JENTECH PRECISION INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023

For the convenience of readers and for information purpose only, the auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. In the event of any discrepancy between the English version and the original Chinese version or any differences in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

JENTECH PRECISION INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of JENTECH PRECISION INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only balance sheets of JENTECH PRECISION INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the related parent company only statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of other auditors (Please refer to the *Other matter* section), the accompanying parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the parent company only financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and its parent company only financial performance and its parent company only cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors’ responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. Based on our audits and the reports of other auditors, 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 Company's 2024 parent company only financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company only financial statements as a whole and, in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The key audit matters for the Company's 2024 parent company only financial statements are stated as follows:

Cut-off of sales revenue from hub warehouse

Description

Please refer to Note 4(27) to the parent company only financial statements for accounting policies on revenue recognition.

One of the sale types among the Company's sales revenue is the revenue from hub warehouse, which is recognized when the goods are picked up by customers (when control of the product is transferred). As the hub warehouses are located overseas and other places, the recognition of sales revenue is verified through the customer's pick-up notification and the report provided by the hub warehouse at the end of each month. The recognition of such revenue usually involves more manual procedures, which is more challenging to control compared to direct shipment, making it easier to cause improper timing of revenue recognition or discrepancies between the physical inventory quantities and accounting records. As there are material sales transactions from the hub warehouse and the transactions before and after the balance sheet date are significant to the parent company only financial statements, we identified the cut-off of sales revenue from hub warehouse as a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures in respect of the above key audit matter:

1. Obtained an understanding and assessed on the internal control of the timing of sales revenue recognition and tested the effectiveness of the control.
2. Performed cut-off tests on sales revenue from hub warehouse for a certain period around the balance sheet date, including verifying the relevant supporting documents of revenue recognized from hub warehouse to ensure that the revenue was recognized at an appropriate point in time.
3. Performed confirmation of the inventory quantities or observed the physical count of inventory quantities held in warehouse in order to confirm the accuracy of the quantity against accounting records.

Other matter – Reference to the reports of other auditors

We did not audit the financial statements of certain investments accounted for under the equity method which were audited by other auditors. Therefore, our opinion expressed herein, insofar as it relates to the amounts included in the parent company only financial statements and the information on the investee disclosed in Note 13 is based solely on the reports of the other auditors. The balance of these investments accounted for using the equity method amounted to NT$397,031 thousand, constituting 2.87% of parent company only total assets as of December 31, 2023, and the comprehensive income amounted to NT$(49,036) thousand, constituting (2.08%) of parent company only total comprehensive income for the year then ended.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the parent company only financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the parent company only financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of parent company only financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the parent company only financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company’s ability 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 or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance, including the audit committee, are responsible for overseeing the Company’s financial reporting process.

Auditors’ responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the parent company only 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 Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements 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 parent company only financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company only 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 omissions, misrepresentations, 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's 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 accounting 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's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the parent company only 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 to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company only financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the parent company only financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the 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 parent company only financial statements of the current period 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.

Fang-Yu, Wang	Se-Kai, Lin

For and on Behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

February 25, 2025

The accompanying parent company only financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. The standards, procedures and practices in the Republic of China governing the audit of such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. Accordingly, the accompanying parent company only financial statements and independent auditors' report are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice.

JENTECH PRECISION INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Assets	Notes	December 31, 2024 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2023 AMOUNT	%
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	$ 1,389,127	8	$ 3,269,663	24
Accounts receivable, net	6(4)	3,746,674	21	2,340,911	17
Accounts receivable due from related parties, net	6(4) and 7	57,572	-	79,480	1
Other receivables	7	72,270	1	54,293	-
Inventories	6(5)	2,468,112	14	1,983,708	14
Other current assets		17,980	-	18,763	-
Total current assets		7,751,735	44	7,746,818	56
Non-current assets					
Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)	501,600	3	388,500	3
Investments accounted for using equity method	6(6)	3,144,428	18	1,660,196	12
Property, plant and equipment	6(7)	3,087,596	17	3,077,387	22
Right-of-use assets	6(8)	86,738	1	85,633	1
Intangible assets		10,254	-	10,393	-
Deferred tax assets	6(21)	43,988	-	56,121	-
Prepayments for business facilities	7	419,263	2	285,160	2
Guarantee deposits paid		44,561	-	18,227	-
Other non-current assets, others	9	2,696,945	15	505,904	4
Total non-current assets		10,035,373	56	6,087,521	44
Total assets		$ 17,787,108	100	$ 13,834,339	100

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JENTECH PRECISION INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Liabilities and Equity	Notes	December 31, 2024 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2023 AMOUNT	%
Current liabilities					
Current financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6(2)	$ -	-	$ 488	-
Current contract liabilities	6(17)	80,894	1	46,091	-
Accounts payable		1,100,688	6	759,511	5
Accounts payable to related parties	7	324,492	2	230,523	2
Other payables	6(10) and 7	1,073,059	6	852,154	6
Current tax liabilities		455,234	3	208,830	2
Current lease liabilities		38,059	-	35,509	-
Other current liabilities, others		15,187	-	12,029	-
Total current liabilities		3,087,613	18	2,145,135	15
Non-current liabilities					
Deferred tax liabilities	6(21)	159,307	1	137,958	1
Non-current lease liabilities		41,229	-	40,496	1
Non-current net defined benefit liability	6(11)	30,140	-	30,638	-
Guarantee deposits received		2,399	-	2,199	-
Total non-current liabilities		233,075	1	211,291	2
Total liabilities		3,320,688	19	2,356,426	17
Equity					
Share capital					
Ordinary share	6(13)	1,429,211	8	1,408,168	10
Advance receipts for share capital		1	-	-	-
Capital surplus	6(14)				
Capital surplus		7,636,119	43	5,348,893	39
Retained earnings	6(15)				
Legal reserve		1,239,798	7	1,011,487	7
Special reserve		197,939	1	276,002	2
Unappropriated retained earnings		3,893,066	22	3,631,302	26
Other equity interest	6(16)				
Other equity interest		70,286	-	(197,939)	(1)
Total equity		14,466,420	81	11,477,913	83
Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognized contract commitments	9				
Significant events after the balance sheet date	11				
Total liabilities and equity		$ 17,787,108	100	$ 13,834,339	100

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

JENTECH PRECISION INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except for earnings per share)

Items	Notes	2024 AMOUNT	2024 %	2023 AMOUNT	2023 %
Operating revenue	6(17) and 7	$ 13,325,720	100	$ 10,868,086	100
Operating costs	6(5)	(8,669,944)	(65)	(7,174,836)	(66)
Gross profit		4,655,776	35	3,693,250	34
Operating expenses	6(20)				
Selling expenses		(146,631)	(1)	(160,716)	(1)
Administrative expenses		(630,094)	(5)	(488,820)	(5)
Research and development expenses		(484,842)	(4)	(433,825)	(4)
Total operating expenses		(1,261,567)	(10)	(1,083,361)	(10)
Operating profit		3,394,209	25	2,609,889	24
Non-operating income and expenses					
Interest income		86,123	1	97,236	1
Other income	6(18) and 7	67,976	1	64,089	1
Other gains and losses	6(19)	310,019	2	3,790	-
Finance costs		(1,336)	-	(8,238)	-
Share of profit of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method		317,895	2	20,879	-
Total non-operating income and expenses		780,677	6	177,756	2
Profit before income tax		4,174,886	31	2,787,645	26
Income tax expense	6(21)	(747,109)	(5)	(489,451)	(5)
Profit for the year		$ 3,427,777	26	$ 2,298,194	21

(Continued)

JENTECH PRECISION INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except for earnings per share)

		Year ended December 31			
		2024		2023	
Items	Notes	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Other comprehensive income (loss)					
Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	6(11)	$ 5,651	-	($ 18,919)	-
Unrealized gain on valuation of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)	252,240	2	106,460	1
Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		1,768	-	(304)	-
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(21)	(1,130)	-	3,784	-
Total components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		258,529	2	91,021	1
Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	6(16)	54,665	-	(28,040)	-
Total components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		54,665	-	(28,040)	-
Other comprehensive income, net		$ 313,194	2	$ 62,981	1
Total comprehensive income for the year		$ 3,740,971	28	$ 2,361,175	22
Basic earnings per share	6(22)	$ 24.15		$ 16.59	
Diluted earnings per share	6(22)	$ 24.07		$ 16.28	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

JENTECH PRECISION INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

		Capital			Retained Earnings			Other equity interest			
	Notes	Common stock	Advance receipts for share capital	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealised gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Unearned compensation	Total equity
Year 2023											
Balance at January 1, 2023		$ 1,353,459	$ 14,444	$ 4,194,242	$ 749,330	$ 77,848	$ 3,450,477	($ 60,086)	($ 215,916)	($ 43,511)	$ 9,520,287
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	2,298,194	-	-	-	2,298,194
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year		-	-	-	-	-	(15,082)	(28,040)	106,103	-	62,981
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		-	-	-	-	-	2,283,112	(28,040)	106,103	-	2,361,175
Appropriation of prior year's earnings:	6(15)										
Legal reserve		-	-	-	262,157	-	(262,157)	-	-	-	-
Special reserve		-	-	-	-	198,154	(198,154)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	-	(1,641,976)	-	-	-	(1,641,976)
Conversion of convertible bonds	6(13)	55,245	(14,444)	1,163,847	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,204,648
Share-based payments	6(12)	(536)	-	(9,196)	-	-	-	-	-	43,511	33,779
Balance at December 31, 2023		$ 1,408,168	$ -	$ 5,348,893	$ 1,011,487	$ 276,002	$ 3,631,302	($ 88,126)	($ 109,813)	$ -	$ 11,477,913
Year 2024											
Balance at January 1, 2024		$ 1,408,168	$ -	$ 5,348,893	$ 1,011,487	$ 276,002	$ 3,631,302	($ 88,126)	($ 109,813)	$ -	$ 11,477,913
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	3,427,777	-	-	-	3,427,777
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year		-	-	-	-	-	5,829	54,665	252,700	-	313,194
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	3,433,606	54,665	252,700	-	3,740,971
Appropriation of prior year's earnings:	6(15)										
Legal reserve		-	-	-	228,311	-	(228,311)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	-	(1,408,168)	-	-	-	(1,408,168)
Reversal of special reserve		-	-	-	-	(78,063)	78,063	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of Subsidiary Equity	6(6)	22,210	-	2,276,547	-	-	(1,652,566)	-	-	-	646,191
Share-based payments	6(12)	(1,167)	1	10,679	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,513
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	39,140	-	(39,140)	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2024		$ 1,429,211	$ 1	$ 7,636,119	$ 1,239,798	$ 197,939	$ 3,893,066	($ 33,461)	$ 103,747	$ -	$ 14,466,420

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

JENTECH PRECISION INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31 2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		$ 4,174,886	$ 2,787,645
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Depreciation expense	6(7)(8)(20)	387,717	331,107
Amortisation expense	6(20)	19,605	11,215
Expected credit loss (or reversal of expected credit loss)	12(2)	(7,329)	6,826
Gains on financial assets (liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss	6(2)(19)	(26,103)	(14,519)
Interest expense		1,336	8,238
Interest income		(86,123)	(97,236)
Dividend income	6(18)	(11,511)	(15,336)
Share-based payments	6(12)	-	33,779
Gains on disposals of property, plant and equipment	6(19)	(4,797)	(672)
Share of profit (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method		(317,895)	(20,879)
Losses (profit) from lease modification	6(8)	1,636	(427)
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)		(29,181)	42,937
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Notes receivable		29	3,515
Accounts receivable		(1,347,692)	(220,451)
Other receivables		(21,292)	(11,274)
Inventories		(498,903)	715,338
Other current assets		905	(6,101)
Changes in operating liabilities			
Contract liabilities		34,803	24,777
Notes payable		-	(100)
Accounts payable		341,553	(56,667)
Accounts payable to related parties		91,862	3,027
Other payables		211,937	50,858
Other current liabilities		2,635	(17,608)
Net defined benefit liability		5,152	(6,674)
Cash inflow generated from operations		2,923,230	3,551,318
Interest paid		(1,336)	(1,721)
Income tax paid		(465,782)	(759,580)
Net cash flows from operating activities		2,456,112	2,790,017
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(130,080)	(25,400)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		155,591	128,544
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		139,140	-
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at amortised cost		-	156,621
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(23)	(120,181)	(158,830)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		7,220	1,749
Acquisition of intangible assets		(19,466)	(14,696)
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method		(600,000)	-
Increase in prepayment for business facilities		(345,138)	(177,686)
(Increase) decrease in refundable deposits		(26,334)	8,973
Increase in other non-current assets		(2,194,422)	(221,751)
Dividends received		150,121	15,336
Interest received		89,510	98,283
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(2,894,039)	(188,857)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Decrease in short-term loans	6(24)	-	(250,000)
Payments on lease liabilities	6(24)	(44,154)	(30,851)
Increase (decrease) in guarantee deposits received	6(24)	200	(877)
Cash dividends paid	6(15)	(1,408,168)	(1,641,976)
Exercise of employee share options		9,513	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(1,442,609)	(1,923,704)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(1,880,536)	677,456
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		3,269,663	2,592,207
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		$ 1,389,127	$ 3,269,663

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

JENTECH PRECISION INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

NOTES TO THE PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

JENTECH PRECISION INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. (the "Company") was incorporated in March 1987. The Company is primarily engaged in (1) manufacturing and processing of precision toolings and trading of their materials; (2) manufacturing, processing and trading of metal components of electrical appliances, electronics, and computers; (3) manufacturing, processing and trading of hardware machinery and its components; (4) metal forging and processing of surface treatment. The Company's stocks had been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange since November 18, 2009.

