February 26, 2025

Independent Auditors' Report

The Board of Directors and Shareholders

China Ecotek Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of China Ecotek Corporation (The "Company") and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accoundants and auditing standards generally accepted in Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company and its subsidiaries in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accoundant of the Republic of China and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our

opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

Key audit matters of the Company and its subsidiaries' consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 are stated as follows:

Assessment of the estimated total project cost

The Company and its subsidiaries have signed many construction contracts, and recognized construction revenues according to the percentage completion method during the contract period. Construction progress is calculated based on the actual construction costs incurred under each contract as a percentage of the estimated total construction cost of the project. The estimated total project cost involves a major accounting estimate, and affects the recognition of construction progress and revenues. Hence, the assessment of estimated total project cost is listed as a key audit matter. For relevant accounting policies, major accounting estimates, and explanations of determination, please refer to the Consolidated Financial Statements Note 4 and Note 5.

Our audit procedures performed included the following:

1. Understand control procedures for the assessment of the estimated total project cost, and conduct sampling inspections of the consistency between preparation process and internal controls.

2. Conduct a sampling inspection of documentation related to the assessment of the estimated total project cost for new projects and additions/reductions in the current year.

3. Conduct a sampling inspection to see if there are any major abnormalities between the actual total cost of projects concluded this year and their estimated total project cost, in order to verify the reasonableness of estimated total project cost. Conduct a

sampling inspection of abnormal changes in estimated total cost, in order to determine the reasonableness of calculating the percentage of construction progress based on the estimated total project cost before the balance sheet date.

Other Matter

We have also audited the standalone financial statements of the Company as of and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 on which we have issued an unqualified opinion.

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

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

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

These charged with governance, including the audit committee or supervisors, are responsible for overseeing the Company and its subsidiaries' financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in Republic of China will

always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatement can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omission, misrepresentation, or the override of internal control.

2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company and its subsidiaries' internal control.

3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accouting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company and its subsidiaries' ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company and its subsidiaries to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the discloseures, and whether the consolidated

financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of entities or business activities within the Company and its subsidiaries to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audits resulting in this independent auditors' report are Lee-Yuan Kuo and Chao-Chun Wang.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

February 26, 2025

Notice to Readers

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

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

China Ecotek Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheets

December 31, 2024 and 2023

In Thousand of NTD

Code	Asset	December 31, 2024 Amount	%	December 31, 2023 Amount	%
	Current assets				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4, 6, and 14)	$ 1,203,566	17	$ 550,734	8
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (Notes 4 and 7)	48,193	1	85,081	1
1120	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current (Notes 4 and 8)	22,597	-	31,050	-
1139	Financial assets for hedging - current (Notes 4 and 12)	431,145	6	929,260	14
1140	Contract assets - current (Notes 4 and 25)	1,262,978	18	1,274,883	19
1170	Accounts receivable, net (Notes 4 and 9)	194,148	3	54,621	1
1180	Accounts receivable – related parties (Notes 4, 9 and 31)	597,780	8	590,471	8
1200	Other receivables (Note 9)	50,687	1	57,886	1
1220	Current tax assets (Note 27)	917	-	756	-
130X	Inventories (Notes 4 and 10)	26,711	-	13,305	-
1476	Other financial assets – current (Notes 12 and 32)	294,350	4	521,648	8
1479	Other current assets (Note 13)	137,654	2	195,603	3
11XX	Total current assets	4,270,726	60	4,305,298	63
	Noncurrent assets				
1510	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - noncurrent (Notes 4 and 7)	25,823	-	31,880	-
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - noncurrent (Notes 4 and 8)	-	-	124,976	2
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method (Notes 4 and 11)	1,047,328	15	1,064,466	16
1600	Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4 and 15)	742,384	10	595,681	9
1755	Right-of-use assets (Notes 4 and 16)	78,188	1	85,538	1
1760	Investment properties (Notes 4, 17 and 31)	323,521	5	323,521	5
1780	Intangible assets (Note 4)	11,341	-	11,356	-
1840	Deferred tax assets (Note 27)	47,284	1	52,065	1
1915	Advance payments for equipment	1,728	-	705	-
1920	Refundable deposits	8,277	-	7,664	-
1980	Other financial assets – noncurrent (Note 12)	593,146	8	239,267	3
1995	Other noncurrent assets	7,684	-	1,609	-
15XX	Total noncurrent assets	2,886,704	40	2,538,728	37
1XXX	Total assets	$ 7,157,430	100	$ 6,844,026	100

Code	Liabilities and equity				
	Current liabilities				
2100	Short-term borrowings (Notes 4 and 18)	$ 50,000	1	$ 100,000	1
2130	Contract liabilities - current (Notes 4, 14 and 25)	1,153,232	16	1,075,722	16
2170	Accounts payable (Note 19)	1,009,478	14	856,543	13
2180	Accounts payable - related parties (Notes 19 and 31)	17,900	-	15,418	-
2200	Other payables (Notes 14 and 20)	654,621	9	604,068	9
2230	Current tax liabilities (Note 27)	75,933	1	85,626	1
2250	Provisions - current (Notes 4 and 21)	12,621	-	8,862	-
2280	Lease liabilities - current (Notes 4, 16 and 31)	38,544	1	34,050	1
2399	Other current liabilities (Note 20)	138,268	2	93,340	1
21XX	Total current liabilities	3,150,597	44	2,873,629	42
	Noncurrent liabilities				
2527	Contract liabilities - noncurrent (Notes 4, 14 and 25)	41,290	1	39,335	1
2570	Deferred tax liabilities (Note 27)	59,701	1	67,214	1
2580	Lease liabilities - noncurrent (Notes 4, 16 and 31)	39,091	1	50,932	1
2640	Net defined benefit liability (Notes 4 and 22)	124,237	1	151,768	2
25XX	Total noncurrent liabilities	264,319	4	309,249	5
2XXX	Total liabilities	3,414,916	48	3,182,878	47
	Equity (Note 24)				
3110	Capital – common stock	1,237,426	17	1,237,426	18
3200	Capital surplus	628,655	9	628,629	9
	Retained earnings				
3310	Legal reserve	780,991	11	725,889	10
3320	Special reserve	29,604	-	-	-
3350	Undistributed earnings	1,141,442	16	1,098,808	16
3300	Total retained earnings	1,952,037	27	1,824,697	26
3400	Other equity	(75,604)	(1)	(29,604)	-
3XXX	Total equity	3,742,514	52	3,661,148	53
	Total liabilities and equity interests	$ 7,157,430	100	$ 6,844,026	100

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

Chairman: Ying-Pin Hsieh Managerial Officer: Yeong-Yuh Chiang Accounting Officer: Ya-Min Chuang

China Ecotek Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
January 1 to December 31, 2024 and 2023

In Thousand of NTD, Except EPS

Code		2024 Amount	2024 %	2023 Amount	2023 %
	Operating revenues (Notes 4, 14, 25 and 31)				
4100	Sales revenue	$ 147,397	1	$ 136,189	1
4500	Construction revenue	10,403,418	96	9,344,305	96
4600	Technical service revenue	307,992	3	278,832	3
4000	Total operating revenue	10,858,807	100	9,759,326	100
	Operating costs (Notes 10, 14, 26 and 31)				
5110	Cost of goods sold	114,149	1	108,226	1
5500	Construction costs	9,456,155	87	8,435,556	86
5600	Technical service costs	281,342	3	242,799	3
5000	Total operating costs	9,851,646	91	8,786,581	90
5900	Gross profit	1,007,161	9	972,745	10
5910	Less: Unrealized gain from sale	3,341	-	5,033	-
5920	Plus: Realized gain from sale	6,826	-	6,406	-
5950	Realized gross profit from operations	1,010,646	9	974,118	10
	Operating expenses (Notes 9 and 26)				
6100	Selling expenses	44,543	-	37,466	1
6200	General and administrative expenses	478,807	4	458,509	4
6300	Research and development expenses	8,224	-	12,115	-
6450	Expected credit loss (Expected credit loss reversed)	(1,051)	-	1,072	-
6000	Total operating expenses	530,523	4	509,162	5
6900	Operating profit	480,123	5	464,956	5
	Non-operating income and expenses (Notes 11, 26 and 31)				
7100	Interest income	76,220	1	91,265	1
7010	Other income	30,531	-	15,540	-
7020	Other profits and losses	(17,907)	-	(12,692)	-
7050	Financial costs	(2,256)	-	(1,354)	-
7060	Share of the profit of associates	58,555	-	128,145	1

Code		2024 Amount	2024 %	2023 Amount	2023 %
7000	Total	145,143	1	220,904	2
7900	Profit before income tax	625,266	6	685,860	7
7950	Income tax expense (Notes 4 and 27)	123,373	1	128,968	1
8200	Net profit for the year	501,893	5	556,892	6
	Other comprehensive income (Notes 22, 24 and 27)				
8310	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
8311	Remeasurements of the net defined benefit	10,505	-	(12,107)	-
8316	Unrealized gains and losses on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(64,833)	-	24,192	-
8317	Gains and losses on hedging instruments	12,881	-	(24,390)	-
8320	Share of the other comprehensive income of associates	(5,293)	-	(4,837)	-
8349	Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	17,570	-	2,861	-
8360	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
8361	Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	20,747	-	(29,340)	(1)
8370	Share of the other comprehensive income of associates	369	-	1,943	-
8399	Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(4,149)	-	5,868	-
8300	Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	(12,203)	-	(35,810)	(1)
8500	Total comprehensive income in the current year	$ 489,690	5	$ 521,082	5
8610	Net profit attributable to owners of the Corporation	$ 501,893		$ 556,892	
8710	Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Corporation	$ 489,690		$ 521,082	
	Earnings per share (Note 28)				
9750	Basic	$ 4.06		$ 4.50	
9850	Diluted	4.04		4.48	

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

Chairman: Ying-Pin Hsieh Managerial Officer: Yeong-Yuh Chiang Accounting Officer: Ya-Min Chuang

China Ecotek Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
January 1 to December 31, 2024 and 2023

In Thousand of NTD

Code		Equity attributable to owners of the Company											Total equity
		Capital - common stock		Capital surplus	Retained earnings				Other equity				
		Shares (In thousand)	Amount		Legal reserve	Special reserve	Undistributed earnings	Total	Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	Unrealized gains and losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Gain and losses on hedging instruments	Total other equity	
A1	Balance at January 1, 2023	123,743	$ 1,237,426	$ 628,374	$ 671,306	$ 56,639	$ 916,958	$ 1,644,903	$ (54,745)	$ 38,087	$ 16,994	$ 336	$ 3,511,039
	Appropriation of 2022 earnings (Note 24)												
B1	Legal reserve	-	-	-	54,583	-	(54,583)	-	-	-	-	-	-
B3	Reversal special reserve	-	-	-	-	(56,639)	56,639	-	-	-	-	-	-
B5	Cash dividends to shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	(371,228)	(371,228)	-	-	-	-	(371,228)
		-	-	-	54,583	(56,639)	(369,172)	(371,228)	-	-	-	-	(371,228)
D1	Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	556,892	556,892	-	-	-	-	556,892
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income tax for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	(11,689)	(11,689)	(21,529)	16,599	(19,191)	(24,121)	(35,810)
D5	Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	545,203	545,203	(21,529)	16,599	(19,191)	(24,121)	521,082
Q1	Disposal of investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	5,819	5,819	-	(5,819)	-	(5,819)	-
T1	Adjustment from changes in equity of associate for using equity method	-	-	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	255
Z1	Balance at December 31, 2023	123,743	1,237,426	628,629	725,889	-	1,098,808	1,824,697	(76,274)	48,867	(2,197)	(29,604)	3,661,148
	Appropriation of 2023 earnings (Note 24)												
B1	Legal reserve	-	-	-	55,102	-	(55,102)	-	-	-	-	-	-
B3	Reversal special reserve	-	-	-	-	29,604	(29,604)	-	-	-	-	-	-
B5	Cash dividends to shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	(408,350)	(408,350)	-	-	-	-	(408,350)
		-	-	-	55,102	29,604	(493,056)	(408,350)	-	-	-	-	(408,350)
D1	Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	501,893	501,893	-	-	-	-	501,893
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income tax for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	10,083	10,083	16,967	(49,223)	9,970	(22,286)	(12,203)
D5	Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	511,976	511,976	16,967	(49,223)	9,970	(22,286)	489,690
Q1	Disposal of investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	23,714	23,714	-	(23,714)	-	(23,714)	-
T1	Adjustment from changes in equity of associate for using equity method	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Z1	Balance at December 31, 2024	123,743	$ 1,237,426	$ 628,655	$ 780,991	$ 29,604	$ 1,141,442	$ 1,952,037	$ (59,307)	$ (24,070)	$ 7,773	$ (75,604)	$ 3,742,514

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

Chairman: Ying-Pin Hsieh　　Managerial Officer: Yeong-Yuh Chiang　　Accounting Officer: Ya-Min Chuang

China Ecotek Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Cash Flow Statements
January 1 to December 31, 2024 and 2023

