Ji-Haw Industrial, Co., Ltd.
and subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements
with Independent Auditors' Report
2024 and 2023

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Representation Letter

The entities that are required to be included in the combined financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024 under the "Criteria Governing Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises" are the same as those included in the consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards No. 10. In addition, the information required to be disclosed in the combined financial statements is included in the consolidated financial statements. Consequently, the Company and its Subsidiaries do not prepare a separate set of combined financial statements.

Stated hereby

Company name: Ji-Haw Industrial, Co., Ltd.

Responsible Person: Shih Hao-Ji

March 12, 2025

Independent Auditor's Report

To Ji-Haw Industrial, Co., Ltd.:

Opinions

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Ji-Haw Industrial, Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries, which comprises of the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements presents fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Ji-Haw Industrial, Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and with the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”), International Accounting Standards (“IASs”), Interpretations endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis of Audit Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Certification of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors’ Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of Ji-Haw Industrial, Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries in accordance with the Certified Public Accountants Code of Professional Ethics in Republic of China (“the Code”), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of our opinion.

Emphasized matters

As mentioned in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, Ji-Haw Industrial, Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries changed the accounting policy of investment property by resolution of the board of directors on August 13, 2024, and the subsequent measurement was changed from the cost model to the fair value model. The accounting policy is applied retrospectively, and the affected items are adjusted. We did not revise our audit opinions accordingly.

Key Audit Issues

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of Ji-Haw Industrial, Co., Ltd.

and its subsidiaries of 2024. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters of the 2024 consolidated financial statements of Ji-Haw Industrial, Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries, to be communicated in our report.

Occurrence of Revenue Recognition from Sales

Ji-Haw Industrial Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries are primarily engaged in the manufacturing, processing, and sales of precision electronic connectors and sockets, connectors, wires, cables, various electronic components, and other industrial and commercial services. In recent years, overall market demand has declined, and revenue has remained relatively unchanged. However, sales revenue from certain customers has increased against the trend, and the magnitude and proportion of this increase are considered significant. Therefore, we, as the auditors, have identified the occurrence of revenue recognition from these customers as a key audit matter for Ji-Haw Industrial Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries. Refer to Note 4 and 24 to the consolidated financial statements for the accounting policies and disclosures related to operating revenue.

Our principal audit procedures conducted to address the aforementioned key audit matters included:

1. Understand and test the design and implementation effectiveness of main internal controls related to the recognition of sales revenue.
2. Select sufficient samples from the transaction details of customers from whom the sales revenue has increased significantly, check the transaction vouchers, and confirm the remittance beneficiary and the payment collection process to confirm the existence of the sales transaction.
3. For the customers from whom the sales revenue has increased significantly, send the confirmation letter for year-end account balances in accounts receivables and apply alternative procedures if responses to confirmation requests are not received in time, including the examination of transaction certificates and subsequent cash receipts.

Other Matters

Ji-Haw Industrial Co., Ltd. has prepared its Parent Company Only financial statements for the years ended 2024 and 2023, for which we, as the auditors, have issued an unmodified opinion with an emphasis of matter paragraph and an unmodified opinion, respectively. These reports are available for reference.

Responsibilities of the Management and Governance Body to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the ability of Ji-Haw Industrial, Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate Ji-Haw Industrial, Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries 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 financial reporting process of Ji-Haw Industrial, Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries.

Responsibilities of the Auditor When Auditing Consolidated Financial Statements

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

In conducting our audit in accordance with auditing standards, we exercised professional judgment and maintained professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

1. Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatements due to fraud or error; designing and executing appropriate response measures for the identified risks; and obtaining adequate and appropriate audit evidence to support audit opinions. 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 internal control of Ji-Haw Industrial, Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries.
3. Assessing the appropriateness of accounting policies adopted by the management, and the rationality of accounting estimates and related disclosures made.
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 ability of Ji-Haw Industrial, Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries 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 consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained

up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause Ji-Haw Industrial, Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Assessing the overall presentation, structure, and contents of the Consolidated Financial Statements (including related footnotes), and whether certain transactions and events are presented appropriately in the Consolidated Financial Statements.
6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within Ji-Haw Industrial, Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements 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.

Deloitte Taiwan

CPA Huang Yao Lin

CPA Chou, Shih-Chieh

Number of the approval letter from the Financial Supervisory Commission
Jin-Guan-Zheng-Shen-Zi No. 1060004806

Number of the approval letter from the Financial Supervisory Commission
Jin-Guan-Zheng-Shen-Zi No. 1110348898

March 17, 2025

Ji-Haw Industrial, Co., Ltd., and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheets

December 31, 2024, December 31, 2023, and January 1, 2023

Unit: NT$ thousand

Account	Assets	December 31, 2024 Amount	%	December 31, 2023 (After restatement) Amount	%	January 1, 2023 (After restatement) Amount	%
	Current assets						
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4 and 6)	$ 332,194	11	$ 276,271	13	$ 397,756	18
1110	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (notes 4 and 7)	-	-	19,669	1	1,265	-
1136	Current financial assets at amortized cost (notes 4 and 9)	32,595	1	18,041	1	26,795	1
1140	Contract assets - current (Notes 4 and 24)	1,702	-	4,213	-	-	-
1170	Notes and accounts receivable (Notes 4, 10 and 24)	408,704	14	384,248	18	386,932	18
130X	Inventories (Note 4 and 11)	197,709	7	253,748	12	324,255	15
1470	Other current assets (Notes 19, 26 and 32)	42,561	2	26,803	1	18,436	1
11XX	Total current assets	1,015,465	35	982,993	46	1,155,439	53
	Non-current Assets						
1510	Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 4)	-	-	-	-	336	-
1517	Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income - Non-current (Note 4, 8, 13 and 33)	236,513	8	-	-	-	-
1535	Non-current financial assets at amortized cost (notes 4 and 9)	-	-	9,017	-	-	-
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method (notes 4 and 13)	1,760	-	20,826	1	98,965	5
1600	Property, plant and equipment (notes 4, 14 and 33)	299,525	10	297,446	14	261,602	12
1755	Right-of-use assets (notes 4, 15 and 16)	109,777	4	51,961	2	29,613	2
1760	Investment properties (notes 3, 4, 16 and 33)	1,104,288	38	585,045	27	594,645	27
1780	Intangible assets (Notes 4, 17, 18 and 32)	53,610	2	43,923	2	-	-
1805	Goodwill (Notes 4 and 17)	47,285	2	62,664	3	-	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets (Notes 4 and 26)	43,801	1	32,799	2	28,927	1
1920	Refundable deposits (note 4)	11,314	-	7,884	-	3,336	-
1990	Other non-current assets (Note 19)	14,819	-	56,404	3	665	-
15XX	Total non-current assets	1,922,692	65	1,167,969	54	1,018,089	47
1XXX	Total assets	$ 2,938,157	100	$ 2,150,962	100	$ 2,173,528	100
Account	LIABILITIES AND EQUITY						
	Current liabilities						
2100	Short-term borrowings (Note 20 and 33)	$ 695,000	24	$ 310,500	15	$ 100,000	5
2130	Contract liabilities - current (Notes 24 and 32)	4,506	-	135	-	-	-
2170	Notes and Accounts Payable (Note 32)	333,818	11	306,859	14	309,023	14
2200	Other payables (Notes 21 and 32)	54,951	2	39,387	2	41,760	2
2230	Current income tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 26)	17	-	89	-	8,944	-
2280	Current lease liabilities (Notes 4 and 15)	18,489	1	9,101	-	935	-
2320	Long-term borrowings due within one year (Notes 20 and 33)	4,928	-	3,140	-	-	-
2399	Other current liabilities	1,181	-	11,146	1	87,541	4
21XX	Total current liabilities	1,112,890	38	680,357	32	548,203	25
	Non-current liabilities						
2527	Contract liabilities - non-current (Note 24)	205	-	-	-	-	-
2540	Long-term borrowings (Note 20 and 33)	66,824	2	10,908	-	-	-
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities (Notes 3, 4 and 26)	77,893	3	54,401	3	86,543	4
2580	Non-current lease liabilities (note 4 and 15)	86,662	3	59,520	3	45,371	2
2640	Net defined benefit liabilities (Note 4 and 22)	192	-	886	-	823	-
2645	Guarantee deposits	3,951	-	2,209	-	2,203	-
2670	Other non-current liabilities	8,821	-	6,949	-	6,286	1
25XX	Total non-current liabilities	244,548	8	134,873	6	141,226	7
2XXX	Total liabilities	1,357,438	46	815,230	38	689,429	32
	Equity attributable to owners of the Company (Notes 3, 4 and 23)						
3100	Common shares	1,127,192	38	1,127,192	52	1,127,192	52
3200	Capital surplus	758	-	226,697	11	226,697	10
	Retained earnings (accumulated losses)						
3310	Appropriated as legal capital reserve	-	-	23,586	1	23,586	1
3320	Special reserve	298,757	10	218,029	10	218,029	10
3350	Undistributed earnings (losses to be covered)	(248,697)	(8)	(168,797)	(8)	(30,233)	(1)
3300	Total retained earnings (accumulated losses)	50,060	2	72,818	3	211,382	10
3400	Other equity	336,631	12	(90,975)	(4)	(81,172)	(4)
31XX	Total equity of the Company's owners	1,514,641	52	1,335,732	62	1,484,099	68
36XX	Non-controlling interests	66,078	2	-	-	-	-
3XXX	Total equity	1,580,719	54	1,335,732	62	1,484,099	68
	Total liabilities and equities	$ 2,938,157	100	$ 2,150,962	100	$ 2,173,528	100

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

(Please see the Independent Auditor’s Report of Deloitte & Touche on March 17, 2025)

Chair: Shih Hao-Ji　　Manager: Lin Meng-Chieh　　Accounting supervisor: Chen Po-Jung

Ji-Haw Industrial, Co., Ltd., and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