2. THE DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUANCE OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORISATION

These parent company only financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on February 25, 2025.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

(1) Effect of the adoption of new issuances of or amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS®") Accounting Standards that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC")

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC and became effective from 2024 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 16, 'Lease liability in a sale and leaseback'	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Classification of liabilities as current or non-current'	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Non-current liabilities with covenants'	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7, 'Supplier finance arrangements'	January 1, 2024

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Company's assessment.

(2) Effect of new issuances of or amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards as endorsed by the FSC but not yet adopted by the Company

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC and effective from 2025 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IAS 21, 'Lack of exchangeability'	January 1, 2025

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Company's assessment.

(3) IFRS Accounting Standards issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

New standards, interpretations and amendments issued by IASB but not yet included in the IFRS Accounting Standards as endorsed by the FSC are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
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 International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendment 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
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11	January 1, 2026

Except for the following, the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Company's assessment:

IFRS 18, 'Presentation and disclosure in financial statements'

IFRS 18, 'Presentation and disclosure in financial statements' replaces IAS 1. The standard introduces a defined structure of the statement of profit or loss, disclosure requirements related to management-defined performance measures, and enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes.

4. <u>SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES</u>

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these parent company only financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

(1) Compliance statement

The parent company only financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers."

(2) Basis of preparation

A. Except for the following items, the parent company only financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention:

(a) Financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.

(b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(c) Defined benefit liabilities recognized based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation.

B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC® Interpretations, and SIC® Interpretations as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the "IFRSs") requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the parent company only financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the parent company only financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the "functional currency"). The parent company only financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

A. Foreign currency transactions and balances

(a) Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

(b) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the balance sheet date are recognized in profit or loss.

(c) Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income. However, non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

(d) All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'other gains and losses'.

B. Translation of foreign operations

The operating results and financial position of all the company entities, associates and joint arrangements that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

(a) Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing exchange rate at the date of that balance sheet;

(b) Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates of that period; and

(c) All resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(4) <u>Classification of current and non-current items</u>

A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets:

(a) Assets that are expected to be realised, or are intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;

(b) Assets that are held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(c) Assets that are expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period;

(d) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to settle liabilities for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities:

(a) Liabilities that are expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;

(b) Liabilities that are held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(c) Liabilities that are due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period;

(d) It does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability at least twelve months after the reporting period.

(5) <u>Cash equivalents</u>

Cash equivalents refer to short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits that meet the definition above and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments in operations are classified as cash equivalents.

(6) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets that are not measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized and derecognized using trade date accounting.

C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value and recognizes the transaction costs in profit or loss. The Company subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value, and recognizes the gain or loss in profit or loss.

D. The Company recognizes the dividend income when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(7) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise equity securities which are not held for trading, and for which the Company has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognize changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized and derecognized using trade date accounting.

C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. The Company subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value. The changes in fair value of equity investments that were recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to retained earnings and are not reclassified to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. The Company recognizes the dividend income when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(8) Financial assets at amortised cost

A. Financial assets at amortised cost are those that meet all of the following criteria:

(a) The objective of the Company's business model is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows.

(b) The assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at amortised cost are recognized and derecognized using trade date accounting.

C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest method. A gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized or impaired.

D. The Company's time deposits which do not fall under cash equivalents are those with a short maturity period and are measured at initial investment amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(9) Accounts and notes receivable

A. Accounts and notes receivable entitle the Company a legal right to receive consideration in exchange for transferred goods or rendered services.

B. The short-term accounts and notes receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(10) Impairment of financial assets

For financial assets at amortised cost, at each reporting date, the Company recognizes the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or recognizes the impairment provision for the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) if such credit risk has increased since initial recognition after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information that includes forecasts. On the other hand, for notes receivable and accounts receivable that do not contain a significant financing component, the Company recognizes the impairment provision for lifetime ECLs.

(11) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire.

(12) Leasing arrangements (lessor)－operating leases

Lease income from an operating lease (net of any incentives given to the lessee) is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(13) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the weighted-average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads. It excludes borrowing costs. The item by item approach is used in applying the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(14) Investments accounted for using equity method

A. Subsidiaries are all entities controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

B. Unrealized gains or losses resulting from inter-company transactions with subsidiaries are eliminated. Necessary adjustments are made to the accounting policies of subsidiaries, to be consistent with the accounting policies of the Company.

C. The Company's share of its subsidiaries' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognized in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income. When the Company's share of losses in a subsidiary equals or exceeds its interest in the subsidiary, the Company continues to recognize its share in the subsidiary's loss proportionately.

D. Changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the parent losing control of the subsidiary (transactions with non-controlling interests) are accounted for as equity transactions, i.e. transactions with owners in their capacity as owner. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity.

(15) Property, plant and equipment

A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period are capitalised.

B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

C. Land is not depreciated. Other property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately.

D. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', from the date of the change. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Buildings	
Main building of plant	2 to 50 years
Buildings held for leasing	10 to 50 years
Electromechanical power equipment	2 to 10 years
Machinery and equipment	2 to 15 years
Office equipment	2 to 8 years
Other equipment	2 to 10 years

(16) Leasing arrangements (lessee)－right-of-use assets/ lease liabilities

A. Leases are recognized as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate or the interest rate implicit in the lease (if such the interest rate is easy to be determined). Lease payments are comprised of fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable.

The Company subsequently measures the lease liability at amortised cost using the interest method and recognizes interest expense over the lease term. The lease liability is remeasured and the amount of remeasurement is recognized as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset when there are changes in the lease term or lease payments and such changes do not arise from contract modifications.

C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost comprising the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability and any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee.

The right-of-use asset is measured subsequently using the cost model and is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the asset's useful life or the end of the lease term. When the lease liability is remeasured, the amount of remeasurement is recognized as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

D. For lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the lessee shall decrease the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset and remeasure the lease liability to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognize the difference in profit or loss.

(17) Intangible assets

Intangible assets, mainly computer software and patents, are stated initially at their cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 1~5 years and 7~20 years, respectively.

(18) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. When the circumstances or reasons for recognizing impairment loss for an asset in prior years no longer exist or diminish, the impairment loss is reversed. The increased carrying amount due to reversal should not be more than what the depreciated or amortised historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognized.

(19) Borrowings

Borrowings comprise of long-term and short-term bank borrowings. Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

(20) Accounts and notes payable

A. Accounts payable are liabilities for purchases of raw materials, goods or services and notes payable are those resulting from operating and non-operating activities.

B. The short-term notes and accounts payable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(21) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is either discharged or cancelled or expires.

(22) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in respect of service rendered by employees in a period and should be recognized as expense in that period when the employees render service.

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plans

For defined contribution plans, the contributions are recognized as pension expense when they are due on an accrual basis. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent of a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments.

(b) Defined benefit plans

i. Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Company in current period or prior periods. The liability recognized in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The net defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest rates of government bonds (at the balance sheet date) of a currency and term consistent with the currency and term of the employment benefit obligations.

ii. Remeasurements arising on defined benefit plans are recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as retained earnings.

iii. Past service costs are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

C. Termination benefits

Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of employment as a result from either the Company's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date, or an employee's decision to accept an offer of redundancy benefits in exchange for the termination of employment. The Company recognizes expense as it can no longer withdraw an offer of termination benefits or it recognizes relating restructuring costs, whichever is earlier. Benefits that are expected to be due more than 12 months after balance sheet date shall be discounted to their present value.

D. Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration

Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration are recognized as expense and liability, provided that such recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts is accounted for as changes in estimates. If employee compensation is paid by shares, the Company calculates the number of shares based on the closing price at the previous day of the board meeting resolution.

(23) <u>Employee share-based payment</u>

Restricted stocks

A. Restricted stocks issued to employees are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the grant date, and are recognized as compensation cost over the vesting period.

B. For restricted stocks where those stocks do not restrict distribution of dividends to employees and employees are not required to return the dividends received if they resign during the vesting period, the Company recognizes the fair value of the dividends received by the employees who are expected to resign during the vesting period as compensation cost at the date of dividends declared.

C. For restricted stocks where employees do not need to pay to acquire those stocks, if the employees resign during the vesting period, the Company will redeem the stocks from employees at no consideration and retire those stocks.

(24) <u>Income tax</u>

A. The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or items recognized directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity.

B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.

C. Deferred tax is recognized, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheet. However, the deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled.

D. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. At each balance sheet date, unrecognized and recognized deferred tax assets are reassessed.

E. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset on the balance sheet when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(25) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or stock options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(26) Dividends

Dividends are recorded in the Company’s financial statements in the period in which they are resolved by the Company’s shareholders. Cash dividends are recorded as liabilities; stock dividends are recorded as stock dividends to be distributed and are reclassified to ordinary shares on the effective date of new shares issuance. Cash dividends distributed from earnings after 2019 are recorded as liabilities in the Company’s financial statements in the year in which they are resolved by the Company’s Board of Directors.

(27) Revenue recognition

A. The Company manufactures and sells products of electronic components. Sales are recognized when control of the products has transferred, being when the delivery methods (like FOB shipping point, FOB destination) based on the agreements with customers are met, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer’s acceptance of the products. The delivery methods based on the agreements with customers are met, when the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the contract, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

B. As the time interval between the transfer of committed goods and the payment of customer does not exceed one year, the Company does not adjust the transaction price to reflect the time value of money.

C. A receivable is recognized when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND KEY SOURCES OF ASSUMPTION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of these parent company only financial statements requires management to make critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies and make critical assumptions and estimates concerning future events. Assumptions and estimates may differ from the actual results and are continually evaluated and adjusted based on historical experience and other factors. The Company has no such assumptions and estimates which may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cash on hand and revolving funds	$ 237	$ 333
Checking accounts and demand deposits	721,196	1,517,098
Time deposits	323,452	1,260,952
Bonds sold under repurchase agreement	344,242	491,280
	$ 1,389,127	$ 3,269,663

A. The Company transacts with a variety of financial institutions all with high credit quality to disperse credit risk, so it expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote.