In Thousand of NTD

Code		2024	2023
	Cash flow from operating activities		
A10000	Profit before income tax	$ 625,266	$ 685,860
A20010	Adjustments for:		
A20100	Depreciation expense	68,830	58,046
A20200	Amortization expense	9,763	6,905
A20300	Expected credit loss (Expected credit loss reversed)	(1,051)	1,072
A20400	Net loss on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	19,656	12,099
A20900	Financial costs	2,256	1,354
A21200	Interest income	(76,220)	(91,265)
A21300	Dividend income	(17,957)	(1,125)
A22300	Share of the profit of associates	(58,555)	(128,145)
A22500	Gain (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(121)	483
A23800	Gain from price recovery of inventory	-	(120)
A23900	Unrealized sales margin	3,341	5,033
A24000	Realized sales margin	(6,826)	(6,406)
A29900	Recognition of provisions	7,659	5,092
A29900	Others	(269)	168
A30000	Net changes in operating assets and liabilities		
A31120	Hedging financial assets	510,996	30,892
A31125	Contract assets	11,905	(784,290)
A31130	Notes receivable	-	43
A31150	Accounts receivable	(138,490)	190,781
A31160	Accounts receivable – related parties	(7,309)	67,353
A31180	Other receivables	3,643	(3,435)
A31200	Inventories	(13,406)	6,471
A31240	Other current assets	45,198	16,369
A32125	Contract liabilities	79,465	(545,609)
A32150	Accounts payable	152,935	187,239
A32160	Accounts payable - related parties	2,482	1,402
A32180	Other payables	34,273	(630)
A32200	Provisions	(3,904)	(26,223)
A32230	Other current liabilities	29,975	(612)
A32240	Net defined benefit liability	(17,026)	(15,979)
A33000	Cash generated (used) from operations	1,266,509	(327,177)
A33500	Income tax paid	(124,876)	(95,148)
AAAA	Net cash generated (used) from operating activities	1,141,633	(422,325)
	Cash flow from investing activities		
B00010	Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	(29,052)
B00030	Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	70,652	-
B00100	Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(32,448)	(14,811)
B00200	Disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	55,737	12,269
B01800	Acquisition of investments recognized under the equity method	(34,000)	-

Code		2024	2023
B02400	Refunded payments for shares from capital reduction of investee recognized under the equity method	-	4,861
B02700	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(166,971)	(192,130)
B02800	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	121	201
B03800	Decrease in refundable deposits	12,138	3,880
B04500	Acquisition of intangible assets	(9,745)	(9,709)
B06500	Increase in other financial assets	(126,581)	-
B06600	Decrease in other financial assets	-	230,721
B06700	Increase in other noncurrent assets	-	(1,163)
B06800	Decrease in other noncurrent assets	111	-
B07500	Interest received	79,776	64,883
B07600	Dividend received from associates	108,280	92,820
B07600	Dividend received from associates	17,957	1,125
BBBB	Net cash generated (used) in investing activities	(24,973)	163,895
	Cash flow from financing activities		
C00100	Increase in short-term borrowings	-	100,000
C00200	Decrease in short-term borrowings	(50,000)	-
C03000	Increase in guarantee deposit received	14,953	-
C03100	Decrease in guarantee deposit received	-	(8,863)
C04020	Repayment of principal of lease liabilities	(39,209)	(38,351)
C04500	Cash dividends paid	(408,350)	(371,228)
C05600	Interest paid	(2,207)	(1,331)
CCCC	Net cash used in financing activities	(484,813)	(319,773)
DDDD	Effect of exchange rate changes on the balance of cash and cash equivalents held in foreign currencies	20,985	(30,192)
EEEE	Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	652,832	(608,395)
E00100	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	550,734	1,159,129
E00200	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	$ 1,203,566	$ 550,734

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

Chairman: Ying-Pin Hsieh Managerial Officer: Yeong-Yuh Chiang Accounting Officer: Ya-Min Chuang

1. Company History

China Ecotek Corporation (the "Company") was established in March 1993, and its main shareholder is China Steel Corporation (owned 44.76% shares of the Company's voting shares; parent company has substantive control over the Company). The Company mainly engages in the planning, design, installation, maintenance, and environmental impact assessment for environmental protection equipment, co-generation equipment, and steel industry equipment. The shares of the Company have been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange since September 2001.

The financial statements are presented in the Company's function currency, the New Taiwan dollars.

2. Date and Procedures of Approval of the Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorized for issue on February 26, 2025.

3. Application of New Standards, Amendments, and Interpretations

(I) Initial application of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), Interpretations of IFRS (IFRIC), and Interpretations of IAS (SIC) (collectively, the "IFRSs") endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) were applied to the Company and entities controlled by the Company (hereinafter referred to as the "Company and Subsidiaries") for the first time.

The initial application of the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have material impact on the Corporation and its subsidiaries' accounting policies.

(II) The IFRSs endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2025

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective date Announced by IASB (Note)
Amendments to IAS 21 "Lack of Exchangeability"	January 1, 2025

Note : An entity shall apply those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Upon initial application of the amendments to IAS 21, the Company shall not restate the comparative information and shall recognize any effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings or, if applicable, to the cumulative amount of translation differences in equity as well as affected assets or liabilities.

As of the date the consolidated financial statements were passed by the Board of Directors and released, the Company and Subsidiaries have determined that other amendments to standards and interpretations will not have a material impact on its financial position and financial performance.

(III) New IFRSs in issue but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

New IFRSs	Effective date Announced by IASB(Note)
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments"	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity"	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture"	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 "Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 - Comparative Information"	January 1, 2023
IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"	January 1, 2027
IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures"	January 1, 2027

Note 1: Unless stated otherwise, the above IFRSs are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.

IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"

IFRS 18 will supersede IAS 1" Presentation of Financial Statements". The main changes comprise:

1. Items of income and expenses included in the statement of profit or loss shall be classified into the operating, investing, financing,

income taxes and discontinued operations categories.

2. The statement of profit or loss shall present totals and subtotals for operating profit or loss, profit or loss before financing and income taxes and profit or loss.

3. Provides guidance to enhance the requirements of aggregation and disaggregation: The Company and Subsidiaries shall identify the assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows that arise from individual transactions or other events and shall classify and aggregate them into groups based on shared characteristics, so as to result in the presentation in the primary financial statements of line items that have at least one similar characteristic. The Company and Subsidiaries shall disaggregate items with dissimilar characteristics in the primary financial statements and in the notes. The Company and Subsidiaries labels items as "other" only if it cannot find a more informative label.

4. Disclosures on Management-defined Performance Measures (MPMs): When in public communications outside financial statements and communicating to users of financial statements management's view of an aspect of the financial performance of the Company as a whole, the Company and Subsidiaries shall disclose related information about its MPMs in a single note to the financial statements, including the description of such measures, calculations, reconciliations to the subtotal or total specified by IFRS Accounting Standards and the income tax and non-controlling interests effects of related reconciliation items.

As of the date the consolidated financial statements were passed by the

Board of Directors and released, the Company and Subsidiaries are still assessing the impact of other amendments to standards and interpretations on its financial position and financial performance, and will disclose the relevant impact once assessment is completed.

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(I) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the IFRSs endorsed and announced by the FSC.

(II) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments that are measured at fair value and net defined benefit liabilities which are measured at the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets.

The fair value measurements, which are grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value measurement inputs are observable and based on the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, are described as follows:

1. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
2. Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
3. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

(III) Classification of current and noncurrent assets and liabilities

Current assets include:

1. Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;
2. Assets expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period; and
3. Cash and cash equivalents unless the asset is restricted from being used for an exchange or used to settle a liability more than 12 months after the date of balance sheet.

Current liabilities include:

1. Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;
2. Liabilities due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; and
3. Liabilities for which the Corporation does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Assets and liabilities that are not classified as current are classified as noncurrent.

The operating cycle of the construction business is longer than 1 year; hence the construction business of the Company was divided into current and noncurrent according to the general operating cycle.

(IV) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include financial statements of the Company and entities (subsidiaries) controlled by the Company. Financial statements of subsidiaries have been adjusted to align their accounting policy with the Consolidated Entity's accounting policy.

Transactions, account balances, gains, and losses between individual entities were eliminated when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated entities were as follows:

Investor	Name of subsidiary	Main Businesses	Shareholding (%) December 31, 2024	Shareholding (%) December 31, 2023	Notes
The Company	CEC International Corporation (CIC)	General investment	100	100	
	CEC Development Corporation (CDC)	General investment	100	100	
	China Ecotek India Private Limited	Construction engineering	0.1	0.1	
CIC company	China Ecotek India Private Limited	Construction engineering	99.9	99.9	
CDC company	Xiamen Mao Yu Import and Export Trading Ltd.	Sales agency for import and export of equipment and materials	100	100	
	China Ecotek Vietnam Company Limited (CEVC)	Construction engineering	100	100	

(V) Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements of each individual consolidated entity, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign currency-denominated monetary items are converted using the closing rate on each balance sheet date. Except for currency translation difference resulting from hedging transactions against exchange rate risk, the currency translation difference resulting from settlement or conversion of monetary items is recognized as income or loss in the current year.

Foreign currency-denominated nonmonetary items carried at fair value are converted at exchange rates on the date of fair value measurement.

Currency translation differences are also recognized in current profit or loss; for items that have fair value changes recognized in other comprehensive income, currency translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Foreign currency-denominated nonmonetary items carried at historical costs are converted on the transaction date and are not re-converted.

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the functional currencies of the Corporation's entities (including subsidiaries and associates in other countries that use currency different from the currency of the Corporation) are translated into the presentation currency – New Taiwan dollars as follows: Assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period; income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. The resulting currency translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

If the the Company and Subsidiaries disposes of all equity interests in a foreign operation, or dispose of a portion of equity interests in the subsidiary of a foreign operation but loses control, or the retained equity interest after disposing of an associate of a foreign operation is a financial asset accounted according to the accounting policy for financial instruments, all accumulated currency translation difference related to the foreign operation will be reclassified as profit or loss.

If disposal of a portion of equity interest in a foreign operation by a subsidiary does not result in loss of control, accumulated currency translation difference will be proportionally recognized as an equity transaction but not recognized as profit or loss. Accumulated currency

translation difference is reclassified to gains/losses according to the percentage of foreign operations disposed of in any other part.

(VI) Inventory

Inventory includes raw materials, supplies, finished goods and merchandise inventory. Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Unless the inventories are in the same category, the cost and net realizable value is compared for each individual item. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price under normal circumstances, less the estimated cost of completion and selling expenses. The cost of inventories is calculated at weighted average method.

(VII) Investment in associates

An associate is an enterprise in which the Company and Subsidiaries have significant influence, but is not a subsidiary or a joint venture. Joint venture refers to an agreement between the Company and Subsidiaries with other companies to have joint control and rights over net assets.

The Company and Subsidiaries' investments in associates are recognized under the equity method. Under the equity method, investments in associates are originally recognized at cost, and then its book value adjusts along with the Company and Subsidiaries' share of profits, losses and other comprehensive income of associates and profit distribution. Furthermore, changes to equity interests of associates are recognized according to shareholding ratio.

When an associate issues new shares, if the Company and Subsidiaries do not subscribe for the shares according to their shareholding

percentage and results in a change in shareholding percentage, which the resulting carrying amount of the investment differs from the amount of the Company and its subsidiaries' proportionate interest in the associate, capital surplus and Investments accounted for using equity method will be adjusted according to the change. If ownership interest in an associate decreases due to not subscribing for or acquiring shares according shareholding ratio, all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income related to the associates will be reclassified according to the decreased percentage, and the basis for accounting treatment will be the same as if the associate had directly disposed of such assets or liabilities. If capital surplus needs to be decreased for the adjustment above and the balance of capital surplus from investments recognized under the equity method is insufficient, the difference is deducted from retained earnings.

When the Company and Subsidiaries are assessing impairment, the overall carrying amount of the investment is viewed as a single asset to compare the recoverable amount with carrying amount for impairment testing, and the impairment losses recognized is a part of the investment's carrying amount. Any reversal of impairment losses is recognized within the scope of increase in recoverable amount of the investment.

The Company and Subsidiaries stops using the equity method when the investee is no longer an associate, and retained interests in the original associate are measured at fair value. The difference between the fair value and proceeds from the disposal and carrying amount of the investment on the date the equity method is no longer used is listed as a profit or loss in the current year. All amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income related to associates shall be accounted on

the same basis as if the associate had directly disposed of such assets or liabilities.

Gains or losses arising from upstream, downstream, and lateral transactions between the Company and Subsidiaries with associates were not within the scope of control exercised by the Company and Subsidiaries over associates, and were recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

(VIII) Joint operations

Joint operations refer to an agreement between the Company and Subsidiaries with other companies to have joint control and rights to the assets and jointly responsible for liabilities.

Any acquisition of an interest in a joint operation in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business should be treated as a business combination, except when the parties sharing joint control are under the common control of the same ultimate controlling party or parties both before and after the acquisition and that control is not transitory.

With regard to equity of joint operations, the Company and Subsidiaries recognize:

1. The assets include the share of any jointly owned assets.
2. The liabilities include the share of any jointly borne liabilities.
3. The revenue from the sale of their share of the output arising from the joint operation.
4. The share of the revenue from the sale of the output of the joint operation.

5. The expenses include the share of any jointly incurred expenses.

The Company and Subsidiaries handles assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses related to their interests in a joint operation in according to the applicable standards.

The Company and Subsidiaries sell or invests assets to joint operations, profits or losses from the transaction are only recognized with the scope of equity interest other parties have in the joint operations. When the Company and Subsidiaries purchase assets from the joint operations, the share of the profit or loss is not recognized until the asset is sold to a third party.

(IX) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recognized at cost initially, then measured in cost less accumulated depreciation.

Property, plant and equipment under construction are recognized at cost. Costs include professional service fees. When assets are completed and reach the expected state of use, they are classified to a suitable category under property, plant and equipment, and depreciated accordingly.

Property, plant and equipment depreciated in straight-line depreciation method. For each major part of property, plant and equipment recognized depreciation separately. The Company and Subsidiaries review estimating useful life, residual value, and depreciation method, at a minimum, at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

When derecognizing property, plant and equipment, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the book value is recognized as gains or losses.

(X) Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is recognized using the straight-line method.

The property of property, plant and equipment was reclassified to investment properties by carry amount at the end of self-use.

On derecognition of an investment property, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is included in profit or loss.

(XI) Intangible assets

Independently acquired intangible assets with a limited useful life is initially measured at cost, and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization. Intangible assets are amortized on straight-line depreciation method during their useful life. The Company and Subsidiaries review estimating useful life, residual value, and amortization method, at a minimum, at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are listed at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

When derecognizing intangible assets, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the book value is recognized as gains or losses in the current year.

(XII) Impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, investment properties, intangible assets, and assets related to contract cost

The Company and Subsidiaries evaluate if there are any signs of impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, investment properties, and intangible assets on each date of balance sheet. If any signs of impairment exist, then estimate the asset's recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount cannot be estimated on an individual basis, the Company and Subsidiaries will instead estimate recoverable amounts for the cash generating unit that the asset belong. The recoverable amount of corporate assets is allocated to individual or the smallest identifiable cash generating unit with a reasonable and consistent basis.

Recoverable amounts are determined as the higher of "fair value less cost to sell" or the " value in use." If the recoverable amount of an individual asset or cash generating unit is expected to be lower than its book value, the Company will reduce the book value of the asset or cash generating unit down to the recoverable amount and recognize impairment loss to profit and loss.

Impairment losses of inventory, property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets recognized due to customer contracts are first recognized according to inventory impairment rules and the provision above. Second recognizing impairment loss due to the book value of assets related to contract costs exceeding the residual considerations

that can be expected to be recovered from the provision of related products or professional services minus directly related costs. The book value of contract cost related assets is then calculated in the cash generating unit to assess the impairment of the cash generating unit.

When impairment losses are reversed, the book value of the asset, cash generating unit, or contract cost related asset is increased to the revised recoverable amount. However, the increased book value may not exceed the asset, cash generating unit, or contract cost related asset's book value in the previous year before impairment loss was recognized (less depreciation or amortization). Reversal of impairment losses is listed in profit and loss.

(XIII) Financial instruments

When the Company and Subsidiaries are a party to contractual provisions of the instruments, financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the consolidated balance sheet.

If financial assets and financial liabilities being recognized for the first time are not designated as at fair value through profit or loss, then they are measured at fair value plus transaction costs that can be directly attributed to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets or financial liabilities. Transaction costs that can be directly attributed to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognized as profit or loss.

1. Financial assets

Regular way purchase or sale of financial assets are recognized and derecognized using trade date accounting.

(1) Measurement category

Financial assets held by the Company and Subsidiaries include financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), financial assets at amortized cost, and equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

A. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets for which the fair value is required to be measured through profit or loss. Financial assets required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss includes investments in equity instruments not specified by the Company and Subsidiaries to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, and investments in liability instruments that do not qualify to be measured at amortized cost or are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

For "financial assets at fair value through profit or loss," any profit or loss (including any dividends generated by the financial assets) from the remeasurement of fair value is listed in income. Please refer to Note 30 for methods for determining fair value.

B. Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets that the Company and Subsidiaries invests in are classified as financial assets at amortized cost if they meet both of the conditions below:

a. Held under a certain business model that aims to collect contractual cash flows from the financial asset; and
b. The contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After recognizing financial assets at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable (including related parties), other receivables, other financial assets, and refundable deposits), they are measured at gross carrying amount determined using the effective interest method less any impairment losses. Any foreign exchange gains or losses are recognized in profit and loss.

Except for the two situations below, interest income is calculated by multiplying the effective interest rate with the financial asset's gross carrying amount.

a. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by multiplying the effective interest rate after credit adjustment by the amortized cost of the financial asset.
b. For financial assets that subsequently become credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by multiplying the effective interest rate by the amortized cost of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets mean that the issuer or debtor has encountered major financial difficulties, defaulted, may very likely declare bankruptcy or other debt restructuring, or an active market for the financial asset has disappeared due to financial difficulties.

Cash equivalents include deposit account and commercial paper with original maturities within 3 months from the date of acquisition, high liquidity, readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash equivalents are used to meet short-term cash commitments.

C. Investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Company and Subsidiaries may make an irreversible decision during initial recognition to measure equity instruments, which are not held for trading and not recognized from mergers and acquisitions, at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value, and subsequent changes to fair value are listed in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other equity. When disposing of investments, accumulated profit or loss is directly transferred to retained earnings and not reclassified as profit or loss.

Dividends from equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income are

recognized in income when the Company and Subsidiaries are determined to have the right to receive the dividends, unless the dividends clearly represent the recovery of partial investment costs.

(2) Impairment of financial assets and contract assets

The Company and Subsidiaries evaluate the impairment loss of financial assets at amortized cost (including accounts receivable) and contract assets using expected credit losses (ECL) on each date of balance sheet.

An allowance to reduce is recognized for lifetime ECL for accounts receivables and contract assets. For other financial assets, whether or not credit risk has significantly increased after the financial asset was recognized is first evaluated. If it has not significantly increased, then an allowance to reduce is recognized for 12-month ECL. If it has significantly increased, then an allowance to reduce is recognized for lifetime ECL.

ECL is the weighted average credit loss using the risk of default as weights. 12-Month ECL is the ECL from potential default on the financial instrument within 12 months after the reporting date. Lifetime ECL is the ECL from potential default during the expected lifetime of the financial instrument.

For the purpose of internal credit risk management, the Company and Subsidiaries may deem a financial asset to be

in default in the event of any one of the following situations without considering collateral:

A. There is internal or external information showing that the debtor is no longer able to repay debts.
B. More than 120 days late, unless there is reasonable information with evidence supporting that it is better to extend the deadline for determining default.

The impairment loss on all financial assets is recognized by lowering the book value of the allowance account.

(3) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company and Subsidiaries derecognize financial assets when the contractual rights to the cash inflow from the financial asset are terminated or when the Company transfers the financial assets with substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to other enterprises.

When derecognizing a financial asset at amortized cost, the difference between book value and consideration received is recognized in gains or losses. When derecognizing investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, accumulated profit or loss is directly transferred to retained earnings and not reclassified as profit or loss.

2. Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company and Subsidiaries are recognized at the price amount obtained less the direct issue costs.

3. Financial liabilities

(1) Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(2) Derecognition of financial liabilities

When a financial liability is derecognized, difference between it's carrying amount and the paid consideration (including any transferred non-cash assets or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

(XIV) Hedge accounting

The Company and Subsidiaries engage in cash flow hedges using designated hedging tools (including non-derivative tools for avoiding exchange rate risk). Cash flow hedges are used for hedging against exchange rate risks of firm commitments.

The effective portion of gains and losses on derivatives that are designated and qualified as cash flow hedges is recognized in other comprehensive income. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When a hedged item is recognized as profit or loss, the amount originally recognized in other comprehensive income will be

reclassified to profit or loss in the same accounting period, and recognized under hedged items in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. However, if a hedge of a forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, the associated gains and losses that were recognized in other comprehensive income are removed from equity and are included in the initial cost of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

The Company and Subsidiaries only extend or suspend hedge accounting when the hedging relationship no longer meets the criteria of hedge accounting. This includes the maturity, sale, termination, or exercise of hedging tools. The amount already recognized in other comprehensive income during the effective period of the hedge is still recognized in equity before the expected transaction occurs. When the expected transaction is no longer expected to occur, the amount originally recognized in other comprehensive income will be immediately recognized in profit or loss.

(XV) Provision

The amount recognized as provision gives considers to the risk and uncertainty of obligations. It represents the best estimate of the cash outlay needed to settle obligations on the date of balance sheet. Provision is measured at the discounted cash flow required to settle obligations.

1. Onerous contracts of projects

When the Company and Subsidiaries expect that unavoidable costs of fulfilling obligations of a construction contract will exceed

the economic benefits expected to be obtained from the contract, the present obligation of the project's onerous contract is recognized as a provision. When evaluating whether a contract is lossing, the contract cost includes both incremental cost and other allocated direct costs.

2. Decommissioning and maintenance reserve

When equipment maintenance reserve is recognized as an expense in the current year according to commercial practices, and there is new information that makes it necessary to revise previous estimates, a change in accounting estimate is made to adjust the profit or loss in the current year. When maintenance costs are paid, the equipment maintenance reserve is first offset, and any shortfall is recognized as an expense in the current year.

(XVI) Revenue recognition

After the Company and Subsidiaries identify its contractual obligations with each customer, it allocates the transaction price to each contractual obligation, and then recognizes revenue when each contractual obligation is fulfilled.

1. Sale of goods

Sales revenue is recognized when the Company and Subsidiaries fulfill contractual obligations by transferring goods to the customer (in principle, when the goods are shipped for domestic sales and when the goods are loaded on to the ship for exports).

Sales revenue is measured at the fair value of considerations (after commercial discounts and quantity discounts) agreed to by the Company and Subsidiaries with customers. For contracts in which the transfer of goods and collection of consideration is less than one year apart, the trading price of its significant financing component is not adjusted.

2. Construction revenue

Revenue from construction contracts is gradually recognized by the Company and Subsidiaries in the construction process. The costs incurred by construction are directly related to the fulfillment of contractual obligations, so the Company and Subsidiaries estimate progress based on the ratio of actual costs to the estimated total project cost. The Company and Subsidiaries gradually recognize contract assets in the construction process, and list them under accounts receivable when an invoice is issued. If the construction payment collected exceeds the amount recognized in revenue, the difference is recognized in contract liabilities. Pursuant to the terms and conditions of contracts, the purpose of construction retainage is to ensure that the Company and Subsidiaries complete all contractual obligations, and is recognized as a contract asset before the Company and Subsidiaries complete contract performance.

3. Provision of labor services

Revenue from the provision of labor services according to a contract is recognized according to the progress of contract completion.

(XVII) Lease

On the date a contract is formed, the Company and Subsidiaries evaluate if the contract is (or includes) a lease.

Where the Company and Subsidiaries is the lessee

Except for low value asset leases and short-term leases, for which lease payments are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease tenor, other leases are all recognized as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities from the start date of the lease.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost (including the original amount of lease liabilities), and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, with adjustments made to the remeasurement of lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are independently presented in the consolidated balance sheet.

Depreciation of right-of-use assets is recognized on a straight-line basis from the start date of the lease until the expiry of its useful life or lease tenor, whichever is earlier.

Lease liabilities (including fixed payments and variable lease payments determined by an index or rate) are initially measured at the present value of lease payments. If the interest rate implicit in a lease is easy to determine, then lease payments will be discounted using the interest rate. If the interest rate is not easy to determine, then the lessee's incremental borrowing rate of interest is used.

In subsequent periods, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, and interest expense is recognized over the lease term. If there is a change to the lease tenor or the index or fee rate used to determine lease payments that results in a change in future lease payments, the Company and Subsidiaries will remeasure lease liabilities and adjust corresponding right-of-use assets. However, if the carrying amount of right-of-use assets has been reduced to zero, then the remaining remeasurement amount will be recognized in profit or loss. Lease liabilities are independently presented in the consolidated balance sheet.

Where the Company and Subsidiaries are the lessor

Proceeds received for an operating lease are recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the lease tenor. All initial and direct costs incurred in relation to the negotiation and arrangement of operating leases are added to the book value of the lease asset, and recognized as gains using the straight-line basis over the lease tenor. Under an operating lease agreement, contingent rent is recognized as gains in the year of occurrence.

(XVIII) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are added to the cost of those assests, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

All borrowing costs other than those stated above are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(XIX) Employee benefits

1. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits-related liabilities are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for employee services.

2. Post-employment benefit

For defined contribution plans, pension contributions made by the Company over the course of employment are listed as expenses; the cost of defined benefits (including service cost, net interest, and number of remeasurement) for defined benefit plans is calculated using the projected unit credit method. Service costs (including service costs in the current year) and net interest accrued on net defined benefit liabilities are recognized as employee benefit expenses when they occur. The number of remeasurement (including calculation of income and losses and return on assets of the plans less interest) is recognized in other comprehensive income when it occurs and listed in retained earnings, and is not reclassified to profit or loss.

Net defined benefit liability is the deficit of contributions to defined benefit plans.

(XX) Income tax

Income tax expense is the sum of current income tax and deferred income tax.

1. Current income tax

   The Company and Subsidiaries determines current income (loss) according to the regulations enacted by each income tax reporting jurisdiction, and calculates the income tax payable (recoverable) on this basis.

   Income tax on undistributed earnings is calculated in accordance with the Income Tax Act and recognized in the year the resolution is adopted by the shareholders' meeting.

   An adjustment to the income tax payable in the previous year is listed as the current income tax.

2. Deferred income tax

   Deferred income tax is calculated based on the temporary difference between the book value of assets and liabilities from the taxable income that was calculated. Deferred income tax liabilities are generally recognized based on the taxable temporary difference, and deferred income tax assets are recognized when there is likely to be taxable income to offset the temporary difference.

   Taxable temporary differences relating to subsidiaries and associates are recognized as deferred income tax liabilities, except in cases where the Company and Subsidiaries are able to control the timing of which temporary differences are reversed, and that

such temporary differences are highly unlikely to reverse in the foreseeable future. Deductible temporary differences relating to these investments are recognized as deferred income tax assets only to the extent that sufficient taxable income can be earned to offset the temporary differences, and that reversal is expected to occur in the foreseeable future.

The book value of deferred income tax assets is reexamined on each date of balance sheet, and the book value is reduced if it is not very likely there will be sufficient taxable income to recover all or a part of the assets. Those that were not recognized as deferred income tax assets are also reexamined on each date of balance sheet, and the book value is increased if it is very likely there will be sufficient taxable income to recover all or a part of the assets.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rate in the year in which liabilities are expected to be paid off or assets are expected to be realized. The tax rate is based on the tax rate and tax law that has been enacted or substantially enacted on the date of balance sheet. The measurement of deferred income tax liabilities and assets reflects on the tax effects of the ways the Company expects to recover or pay off the book value of its assets or liabilities on the date of balance sheet.