B. The Company has no cash and cash equivalents pledged to others.

(2) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Liabilities items	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Current items:		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Derivative instruments	$ -	$ 488

A. Amounts recognized in profit or (loss) in relation to financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are listed below:

Asset items		2024		2023
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Domestic listed stocks	$	25,511	$	9,300
Convertible bonds-call/put options		-		1,510
Gold passbook		-		2,860
Others		592		325
	$	26,103	$	13,995

Liability items		2024		2023
Financial liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivative instruments	$	-	$	524

B. Information relating to price risk of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is provided in Note 12(2).

(3) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

		December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023
Non-current items:				
Equity instruments				
Domestic listed stocks				
SOLAR APPLIED MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY CORP.	$	501,600	$	388,500

A. The Company has elected to classify ordinary share investments that are considered to be strategic investments as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of such investments was the carrying amount recognized at the end of the years as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

B. Amounts recognized in profit or loss and other comprehensive income in relation to the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are listed below:

		2024		2023
Fair value change recognised in other comprehensive income	$	252,240	$	106,460
Dividend income recognised in profit or loss	$	11,161	$	15,006

C. Information relating to price risk of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is provided in Note 12(2).

D. Information relating to measurement of fair value is provided in Note 12(3).

(4) Notes and accounts receivable

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Notes receivable	$ 2,040	$ 1,912
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(2,040)	(1,912)
	$ -	$ -
Accounts receivable	$ 3,751,714	$ 2,353,408
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(5,040)	(12,497)
	$ 3,746,674	$ 2,340,911
Accounts receivable due from related parties	$ 57,572	$ 79,480

A. The ageing analysis of accounts receivable and notes receivable is as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Not past due	$ 3,483,487	$ 2,275,941
1 to 60 days	304,044	82,116
61 to 90 days	5,508	26,621
91 to 180 days	8,614	43,308
Over 180 days	9,673	6,814
	$ 3,811,326	$ 2,434,800

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

B. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, accounts receivable and notes receivable were all from contracts with customers. And as of January 1, 2023, the balance of receivables from contracts with customers amounted to $2,275,912.

C. Without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the Company's notes and accounts receivable was the carrying amount recognized at the end of the years, respectively.

D. Information relating to credit risk of accounts receivable and notes receivable is provided in Note 12(2).

(5) Inventories

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Merchandise	$ 14,540	$ 27,083
Finished goods	944,140	902,421
Work in progress	1,030,779	750,158
Raw materials	478,653	304,046
	$ 2,468,112	$ 1,983,708

The cost of inventories recognized as expense for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, was $8,669,944 and $7,174,836, respectively, including the amount of $175 and $1,695, respectively, that the Company wrote down from cost to net realizable value accounted for as cost of goods sold.

(6) Investments accounted for using equity method

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
Subsidiaries				
Elixi International Co., Ltd.	$	1,357,448	$	1,263,165
Kenly Precision Industrial Co., Ltd. (Kenly)		1,786,980		397,031
	$	3,144,428	$	1,660,196

A. Details of the Company’s subsidiaries are provided in Note 4(3) of the Company’s consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024.

B. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method were recognized based on the audited financial statements for the same years.

C. On January 18, 2024, the Board of Directors of the Company approved to enter into a share exchange with its subsidiary, Kenly, in accordance with the Business Mergers and Acquisitions Act and other related regulations. On May 31, 2024 (record date of share exchange), the Company issued 2,221 thousand ordinary shares to acquire an additional 62.22% of Kenly's issued shares, bringing the shareholding ratio to 100%. The impact of changes in Kenly's equity on the equity attributable to the Company's shareholders for the year 2024 is as follows:

	2024	
Carrying amount of additional equity acquired in subsidiary	$	646,191
Consideration paid for additional equity in subsidiary (issuance of shares)	(	2,298,757)
Difference between proceeds on actual acquisition of equity interest in a subsidiary and its carrying amount (Decrease in retained earnings)	($	1,652,566)

(7) Property, plant and equipment

	2024								
	Self-owned land		Buildings						
	Owner-occupied	Lease	Owner-occupied	Lease	Machinery and equipment	Office equipment	Other equipment	Unfinished construction	Total
At January 1									
Cost	$ 838,844	$ 42,868	$ 1,479,975	$ 2,203	$ 3,140,120	$ 27,143	$ 227,042	$ 64,686	$ 5,822,881
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	-	(398,136)	(406)	(2,172,613)	(26,726)	(147,613)	-	(2,745,494)
	$ 838,844	$ 42,868	$ 1,081,839	$ 1,797	$ 967,507	$ 417	$ 79,429	$ 64,686	$ 3,077,387
Opening net book amount as at January 1	$ 838,844	$ 42,868	$ 1,081,839	$ 1,797	$ 967,507	$ 417	$ 79,429	$ 64,686	$ 3,077,387
Additions	-	-	28,460	-	74,756	270	15,117	9,750	128,353
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(2,423)	-	-	-	(2,423)
Transferred from prepayments for business facilities	-	-	2,978	-	195,855	-	11,525	1,167	211,525
Transferred from inventories	-	-	-	-	14,499	-	-	-	14,499
Reclassifications	-	-	(418)	-	(444)	-	862	-	-
Depreciation charge	-	-	(61,785)	(203)	(256,140)	(228)	(23,389)	-	(341,745)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	$ 838,844	$ 42,868	$ 1,051,074	$ 1,594	$ 993,610	$ 459	$ 83,544	$ 75,603	$ 3,087,596
At December 31									
Cost	$ 838,844	$ 42,868	$ 1,508,681	$ 2,203	$ 3,383,527	$ 25,551	$ 254,731	$ 75,603	$ 6,132,008
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	-	(457,607)	(609)	(2,389,917)	(25,092)	(171,187)	-	(3,044,412)
	$ 838,844	$ 42,868	$ 1,051,074	$ 1,594	$ 993,610	$ 459	$ 83,544	$ 75,603	$ 3,087,596

	2023								
	Self-owned land		Buildings						
	Owner-occupied	Lease	Owner-occupied	Lease	Machinery and equipment	Office equipment	Other equipment	Unfinished construction	Total
At January 1									
Cost	$ 838,844	$ 42,868	$ 1,438,858	$ 2,203	$ 2,813,290	$ 28,573	$ 207,442	$ 4,250	$ 5,376,328
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	-	(340,949)	(203)	(2,006,148)	(28,033)	(129,237)	-	(2,504,570)
	$ 838,844	$ 42,868	$ 1,097,909	$ 2,000	$ 807,142	$ 540	$ 78,205	$ 4,250	$ 2,871,758
Opening net book amount as at January 1	$ 838,844	$ 42,868	$ 1,097,909	$ 2,000	$ 807,142	$ 540	$ 78,205	$ 4,250	$ 2,871,758
Additions	-	-	25,464	-	57,157	80	10,184	60,436	153,321
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(2,210)	-	-	-	(2,210)
Transferred from prepayments for business facilities	-	-	15,729	-	305,013	-	11,217	-	331,959
Transferred from inventories	-	-	-	-	19,623	-	-	-	19,623
Depreciation charge	-	-	(57,263)	(203)	(219,218)	(203)	(20,177)	-	(297,064)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	$ 838,844	$ 42,868	$ 1,081,839	$ 1,797	$ 967,507	$ 417	$ 79,429	$ 64,686	$ 3,077,387
At December 31									
Cost	$ 838,844	$ 42,868	$ 1,479,975	$ 2,203	$ 3,140,120	$ 27,143	$ 227,042	$ 64,686	$ 5,822,881
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	-	(398,136)	(406)	(2,172,613)	(26,726)	(147,613)	-	(2,745,494)
	$ 838,844	$ 42,868	$ 1,081,839	$ 1,797	$ 967,507	$ 417	$ 79,429	$ 64,686	$ 3,077,387

As the amount of the Company's interest capitalised is immaterial, thus no interest was capitalised.

(8) Leasing arrangements－lessee

A. The Company leases various assets including land, buildings, transportation equipment and other equipment. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 1 to 10 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

B. Short-term leases with a lease term of 12 months or less comprise of certain dorms, warehouse and equipment.

C. The carrying amount of right-of-use assets and the depreciation charge are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
Land	$ 17,957	$ 19,020
Buildings	46,646	43,796
Transportation equipment	19,847	21,212
Other equipment	2,288	1,605
	$ 86,738	$ 85,633

	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
	Depreciation charge	Depreciation charge
Land	$ 8,984	$ 7,970
Buildings	25,279	17,429
Transportation equipment	9,970	7,185
Other equipment	1,739	1,459
	$ 45,972	$ 34,043

D. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the additions to right-of-use assets were $47,437 and $67,700, respectively.

E. The information on profit and loss accounts relating to lease contracts is as follows:

	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Items affecting profit or loss		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	$ 1,336	$ 1,002
Expense on short-term lease contracts	14,238	12,214
(Loss) Gain from lease modification	(1,636)	427

F. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company’s total cash outflow for leases were $59,728 and $44,067, respectively.

(9) Leasing arrangements – lessor

A. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company recognized rent income in the amounts of $2,536 and $1,489, respectively, based on the operating lease agreement, which does not include variable lease payments.

B. The maturity analysis of the lease payments under the operating leases is as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Y+1	$ 2,540	$ 1,283
Y+2	1,597	1,283
Y+3	428	1,283
Y+4	-	428
	$ 4,565	$ 4,277

(10) Other payables

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Employees' compensation payable	$ 474,418	$ 316,777
Wages and salaries payable	293,738	292,467
Directors' remuneration payable	94,883	63,355
Payable on machinery and equipment	37,097	28,175
Others	172,923	151,380
	$ 1,073,059	$ 852,154

(11) Pensions

A. Defined benefit pension plan

(a) The Company has a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act, covering all regular employees' service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be subject to the pension mechanism under the Labor Standards Act. Under the defined benefit pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement. The Company contributes monthly a certain percentage (2% for the Company) of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the independent retirement fund committee. Also, the Company would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by December 31, every year. If the account balance is insufficient to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned method to the employees expected to qualify for retirement in the following year, the Company will make contributions for the deficit by next March.

(b) The amounts recognized in the balance sheet are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Present value of defined benefit obligations	$ 100,242	$ 92,681
Fair value of plan assets	(70,102)	(62,043)
Net defined benefit liability	$ 30,140	$ 30,638

(c) Movements in net defined benefit liabilities are as follows:

	2024		
	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
At January 1	$ 92,681	($ 62,043)	$ 30,638
Current service cost	2,921	-	2,921
Past service cost	3,873	-	3,873
Interest expense (income)	1,274	(866)	408
	100,749	(62,909)	37,840
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	(5,462)	(5,462)
Change in demographic statistics	(11,168)	-	(11,168)
Change in financial assumptions	(1,705)	-	(1,705)
Experience adjustments	12,684	-	12,684
	(189)	(5,462)	(5,651)
Pension fund contribution	-	(2,049)	(2,049)
Paid pension	(318)	318	-
At December 31	$ 100,242	($ 70,102)	$ 30,140

	2023		
	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
At January 1	$ 75,150	($ 56,757)	$ 18,393
Current service cost	516	-	516
Interest expense (income)	1,127	(859)	268
	76,793	(57,616)	19,177
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	(439)	(439)
Change in financial assumptions	1,364	-	1,364
Experience adjustments	17,994	-	17,994
	19,358	(439)	18,919
Pension fund contribution	-	(7,458)	(7,458)
Paid pension	(3,470)	3,470	-
At December 31	$ 92,681	($ 62,043)	$ 30,638

(d) The Bank of Taiwan was commissioned to manage the Fund of the Bank's defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Fund's annual investment and utilization plan and the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund" (Article 6: The scope of utilization for the Fund includes deposit in domestic or foreign financial institutions, investment in domestic or foreign listed, over-the-counter, or private placement equity securities, investment in domestic or foreign real estate securitization products, etc.), and the performance of fund utilization is supervised by the Labor Funds Supervisory Committee. With regard to the utilization of the Fund, its minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statements shall be no less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. If the earnings are less than aforementioned rates, government shall make payment for the deficit after being authorized by the Regulator. The Company has no right to participate in managing and operating that fund and hence the Company is unable to disclose the classification of plan asset fair value in accordance with IAS 19 paragraph 142. The composition of fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is given in the Annual Labor Retirement Fund Utilization Report announced by the government.

(e) The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Discount rate	1.500%	1.375%
Future salary increase	2.75%	2.75%
Mortality rate	Based on the 6th Taiwan Standard Ordinary Experience Mortality Table	Based on the 6th Taiwan Standard Ordinary Experience Mortality Table
Employee turnover rate	0%~7%	0%~7%
Employee turnover rate （foreign national）	2%~30%	

Because the main actuarial assumption changed, the present value of defined benefit obligation is affected. The analysis was as follows:

	Discount rate		Future salary increase	
	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%
December 31, 2024				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 2,759)	$ 2,879	$ 2,798	($ 2,696)
December 31, 2023				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 2,698)	$ 2,822	$ 2,742	($ 2,636)

The sensitivity analysis above is based on one assumption which changed while the other conditions remain unchanged. In practice, more than one assumption may change all at once. The method of analysing sensitivity and the method of calculating net pension liability in the balance sheet are the same.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous period.