3. Current and deferred income tax

Current and deferred income tax are recognized in profit or loss, except for items that are bound to be recognized under other comprehensive income or directly as other equity items.

5. Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company and Subsidiaries accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimations, and assumptions on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The management will continuously review the estimates and underlying assumptions when developing significant accounting estimates in the Company.

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

Construction contracts

Contract revenue and costs are recognized by reference to the stage of completion of each contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured based on the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date to the estimated total contract costs. Incentives and penalties stipulated in the contract are considered as variable consideration and should be included in the contract revenue only when it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

The estimated total contract costs and contractual items are assessed and determined by management, based on the nature of the work, expected sub-contracting charges, construction periods, processes, methods, etc., for each construction contract. Changes in these estimates

might affect the calculation of the percentage of completion and related profit and loss from the construction contracts.

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Cash on hand	$ 1,416	$ 1,413
Checking accounts and demand deposits	219,166	181,218
Cash equivalents (investments with original maturities of less than 3 months)		
Commercial papers	875,000	270,000
Time deposits	107,984	98,103
	$ 1,203,566	$ 550,734

7. Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Current		
Mandatorily measure at FVTPL		
Non-derivative financial assets		
Emerging market shares in Taiwan	$ 48,193	$ 85,081
Noncurrent		
Mandatorily measure at FVTPL		
Non-derivative financial assets		
Unlisted shares in Taiwan	$ 25,823	$ 31,880

8. Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income

	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Current		
Equity instrument investments		
Listed shares	$ 22,597	$ 31,050
Noncurrent		
Equity instrument investments		
Unlisted shares in Taiwan	$ -	$ 124,976

9. Notes, Accounts receivable and other receivables

	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Accounts receivable (including related parties)		
Measured at amortized cost	$ 791,928	$ 646,129
Less: Loss allowance	-	1,037
	$ 791,928	$ 645,092
Other receivables		
Interest receivable	$ 50,683	$ 54,239
Others	4	3,647
	$ 50,687	$ 57,886

(I) Accounts receivable

The Company and Subsidiaries' accounts receivable are measured at amortized cost. The Company and Subsidiaries' make prudent assessment of their customers. The counterparties are creditworthy companies; as a result, the significant credit risk is unexpected. The Company and Subsidiaries' continue to manage the financial condition and entire credit risk of their customers, and obtain sufficient collateral if needed to mitigate the risk of financial loss from late payment.

The Company and Subsidiaries' continue to monitor the collection of receivables to ensure that proper actions are made to collect past due receivables. Additionally, the Company and Subsidiaries' review the recoverable amount of receivables one by one on the balance sheet date to ensure that proper allowances are recognized for unrecoverable receivables.

The expected credit losses on accounts receivable are estimated by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor’s current financial position, adjusted for general economic

conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and direction of economic conditions at the reporting date.

The Company and Subsidiaries' write off a trade receivable when there is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery. For trade receivables that have been written off, the Company and Subsidiaries' continue to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivables due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognized in profit or loss.

The following table details the loss allowance of accounts receivable based on the impaired aging analysis.

December 31,2024

	Not Past Due	1 to 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 365 Days	Over 365 Days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$ 789,964	$ 1,678	$ 86	$ 200	$ -	$ 791,928
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortized cost	$ 789,964	$ 1,678	$ 86	$ 200	$ -	$ 791,928

December 31,2023

	Not Past Due	1 to 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 365 Days	Over 365 Days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$ 635,531	$ 221	$ 11	$ 10,366	$ -	$ 646,129
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	-	-	-	(1,037)	-	(1,037)
Amortized cost	$ 635,531	$ 221	$ 11	$ 9,329	$ -	$ 645,092

The movements of the loss allowance of accounts receivable were as follows:

	2024	2023
Balance, beginning of the year	$ 1,037	$ 771
Recognition (Reversal)	(1,051)	1,072
Written off	-	(772)
Effect of foreign currency exchange difference	14	(34)
Balance, end of the year	$ -	$ 1,037

(II) Other receivables

The Company and Subsidiaries estimate the unrecoverable amount based on its historical experience and analysis of current financial position, and allocates an allowance to reduce accordingly.

There was no loss provision balance as at December 31, 2024 and 2023.

10. Inventory

	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Raw materials	$ 4,447	$ 4,712
Supplies	2,068	1,601
Finished goods	11,125	6,992
Merchandise inventory	9,071	-
	$ 26,711	$ 13,305

The cost of inventories recognized as operating costs for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were NT$114,149 thousand and NT$108,226 thousand, respectively, including reversal of loss on inventory NT$120 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2024. Reversal of loss on inventory was mainly due to the impact of price fluctuations in the market.

11. Investments recognized under the equity method

	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Material associates		
China Steel Machinery Corporation (CSMC)	$ 506,317	$ 558,730
CSC Solar Corporation (CSCSOLAR)	312,364	293,643
	818,681	852,373
Associates that are not individually material	228,647	212,093
	$ 1,047,328	$ 1,064,466

(I) Material associates

Name of Associate	Main Businesses	Principal place of business	Shareholding and voting rights (%) December 31, 2024	Shareholding and voting rights (%) December 31, 2023
CSMC	Production and sales of machinery and equipment, such as steel equipment, railway vehicles, transportation equipment, and power generators	Kaohsiung City	26.02	26.02
CSCSOLAR	Solar power generation	Kaohsiung City	20	20

The summarized financial information below represents amounts shown in the associates' financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRSs adjusted by the Corporation for equity accounting purposes.

CSMC

	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Current assets	$ 3,118,928	$ 3,862,592
Noncurrent assets	1,187,420	1,296,783
Current liabilities	(2,274,845)	(2,842,659)
Noncurrent liabilities	(85,629)	(169,407)
Equity	$ 1,945,874	$ 2,147,309
Proportion of the Corporation and its subsidiaries ownership (%)	26.02	26.02
Equity attributable to the Corporation and its subsidiaries (carrying amount of the investment)	$ 506,317	$ 558,730

	2024	2023
Operating revenue	$ 5,184,528	$ 5,511,709
Net profit for the year	$ 130,082	$ 391,776
Other comprehensive income	6,689	(1,991)
Total comprehensive income	$ 136,771	$ 389,785

CSCSOLAR

	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Current assets	$ 151,655	$ 167,577
Noncurrent assets	4,005,941	4,154,301
Current liabilities	(1,121,797)	(950,131)
Noncurrent liabilities	(990,498)	(1,402,628)
Equity	$ 2,045,301	$ 1,969,119
Proportion of the Corporation and its subsidiaries ownership (%)	20	20
Equity attributable to the Corporation and its subsidiaries	$ 409,060	$ 393,824
Unrealized gains or losses resulting from transactions	(96,696)	(100,181)
Carrying amount of the investment	$ 312,364	$ 293,643

	2024	2023
Operating revenue	$ 564,762	$ 527,517
Net profit for the year	$ 132,135	$ 116,446
Other comprehensive income	3,335	4,742
Total comprehensive income	$ 135,470	$ 121,188

Aggregate information of associates that are not individually material

	2024	2023
The Company and its subsidiaries' share of		
Net profit (loss) for the year	$ (1,729)	$ 2,908
Other comprehensive income	(7,332)	(3,562)
Total comprehensive income	$ (9,061)	$ (654)

In 2024, the Company acquired 1.66% of the shares in its associate, Hongli Automotive Parts Co., Ltd., for $34,000 thousand.

The Company held more than 20% of the shares with its parent company CSC and fellow subsidiaries are accounted for using the equity method.

Refer to Table 5 "Information on Investees" and Table 6"Information on Investments in Mainland China" for the nature of business, principal place of business, and country of registration of the investees above.

12. Hedging financial assets and other financial assets

	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Financial assets for hedging - current		
Time deposits	$ 353,908	$ 825,449
Demand deposits	77,237	103,811
	$ 431,145	$ 929,260

The Company and Subsidiaries purchases foreign currency bank deposits to pay for materials purchased from other countries for construction projects, in order to lower the cash flow risk generated by exchange rate fluctuations. Please refer to Note 30.

	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Other financial assets – current		
Time deposits with original maturities more than 3 months	$ 289,572	$ 516,940
Restricted bank deposits (Note 32)	4,778	4,708
	$ 294,350	$ 521,648
Other financial assets – noncurrent		
Time deposits	$ 593,146	$ 239,267

13. Other current assets

	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Prepaid sales tax and excess VAT paid	$ 83,264	$ 85,866

	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Advance payments	23,512	45,347
Temporary payments	14,003	37,573
Refundable deposits	7,073	19,824
Others	9,802	6,993
	$ 137,654	$ 195,603

14. Joint control operations

Since March 2004, the Company and jointly contracted were contracted to jointly operate and maintain water treatment equipment of Chengcing Lake water treatment plant for a 15 years period until February 2019, and according to the agreement in the contract the performance period was extended to February 2025. According to the contract, operation and maintenance work should be jointly controlled and operated by both parties. The assets, liabilities, revenue and costs related to this project are shared by the Company (51%) and foreign contractor (49%). A bank account for working capital was opened in the Company's name.

Items handled by the contractor include:

	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Demand deposits	$ 118,922	$ 92,747
Temporary receipts (funds collected on behalf of the joint company)	$ 55,551	$ 42,613

As of December 31 ,2024 and 2023, the bank has provided Taiwan Water Corporation with a performance guarantee of NT$51,000 thousand.

The Company recognized the following amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, and costs of joint operations in the consolidated financial statements:

(1) Assets

	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Demand deposits	$ 60,650	$ 47,301

(2) Liabilities

	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Contract liabilities (including current and noncurrent)	$ 18,708	$ 18,708
Other payables (Note 20)	13,363	12,787
	$ 32,071	$ 31,495

(3) Revenues and costs

	2024	2023
Operating revenue	$ 156,780	$ 134,960
Operating costs	140,649	130,387
Gross profit	$ 16,131	$ 4,573

15. Property, plant and equipment

(I) Changes in costs and accumulated depreciation are as follows:

2024

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Leasehold improvements	Other Equipment	Construction in Progress and Equipment to be Inspected	Total
Cost								
Balance at January 1,2024	$ 205,627	$ 96,469	$ 105,723	$ 7,392	$ 67,610	$ 46,541	$ 284,970	$ 814,332
Additions	-	-	119,837	-	-	5,863	56,479	182,179
Disposals	-	-	-	(1,077)	-	(3,409)	-	(4,486)
Reclassify	-	-	(282)	-	-	-	(6,028)	(6,310)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	-	-	72	-	-	72
Balance at December 31,2024	$ 205,627	$ 96,469	$ 225,278	$ 6,315	$ 67,682	$ 48,995	$ 335,421	$ 985,787
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance at January 1,2024	$ -	$ 52,756	$ 63,747	$ 5,095	$ 63,300	$ 33,753	$ -	$ 218,651
Depreciation	-	1,993	19,474	440	1,140	6,310	-	29,357
Disposals	-	-	-	(1,077)	-	(3,409)	-	(4,486)
Reclassify	-	-	(124)	-	-	-	-	(124)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
Balance at December 31,2024	$ -	$ 54,749	$ 83,097	$ 4,458	$ 64,445	$ 36,654	$ -	$ 243,403
Carrying amount at December 31,2024	$ 205,627	$ 41,720	$ 142,181	$ 1,857	$ 3,237	$ 12,341	$ 335,421	$ 742,384

2023

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Leasehold improvements	Other Equipment	Construction in Progress and Equipment to be Inspected	Total
Cost								
Balance at January 1,2023	$ 205,627	$ 96,469	$ 99,721	$ 6,619	$ 63,113	$ 43,360	$ 5,031	$ 519,940
Additions	-	-	9,974	1,511	4,652	10,145	279,808	306,090
Disposals	-	-	(3,972)	(738)	-	(6,963)	-	(11,673)
Reclassify to investment property	-	-	-	-	-	-	131	131
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	-	-	(155)	(1)	-	(156)
Balance at December 31,2023	$ 205,627	$ 96,469	$ 105,723	$ 7,392	$ 67,610	$ 46,541	$ 284,970	$ 814,332
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance at January 1,2023	$ -	$ 50,680	$ 58,693	$ 5,436	$ 59,933	$ 34,648	$ -	$ 209,390
Depreciation	-	2,076	8,345	397	3,374	6,066	-	20,258
Disposals	-	-	(3,291)	(738)	-	(6,960)	-	(10,989)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	-	-	(7)	(1)	-	(8)
Balance at December 31,2023	$ -	$ 52,756	$ 63,747	$ 5,095	$ 63,300	$ 33,753	$ -	$ 218,651
Carrying amount at December 31,2023	$ 205,627	$ 43,713	$ 41,976	$ 2,297	$ 4,310	$ 12,788	$ 284,970	$ 595,681

(II) Useful life

The following items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the following useful lives:

Buildings	
Main building	35-55 years
Renovation	10 years
Machinery and equipment	3-10 years
Transportation equipment	5-10 years
Leasehold improvements	4-10 years
Other equipment	3-10 years

16. Lease agreement

(I) Right-of-use assets

	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Right-of-use assets		
Land	$ 21,955	$ 3,383
Buildings	43,973	65,052
Machinery	491	572
Transportation equipment	11,769	16,531
	$ 78,188	$ 85,538

	2024	2023
Additions to right-of-use assets	$ 39,489	$ 28,833
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Land	$ 7,775	$ 6,766
Buildings	21,279	21,448
Machinery	282	428
Transportation equipment	10,137	9,146
	$ 39,473	$ 37,788

Except for the additions and depreciation charge above, there was no significant sub-lease and impairment of the Company and Subsidiaries' right-of-use assets in 2024 and 2023.