(f) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Company for the year ending December 31, 2025 amount to $2,101.

(g) As of December 31, 2024, the weighted average duration of the retirement plan is 13.4 years.

B. Defined contribution plans

(a) Effective July 1, 2005, the Company has established a defined contribution pension plan (the “New Plan”) under the Labor Pension Act (the “Act”), covering all regular employees with R.O.C. nationality. Under the New Plan, the Company contributes monthly an amount based on 6% of the employees’ monthly salaries and wages to the employees’ individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment.

(b) The pension costs under defined contribution pension plans of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, were $47,727 and $45,829, respectively.

(12) Share-based payment

Restricted stocks

A. On June 12, 2019, the shareholders of the Company resolved to issue the employee restricted stocks in the amount of $12,000, consisting 1,200 thousand shares. The issuance had been approved by the FSC. The related information is as follows:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Fair value (in dollars)	Quantity granted	Contract period	Vesting conditions
Restricted stocks to employees	2021.1.4	253	1,200 thousand shares	3 years	Vested when the employees' length of services and performance reach the condition

B. Limited rights on restricted stocks distributed or subscribed to employees before reaching the vesting conditions are as follows:

(a) During vesting period, employees cannot sell, pledge, transfer, donate, set or dispose the restricted stocks in any other method.

(b) The rights and obligations of attending, proposing, speaking, and voting at the shareholders' meeting are the same as those of the Company's issued common shares and are executed in accordance with the trust custody agreement.

(c) Limitation on distribution (subscription) of stocks and dividends to shareholders: The stocks and dividends distributed to employees during the vesting period and the rights on share subscription for capital increase are the same as the issued ordinary shares, and it is not required to be kept at the trust.

(d) The book closure date of the issuance of bonus shares, and of cash dividends, the book closure date of a capital increase to the ex-right date, the stop transfer period for the shareholders as specified in the Company Act Article 165-3, or the legal stop transfer period to the ex-right date of the other occurred events. If there is a situation that the Company shall redeem and retire those stocks at no consideration during the period, the employees who have not met the vesting conditions will not be entitled to rights such as cash or stock dividends and share subscriptions.

(e) Restricted stocks shall be retired in proportion when the Company decreased capital which is non-statutory capital reduction during the vesting period. For capital reduction, the returned cash shall be kept in the trust and paid to employees after the vesting conditions are met. The Company will redeem the cash if the vesting condition is not met.

C. The related information of employee restricted shares is as follows:

	Employee restricted shares (in thousands)	
	2024	2023
At January 1	527	879
Retired in the year	-	(14)
Canceled in the year	-	(145)
Vested in the year	(527)	(193)
At December 31	-	527

D. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, expenses incurred on share-based payment arrangements are $0 and $33,779, respectively.

(13) Share capital

A. As of December 31, 2024, the Company's authorised capital was $2,000,000, consisting of 200,000 thousand shares of ordinary stock (including 8,000 thousand shares reserved for employee stock options issued by the Company), and the paid-in capital was $1,429,211 with a par value of $10 (in dollars) per share. All proceeds from shares issued have been collected.

B. Movements in the number of the Company's ordinary shares are as follows: (Unit: thousand shares)

	2024	2023
At January 1	140,817	135,346
Conversion of convertible bonds	-	5,525
Shares issued upon share exchange	2,221	-
Employee restricted shares retired	(145)	(54)
Employee stock option certificate conversion	28	-
At December 31	142,921	140,817

(14) Capital surplus

Pursuant to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus arising from paid-in capital in excess of par value on issuance of common stocks and donations can be used to cover accumulated deficit or to issue new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, provided that the Company has no accumulated deficit. Further, the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act requires that the amount of capital surplus to be capitalised mentioned above should not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital each year. However, capital surplus should not be used to cover accumulated deficit unless the legal reserve is insufficient.

	2024					
	Share premium	Treasury share transactions	Stock options of convertible bonds	Employee restricted shares	Expired stock options	Total
At January 1	$ 5,201,180	$ 21,131	$ -	$ 126,560	$ 22	$ 5,348,893
Acquisition of subsidiary equity	2,276,547	-	-	-	-	2,276,547
Employee stock option conversion	20	-	-	-	-	20
Share-based payments	137,219	-	-	(126,560)	-	10,659
At December 31	$ 7,614,966	$ 21,131	$ -	$ -	$ 22	$ 7,636,119

	2023					
	Share premium	Treasury share transactions	Stock options of convertible bonds	Employee restricted shares	Expired stock options	Total
At January 1	$ 3,910,245	$ 21,131	$ 80,238	$ 182,606	$ 22	$ 4,194,242
Conversion of convertible bonds	1,244,085	-	(80,238)	-	-	1,163,847
Share-based payments	46,850	-	-	(56,046)	-	(9,196)
At December 31	$ 5,201,180	$ 21,131	$ -	$ 126,560	$ 22	$ 5,348,893

(15) Retained earnings

A. Under the earnings appropriation policy of the Company’s Articles of Incorporation, the current year’s earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay all taxes and offset prior years’ operating losses and then 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve, or special reserve shall be set aside in accordance with operation needs or related laws or along with the reversal of special reserve. The remaining amount along with the prior years’ unappropriated earnings are resolved by the Board of Directors and proposed to the stockholders for appropriation or reserve. Details of the distribution policy on the Company’s employees’ compensation and directors’ remuneration under the Company’s Articles of Incorporation are provided in Note 6(20).

B. The Company is currently in the growth stage of its business life cycle. Considering the long-term operational planning, capital requirements, and the impact on shareholder interests, the cash dividend portion of the Company's dividend distribution shall not be less than 20% of the total dividend amount for that year. In accordance with the Company Act, the Company authorizes the board of directors to resolve with the attendance of more than two-thirds of the directors and the majority of the attending directors to distribute, entire or part of, dividends and bonuses, legal reserve and capital reserve as stipulated in Article 241, Paragraph 1 of the Company Act, in the form of cash, and then report it to the shareholders.

C. Except for covering accumulated deficit or issuing new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, the legal reserve shall not be used for any other purpose. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted, provided that the distribution of the reserve is limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the Company’s paid-in capital.

D. (a) In accordance with the regulations, the Company shall set aside special reserve from the debit balance on other equity items at the balance sheet date before distributing earnings. When debit balance on other equity items is reversed subsequently, the reversed amount could be included in the distributable earnings.

(b) The amounts previously set aside by the Company as special reserve on initial application of IFRSs in accordance with Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-1090150022, dated March 31, 2021, shall be reversed proportionately when the relevant assets are used, disposed of or reclassified subsequently.

E. On February 25, 2025, the Board of Directors resolved for the distribution of cash dividends from 2024 earnings in the amount of $2,072,369 at NT$14.5 (in dollars) per share, which had not yet been distributed. The appropriation of earnings are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2024	
	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)
Legal reserve	$ 343,361	
Reversal of special reserve	(188,710)	
Cash dividends	2,072,369	$ 14.5

F. On March 8, 2024, the Board of Directors resolved for the distribution of cash dividends from 2023 earnings in the amount of $1,408,168 at NTD$10 (in dollars) per share. However, due to a share exchange with Kenly Company, the outstanding shares increased to 142,893 thousand, thus adjusting the cash dividend payout rate to approximately NT$9.85 per share.

G. The appropriations of earnings of years 2023 and 2022 and as resolved by the shareholders at their meetings on May 30, 2024 and June 16, 2023, respectively, are as follows:

	Years ended December 31			
	2023		2022	
	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)
Legal reserve	$ 228,311		$ 262,157	
(Reversal)Special reserve	(78,063)		198,154	
Cash dividends	1,408,168	$ 10.0	1,641,976	$ 12.0

(16) Other equity items

	2024			
	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Unrealized gains (losses) on valuation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Unearned compensation	Total
At January 1	($ 88,126)	($ 109,813)	$ -	($ 197,939)
Currency translation differences –The Company	54,665	-	-	54,665
Revaluation – gross –The Company	-	252,700	-	252,700
Revaluation transferred to retained earnings – gross	-	(39,140)	-	(39,140)
At December 31	($ 33,461)	$ 103,747	$ -	$ 70,286

	2023			
	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Unrealized gains (losses) on valuation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Unearned compensation	Total
At January 1	($ 60,086)	($ 215,916)	($ 43,511)	($ 319,513)
Currency translation differences –The Company	(28,040)	-	-	(28,040)
Revaluation – gross –The Company	-	106,103	-	106,103
Share-based payment	-	-	43,511	43,511
At December 31	($ 88,126)	($ 109,813)	$ -	($ 197,939)

(17) Operating revenue

	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Revenue from contracts with customers –Sales revenue	$ 13,325,720	$ 10,868,086

A. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Company derives revenue from the transfer of goods at a point in time in the following major product lines:

	2024		
	Semiconductor business group	Others	Total
Thermal solution products	$ 9,338,568	$ -	$ 9,338,568
Lead frame	1,966,992	-	1,966,992
Electronic components	-	584,056	584,056
Connectors	-	294,891	294,891
Others	-	1,141,213	1,141,213
	$ 11,305,560	$ 2,020,160	$ 13,325,720

	2023		
	Semiconductor business group	Others	Total
Thermal solution products	$ 7,224,416	$ -	$ 7,224,416
Lead frame	2,062,456	-	2,062,456
Electronic components	-	430,848	430,848
Connectors	-	366,791	366,791
Others	-	783,575	783,575
	$ 9,286,872	$ 1,581,214	$ 10,868,086

B. Contract liabilities

(1) The Company has recognized the following revenue-related contract liabilities:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	January 1, 2023
Advance sales receipts	$ 80,894	$ 46,091	$ 21,314

(2) Revenue recognized that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year

	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Advance sales receipts	$ 46,091	$ 21,314

(18) Other income

	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Rental income	$ 2,536	$ 1,489
Dividend income	11,511	15,336
Others	53,929	47,264
	$ 67,976	$ 64,089

(19) Other gains and losses

	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Gains on disposals of property, plant and equipment	$ 4,797	$ 672
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	281,029	(10,674)
Gains on financial assets (liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss	26,103	14,519
Others	(1,910)	(727)
	$ 310,019	$ 3,790

(20) Expenses by nature and employee benefit expense

	Year ended December 31, 2024		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit expense			
Wages and salaries	$ 1,392,407	$ 669,752	$ 2,062,159
Labour and health insurance fees	86,899	48,447	135,346
Pension costs			
Defined contribution plans	29,652	18,075	47,727
Defined benefit plans	2,389	4,813	7,202
Directors' remuneration	-	94,883	94,883
Other employee benefits	10,627	3,148	13,775
	$ 1,521,974	$ 839,118	$ 2,361,092
Depreciation charge	$ 327,382	$ 60,335	$ 387,717
Amortisation charge	$ -	$ 19,605	$ 19,605

	Year ended December 31, 2023		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit expense			
Wages and salaries	$ 1,203,368	$ 584,079	$ 1,787,447
Labour and health insurance fees	83,964	42,301	126,265
Pension costs			
Defined contribution plans	29,215	16,614	45,829
Defined benefit plans	496	288	784
Directors' remuneration	-	63,355	63,355
Other employee benefits	8,859	2,519	11,378
	$ 1,325,902	$ 709,156	$ 2,035,058
Depreciation charge	$ 277,888	$ 53,219	$ 331,107
Amortisation charge	$ -	$ 11,215	$ 11,215

A. According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the pre-tax profit before deduction of employees' compensation and directors' remuneration shall be appropriated 5%~20% for employees' compensation, and shall not be higher than 2% for directors' remuneration.

B. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, employees' compensation was accrued at \$474,418 and \$316,777, respectively; while directors' remuneration was accrued at \$94,883 and \$63,355, respectively. The aforementioned amounts were recognized in salary expenses.

   For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the employees' compensation and directors' remuneration were estimated and accrued based on the following ratios:

	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Employees' compensation	10%	10%
Directors' remuneration	2%	2%

   Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration for 2023 amounting to \$316,777 and \$63,355, respectively, as resolved at the meeting of Board of Directors were in agreement with those amounts recognized in the 2023 parent company only financial statements.