(II) Lease liabilities

	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Current	$ 38,544	$ 34,050
Non-current	$ 39,091	$ 50,932

The annual discount rate (%) of lease liabilities was as follows:

	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Land	1.88	0.56
Buildings	0.56-1.71	0.56-1.71
Machinery	1.78	0.57
Transportation equipment	0.74-1.90	0.56-1.68

(III) Important lease activities and clauses

The Company leased factories, land, and offices for operations from non-related parties Pwu Diing Enterprise Co., Ltd., You Cheng Enterprise Co., Ltd., Port of Taichung, and Jye Chi Corporation, and the parent company CSC with a lease period of 3-10 years. Subsidiaries CEVC and Xiamen Mao Yu Import and Export Trading Ltd. leased offices for operations from non-related parties in Vietnam and China Xiamen for 5 years.

(IV) Other lease information

	2024	2023
Expenses relating to short-term leases and low-value asset leases	$ 11,969	$ 11,918
Expenses relating to variable leases payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	$ 1,820	$ 2,321
Total cash outflow for leases	$ 54,240	$ 53,783

For buildings and transportation equipments which qualify as short-term leases and as low-value asset leases, the Company and Subsidiaries have elected to apply the recognition exemption and thus did not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

For the agreement of the Company to lease its own investment properties, please refer to Note 17.

17. Investment propertieies

	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Land	$ 323,521	$ 323,521

The fair value of investment property on December 31, 2024 was NT$361,000 thousand. The fair value has not been evaluated by an independent evaluator, but was measured by the company's management with reference to market evidence of similar real estate transaction prices using level 3 input values.

Future minimum leases for operating leases had been fully charged.

The investment property is ownd by the Company.

For the leased transactions to related parties, please refer to Note 31.

18. Borrowings

	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Unsecured loans	$ 50,000	$ 100,000
Interest rate (%)	2.03	1.66

19. Accounts payable

The Company and Subsidiaries' accounts payable (including related parties) are all incurred due to business operations, and the Company and Subsidiaries do not provide collateral to creditors for accounts payable (including related parties).

The Company and Subsidiaries established a financial risk management policy to ensure all payables are repaid within the credit period agreed to in advance, hence interest does not need to be added.

Accounts payable include construction retainage in construction contracts. Interest is not accrued on construction retainage, and is paid after the retention period of the construction contract ends. The retention period is the normal business cycle of the Company and Subsidiaries, and usually exceeds 1 year.

20. Other liabilities

	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Current		
Other payables		
Salaries and bonus	$ 521,077	$ 515,319
Business tax payable	31,888	-
Compensation of employees and remuneration of directors	24,139	28,331
Equipment operation and maintenance expenses (Note 14)	13,363	12,787
Others	64,154	47,631
	$ 654,621	$ 604,068
Other current liabilities		
Temporary receipts	$ 80,300	$ 44,246
Collections for third parties	25,147	29,282
Refund liabilities	29,905	14,952
Others	2,916	4,860
	$ 138,268	$ 93,340

21. Provision

	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Current		
Onerous contracts	$ 12,621	$ 8,862

	Onerous contracts	Decommissioning and maintenance reserve	Total
Balance at January 1,2024	$ 8,862	$ -	$ 8,862
Recognized	7,659	-	7,659
Paid	(3,904)	-	(3,904)

	Onerous contracts	Decommissioning and maintenance reserve	Total
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	4	-	4
Balance at December 31,2024	$ 12,621	$ -	$ 12,621
Balance at January 1,2023	$ 18,503	$ 58,523	$ 77,026
Recognized (Reversal)	8,505	(3,413)	5,092
Paid	(18,137)	(8,086)	(26,223)
Reclassify	-	(47,024)	(47,024)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(9)	-	(9)
Balance at December 31,2023	$ 8,862	$ -	$ 8,862

22. Post-employment benefit

(I) Defined contribution plan

The Company adopted a pension plan under the Labor Pension Act (the LPA), which is a state-managed defined contribution plan. Based on the LPA, the Company makes monthly contributions to employees' individual pension accounts at 6% of monthly salaries and wages. Furthermore, overseas subsidiaries make pension contributions according to local laws and regulations, which are classified as a defined contribution plan.

(II) Defined benefit plan

The Company adopted the defined benefit plan under the Labor Standards Law, under which pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the six months before retirement. The Company makes contributions, equal to a certain percentage of total monthly salaries, to a pension fund, which is deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the name of and administered by

the pension fund monitoring committee. Before the end of each year, the Company assesses the balance in the pension fund. If the amount of the balance in the pension fund is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Company is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The pension fund is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor (the Bureau); the Company has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

The amount of defined benefit plans included in the consolidated balance sheet is as follows:

	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$ 657,209	$ 626,653
Fair value of plan assets	(532,972)	(474,885)
Net defined benefit liabilities	$ 124,237	$ 151,768

Movements of net defined benefit liabilities were as follows:

	Present value of defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liabilities
Balance at January 1,2024	$ 626,653	$ (474,885)	$ 151,768
Service cost			
Current service cost	9,480	-	9,480
Interest expense (income)	7,758	(6,001)	1,757
Recognized in profit or loss	17,238	(6,001)	11,237
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(41,783)	(41,783)
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	12,883	-	12,883

	Present value of defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liabilities
Actuarial loss - experience adjustments	18,395	-	18,395
Recognized in other comprehensive income	31,278	(41,783)	(10,505)
Benefits paid	(17,960)	8,689	(9,271)
Contributions from the employer	-	(18,992)	(18,992)
Balance at December 31,2024	$ 657,209	$ (532,972)	$ 124,237
Balance at January 1,2023	$ 605,305	$ (449,665)	$ 155,640
Service cost			
Current service cost	9,420	-	9,420
Interest expense (income)	9,080	(6,919)	2,161
Recognized in profit or loss	18,500	(6,919)	11,581
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(2,596)	(2,596)
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	13,958	-	13,958
Actuarial loss - experience adjustments	745	-	745
Recognized in other comprehensive income	14,703	(2,596)	12,107
Benefits paid	(11,855)	7,436	(4,419)
Contributions from the employer	-	(23,141)	(23,141)
Balance at December 31,2023	$ 626,653	$ (474,885)	$ 151,768

Summary of defined benefit plans recognized in profit or loss by function:

	2024	2023
Summary by function		
Operating costs	$ 9,403	$ 9,407
Selling expenses	370	336
Administrative expenses	1,429	1,778
R&D expenses	35	60
	$ 11,237	$ 11,581

Through the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Law, the Company is exposed to the following risks:

1. Investment risks

The Bureau of Labor Funds (BLF), Ministry of Labor (MOL) invests the labor pension fund in domestic (overseas) equity securities, bonds, and bank deposits at its own discretion and through mandated investments. However, the distributable amount of assets may not be lower than gains calculated using the interest rate for 2-year time deposits at local banks.

2. Interest rate risk

A decrease in government bond interest rate will cause the present value of defined benefit liabilities to increase. However, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.

3. Salary risk

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

The actuarial valuations of the present value of the defined benefit obligations were carried out by qualified actuaries. The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Discount rate (%)	1.500	1.250
Estimated salary growth rate (%)	4.000	3.500
Mortality rate	Sixth Taiwan Standard Ordinary Experience Mortality Table	Sixth Taiwan Standard Ordinary Experience Mortality Table
Employee turnover rate (%)	0-4.0	0-4.0
Disability rate	10% of mortality rate	10% of mortality rate

If a reasonable change to a significant actuarial assumption occurs while all other assumptions remain the same, the amount of increase (decrease) in the present value of defined benefit liabilities is as follows:

	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Discount rate		
0.25% increase	$ (13,796)	$ (13,958)
0.25% decrease	$ 14,231	$ 14,418
Expected rate of salary increase		
0.25% increase	$ 13,685	$ 13,891
0.25% decrease	$ (13,341)	$ (13,521)

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
The expected contributions to the plan for the next year	$ 10,000	$ 18,842
The average duration of the defined benefit obligation	8.3 years	8.8 years

23. Asset and liability maturity analysis

Assets and liabilities of the Company and Subsidiaries related to environmental protection projects are divided into current and noncurrent based on business cycle. Accounts are listed by amount expected to be collected or paid within 1 year or longer than 1 year after the balance sheet date:

December 31,2024	Within 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Assets			
Contract assets-current	$ 1,106,484	$ 156,494	$ 1,262,978
Accounts receivable (including related parties)	791,928	-	791,928
Restricted bank deposits - recognized in other financial assets	4,428	350	4,778
Refundable deposits - recognized in other current assets	6,913	160	7,073
	$ 1,909,753	$ 157,004	$ 2,066,757
Liabilities			
Contract liabilities - current	$ 1,133,197	$ -	$ 1,133,197
Accounts payable (including related parties)	898,963	128,415	1,027,378
Provisions - current	4,085	8,536	12,621
Refund liabilities-current - recognized in other current liabilities	12,226	17,679	29,905
	$ 2,048,471	$ 154,630	$ 2,203,101

December 31,2023	Within 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Assets			
Contract assets-current	$ 1,250,470	$ 24,413	$ 1,274,883

December 31,2023	Within 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Accounts receivable (including related parties)	645,092	-	645,092
Restricted bank deposits - recognized in other financial assets	4,358	350	4,708
Refundable deposits - recognized in other current assets	19,824	-	19,824
	$ 1,919,744	$ 24,763	$ 1,944,507
Liabilities			
Contract liabilities - current	$ 1,055,878	$ -	$ 1,055,878
Accounts payable (including related parties)	817,499	54,462	871,961
Provisions - current	2,367	6,495	8,862
Refund liabilities-current - recognized in other current liabilities	8,385	6,567	14,952
	$ 1,884,129	$ 67,524	$ 1,951,653

24. Equity

(I) Capital – common stock

	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Number of shares authorized (in thousands)	220,000	220,000
Authorized capital	$ 2,200,000	$ 2,200,000
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	123,743	123,743
Issued capital	$ 1,237,426	$ 1,237,426

The Company's common shares have a face value of NT$10. Each share is entitled to one voting right and the right to receive dividends.

(II) Capital surplus

	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
May be used to offset deficit, distribute cash or transfer to share capital (see Note below)		
Additional paid-in capital	$ 628,364	$ 628,364
May be used to offset deficit only		
Gains on the disposal of fixed assets	10	10
Adjustment from changes in equity of associate for using equity method	281	255
	291	265
	$ 628,655	$ 628,629

Note: The capital surplus could be used to offset a deficit and distribute as cash dividends or transfer to capital when the Company has no deficit (limited to a certain percentage of the Company's paid-in capital).

(III) Retained earnings and dividend policy

Pursuant to the Articles of Incorporation, if there is a profit after year-end closing, after compensating for losses of previous years, it shall be distributed in the following order:

1. Appropriate 10% as the legal reserve, until the aggregate amount has reached the Company's paid-in capital.
2. Set aside or reverse a special reserve depending on operating needs and regulatory requirements.
3. Where there are still distributable earnings, the board of directors shall then submit an earnings distribution proposal to the shareholders' meeting for approval.

The Company is in a high-tech engineering market with stable growth and also develops diverse strategies at the same time. The Company also expands the business operating foundation in the development of investment plans, including environmental protection and energy etc. During the formulation of the proposal for distribution of earnings by the board of directors, it is necessary to consider the stability of dividends. Except when there is need for capital, the earnings distributed each year shall account for more than 50 percent of the distributable earnings, and where the shareholders' cash dividend shall not be less than 10 percent of the shareholders' dividend.

The legal reserve may be used to offset losses. When the Company does not have any losses, the amount of legal reserve that surpasses 25% of paid-up capital may be capitalized and may also be distributed to shareholders in cash.

The Company passed the 2023 and 2022 earnings distribution in the annual general meeting in June 2024 and 2023, respectively:

	Appropriation of Earnings		Dividend Per Share (NT$)	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Legal reserve	$ 55,102	$ 54,583		
Recognized (Reversal) special reserve	29,604	(56,639)		
Cash dividends	408,350	371,228	$ 3.3	$ 3.0

The Company passed the 2024 earnings distribution in the Board meeting in February 2025:

	Appropriation of Earnings	Dividend Per Share (NT$)
Legal reserve	$ 53,569	
Special reserve	46,000	

	Appropriation of Earnings	Dividend Per Share (NT$)
Cash dividends	371,228	$ 3.3

The appropriations of earnings for 2024 are subject to the resolution of the shareholder's meeting to be held in June 2025.

(IV) Other equity items

1. Exchange differences on translating foreign operations

	2024	2023
Balance, beginning of the year	$ (76,274)	$ (54,745)
Recognized during the year		
Exchange differences arising from translating foreign operations	20,747	(29,340)
Share from associates accounted for using the equity method	369	1,943
Income tax relating to exchange differences arising on translating the net assets of foreign operations	(4,149)	5,868
	16,967	(21,529)
Balance, end of the year	$ (59,307)	$ (76,274)

2. Unrealized gains and losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	2024	2023
Balance, beginning of the year	$ 48,867	$ 38,087
Recognized during the year		
Unrealized gains and losses - equity instruments	(64,833)	24,192
Share from associates accounted for using the equity method	(6,636)	(3,154)
Income tax effect	22,246	(4,439)

	2024	2023
	(49,223)	16,599
Cumulative unrealized gains and losses of equity instruments transferred to retained earnings due to disposal	(23,714)	(5,819)
Balance, end of the year	$ (24,070)	$ 48,867

3. Gains and losses on hedging instrument

	2024	2023
Balance, beginning of the year	$ (2,197)	$ 16,994
Recognized during the year		
Profit or loss from changes in fair value of hedging tools – Exchange rate risk	(535)	2,438
Share from associates accounted for using the equity method	(336)	321
Income tax effect	108	(488)
Reclassification adjustment		
Profit or loss from changes in fair value of hedging tools – Exchange rate risk	13,416	(26,828)
Income tax effect	(2,683)	5,366
	9,970	(19,191)
Balance, end of the year	$ 7,773	$ (2,197)

25. Revenues

The Company and Subsidiaries' operating revenues on the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income are all from contracts with customers, and have been divided according to economic factors.