   Information about employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration of the Company as resolved by the Board of Directors will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(21) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

(a) Components of income tax expense:

	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the year	$ 722,382	$ 528,188
Undistributed Surplus Earnings levy	24,000	-
Prior year income tax overestimation	(31,625)	(45,105)
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	32,352	6,368
Income tax expense	$ 747,109	$ 489,451

(b) Income tax related to other comprehensive income:

	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Remeasurements of defined benefit obligation	($ 1,130)	$ 3,784

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit

	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate	$ 834,977	$ 557,529
Effects from other adjustments based on regulations	(41,032)	3,963
Investment tax credits used for the year	(39,211)	(26,936)
Undistributed Surplus Earnings levy	24,000	-
Prior year income tax overestimation	(31,625)	(45,105)
Income tax expense	$ 747,109	$ 489,451

C. Amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities as a result of temporary differences, tax losses and investment tax credits are as follows:

	2024			
	January 1	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	December 31
Deferred tax assets				
Allowance for inventory valuation	$ 30,074	$ 35	$ -	$ 30,109
Defined benefit pension plans	12,765	-	(1,130)	11,635
Deferred credits	2,857	(613)	-	2,244
Valuation losses on foreign currency assets and liabilities	10,327	(10,327)	-	-
Others	98	(98)	-	-
	$ 56,121	($ 11,003)	($ 1,130)	$ 43,988
Deferred tax liabilities				
Unappropriated retained earnings of subsidiaries	131,266	14,504	-	145,770
Defined benefit pension plans	6,692	(294)	-	6,398
Valuation losses on foreign currency assets and liabilities	-	7,139	-	7,139
	$ 137,958	$ 21,349	$ -	$ 159,307

	2023			
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	December 31
Deferred tax assets				
Allowance for inventory valuation	$ 29,735	$ 339	$ -	$ 30,074
Defined benefit pension plans	8,981	-	3,784	12,765
Deferred credits	3,034	(177)	-	2,857
Valuation losses on foreign currency assets and liabilities	2,287	8,040	-	10,327
Others	346	(248)	-	98
	$ 44,383	$ 7,954	$ 3,784	$ 56,121
Deferred tax liabilities				
Unappropriated retained earnings of subsidiaries	118,279	12,987	-	131,266
Defined benefit pension plans	5,357	1,335	-	6,692
	$ 123,636	$ 14,322	$ -	$ 137,958

D. The Company’s income tax returns through 2022 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

(22) Earnings per share

	Year ended December 31, 2024		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 3,427,777	141,941	$ 24.15
Diluted earnings per share			
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	370	
Employee restricted shares	-	76	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 3,427,777	$ 142,387	$ 24.07

	Year ended December 31, 2023		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 2,298,194	138,494	$ 16.59
Diluted earnings per share			
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Convertible bonds	3,658	1,646	
Employees' compensation	-	565	
Employee restricted shares	-	683	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 2,301,852	$ 141,388	$ 16.28

(23) Supplemental cash flow information

Investing activities with partial cash payments

	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	$ 128,353	$ 153,321
Add: Opening balance of payable on equipment	28,175	33,733
Less: Ending balance of payable on equipment	(37,097)	(28,175)
Add: Unrealised exchange gain (loss)	750	(49)
Cash paid during the year	$ 120,181	$ 158,830

(24) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	2024				
	Short-term borrowings	Bonds payable	Guarantee deposits received	Lease liability	Liabilities from financing activities-gross
At January 1	$ -	$ -	$ 2,199	$ 76,005	$ 78,204
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	-	-	200	(44,154)	(43,954)
Changes in other non-cash items	-	-	-	47,437	47,437
At December 31	$ -	$ -	$ 2,399	$ 79,288	$ 81,687

	2023				
	Short-term borrowings	Bonds payable	Guarantee deposits received	Lease liability	Liabilities from financing activities-gross
At January 1	$ 250,000	$ 1,205,619	$ 3,076	$ 42,587	$ 1,501,282
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	(250,000)	-	(877)	(30,851)	(281,728)
Changes in other non-cash items	-	(1,205,619)	-	64,269	(1,141,350)
At December 31	$ -	$ -	$ 2,199	$ 76,005	$ 78,204

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Names of related parties and relationship

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Company
Kenly Precision Industrial Co., Ltd. (Kenly)	The Company’s subsidiary
Wuxi Jentech Precision Industrial Co., Ltd. (Wuxi Jentech)	The Company’s second-tier subsidiary
Nantong Jentech Precision Industrial Co., Ltd. (Nantong Jentech)	The Company’s second-tier subsidiary
KB PRECISION TOOLING CO., LTD. (KB)	Substantial related parties (the Company’s key management is the Company’s director)
Mettip Taiwan co., Ltd. (Mettip)	Associates

(2) Significant related party transactions

A. Operating revenue

	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Sales revenue		
The Company's second-tier subsidiary	$ 155,281	$ 160,894
The Company's subsidiary	8,277	8,159
	$ 163,558	$ 169,053

Transaction prices and the collection terms to related parties were available to non-related parties.

B. Purchases and manufacturing overhead

	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Purchases:		
Wuxi Jentech	$ 1,329,106	$ 905,068
The Company's subsidiary	294,230	162,485
The Company's second-tier subsidiary	5,555	-
Processing fees:		
Substantive related parties	75,279	59,975
The Company's second-tier subsidiary	85,343	55,831
The Company's subsidiary	152,882	37,005
Other expenses:		
The Company's subsidiary	39,698	26,271
The Company's second-tier subsidiary	2,043	1,251
Associates	1,718	1,158
	$ 1,985,854	$ 1,249,044

Raw material processing fees with related parties shall be presented at net value; however, receipt and payment shall be presented at the gross amount.

Transaction prices and the payment terms to related parties were available to non-related parties.

C. Operating expenses

	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Selling expenses:		
The Company's subsidiary	$ 2,371	$ 374

D. Non-operating income

	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Other income:		
Wuxi Jentech	$ 28,512	$ 36,096
Kenly	3,095	8,571
	$ 31,607	$ 44,667

Management service revenue between the Company and related parties pertains to the negotiated rewards made based on the agreed price, and is collected based on the contract collection method; for other transactions between the Company and related parties, the prices and payment terms are equivalent to those with non-related parties.

E. Receivables from related parties

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Accounts receivable:		
Wuxi Jentech	$ 53,770	$ 77,740
The Company's subsidiary	3,802	1,740
Other receivables:		
The Company's second-tier subsidiary	-	138
The Company's subsidiary	-	1,206
	$ 57,572	$ 80,824

The collection terms to related parties were available to non-related parties. The outstanding receivables from related parties are unsecured. The expected credit losses on receivables from related parties are estimated using the lifetime expected losses.

F. Payables to related parties

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Accounts payable:		
Wuxi Jentech	$ 209,643	$ 145,895
The Company's subsidiary	75,412	63,744
The Company's second-tier subsidiary	4,788	-
Substantive related parties	34,649	20,884
Other payables		
The Company's subsidiary	-	350
Associates	23,355	249
	$ 347,847	$ 231,122

The payment terms to related parties were available to non-related parties. There are no assets pledged to others as collateral related to outstanding balance of payables.

G. Prepayments for business facilities

	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Associates	$ 48,682	$ 56,067

H. Property transactions

Acquisition of property, plant and equipment

	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Associates	$ 74,157	$ 35,519

I. Lease terms-operating leases

(a) The Company leased land and plants to a substantive related party, KB PRECISION TOOLING CO., LTD. under operating lease. The lease terms were 5 years. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the future aggregate lease payments to be received were $2,994 and $4,277, respectively. Lease revenue recognized for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 amounted to $1,283 and $1,283, respectively. For lease contracts with related parties, the rent was determined based on agreed prices and was collected based on agreed term; the prices and payment terms of other transactions with related parties are substantially the same as non-related parties.

(b) The Company leased plants to associates, Mettip Taiwan co., Ltd. under operating lease. The lease terms were 2 years. As of December 31, 2024, the future aggregate lease payments to be received were $1,571. Lease revenue recognized for the years ended December 31, 2024 amounted to $1,046. For lease contracts with related parties, the rent was determined based on agreed prices and was collected based on agreed term; the prices and payment terms of other transactions with related parties are substantially the same as non-related parties.

J. Lessee terms

	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Lease Expense:		
The Company’s subsidiary	$ 4,826	$ 1,051

The rentals of lease agreements with related parties were determined by reference to the market prices and were paid based on the general condition.

(3) Key management compensation

	Years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Short-term employee benefits	$ 189,995	$ 142,319
Post-employment benefits	1,320	1,471
Share-based payments	-	9,800
	$ 191,315	$ 153,590

Directors' and other key management's remuneration was determined by the Remuneration Committee based on personal performance and market tendency.

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

None.

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

Other than those described in other Notes, the Company's significant commitments as of the Balance sheet date are as follows:

A. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company's issued but unused letters of credit for the purchase of materials and machinery and equipment were $20,469 and $35,875, respectively.

B. The Company signed the contract of land auction case of 'C base in priority industrial zone in Taoyuan Aerotropolis' with the Taoyuan City Government. In the future, the Company will make relevant payments in accordance with the various stages stipulated in the contract, and the payable on total land purchase price amounted to $2,582,358. As of December 31, 2024, the amount paid by the Company was $2,582,358 and recorded under 'Other Non-current Assets - Others'. The land ownership will be acquired when the Company meets the conditions stipulated in the aforementioned contract.

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

(1) The appropriation of earnings for the year of 2024 is provided in Note 6(15).

(2) On February 25, 2025, the Board of Directors of the Company resolved to issue the fourth and fifth domestic unsecured convertible bonds, with an expected total face value capped at $3,000,000 and $2,000,000 respectively. Both bonds will have a coupon rate of 0% and a maturity period of five years.

12. Others

(1) Capital management

The Company plans the needs for future capital, research and development expenses and dividend distribution based on the Company's current operating characteristics and future development, taking into account changes in the external environment so as to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, optimise the balance of liabilities and equity in order to maintain an optimal capital structure and enhance shareholders' value in the long-term.

The key management personnel of the Company review the capital structure periodically. As part of this review, the key management personnel consider the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. Based on recommendations of the key management personnel, in order to balance the overall capital structure, the Company may adjust capital structure by paying dividends to shareholders, issuing new shares, buying shares back and issuing new bonds or repaying old bonds.

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Financial assets		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Designation of equity instrument	$ 501,600	$ 388,500
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,389,127	3,269,663
Accounts receivable (including related parties)	3,804,246	2,420,391
Other receivables	72,270	54,293
Guarantee deposits paid	44,561	18,227
	$ 5,811,804	$ 6,151,074

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit of loss	$ -	$ 488
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Accounts payable (including related parties)	1,425,180	990,034
Other payables	1,073,059	852,154
Guarantee deposits received	2,399	2,199
	$ 2,500,638	$ 1,844,875
Lease liability	$ 79,288	$ 76,005

B. Financial risk management policies

The Company's financial instruments mainly include cash and cash equivalents, equity investments, accounts receivable, accounts payable and borrowings. The Company's financial management function provides services for each department branch, coordinates operations in domestic and international financial markets, and monitors and manages financial risks related to the Company's operations by analysing the internal risk report of exposure based to the degree and breadth of the risk. The risk includes market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

Main financial risks assumed in the Company's operating activities are foreign currency fluctuation risk and interest rate risk. There has been no change to the Company's exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks were managed and measured.

Foreign exchange risk

i. The sales and purchase transactions are denominated in foreign currencies, which expose the Company to the exchange rate risk. Approximately 72.05% of the Company's sales are not denominated in the functional currency of the Company entities which transaction occurs, and approximately 58.04% of the cost is not denominated in the functional currency of the Company entities which transaction occurs. The management of the Company's exchange rate risk is within the scope of the policy, using cross currency swap contracts to manage the risk.

ii. The Company's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations. The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

	December 31, 2024		
	Foreign currency amount (in thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 103,472	32.7850	$ 3,392,330
JPY:NTD	12,866	0.2099	2,701
Non-monetary items			
Investments accounted for using equity method			
RMB:NTD	303,137	4.4780	1,357,448
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 13,584	32.7850	$ 445,351
JPY:NTD	1,462,083	0.2099	306,891

	December 31, 2023			
	Foreign currency amount (in thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)	
(Foreign currency: functional currency)				
Financial assets				
Monetary items				
USD:NTD	$ 129,757	30.7050	$ 3,984,189	
JPY:NTD	1,784,794	0.2172	387,657	
Non-monetary items				
Investments accounted for using equity method				
RMB:NTD	291,926	4.3270	1,263,165	
Financial liabilities				
Monetary items				
USD:NTD	$ 12,955	30.7050	$ 397,783	
JPY:NTD	521,462	0.2172	113,262	

iii. The total exchange gain (loss), including realized and unrealized, arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Company for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, amounted to $281,029 and ($10,674) , respectively.

iv. Analysis of foreign currency market risk arising from significant foreign exchange variation:

	Year ended December 31, 2024		
	Sensitivity analysis		
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 33,923	$ -
JPY:NTD	1%	27	-
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 4,454	$ -
JPY:NTD	1%	3,069	-

	Year ended December 31, 2023		
	Sensitivity analysis		
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 39,842	$ -
JPY:NTD	1%	3,877	-
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 3,978	$ -
JPY:NTD	1%	1,133	-

Price risk

i. The Company was exposed to equity price risk arising from holding domestic listed stocks. The Company did not actively trade these investments but assigned relevant personnel to monitor the price risk and assessed when it was necessary to increase the hedging position of the hedged risk.

ii. The Company's other investments in equity securities comprise shares issued by the domestic companies. The prices of equity securities would change due to the change of the future value of investee companies. If the prices of these equity securities had increased/decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, other components of equity for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 would have increased/decreased by $5,016 and $3,885, respectively, as a result of other comprehensive income classified as equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

i. Interest rate exposure arises from the entities within the Company borrowing capital at both fixed and floating rates and holding financial assets with fixed and floating rates.

ii. The carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities with exposure to interest rates at the end of the reporting period were as follows.

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Fair value interest rate risk		
－Financial assets	$ 667,694	$ 1,752,232
－Financial liabilities	79,288	76,005
Cash flow interest rate risk		
－Financial assets	721,156	1,517,098

iii. Sensitivity analysis is determined based on the interest rate exposure of financial instruments at the end of the reporting period.

iv. For floating-rate assets and liabilities, its analysis method is assumed that the amount of assets and liabilities outstanding at the end of the balance sheet date is outstanding during the reporting period. The fluctuation rate used to report interest rates to management within the Company is an increased/decreased by 100 basis points of interest rates, which also represents management's assessment on the range of reasonably possible changes in interest rates.

v. If the interest rate had increased/decreased by 100 basis points of interest rates with all other variables held constant, pre-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 would have increased/decreased by $7,212 and $15,171, respectively. Mainly arises from the Company's net positions of variable rate deposits and variable rate loans.

(b) Credit risk

i. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Company arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. Until the end of the reporting period, the maximum exposure to credit risk that refers to the unsatisfied performance obligation of the counterparties is the carrying amount of financial assets recognized in the consolidated balance sheet.

ii. To mitigate credit risk, the Company's management assigned a designated team to be responsible for the determination of the facility, credit approval and other monitor procedures to ensure that appropriate actions had been taken for the recovery of overdue receivables. Also, the Company reviewed the recoverable amount of receivables individually as the balance sheet date to ensure that the impairment loss of unrecoverable receivables had been appropriately recognized. Thus, the Company's management identified the Company's credit risk has been significant reduced. Accounts receivable is derived from various customers with diverse industries and geographical regions. The Company continually assesses the customers' financial condition.

iii. As the Company engaged in liquidity and derivative financial instruments transactions that the counter parties are financial institutions and companies rated with good credit rating, the credit risk is limited.

iv. In line with credit risk management procedure, when the following situations occurred, the default has occurred.

(i) There is internal or external information showing that it is impossible for the debtor to repay the debt.

(iv) Past due over 180 days, unless there is reasonable and verifiable information showing that the delayed basis of default is more appropriate.

v. The Company adopts following assumptions under IFRS 9 to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition:

If the contract payments were past due over 30 days based on the terms, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition.

vi. The following indicators are used to determine whether the credit impairment of debt instruments has occurred:

(i) It becomes probable that the issuer will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization due to their financial difficulties;

(ii) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties;

(iii) Default or delinquency in interest or principal repayments;

(iv) Adverse changes in national or regional economic conditions that are expected to cause a default.

vii. Under IFRS 9, the Company applies the simplified approach to provide loss allowance for notes and accounts receivable. The Company uses provision matrix to estimate lifetime expected credit loss which takes into consideration the customers' historical default records, actual financial conditions and economic tendency. In accordance with the Company's historical experiences in relation to credit loss, no obvious difference on the loss types was identified among different customer groups, therefore, provision matrix has not been further classified based on customer groups. The Company estimates expected credit loss based on the past due date of notes and accounts receivable.

viii. The Company used the forecastability of industrial research report to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of notes and accounts receivable. On December 31, 2024 and 2023, the provision matrix is as follows:

	Not past due	Up to 60 days	61 to 90 days	91 to 180 days	Over 180 days	Total
December 31, 2024						
Expected loss rate	0.02%	0.48%	12.07%	19.57%	27.23%	
Total book value	$ 3,483,487	$ 304,044	$ 5,508	$ 8,614	$ 9,673	$ 3,811,326
Loss allowance	(648)	(1,448)	(665)	(1,685)	(2,634)	(7,080)

	Not past due	Up to 60 days	61 to 90 days	91 to 180 days	Over 180 days	Total
December 31, 2023						
Expected loss rate	0.02%	1.26%	8.21%	16.61%	51.06%~100%	
Total book value	$ 2,275,941	$ 82,116	$ 26,621	$ 43,308	$ 6,814	$ 2,434,800
Loss allowance	(514)	(1,037)	(2,186)	(7,193)	(3,479)	(14,409)

ix. Movements in relation to the Company applying the modified approach to provide loss allowance for notes and accounts receivable are as follows:

	2024	2023
At January 1	$ 14,409	$ 7,583
Provision for impairment loss	-	6,826
Reversal of Impairment Loss	(7,329)	-
At December 31	$ 7,080	$ 14,409

x. The Company wrote-off the financial assets, which cannot be reasonably expected to be recovered, after initiating recourse procedures. However, the Company will continue executing the recourse procedures to secure the rights. On December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had no written-off financial assets that are still under recourse procedures.

(c) Liquidity risk

i. The Company manages liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate to finance the Company's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. The Company's management monitors the use of its credit facility to ensure that it complies with the loan agreement.

ii. The Company relies on bank borrowing as a significant source of liquidity. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had undrawn bank borrowing facilities were as follows.

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
Unsecured credit facility for bank borrowings (monitor every year)				
－Drawn amount	$	68,469	$	68,921
－Undrawn amount		2,277,418		2,811,366
	$	2,345,887	$	2,880,287

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
Unsecured credit facility for bank borrowings (monitor every year)				
－Drawn amount	$	-	$	-
－Undrawn amount		2,100,000		2,150,000
	$	2,100,000	$	2,150,000

iii. The following table details the Company's remaining contractual maturities for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The table was drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities from the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows. Specifically, bank loans with a repayment on demand clause are included in the earliest time band regardless of the probability of the banks choosing to exercise their rights. The maturity dates for other non-derivative financial liabilities are based on the agreed repayment dates.

For interest cash flows paid at a floating rate, its undiscounted interest was calculated based on the yield rate curve at balance sheet date. The undiscounted interest would change as floating rate was different from the estimated interest rate at balance sheet date.

	December 31, 2024				
	On demand or less than 1 month	1 to 3 month(s)	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 year(s)	Over 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Non-interest bearing liability	$ 1,028,976	$ 468,637	$ 137,588	$ -	$ -
Lease liability	4,092	8,150	26,841	42,161	362
	$ 1,033,068	$ 476,787	$ 164,429	$ 42,161	$ 362

	December 31, 2023				
	On demand or less than 1 month	1 to 3 month(s)	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 year(s)	Over 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Non-interest bearing liability	$ 767,942	$ 330,108	$ 71,539	$ -	$ -
Lease liability	3,028	6,046	27,522	39,622	1,808
	$ 770,970	$ 336,154	$ 99,061	$ 39,622	$ 1,808

(3) Fair value information

A. The different levels that the inputs to valuation techniques are used to measure fair value of financial and non-financial instruments have been defined as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. A market is regarded as active where a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. The fair value of the Company's investment in equity investment without active market is included in Level 3.

B. The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable (including related parties), other receivables, guarantee deposits paid, accounts payable, other payables and guarantee deposits received are approximate to their fair values.

C. The related information of financial instruments measured at fair value by level on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities at December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

(a) The related information of natures of the assets and liabilities is as follows:

	December 31, 2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Domestic listed stocks	$501,600	$ -	$ -	$501,600

	December 31, 2023			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Domestic listed stocks	$388,500	$ -	$ -	$388,500
Liabilities				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Derivative instruments	$ -	$ 488	$ -	$ 488

(b) The methods and assumptions the Company used to measure fair value are as follows:

i. The domestic listed stocks held by the Company used market quoted prices as their fair values (that is, Level 1).

ii. Except for financial instruments with active markets, the fair value of other financial instruments is measured by using valuation techniques or by reference to counterparty quotes. The fair value of financial instruments measured by using valuation techniques can be referred to current fair value of instruments with similar terms and characteristics in substance, discounted cash flow method or other valuation methods, including calculated by applying model using market information available at the consolidated balance sheet date.

iii. The Company takes into account adjustments for credit risks to measure the fair value of financial and non-financial instruments to reflect credit risk of the counterparty and the Company's credit quality.

D. There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year 2024.Since the private placement shares of SOLAR APPLIED MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY CORP. had been applied for registration of the retroactive handling of public issuance in 2023, and there is sufficient observable market information available, the Company has transferred the fair value from Level 2 into Level 1 when the event occurred.

13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

(1) Significant transactions information

A. Loans to others: None.

B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: Please refer to table 1.

C. Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Please refer to table 2.

D. Acquisition or sale of the same security with the accumulated cost exceeding \$300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital: None.

E. Acquisition of real estate reaching \$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer table 3.

F. Disposal of real estate reaching \$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

G. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 4.

H. Receivables from related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 5.

I. Trading in derivative instruments undertaken during the reporting periods: Please refer to Note 6(2).

J. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods: Please refer to table 6.

(2) Information on investees

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China): Please refer to table 7.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

A. Basic information: Please refer to table 8.

B. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area: Please refer to table 4,5 and 6.

(4) Major shareholders information

Major shareholders information: Please refer to table 9.

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

None.

Jentech Precision Industrial Co., Ltd.

Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others

Year ended December 31, 2024

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

		Party being endorsed/ guaranteed													
Number (Note 4)	Endorser/guarantor	Company name	Relationship with the endorser/guarantor (Note 5)	Limit on endorsements/guarantees provided for a single party	Maximum outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount as of December 31, 2024 (Note 3)	Outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount at December 31, 2024 (Note 3)	Actual amount drawn down	Amount of endorsements/ guarantees secured with collateral	Ratio of accumulated endorsement/ guarantee amount to net asset value of the Endorser/guarantor company	Ceiling on total amount of endorsements /guarantees provided	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by parent company to subsidiary	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by subsidiary to parent company	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees to the party in Mainland China	Note
0	Jentech Precision Industrial Co., Ltd.	Kenly Precision Industrial Co., Ltd.	(2)	$ 2,893,284	$ 30,000	$ 30,000	$ -	$ -	0.21%	$ 5,786,568	Y	N	N	
1	Kenly Precision Industrial Co., Ltd.	Nantong Jentech Precision Industrial Co., Ltd.	(2)	742,724	254,975	89,560	-	-	7.23%	$ 1,237,874	Y	N	Y	

Note 1:Jentech Precision Industrial Co., Ltd. sets the endorsement guarantee limit at 20% of the net worth according to the most recent financial statements for subsidiaries in which it directly holds more than 90% of the common stock equity.
The maximum limit for endorsement guarantees by Jentech Precision Industrial Co., Ltd. is set at 40% of the net worth according to the most recent financial statements.

Note 2:Kenly Precision Industrial Co., Ltd. sets the endorsement guarantee limit for subsidiaries in which it directly holds more than 90% of the common stock equity at 100% of the net worth according to the most recent financial statements.
For all other circumstances, the limit must not exceed 60% of the net worth according to the most recent financial statements.
The maximum limit for endorsement guarantees by Kenly Precision Industrial Co., Ltd. is set at 100% of the net worth according to the most recent financial statements.