(I) Contract balance

	December 31,2024	December 31,2023	December 31,2022
Notes and accounts receivable (including related parties)	$ 791,928	$ 645,092	$ 904,307
Contract assets-current			
Construction contracts	$ 1,262,978	$ 1,274,883	$ 490,593
Contract liabilities - current and noncurrent			
Construction contracts	$ 1,133,197	$ 1,055,878	$ 1,613,642
Technical service revenue	60,818	59,179	-
Sales contracts	507	-	-
	$ 1,194,522	$ 1,115,057	$ 1,613,642

The changes in the balance of contract assets and contract liabilities resulted primarily from the difference in timing between the satisfaction of performance obligations and customer payment.

Revenue recognized in the current reporting period from the contract liabilities at the beginning of the year and from the performance obligations satisfied in the previous periods was summarized as follows:

	2024	2023
From the contract liabilities at the beginning of the year		
Construction contracts	$ 858,632	$ 1,288,098
Sale contracts	20,144	-
	$ 878,776	$ 1,288,098

(II) Partially completed contracts

As of December 31 ,2024 and 2023, the transaction price allocated to the performance obligations that were not fully satisfied amounted to NT$12,173,865 thousand and NT$14,966,882 thousand, respectively. The Company and Subsidiaries will recognize revenue as the construction is being completed and expected timing for recognition of revenue is on

various dates through June 2027.

26. Profit before income tax

Profit before income tax includes the following items:

(I) Interest income

	2024	2023
Demand deposits	$ 67,391	$ 84,490
Others	8,829	6,775
	$ 76,220	$ 91,265

(II) Other income

	2024	2023
Dividend income	$ 17,957	$ 1,125
Rental income	11,664	11,664
Others	910	2,751
	$ 30,531	$ 15,540

(III) Other profits and losses

	2024	2023
Gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	$ (19,656)	$ (12,099)
Net foreign exchange gain	2,098	509
Others	(349)	(1,102)
	$ (17,907)	$ (12,692)

The net foreign exchange gains or losses above includes:

	2024	2023
Foreign exchange gain	$ 2,580	$ 1,737
Foreign exchange loss	(482)	(1,228)
Net exchange gain	$ 2,098	$ 509

(IV) Financial costs

	2024	2023
Interest of lease liabilities	$ 1,242	$ 1,193
Others	1,014	161
	$ 2,256	$ 1,354

(V) Depreciation and amortization

	2024	2023
Property, plant and equipment	$ 29,357	$ 20,258
Right-of-use assets	39,473	37,788
Intangible assets	9,763	6,905
	$ 78,593	$ 64,951
An analysis of depreciation by function		
Operating costs	$ 37,671	$ 25,373
Operating expenses	31,159	32,673
	$ 68,830	$ 58,046
An analysis of amortization by function		
Operating expenses	$ 9,763	$ 6,905

(VI) Employee benefit expenses

	2024	2023
Short-term employee benefits		
Salaries	$ 1,473,389	$ 1,425,923
Labor and health insurance	116,332	109,871
Others	32,901	30,706
	1,622,622	1,566,500
Post-employment benefits (Note 22)		
Defined contribution plans	49,457	46,167
Defined benefit plans	11,237	11,581
Termination benefits	38	-
	60,732	57,748

	2024	2023
Employee benefit expenses	$ 1,683,354	$ 1,624,248
An analysis of employee benefits by function		
Operating costs	$ 1,299,074	$ 1,257,058
Operating expenses	384,280	367,190
	$ 1,683,354	$ 1,624,248

(VII) Compensation of employees and remuneration of directors

According to the Articles of Incorporation, the article stipulate the Company distributed compensation of employees and remuneration of directors at the rates no less than 0.1% and no higher than 1%, respectively, of pre-tax profit prior to deducting compensation of employees and remuneration of directors. The Board of Directors adopted the following resolutions in February 2025 and 2024 on compensation of employees and remuneration of directors in 2024 and 2023 (all distributed in cash):

	2024	2023
Compensation of employees	$ 20,116	$ 23,609
Remuneration of directors	4,023	4,722

If there is any change in the amounts after the annual consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue, the difference is record as a change in accounting estimate in the next following year.

The appropriations for compensation of employees and remuneration of directors for 2023 and 2022 which had been approved by the board of directors' meeting in February 2024 and 2023, respectively, were as follows:

	2023	2021
Compensation of employees	$ 23,609	$ 26,129
Remuneration of directors	4,722	5,226

The amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statement for 2023 and 2022 are the same as which approved in the board of directors' meeting.

Information on the compensation of employees and remuneration of directors resolved by the board of directors is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

27. Income tax

(I) Income tax recognized in profit or loss

The major components of income tax were as follows:

	2024	2023
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	$ 112,697	$ 112,871
In respect of prior years	(13)	354
	112,684	113,225
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	10,689	9,790
In respect of prior years	-	5,953
	10,689	15,743
	$ 123,373	$ 128,968

The reconciliation of accounting profit and income tax expense was as follows:

	2024	2023
Profit before income tax	$ 625,266	$ 685,860

	2024	2023
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	$ 124,207	$ 137,121
Tax-exempt income	(821)	(14,460)
In respect of prior years	(13)	6,307
	$ 123,373	$ 128,968

(II) Income tax expenses recognized in equity

	2024	2023
Current tax		
Disposal of investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ 2,056	$ -

(III) Income tax gains (expenses) recognized in other comprehensive income

	2024	2023
Deferred tax		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	$ (2,101)	$ 2,422
Investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	22,246	(4,439)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(4,149)	5,868
Profit or loss from hedging instruments	(2,575)	4,878
	$ 13,421	$ 8,729

(III) Current income tax assets and liabilities

	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Current income tax assets		
Tax refunds receivable	$ 917	$ 756
Current income tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	$ 75,933	$ 85,626

(IV) Deferred income tax assets and liabilities

Movements of deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

2024

	Balance, Beginning of Year	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	Balance, End of Year
Deferred tax assets					
Temporary differences					
Provision	$ 9,404	$ (174)	$ -	$ -	$ 9,230
Difference between tax reporting and financial reporting - construction revenues and costs	1,708	820	-	-	2,528
Unrealized gain on the transactions with subsidiaries and associates	20,037	(697)	-	-	19,340
Currency translation difference of foreign operations	19,661	-	(4,149)	-	15,512
Others	1,255	(7)	(574)	-	674
	$ 52,065	$ (58)	$ (4,723)	$ -	$ 47,284
Deferred tax liabilities					
Temporary differences					
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ 22,246	$ -	$ (22,246)	$ -	$ -
Foreign investment gain	43,360	7,151	-	-	50,511
Defined benefit pension plan	1,608	3,406	2,101	-	7,115
Others	-	74	2,001	-	2,075
	$ 67,214	$ 10,631	$ (18,144)	$ -	$ 59,701

2023

	Balance, Beginning of Year	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	Balance, End of Year
Deferred tax assets					
Temporary differences					
Provision	$ 9,553	$ (149)	$ -	$ -	$ 9,404

2023

	Balance, Beginning of Year	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	Balance, End of Year
Difference between tax reporting and financial reporting - construction revenues and costs	3,686	(1,978)	-	-	1,708
Unrealized gain on the transactions with subsidiaries and associates	20,311	(274)	-	-	20,037
Currency translation difference of foreign operations	13,793	-	5,868	-	19,661
Others	5,089	(4,419)	574	11	1,255
	$ 52,432	$ (6,820)	$ 6,442	$ 11	$ 52,065
Deferred tax liabilities					
Temporary differences					
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ 17,807	$ -	$ 4,439	$ -	$ 22,246
Foreign investment gain	37,622	5,738	-	-	43,360
Defined benefit pension plan	834	3,196	(2,422)	-	1,608
Others	4,315	(11)	(4,304)	-	-
	$ 60,578	$ 8,923	$ (2,287)	$ -	$ 67,214

Other temporary differences above are mainly temporary differences between cash flow hedges and net amount of unrealized foreign exchange gain/loss.

(V) Income tax assessment

The Company's income tax returns through 2022 have been assessed by the tax authorities.

(VI) Subsidiaries CIC and CDC were all established in Samoa and exempted from income tax according to local regulations. CEVC, China Ecotek India Private Limited, and Xiamen Ecotek PRC Co., Ltd. were

established in Vietnam, India, and China Xiamen and pay taxes according to local regulations.

28. Earnings per share

The earnings and weighted average number of shares outstanding used to computation of earnings per share were as follows:

Net profit for the year

	2024	2023
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Corporation	$ 501,893	$ 556,892

Number of shares (in thousand shares)

	2024	2023
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in computation of basic earnings per share	123,743	123,743
Effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares-Compensation of employees	390	497
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in computation of diluted earnings per share	124,133	124,240

The Company may settle the compensation of employees in cash or shares; therefore, the Company assumes that the entire amount of the compensation will be settled in shares, and the resulting potential shares are included in the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the computation of diluted earnings per share, as the effect is dilutive. Such dilutive effect of the potential shares is included in the computation of diluted earnings per share until the number of shares to be distributed to employees is resolved in the following year.

29. Capital risk management

The Company and Subsidiaries engage in capital management to ensure that it can maximize return for shareholders by optimizing the balance of liabilities and equity, under the premise that it is able to continue as a going concern.

The Company and Subsidiaries' capital structure consists of net liabilities (i.e., loans less cash and cash equivalents) and equity (i.e., share capital, capital surplus, retained earnings, and other equity interests), and is not required to comply with external regulations on capital.

30. Financial instruments

(I) Information on fair value

1. Information on fair value –Fair value of financial instruments that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis

December 31,2024				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Emerging market shares in Taiwan	$ -	$ -	$ 48,193	$ 48,193
Unlisted shares in Taiwan	-	-	25,823	25,823
	$ -	$ -	$ 74,016	$ 74,016
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Listed shares	$ 22,597	$ -	$ -	$ 22,597

December 31,2023

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Emerging market shares in Taiwan	$ -	$ -	$ 85,081	$ 85,081
Unlisted shares in Taiwan	-	-	31,880	31,880
	$ -	$ -	$ 116,961	$ 116,961
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Listed shares	$ 31,050	$ -	$ -	$ 31,050
Foreign unlisted shares	-	-	124,976	124,976
	$ 31,050	$ -	$ 124,976	$ 156,026

There was no transfer of level 1 and level 2 fair value measurements in 2024 and 2023.

2. Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements of financial assets

2024

Financial Asset	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
Balance, beginning of the year	$ 116,961	$ 124,976	$ 241,937
Additions	12,046	-	12,046
Disposals	(28,753)	-	(28,753)
Capital reduction	-	(70,652)	(70,652)
Recognized in profit or loss	(26,238)	-	(26,238)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	-	(54,324)	(54,324)
Balance, end of the year	$ 74,016	$ -	$ 74,016
Unrealized gains and losses for the year	$ (44,171)		$ (44,171)

2023

Financial Asset	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
Balance, beginning of the year	$ 126,518	$ 102,782	$ 229,300
Additions	14,811	-	14,811
Disposals	(12,269)	-	(12,269)
Recognized in profit or loss	(12,099)	-	(12,099)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	-	22,194	22,194
Balance, end of the year	$ 116,961	$ 124,976	$ 241,937
Unrealized gains and losses for the year	$ (20,619)		$ (20,619)

3. Valuation techniques and inputs applied for the purpose of measuring level 3 fair value measurement

(1) The fair value of emerging stock is estimated based on its closing price and taking into consideration its liquidity.

(2) The fair value of domestic unlisted stock is estimated based on the most recent net value of the investee or transaction price. The fair value of foreign unlisted stocks is estimated using the market approach.

(II) Financial instruments by category

Financial Asset	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	$ 74,016	$ 116,961
Financial assets for hedging	431,145	929,260
Financial assets at amortized cost (Note 1)	2,949,027	2,042,115
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	22,597	156,026

	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost (Note 2)	1,761,904	1,590,981

Note 1: The balance includes cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable (including related parties), other receivables, other financial assets, refundable deposits (the current portion is listed in other current assets), and other financial assets at amortized cost.

Note 2: The balance includes short-term borrowings, accounts payable (including related parties), other payables, and guarantee deposits received (the current portion is listed under other current liabilities), and other financial liabilities at amortized cost.

(III) The purpose and policy of financial risk management

The Company and Subsidiaries' main financial instruments include financial assets for hedging, accounts receivable, equity investments, other financial assets, short-term borrowings, accounts payable, and lease liabilities. The financial management department provides services to sales units, coordinates operations in domestic and foreign financial markets, and analyzes exposure based on the level and extent of risks, in order to supervise and manage financial risks related to the Company and Subsidiaries' operations. Such risks include market risks (including exchange rate risk and interest rate risk), credit risk, and liquidity risk.

The significant financial activities of the Company and Subsidiaries are reviewed by the Board of Directors according to regulations and the

internal control system. Internal auditors continue to review policy compliance and exposure. The Company and Subsidiaries have not used financial instruments (including derivative financial instruments) for speculative trading.

1. Market Risk

(1) Foreign exchange risk

The Company and Subsidiaries purchase and sells goods denominated in foreign currencies, and is thus exposed to the risk of exchange rate fluctuations. The Company and Subsidiaries manage exposure to foreign exchange risk using foreign currency deposits and firm commitment opposite to exchange rate fluctuations within the scope permitted by policy.

Please see Note 34 for the carrying amount of the Company and Subsidiaries' major monetary assets not denominated in the functional currency on the balance sheet date (including monetary items not denominated in the functional currency on the consolidated financial statements).

The table below shows the Company and Subsidiaries' sensitivity analysis when the functional currency appreciates/depreciates 1% against USD and CNY. A positive number is the amount that pre-tax profit or equity will increase when the functional currency depreciates 1% against foreign currencies. Pre-tax profit or equity will decrease the same amount when the functional currency appreciates 1% against USD and CNY.

	USD Impact		CNY Impact	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Profit before income tax	$ 180	$ 193	$ 17	$ (227)
Equity	644	3,497	3,193	6,241

(2) Interest rate risk

The book value of the Company and Subsidiaries' financial assets and liabilities that are exposed to interest rate risk on the balance sheet date is as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial liabilities	$ 127,635	$ 184,982
Cash flow interest rate risk		
Financial assets	268,896	268,589

The Company and Subsidiaries' are exposed to interest rate risk due to financial assets with floating interest rates. The method for analyzing floating interest rate assets assumes that the amount of assets outstanding on the balance sheet date were outstanding throughout the year.

If interest rates had been 1% higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company and Subsidiaries' pre-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 would have been lower/higher by NT$2,689 thousand and NT$2,686 thousand, respectively, and is mainly due to the Company and Subsidiaries' floating interest rate bank deposits.

2. Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Company and Subsidiaries arising from default by counterparties. As of the balance sheet date, the Company and Subsidiaries' greatest credit risk exposure to financial losses caused by transaction counterparties failing to fulfill their obligations is in the book value of financial assets recognized on the consolidated balance sheet.

Among the balance of the Company and Subsidiaries' accounts receivable, customers that account for over 10% of total accounts receivable are as follows:

	December 31,2024	December 31,2023
Dragon Steel	$ 292,455	$ 176,000
Parent Company	239,504	229,314
CSCSOLAR	51,975	152,318
	$ 583,934	$ 557,632

3. Liquidity risk

The Company and Subsidiaries manage and maintain a sufficient position of cash and cash equivalents or financial products that can easily be liquidated, and maintain a suitable credit limit through loan agreements with financial institutions to meet the needs of operations.

The table below provides the maturity analysis of remaining non-derivative financial liabilities for the repayment period agreed to by the Company and Subsidiaries. It is prepared based on the non-discounted cash flow (including principal and interest)

of financial liabilities up to the earliest date that the liabilities may need to be repaid by the Company and Subsidiaries.

	Within 1 year	Over 1 Year	Total
December 31,2024			
Short-term borrowings	$ 50,017	$ -	$ 50,017
Accounts payable (including related parties)	898,963	128,415	1,027,378
Other payables	654,621	-	654,621
Lease liabilities	39,439	39,728	79,167
Refund liabilities	12,226	17,679	29,905
	$ 1,655,266	$ 185,822	$ 1,841,088
December 31,2023			
Short-term borrowings	$ 100,264	$ -	$ 100,264
Accounts payable (including related parties)	817,499	54,462	871,961
Other payables	604,068	-	604,068
Lease liabilities	34,955	51,991	86,946
Refund liabilities	8,385	6,567	14,952
	$ 1,565,171	$ 113,020	$ 1,678,191

4. Cash flow hedging

December 31,2024

						Carry amount	
Hedging instruments	Currency	Contract amount	Maturity	Forward price	Line items on the balance sheets	Asset	Liability
Cash flow hedging							
Hedging deposits	JPY	$ 225,981	NA	NA	Financial assets for hedging	$ 47,433	$ -
	USD	1,964	NA	NA	Financial assets for hedging	64,405	-
	CNY	71,306	NA	NA	Financial assets for hedging	319,307	-
						$ 431,145	$ -

December 31,2024

		Balance in other equity	
Hedged Items	Change in fair value of hedged items used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness	Continuing hedges	Discontinuing hedges
Cash flow hedging			
Forecast purchases and construction contracts	$ (12,881)	$ 10,010	$ -

2024

Effect on Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Hedging Gains (Losses) Recognized in OCI	Amount of Hedge Ineffectiveness Recognized in P/L	Line Item in Which Hedge Ineffectiveness is Included	Amount Reclassified to P/L and the Adjusted Line Item: Due to Hedged Item Affecting P/L	Amount Reclassified to P/L and the Adjusted Line Item: Due to Hedged Future Cash Flows No Longer Expected to Occur
Cash flow hedging					
Hedging deposits	$ 10,306	$ -	-	$ -	$ -

December 31,2023

Hedging instruments	Currency	Contract amount	Maturity	Forward price	Line items on the balance sheets	Carry amount: Asset	Carry amount: Liability
Cash flow hedging							
Hedging deposits	JPY	$ 280,050	NA	NA	Financial assets for hedging	$ 60,827	$ -
	USD	7,320	NA	NA	Financial assets for hedging	224,754	-
	EUR	577	NA	NA	Financial assets for hedging	19,605	-
	CNY	144,228	NA	NA	Financial assets for hedging	624,074	-
						$ 929,260	$ -

December 31,2023

Hedged Items	Change in fair value of hedged items used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness	Balance in other equity: Continuing hedges	Balance in other equity: Discontinuing hedges
Cash flow hedging			
Forecast purchases and construction contracts	$ 24,390	$ (2,872)	$ -

2023

Effect on Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Hedging Gains (Losses) Recognized in OCI	Amount of Hedge Ineffectiveness Recognized in P/L	Line Item in Which Hedge Ineffectiveness is Included	Amount Reclassified to P/L and the Adjusted Line Item: Due to Hedged Item Affecting P/L	Amount Reclassified to P/L and the Adjusted Line Item: Due to Hedged Future Cash Flows No Longer Expected to Occur
Cash flow hedging					
Hedging deposits	$ (19,512)	$ -	-	$ -	$ -

31. Related Party Transactions

(I) Name and relationship of related parties

Name of related party	Relationship with the Company and Subsidiaries
China Steel Corporation	Parent company
Dragon Steel Corporation (Dragon Steel)	Fellow subsidiary
China Steel Machinery Corporation	Fellow subsidiary
United Steel Engineering & Construction Corporation	Fellow subsidiary
CSC Solar Corporation (CSCSOLAR)	Fellow subsidiary
Chung Hung Steel Corporation	Fellow subsidiary
C.S. Aluminum Corporation	Fellow subsidiary
Steel Castle Technology Corporation	Fellow subsidiary
China Steel Chemical Corporation	Fellow subsidiary
Infochamp Systems Corporation	Fellow subsidiary
China Steel Security Corporation	Fellow subsidiary
CHC Resources Corporation	Fellow subsidiary
China Steel Management Consulting Corporation	Fellow subsidiary
China Steel and Nippon Steel Vietnam Joint Stock Company (CSVC)	Fellow subsidiary
Union Steel Development Corporation	Fellow subsidiary
Mentor Consulting Corporation	Fellow subsidiary
Sing Da Marine Structure Corporation	Fellow subsidiary
Betacera Inc.	Fellow subsidiary
China Steel Global Trading Corporation	Fellow subsidiary
CSGT Metals Vietnam Joint Stock Company	Fellow subsidiary
China Steel Structure Co., Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary
China Steel Express Corporation	Fellow subsidiary
HIMAG Magnetic Corporation	Fellow subsidiary
Taiwan Intelligent Transportation Co., Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary
China Prosperity Development Corporation	Fellow subsidiary
China Prosperity Construction Corporation	Fellow subsidiary

Name of related party	Relationship with the Company and Subsidiaries
Honley Auto. Parts Co., Ltd.	Associate
Eminent III Venture Capital Corporation	Associate
Formosa Ha Tinh Steel Corporation	Other related parties
Hua Eng Wire and Cable Co., Ltd.	Director of the Company

(II) Business transaction

	2024	2023
Operating revenue		
Parent company	$ 6,514,364	$ 6,084,192
Fellow subsidiary		
Dragon Steel	2,142,145	1,321,037
Others	471,690	582,867
Associate	421	220
Other related parties	6,666	8,673
Director of the Company	15	-
	$ 9,135,301	$ 7,996,989
Purchase of goods and outsourcing fees		
Parent company	$ 1,011	$ 4,090
Fellow subsidiary	162,510	79,008
Director of the Company	7,174	8,345
	$ 170,695	$ 91,443

The Company and Subsidiaries' operating revenues is mainly from construction revenues from the companies above, and the total contract price is negotiated based on the scale or nature of each project. The collection period is approximately 2-3 months after the invoice is issued. The Company and Subsidiaries contracts with related parties is different from contracts with non-related parties, so there are no similar transactions for comparison.

Purchase of goods and outsourcing fees are negotiated based on the model or nature of the project, and payment is made within 1-2 months. The Company and Subsidiaries' transactions with related parties is different from non-related parties, so there are no similar transactions for comparison.

The balance of contract assets, contract liabilities, and accounts payable/receivable to/from related parties on the balance sheet date is as follows:

Account Items	Related Parties Types	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Accounts receivable - related parties	Parent company	$ 239,504	$ 229,314
	Fellow subsidiary		
	Dragon Steel	292,455	176,000
	CSCSOLAR	51,975	152,318
	Others	13,806	32,739
	Associate	40	100
		$ 597,780	$ 590,471
Accounts payable - related parties	Parent company	$ 46	$ 17
	Fellow subsidiary	12,807	12,634
	Director of the Company	5,047	2,767
		$ 17,900	$ 15,418

The outstanding accounts payable to related parties were unsecured and will be settled in cash. Accounts receivable from related parties were also unsecured and no imparirment loss was recognized as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

(III) Other transactions

1. Construction contracts

The balance of construction contracts not yet performed in operating revenues is listed below:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Parent company	$ 7,637,927	$ 11,068,023
Fellow subsidiary		
Dragon Steel	3,570,187	2,030,735
Others	190,417	379,745
Other related parties	10,038	16,273
	$ 11,408,569	$ 13,494,776

Accumulated balance of construction progress of construction contracts is listed below:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Parent company	$ 13,404,481	$ 10,365,837
Fellow subsidiary		
Dragon Steel	3,540,231	2,310,391
Others	521,596	574,564
Other related parties	2,872,646	2,847,482
	$ 20,338,954	$ 16,098,274

2. Lease agreements

Account Items	Related Parties Types	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Lease liabilities (current and noncurrent)	Parent company	$ 10,585	$ 13,849

Type of related party	2024	2023
Interest expense		
Parent company	$ 257	$ 318
Rent expenses		
Parent company	$ 2,018	$ 2,535

The Company and Subsidiaries lease offices and production equipment from the parent company with a lease period of 3-5 years. The rent is based on the rent for similar assets and is paid quarterly or semi-annually according to the lease agreement.

Lease expenses are variable lease payments and expenses for short-term leases and low value asset leases of buildings and transportation equipment that are not included in lease liabilities.

(IV) Lease arrangements

As described in Note 17, the Company leased out land, which was located in the Linyuan District, Kaohsiung City to its parent entity. Price was negotiated between both sides and collected every half year. The lease term of the contract will end in March 2025. As of December 31, 2024, the gross lease payment had been fully received. The amount of lease income recognized for 2024 and 2023 were both NT$11,664 thousand.

(V) Compensation for management

	2024	2023
Short-term employee benefits (salary, dividends, and bonuses)	$ 26,787	$ 27,026

Remuneration of directors and management was determined by the remuneration committee based on the personal performance evaluation and market trends.

32. Pledged Assets

The Company and Subsidiaries provide the following assets as guarantee for contract performance:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Time deposits (recognized in other financial assets – current)	$ 4,778	$ 4,708

33. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Contractual Commitments

In addition to those described in other notes, the Company and Subsidiaries also have the following major commitments and contingencies on December 31, 2024

(I) The Company and Subsidiaries provided approximately NT$342,659 thousand in performance bond and warranty bond through a bank for construction contracts.

(II) The Company and Subsidiaries provided approximately NT$101,551 thousand in notes as the performance bond and warranty bond for major projects.

(III) The Company and Subsidiaries' balance of issued but unutilized L/C for the purchase of construction equipment is approximately NT$24,235thousand.

(IV) Property purchase and construction contracts for NT$52,927 thousand were signed but not yet recorded.

34. Significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

The following information was aggregated by the foreign currencies other than functional currencies of the Company and Subsidiaries and the exchange rates between foreign currencies and respective functional currencies were disclosed. The significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies were as follows:

December 31,2024	Foreign Currencies (In Thousands)	Exchange rate	Carrying Amount (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)
Foreign currency assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 2,691	32.7850	$ 88,229
CNY	71,685	4.4780	321,003
EUR	41	34.1400	1,411
JPY	225,988	0.2099	47,435
Foreign currency liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	176	32.7850	5,783

December 31,2023	Foreign Currencies (In Thousands)	Exchange rate	Carrying Amount (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)
Foreign currency assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 8,125	30.7050	$ 249,492
CNY	144,912	4.3270	627,036
EUR	585	33.9800	19,878
JPY	280,054	0.2172	60,828

	Foreign Currencies (In Thousands)	Exchange rate	Carrying Amount (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)
Non-monetary items			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			
USD	4,070	30.7050	124,976
Foreign currency liabilities			
Monetary items			
CNY	5,920	4.3270	25,618
USD	178	30.7050	5,476

For 2024 and 2023, realized and unrealized net foreign exchange gains and losses were gain NT$2,098 thousand and gain NT$509 thousand, respectively. It is impractical to disclose net foreign exchange gains or losses by each significant foreign currency due to the variety of the foreign currency transaction and functional currencies of the Company and Subsidiaries.