Note 3:Limit on endorsements and guarantees was resolved by the Board of Directors.

Note 4:The numbers filled in for the endorsements/guarantees provided by the Company or subsidiaries are as follows:
(1) The Company is ‘0’.
(2) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from ‘1’.

Note 5:Relationship between the endorser/guarantor and the party being endorsed/guaranteed is classified into the following seven categories; fill in the number of category each case belongs to:
(1) Having business transactions.
(2) The endorser/guarantor parent company owns directly or indirectly more than 50% voting shares of the endorsed/guaranteed subsidiary.
(3) The endorsed/guaranteed company owns directly and indirectly more than 50% voting shares of the endorser/guarantor parent company.
(4) The endorser/guarantor parent company owns directly and indirectly more than 90% voting shares of the endorsed/guaranteed company.
(5) Mutual guarantee of the trade made by the endorsed/guaranteed company or joint contractor as required under the construction contract.
(6) Due to joint venture, all shareholders provide endorsements/guarantees to the endorsed/guaranteed company in proportion to its ownership.
(7) Joint guarantee of the performance guarantee for pre-sold home sales contract as required under the Consumer Protection Act.

Jentech Precision Industrial Co., Ltd.
Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)
December 31, 2024

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Securities held by	Type and name of securities	Relationship with the securities issuer	General ledger account	As of December 31, 2024 Number of shares (thousand shares)	Book value	Ownership (%)	Fair value	Note
	Stocks:							
Jentech Precision Industrial Co., Ltd.	SOLAR APPLIED MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY CORP.	None	non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	8,000	501,600	1.34	501,600	Note 1, 2
	UNION TAYUAN WATER ENGINEERING CO., LTD.	〃	non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	110	-	1.58	-	Note 1, 2
Kenly Precision Industrial Co., Ltd.	KENT INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.	〃	non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	272	7,428	0.25	7,428	Note 1, 2
	SUPER BRAVO BIO CO., LTD.	〃	non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	78	1,111	0.24	1,111	Note 1, 2

Note 1: Marketable securities in the table refer to stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificates and other related derivative securities within the scope of IFRS 9 'Financial instruments.
Note 2: There are no pledged to others as collateral, pledged for loans or other restrictions.
Note 3: Relevant information of investments in subsidiaries is provided in Table 7 and 8.

Jentech Precision Industrial Co., Ltd.
Acquisition of real estate reaching $300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more
For the year ended December 31, 2024

Table 3

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Acquiring company	Name of property	Date of acquisition	Trade amount	Status of payment of proceeds	Name of the counter-party	Relationship	The last transfer data od counter-party: Owner	Relationship	Transfer Day	Amount	Basis for price determination	Reason for acquisition	Other terms
Jentech Precision Industrial Co., Ltd.	Taoyuan Aerotropolis Industry Area	July 28, 2022	$ 2,582,358	The First to the fourth installments were paid. Total amount is $2,582,358 thousand dollars.	Taoyuan City Government	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Based on reserve price and market conditions(Note)	Based on the comprehensive planning of the company	Not applicable
Jentech Precision Industrial Co., Ltd.	The 13th floor in the Taoyuan Huaya Park Commercial Office Building	November 3, 2023	370,677	The first installment of $111,000 thousand dollars was paid.	AIDC Investment Corp. An-Feng Industrial Co., Ltd. Ming-Zhen InvestInvestment Ltd.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Based on the appraisal report from tjeappraisal results of appraisers firm.	Based on the comprehensive planning of the company	Not applicable

Note: Public tendering land from Taoyuan City Government.

Jentech Precision Industrial Co., Ltd.
Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more
For the year ended December 31, 2024

Table 4

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

			Transaction				Differences in transaction terms compared to third party transactions		Notes/accounts receivable (payable)		
Purchaser/seller	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Purchases (sales)	Amount	Percentage of total purchases (sales)	Credit term	Unit price	Credit term	Balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	Note
Jentech Precision Industrial Co., Ltd.	Wuxi Jentech	Sub-subsidiary	Purchases	$ 1,329,106	19%	85 days after monthly billings	$ -	-	($ 209,643)	15%	Note
Wuxi Jentech	Jentech Precision Industrial Co., Ltd.	Parent company	Sales	(1,329,106)	73%	85 days after monthly billings	-	-	209,643	60%	Note
Jentech Precision Industrial Co., Ltd.	Wuxi Jentech	Sub-subsidiary	Sales	(155,281)	1%	55 days after monthly billings	-	-	53,770	1%	Note
Wuxi Jentech	Jentech Precision Industrial Co., Ltd.	Parent company	Purchases	155,281	15%	55 days after monthly billings	-	-	(53,770)	15%	Note
Jiaxing Kenly	Hangzhou Keming	Subsidiary of investor of subsidiary with significant influence	Sales	300,291	62%	60 days after monthly billings	-	-	101,117	74%	
Jentech Precision Industrial Co., Ltd.	Kenly Precision Industrial Co., Ltd.	subsidiary	Purchases	294,230	4%	30 days after monthly billings	-	-	(75,412)	5%	Note
Kenly Precision Industrial Co., Ltd.	Jentech Precision Industrial Co., Ltd.	Parent company	Sales	(294,230)	42%	30 days after monthly billings	-	-	75,412	96%	Note

Note 1: The transaction was eliminated when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Jentech Precision Industrial Co., Ltd.
Receivables from related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more
December 31, 2024

Table 5

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Creditor	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Balance as of December 31, 2024	Turnover rate	Overdue receivables		Amount collected subsequent to the balance sheet date	Allowance for doubtful accounts
					Amount	Action taken		
Wuxi Jentech(Note)	Jentech Precision Industrial Co., Ltd.	Parent company	$ 209,643	9.87	$ -	-	$ 170,489	$ -
Hangzhou Keming	Jiaxing Kenly	Subsidiary of investor of subsidiary	101,117	2.68	-	-	49,359	-

Note: The transaction was eliminated when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Jentech Precision Industrial Co., Ltd.
Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods
For the year ended December 31, 2024

Table 6

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Number (Note1)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note2)	Transaction: General ledger account	Transaction: Amount		Transaction: Transaction terms	Transaction: Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets
0	Jentech Precision Industrial Co., Ltd.	Wuxi Jentech	1	Purchases	$	1,329,106	The same as non-related parties	9%
		Wuxi Jentech	1	Processing fees		85,343	The same as non-related parties	1%
		Wuxi Jentech	1	Sales		155,281	The same as non-related parties	1%
		Wuxi Jentech	1	Accounts receivable		53,770	55 days after monthly billings	-
		Wuxi Jentech	1	Accounts payable		209,643	85 days after monthly billings	1%
		Wuxi Jentech	1	Other income		28,512	Determined based on the contract agreements	-
		Wuxi Jentech	1	Other expenses		2,043	The same as non-related parties	-
		Kenly	1	Purchases		294,230	The same as non-related parties	2%
		Kenly	1	Processing fees		152,882	The same as non-related parties	1%
		Kenly	1	Sales		8,277	The same as non-related parties	-
		Kenly	1	Accounts receivable		3,820	95 days after monthly billings	-
		Kenly	1	Accounts payable		75,412	30 days after monthly billings	-
		Kenly	1	Other income		3,095	Determined based on the contract agreements	-
		Kenly	1	Rent expense		4,826	Determined based on the contract agreements	-
		Kenly	1	Other expenses		42,069	The same as non-related parties	-
		Nantong Jentech	1	Purchases		5,555	The same as non-related parties	-
		Nantong Jentech	1	Accounts payable		4,788	30 days after monthly billings	-
1	Kenly	Jiaxing Kenly	2	Purchases		73	The same as non-related parties	-
		Jiaxing Kenly	2	Sales		4,756	The same as non-related parties	-
		Jiaxing Kenly	2	Accounts receivable		98	30 days after delivery	-
		Jiaxing Kenly	2	Other income		20,952	Determined based on the contract agreements	-
		Nantong Jentech	2	Other income		3,148	Determined based on the contract agreements	-
2	Wuxi Jentech	Kenly	2	Sales		15,684	The same as non-related parties	-
		Kenly	2	Accounts receivable		7,231	60 days after monthly billings	-
		Nantong Jentech	2	Sales		7,732	The same as non-related parties	-
		Nantong Jentech	2	Purchases		88,293	The same as non-related parties	1%
		Nantong Jentech	2	Accounts receivable		13,453	60 days after monthly billings	-
		Nantong Jentech	2	Accounts payable		22,288	30 days after monthly billings	-
		Nantong Jentech	2	Other income		5,673	Determined based on the contract agreements	-

Note 1: Number 0 represents the parent company, the subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from ‘1’.
Note 2: Number 1 represents parent company to subsidiary, number 2 represents subsidiary to subsidiary, number 3 represents subsidiary to parent companyt.
Note 3: All transactions listed in the table above were eliminated when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Jentech Precision Industrial Co., Ltd.
Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China)
For the year ended December 31, 2024

Table 7

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount: Balance as at December 31,2024	Initial investment amount: Balance as at December 31,2023	Shares held as at December 31, 2024: Number of shares	Shares held as at December 31, 2024: Ownership (%)	Shares held as at December 31, 2024: Book value	Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2024	Investment income (loss) recognized by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2024	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by parent company to subsidiary
Jentech Precision Industrial Co., Ltd.	Elixi International Co., Ltd.	Offshore Chambers, P.O. Box 217, Apia Samoa	Investment holdings	$ 664,499	$ 664,499	21,306 thousand shares	100	$ 1,357,448	$ 225,908	$ 225,909	Note 1
Jentech Precision Industrial Co., Ltd.	Kenly	Taoyuan City	Manufacturing, processing and trading of precision toolings and electronic parts and components	3,212,857	314,100	139,400 thousand shares	100	1,786,980	65,400	91,986	Note 1, 2
Kenly	Kenly International	P.O.BOX 3321, ROAD TOWN, TORTOLA, BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	Investment holdings	393,599	393,599	12,779 thousand shares	100	595,404	(25,068)	(25,057)	Note 1, 3
Kenly	Kenly Global	DRAKE CHAMBERS, ROAD TOWN, TORTOLA, BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	International trading business	32	32	0.001 thousand shares	100	-	-	-	Note 1
Elixi International Co., Ltd.	Mettip	Taipei City	Manufacturing of mechanical equipment, installation of machineries, automatic control equipment engineering and surface treatment	14,771	14,771	-	48.99	16,655	3,294	1,614	Note 1

Note 1: It was calculated based on the investees' financial statements audited by the independent accountants.
Note 2: The differences were effect of upstream transactions amounted to $741 and amortisation of differences between investment cost and net equity amounted to ($750).
Note 3: The differences were effect of downstream and upstream transactions amounted to ($11).
Note 4: Relevant information of investee in Mainland China is provided in Table 8.
Note 5: Investment income (loss) of the investee companies, long-term equity investments of investors and net equity of investees were eliminated when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Jentech Precision Industrial Co., Ltd.
Information on investments in Mainland China
For the year ended December 31, 2024

Table 8

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investee in Mainland China	Main business activities	Paid-in capital	Investment method	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1, 2024	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/ Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the year ended December 31, 2024		Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2024	Net profit(loss) of investee for the year ended December 31, 2024	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect)	Investment income (loss) recognized by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2024	Book value of investment in Mainland China as of December31, 2024	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of December 31, 2024	Note
					Remitted to Mainland China	Remitted back to Taiwan							
Wuxi Jentech	Manufacturing, processing and trading of precision toolings and electronic parts and components	$ 714,713 USD 21,800 thousand	Through investing in Elixi International Co., Ltd. in the third area, which then invested in the investee in Mainland China.	$ 665,732 USD 20,306 thousand	$ -	$ -	$ 665,732 USD 20,306 thousand	$ 239,963 RMB 53,876 thousand	100	$ 239,964 RMB 53,876 thousand	$ 1,034,288 RMB 230,971 thousand	$ 138,610	Note1
Jiaxing Kenly	Manufacturing, processing and trading of precision toolings and electronic parts and components	272,279 USD 8,305 thousand	Through investing in Kenly International in the third area, which then invested in the investee in Mainland China.	148,549 USD 4,531 thousand	-	-	148,549 USD 4,531 thousand	44,571 USD 1,388 thousand	66.60	29,685 USD 924 thousand	364,405 USD 11,115 thousand	278,757	Note1
Nantong Jentech	Research, development and manufacturing of semiconductors, optoelectronics and car components	501,611 USD 15,300 thousand	Through investing in Kenly International and Elixi International Co., Ltd. in the third area, which then invested in the investee in Mainland China.	262,280 USD 8,000 thousand	-	-	262,280 USD 8,000 thousand	(53,595) (USD 1,669 thousand)	100	(54,494) (USD 1,697 thousand)	317,031 USD 9,670 thousand	-	Note1

Company name	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2024	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)	Ceiling on investments in Mainland China imposed by the Investment Commission of MOEA
The Company	$ 665,732(USD 20,306 thousand)	$ 924,537(USD 28,200 thousand)	$ 8,794,780
Kenly	410,829(USD 12,531 thousand)	551,804(USD 16,831 thousand)	900,334

Note 1: It was calculated based on the investee's financial statements audited by the independent accountants.
Note 2: Except investment income (loss) recognized by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2024 is translated using the average exchange rate, others are translated using spot rate at December 31, 2024.
Note 3: Investment income (loss) of the investee companies, long-term equity investments of investors and net equity of investees were eliminated when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Jentech Precision Industrial Co., Ltd.