35. Separately disclosed items

Matters required to be disclosed in 2024 are as follows:

(I) Information on major transactions and (II) investees

1. Financing provided to others: None.
2. Endorsements or guarantees provided: None.
3. Marketable securities held at the end of the year (excluding investments in subsidiaries and associate): Table1.
4. Marketable securities acquired and disposed of at costs or prices of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.

5. Acquisition of individual real estate at costs of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
6. Disposal of individual real estate at prices of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
7. Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Table 2.
8. Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Table 3.
9. Derivatives trading: None.
10. Other: The business relationship and key transactions between intra-group companies and amount: Table 4.
11. Information investees: Table 5.

(III) Information on investments in maimland China

1. Information on any investee in mainland China, showing the name, principal business activities, paid-in capital, method of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, ownership percentage, net income of investees, investment income, carrying amount of the investment at the end of the year, repatriations of investment income, and limit on the amount of investment in the mainland China area: Table 6.
2. Any of the following significant transactions with investee companies in mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third party, and their prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains or losses:

   (1) The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the year: None.

(2) The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the year: None.

(3) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses: None.

(4) The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the year and the purposes: None.

(5) The highest balance, the ending balance, the interest rate range, and total current period interest with respect to the financing of funds: None.

(6) Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the year or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receipt of services: None.

(IV) Information on major shareholders: Name of shareholder with 5% shareholding or above, number of shares held, and ratio: Table 7.

36. Segment Information

Information provided to the main decision-maker of business operations to distribute resources and assess segment performance, and focuses on each type of product or service delivered or provided. Segments required to be reported by the Company and Subsidiaries are as follows:

- China Ecotek Corporation (The Company) – Environmental protection projects.
- China Ecotek Vietnam Company Ltd. (CEVC)– Environmental protection projects.
- Other – General investments and subsidiaries that do not reach the quantified threshold required for segment reporting

(I) Department revenue and business results

The Company and Subsidiaries' revenue and business results, as well as assets and liabilities by reportable segment are analyzed below:

	The Company	CEVC	Others	Adjustment and offset	Merger
2024					
Revenue from customers other than the parent company and its subsidiaries	$ 10,714,381	$ 144,426	$ -	$ -	$ 10,858,807
Revenue from the parent company and its subsidiaries	-	746	4,509	(5,255)	-
Total revenue	$ 10,714,381	$ 145,172	$ 4,509	$ (5,255)	$ 10,858,807
Segment income (losses)	$ 485,581	$ (4,394)	$ (1,064)	$ -	$ 480,123
Interest income	27,684	41,764	6,772	-	76,220
Other income	29,976	550	5	-	30,531
Other profits and losses	(17,970)	(368)	431	-	(17,907)
Financial costs	(2,048)	(203)	(5)	-	(2,256)
Share of income(losses) of subsidiaries and associates recognized under the equity method	94,310	-	35,265	(71,020)	58,555
Pre-tax profit	617,533	37,349	41,404	(71,020)	625,266
Income tax expense	115,640	7,359	374	-	123,373
Net profit after tax	$ 501,893	$ 29,990	$ 41,030	$ (71,020)	$ 501,893
December31,2024					
Segment assets	$ 4,979,960	$ 898,594	$ 237,331	$ (5,783)	$ 6,110,102
Investments recognized under the equity method	2,123,390	-	1,069,093	(2,145,155)	1,047,328
Total assets	$ 7,103,350	$ 898,594	$ 1,306,424	$ (2,150,938)	$ 7,157,430
Segment liabilities	$ 3,360,836	$ 58,896	$ 967	$ (5,783)	$ 3,414,916

	The Company	CEVC	Others	Adjustment and offset	Merger
2023					
Revenue from customers other than the parent company and its subsidiaries	$ 9,608,841	$ 150,485	$ -	$ -	$ 9,759,326
Revenue from the parent company and its subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenue	$ 9,608,841	$ 150,485	$ -	$ -	$ 9,759,326
Segment income (losses)	$ 478,897	$ (9,356)	$ (4,585)	$ -	$ 464,956
Interest income	32,470	52,516	6,279	-	91,265
Other income	15,386	147	7	-	15,540
Other profits and losses	(12,770)	(90)	168	-	(12,692)
Financial costs	(1,113)	(234)	(7)	-	(1,354)
Share of income/losses of subsidiaries and associates recognized under the equity method	156,148	-	28,562	(56,565)	128,145
Pre-tax profit	669,018	42,983	30,424	(56,565)	685,860
Income tax expense	112,126	15,686	1,156	-	128,968

	The Company	CEVC	Others	Adjustment and offset	Merger
Net profit after tax	$ 556,892	$ 27,297	$ 29,268	$ (56,565)	$ 556,892
December31,2023					
Segment assets	$ 4,697,097	$ 863,977	$ 223,902	$ (5,416)	$ 5,779,560
Investments recognized under the equity method	2,084,026	-	1,013,085	(2,032,645)	1,064,466
Total assets	$ 6,781,123	$ 863,977	$ 1,236,987	$ (2,038,061)	$ 6,844,026
Segment liabilities	$ 3,119,975	$ 67,140	$ 1,179	$ (5,416)	$ 3,182,878

(II) Information by region

The Company and Subsidiaries mainly operate in two regions – Taiwan and Vietnam.

The Company and Subsidiaries' revenue from external customers is categorized by the customer's country, while noncurrent assets are listed by their location as follows:

	Revenue from external customers		Noncurrent assets	
	2024	2023	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Taiwan	$ 10,684,828	$ 9,560,364	$ 1,150,869	$ 1,000,051
Vietnam	173,979	198,884	13,341	17,335
Other	-	78	636	1,024
	$ 10,858,807	$ 9,759,326	$ 1,164,846	$ 1,018,410

Noncurrent assets do not include financial assets, investments recognized under the equity method, deferred income tax assets, and guarantee deposits paid.

(III) Information on major customers

The Company and Subsidiaries is mainly in the environmental protection engineering industry, and customers that account for 10% and above of the Company and Subsidiaries' revenue are as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Amount	As a percentage of operating revenues (%)	Amount	As a percentage of operating revenues (%)
Parent Company	$ 6,514,364	60	$ 6,084,192	62
Dragon Steel	2,142,145	20	1,321,037	14
	$ 8,656,509	80	$ 7,405,229	76

China Ecotek Corporation and Subsidiaries
Marketable securities held at the end of the year
December 31, 2024

Table 1

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Held Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Company	Financial Statement Account	End of the year				Note
				shares/units	Carrying Value	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair value	
The Company	Stock							
	Locus Cell Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	1,908,000	$ 30,757	0.95	$ 30,757	
	Lianyou Metals Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	335,025	14,751	0.97	14,751	
	TFBS Bioscience, Inc	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	104,000	2,685	0.30	2,685	
					$ 48,193		$ 48,193	
	Stock							
	Yeong Long Technologies Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - noncurrent	440,000	$ 15,246	1.13	$ 15,246	
	Hsin Yu Energy Development Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - noncurrent	391,249	-	0.16	-	
	Green Shepherd Corporation	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - noncurrent	784,000	10,577	5.37	10,577	
					$ 25,823		$ 25,823	
	Stock							
	China Steel Corporation	Parent company	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	1,150,000	$ 22,597	0.01	$ 22,597	

China Ecotek Corporation and Subsidiaries
Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital
From January 1 to December 31, 2024

Table 2

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Purchaser/Seller	Related Party	Relationship	Transaction				Abnormal transaction		Receivables (Payables)		Note
			Purchase (sales)	Amount	Percentage of total purchases (sales) (%)	Payment Terms	Unit price	Credit period	Ending balance	As a percentage of total accounts receivable (payable)	
The Company	China Steel Corporation	Parent company	Construction revenue	$ (6,377,687)	(60)	Contract period	Note	Note	$ 239,504	32	
	Dragon Steel Corporation	Fellow subsidiary	Construction revenue	(2,132,064)	(20)	Contract period	Note	Note	292,455	40	
	CSC Solar Corporation	Fellow subsidiary	Construction revenue	(225,610)	(2)	Contract period	Note	Note	51,975	7	

Note: Please refer to Note 31.

China Ecotek Corporation and Subsidiaries
Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital
December 31, 2024

Table 3

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Company Name	Related Party	Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover rate (%)	Overdue		Amount Received in Subsequent Period	Allowance for Impairment Loss
					Amount	Actions Taken		
The Company	Dragon Steel Corporation	Fellow subsidiary	$ 292,455	9.15	$ -	-	$ 223,625	$ -
	China Steel Corporation	Parent company	239,504	27.79	-	-	216,987	-

China Ecotek Corporation and Subsidiaries
The business relationship and key transactions between intra-group companies and amount
From January 1 to December 31, 2024

Table 4

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

No	Company Name	Related Party	Relationship	Transaction			
				Item	Amount	Trade terms	As a percentage of total revenue or tatal assets
1	The Company	China Ecotek Vietnam Company Limited	subsidiary	General and administrative expenses	$ 11,379	According to the contract	-

China Ecotek Corporation and Subsidiaries
Information investees
From January 1 to December 31, 2024

Table 5

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Initial investment amount		Shareholding at the end of year			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of Profit (Loss)	Note
				End of the current year	End of the previous year	Number of Shares	Percentage (%)	Carrying Amount			
The Company	CEC Development Corporation	Samoa	General investment	$ 478,579	$ 478,579	17,000,000	100.00	$ 1,039,329	$ 35,378	$ 35,378	Subsidiary
The Company	CEC International Corporation	Samoa	General investment	30,642	30,642	10,000,000	100.00	36,696	377	377	Subsidiary
The Company	China Steel Machinery Corporation	Kaohsiung City	Manufacture and sale of products for iron and steel equipment, vehicle transportation equipment, power generation and other mechanical equipment	329,174	329,174	35,204,170	26.02	506,317	130,082	33,857	
The Company	Chiun Yu Investment Corporation	Kaohsiung City	General investment	14,233	14,233	1,196,000	40.00	21,556	(444)	(177)	
The Company	Chi-Yi Investment Corporation	Kaohsiung City	General investment	8,000	8,000	800,000	40.00	13,070	566	226	
The Company	Jiing-Cherng-Fa Investment Corporation	Kaohsiung City	General investment	8,050	8,050	805,000	35.00	13,379	1,760	616	
The Company	Honley Auto. Parts Co., Ltd.	Pingtung County	Automobile Parts Manufacturing	34,000	-	2,000,000	1.66	33,684	(126,104)	(314)	
The Company	Hung-chuan Investment Corporation	Kaohsiung City	General investment	6,000	6,000	600,000	30.00	9,738	562	169	
The Company	CSC Solar Corporation	Kaohsiung City	Solar power generation	348,800	348,800	34,880,000	20.00	312,364	132,135	26,427	
The Company	Eminent III Venture Capital Corporation	Taipei City	General investment	100,000	100,000	10,000,000	5.52	65,103	(61,532)	(3,397)	
The Company	Pro-Ascentek Investment Corporation	Kaohsiung City	General investment	60,000	60,000	6,000,000	5.00	72,117	22,967	1,148	
The Company	China Ecotek India Private Limited	India	Construction engineering	27	27	5,000	0.10	37	358	-	Subsidiary
CEC Development Corporation	China Ecotek Vietnam Company Limited	Vietnam	Construction engineering	302,065	302,065	-	100.00	839,697	29,990	29,990	Subsidiary
CEC International Corporation	China Ecotek India Private Limited	India	Construction engineering	27,070	27,070	4,995,000	99.90	36,433	358	358	Subsidiary

Note: Subsidiary was eliminated from the consolidated financial statements.

China Ecotek Corporation and Subsidiaries
Information on Investments in Mainland China
From January 1 to December 31, 2024

Table 6

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Paid-in capital	Investment method	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2024	Remittance of Funds		Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2024	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Percentage of shares held directly or indirectly by the Company (%)	Investment Gain (Loss) (Note 1)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2024	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of December 31, 2024	Note
					Outward	Inward							
Xiamen Ecotek PRC Company Limited	Sales agency for import and export of equipment and materials	$ 196,710	Through investment in an existing company (CEC Development Corporation) in a third region for further investment in the Chinese company	$ 196,710	-	$ -	196,710	$ 4,917	100.00	$ 4,917	$ 192,963	$ -	Note 2

Investor Company	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2024	Investment Amount Authorized by the Investment Commission, MOEA	The Company's Uapper Limit On Investment In Mainland China (Note 3)
China Ecotek Corporation	$196,710	$196,710	$2,245,508

Note 1: Recognition of investment income (loss) is based on the financial statements reviewed and attested by R.O.C. parent company's CPA.

Note 2: Subsidiaries were eliminated from the consolidated financial statements.

Note 3: The limit on investment in Mainland China pursuant to "Principle of investment or Technical Cooperation in Mainland China" by the Investment Commission on August 29, 2008, investments shall not exceed 60% of its net worth.

China Ecotek Corporation
Information on Major Shareholders
December 31, 2024

Table 7

Name of major shareholder	Shares	
	Number of shares held	Shareholding ratio (%)
China Steel Corporation	55,393,138	44.76
Hua Eng Wire and Cable Co., Ltd.	11,843,730	9.57
Mega International Commercial Bank Trust Treasury Account-Employee finances trust account	7,179,192	5.8

Note 1: The information of major shareholders presented in this table is provided by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation based on the number of ordinary shares held by shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater, that have been issued without physical registration by the Company as of the last business day for the current quarter. The share capital in the standalone financial statements may differ from the actual number of shares that have been issued without physical registration because of different preparation basis.

Note 2: If the shareholder delivers the shareholdings to the trust, the above information will be disclosed by the individual truster who opened the trust account. For shareholders who declare insider shareholdings with ownership greater than 10% in accordance with the Security and Exchange Act, the shareholdings include shares held by shareholders and those delivered to the trust over which shareholders have rights to determine the use of trust property. For information relating to insider shareholding declaration, please refer to Market Observation Post System.