List of shareholders holding more than 5% (inclusive) of shares

December 31, 2024

Table 9

Name of major shareholders	Shares	
	Number of shares held	Ownership (%)
Hsin-Chong International Co., Ltd.	17,460,592	12.21
Heng-Shan Co., Ltd.	16,672,994	11.66
Fukang Co., Ltd	8,728,856	6.10
Jiahe Xin Co., Ltd.	8,609,305	6.02

Note: The major shareholders' information was derived from the data using the Company issued common shares (including treasury shares) and preference shares in dematerialised form which were registered and held by the shareholders above 5% on the last operating date of each quarter and was calculated by Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation. The share capital which was recorded on the financial statements may be different from the actual number of shares in dematerialised form due to the difference of calculation basis.

JENTECH PRECISION INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
DETAILS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 1

Items	Summary	Amount	
Cash on hand and revolving funds		$	237
Checking account deposits			40
Demand deposits(Note 1)			721,156
Time deposits(Note 2)			323,452
Bond sold under repurchase agreement(Note 3)			344,242
		$	1,389,127

Note1:It includes JPY 6,434 thousand, USD 8,538 thousand, EUR 353 thousand, RMB 21,301 thousand, which are translated at the exchange rates of JPY$1: NT$0.2099, US$1: NT$32.785, EUR$1: NT$34.14 and RMB$1: NT$4.478, respectively.

Note2:It includes USD 8,500 thousand and RMB10,000 thousand, which are translated at the exchange rates of US$1: NT$32.785 and RMB$1:NT$4.478, respectively.
The period is from November 3, 2024 to February 3, 2025.
The annual interest rate is 2.34%~4.75%.

Note3:It includes USD 10,500 thousand, which is translated at the exchange rates of US$1: NT$32.785.
The period is from November 29, 2024 to January 16, 2025.
The annual interest rate is 4.75%~4.95%

JENTECH PRECISION INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
DETAILS OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE
DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 2

Customer name	Summary	Amount	Note
Related parties			
Wuxi Jentech Precision Industrial CO., Ltd.		$ 53,770	
Other related parties		3,802	
		57,572	
Non related party			
A		566,838	
B		444,113	
C		414,812	
D		246,685	
Others		2,079,266	None of the individual customer's owing balance exceed 5% of the ending balance of this account.
		3,751,714	
Total		3,809,286	
Less: Allowance for bad debts		(5,040)	
		$ 3,804,246	

JENTECH PRECISION INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
DETAILS OF INVENTORIES
DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 3

Items	Summary	Amount: Cost	Amount: Net realisable value	Note
Merchandise		$ 14,671	$ 15,621	
Finished goods		995,816	1,530,023	
Work in progress		1,089,906	1,170,960	
Raw materials		518,263	530,277	
Total		2,618,656	$ 3,246,881	
Less: Allowance for valuation loss		(150,544)		
Net		$ 2,468,112		

JENTECH PRECISION INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
MOVEMENT SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 4

	Opening balance		Additions (Note 1)		Reductions		Adjustments (Note 2)	Ending balance			Market value or net equity value			
Name	Share (thousand shares)	Amount	Share	Amount	Share	Amount	Amount	Share (thousand shares)	Ownership (%)	Amount	Price (dollars)	Amount	Guarantee or pledged	Note
Elixi International Co., Ltd.	21,306	$ 1,263,165	-	$ 225,908	-	$ -	($ 131,625)	21,306	100.00%	$ 1,357,448	63.71	$ 1,357,448	None	
Kenly Precision Industrial Co., Ltd.	30,000	397,031	109,400	1,338,178	-	-	51,771	139,400	100.00%	1,786,980	12.82	1,786,980	None	
		$ 1,660,196		$ 1,564,086		$ -	($ 79,854)			$ 3,144,428		$ 3,144,428		

Note 1:Current additions include recognition of investment profit or loss of $317,895, proceeds from issuing shares $600,000 and acquisition of ownership interests in subsidiaries $646,191。

Note 2:Other adjustments include exchange differences on translation of foreign operations amounting to $54,665, unrealized gain or loss on inter-affiliate accounts amounting to $2,324, other comprehensive income of $1,767, and acquisition of dividends in subsidiaries ($138,610).

JENTECH PRECISION INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
MOVEMENT SUMMARY OF RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 5

Items	Opening balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending balance	Note
Cost					
Land	$ 47,015	$ 7,921	$ -	$ 54,936	
Buildings	72,952	28,129	-	101,081	
Transportation equipment	30,602	8,605	(6,289)	32,918	
Other equipment	3,303	2,783	(1,760)	4,326	
	153,872	47,438	(8,049)	193,261	
Accumulated depreciation					
Land	(27,995)	(8,984)	-	(36,979)	
Buildings	(29,156)	(25,279)	-	(54,435)	
Transportation equipment	(9,390)	(9,970)	6,289	(13,071)	
Other equipment	(1,698)	(1,739)	1,399	(2,038)	
	(68,239)	(45,972)	7,688	(106,523)	
Carrying amount	$ 85,633			$ 86,738	

JENTECH PRECISION INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
DETAILS OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 6

Customer name	Summary	Amount	Note
Related parties			
Wuxi Jentech Precision Industrial Co., Ltd.		$ 209,643	
Other related parties		114,849	
		324,492	
Non related party			
A		222,437	
B		69,648	
C		67,841	
D		59,998	
Others		680,764	None of the individual customer's owing balance exceed 5% of the ending balance of this account.
		1,100,688	
		$ 1,425,180	

JENTECH PRECISION INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
DETAILS OF OPERATING REVENUE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 7

Items	Quantity (Thousands)	Amount	Note
Net sales revenue			
Thermal solution products	267,342	$ 9,338,568	
Lead frame	13,728,013	1,966,992	
Electronic components	11,996	584,056	
Connectors	80,644	294,891	
Others		1,141,213	
		$ 13,325,720	

JENTECH PRECISION INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
DETAILS OF OPERATING COST
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 8

Items	Amount
Direct material	
Inventories at beginning	$ 339,564
Add (Less):Purchased material during the year	4,401,065
Inventories at the end	(518,263)
Inventories sold	(61,460)
Gain (loss)	(1,195)
Others	(228,315)
	3,931,396
Production overhead	2,564,278
Direct labor	968,787
Manufacturing costs	7,464,461
Add (Less):Work in progress at beginning	804,400
Purchased semi-finished goods during the year	1,585,783
Work in progress at the end	(1,089,906)
Sold semi-finished goods	(727,853)
Gain (loss)	191
Others	(1,456,134)
Finished goods costs	6,580,942
Add (Less):Finished goods at beginning	962,870
Purchased finished goods during the year	782,383
Finished goods at the end	(995,815)
Transferred to property, plant and equipment	(14,362)
Gain (loss)	(54)
Others	501,468
Cost of goods manufactured and sold	7,817,432
Merchandise inventory at beginning	27,243
Add (Less):Purchased merchandise inventory during the year	40,133
Merchandise inventory at the end	(14,671)
Transferred to property, plant and equipment	(137)
Gain (loss)	1
Others	(108)
Cost of goods sold from purchase	52,461
Sold raw materials and semi-finished goods	789,313
Gain (loss)	1,058
Adjustments of cost of good sold	7,377
Inventory valuation and obsolescence losses	175
Molding equipment modifaction costs	5,378
Disposal of scrap material revenue	(3,250)
Total operating costs	$ 8,669,944

JENTECH PRECISION INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
DETAILS OF OPERATING EXPENSE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 9

Items	Amount	Note
Selling expenses		
Wages and salaries	$ 75,726	Including wages and salaries and pension expenses
Import/export expense	31,254	
Professional service fees	8,288	
Rent expense	8,218	
Other expenses	23,145	The balance of each expense account has not exceeded 5% of the selling expenses
	$ 146,631	
Administrative expenses		
Wages and salaries	$ 381,458	Including wages and salaries ,pension expenses and directors and supervisors expenses
Depreciation expenses	48,294	
Miscellaneous expenses	42,700	
Other expenses	157,642	The balance of each expense account has not exceeded 5% of the administrative expenses
	$ 630,094	
Research and development expense		
Wages and salaries	$ 330,318	Including wages and salaries and pension expenses
Research expense	41,536	
Other expenses	112,988	The balance of each expense account has not exceeded 5% of the research and development expense
	$ 484,842	

JENTECH PRECISION INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT PERIOD EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, DEPRECIATION, DEPLETION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES BY FUNCTION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 10

Function / Nature	Year ended December 31, 2024			Year ended December 31, 2023		
	Classified as operating costs	Classified as operating expenses	Total	Classified as operating costs	Classified as operating expenses	Total
Employee Benefit Expense						
Wages and salaries	1,392,407	669,752	2,062,159	1,203,368	584,079	1,787,447
Labor and health insurance	86,899	48,447	135,346	83,964	42,301	126,265
Pension costs	32,041	22,888	54,929	29,711	16,902	46,613
Directors' remuneration	-	94,883	94,883	-	63,355	63,355
Other personnel expenses	10,627	3,148	13,775	8,859	2,519	11,378
Depreciation Expense	327,382	60,335	387,717	277,888	53,219	331,107
Amortisation Expense	-	19,605	19,605	-	11,215	11,215

Note:

1.As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had 1,849 and 1,771 employees, including 6 and 6 non-employee directors, respectively.

2.Average employee benefit expense in current year was $1,230 thousand ((Total employee benefit expense of current year - Total director's remuneration of current year)/ (Number of employees of current year - Number of non-employee directors of current year))

Average employee benefit expense in previous year was $1,117 thousand ((Total employee benefit expense of prior year - Total director's remuneration of prior year)/ (Number of employees of prior year - Number of non-employee directors of prior year))

3.Average employee salaries in current year was $1,119 thousand ((Total wages and salaries of current year)/ (Number of employees of current year - Number of non-employee directors of current year))

Average employee salaries in previous year was $1,013 thousand ((Total wages and salaries of prior year)/ (Number of employees of prior year - Number of non-employee directors of prior year))

JENTECH PRECISION INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT PERIOD EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, DEPRECIATION, DEPLETION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES BY FUNCTION (Cont.)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

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4.Adjustment of average employee salaries was 10.46% ((Average wages and salaries of current year - Average wages and salaries of prior year)/ Average wages and salaries of prior year)

5.Company's compensation policy. (Including directors, managers and employees)

Directors' remuneration: The Company has a remuneration committee. For directors' remuneration, which is by reference to the general pay level within the same industry, also takes into consideration the correlation between the individual's performance and the Company operational performance and future risk exposure. The profit of the current year, if any, shall be resolved by the Board of Directors to be distributed at no higher than 2% as directors' remuneration. The Company has no supervisors.

Managers' and employees' remuneration: The Company's remuneration of managers refers to the external pay level, personal performance and the Company's operational performance, etc., as the basis for evaluation, so as to strengthen the connection among manager's remuneration, enterprise performance and shareholders' interests. At the same time, the remuneration of managers is reviewed by the remuneration committee and proposed it to the Board of Directors for approval.

Employees' compensation is set standards according to their job content, education, specialty, etc., and the Company adjust their salaries or distribute bonuses based on various factors such as the Company's operating conditions and employee performance.