Unit: NT$ thousand, except for losses per share in NT$

		2024 years		2023 years (After restatement)	
Account		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating revenue (Notes 4, 24 and 32)	$ 1,152,170	100	$ 1,150,689	100
5000	Operating costs (Notes 11, 18, 25 and 32)	1,067,246	93	1,007,204	88
5950	Gross profit	84,924	7	143,485	12
	Operating expenses (Notes 10, 18, 22, 25 and 32)				
6100	Selling expenses	92,923	8	76,411	7
6200	Administrative expenses	185,946	16	150,855	13
6300	Research and Development Expenses	80,526	7	60,855	5
6450	Impairment loss (reversal) of expected credit loss	(2,241)	-	11,000	1
6000	Total operating expenses	357,154	31	299,121	26
6900	Net operating loss	(272,230)	(24)	(155,636)	(14)
	Non-operating income and expenses				
7100	Interest revenue (Notes 4 and 25)	4,924	-	4,500	-
7010	Other income (Notes 4, 15, 25, and 32)	34,663	3	18,370	2
7020	Other gains and losses (Notes 3, 4, 17 and 25)	(27,429)	(2)	(27,989)	(2)
7050	Financial costs (Notes 4 and 25)	(12,250)	(1)	(5,016)	-
7060	Share of the profit of associates accounted for using equity method (note 4 and 13)	695	-	(17,719)	(2)
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses	603	-	(27,854)	(2)

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Account		2024 years Amount	%	2023 years (After restatement) Amount	%
7900	Loss before tax	($ 271,627)	(24)	($ 183,490)	(16)
7950	Income tax benefits (Notes 3, 4 and 26)	16,638	2	45,172	4
8200	Net loss for the year	(254,989)	(22)	(138,318)	(12)
	Other comprehensive income				
	Items Not Reclassified Into Profit or Loss				
8311	Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans (Notes 4 and 22)	514	-	(308)	-
8312	Revaluation increment of property (Notes 4, 16 and 23)	430,162	37	-	-
8316	Unrealized Gains/Losses on Valuation of Equity Instruments at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (Notes 4 and 23)	(48,299)	(4)	-	-
8320	Share of other comprehensive income of associates accounted for using the equity method (Notes 4, 13 and 23)	8,800	1	-	-
8349	Income tax related to components of items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (note 4, 23 and 26)	(29,562)	(3)	62	-
8310		361,615	31	(246)	-
	Items Likely to be Reclassified Into Profit or Loss				
8361	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations (Notes 4 and 23)	45,845	4	(9,803)	(1)
8300	Other comprehensive income (after tax)	407,460	35	(10,049)	(1)
8500	Total comprehensive income for the year	$ 152,471	13	($ 148,367)	(13)

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Account		2024 years Amount	%	2023 years (After restatement) Amount	%
	Net loss attributable to:				
8610	owners of the parent company	($ 248,781)	(22)	($ 138,318)	(12)
8620	Non-controlling interests	(6,208)	-	-	-
8600		($ 254,989)	(22)	($ 138,318)	(12)
	Comprehensive Income Attributable To:				
8710	owners of the parent company	$ 179,236	15	($ 148,367)	(13)
8720	Non-controlling interests	(26,765)	(2)	-	-
8700		$ 152,471	13	($ 148,367)	(13)
	Loss per share (Notes 3 and 27)				
9710	Basic	($ 2.21)		($ 1.23)	

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

(Please see the Independent Auditor’s Report of Deloitte & Touche on March 17, 2025)

Chair: Shih Hao-Ji | Manager: Lin Meng-Chieh | Accounting supervisor: Chen Po-Jung

Ji-Haw Industrial, Co., Ltd., and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

Unit: NT$ thousand

		Equity attributable to owners of the Company												
				Retained earnings (accumulated losses)				Other equity						
Account		Common shares	Capital surplus	Appropriated as legal capital reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated Earnings Losses to be offset	Total	Exchange differences on the translation of foreign operations	Unrealized gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Revaluation increment of property	Total	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
A1	Balance on January 1, 2023	$ 1,127,192	$ 226,697	$ 23,586	$ 218,029	($ 494,359)	($ 252,744)	($ 67,172)	($ 14,000)	$ -	($ 81,172)	$ 1,019,973	$ -	$ 1,019,973
A3	Adjustments applied retrospectively and retrospectively	-	-	-	-	464,126	464,126	-	-	-	-	464,126	-	464,126
A5	Balance after restatement on January 1, 2023	1,127,192	226,697	23,586	218,029	(30,233)	211,382	(67,172)	(14,000)	-	(81,172)	1,484,099	-	1,484,099
D1	Loss for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	(138,318)	(138,318)	-	-	-	-	(138,318)	-	(138,318)
D3	Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	(246)	(246)	(9,803)	-	-	(9,803)	(10,049)	-	(10,049)
D5	Comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	(138,564)	(138,564)	(9,803)	-	-	(9,803)	(148,367)	-	(148,367)
Y1	Total increase (decrease) in equity for 2023	-	-	-	-	(138,564)	(138,564)	(9,803)	-	-	(9,803)	(148,367)	-	(148,367)
Z1	Balance after restatement as of December 31, 2023	$ 1,127,192	$ 226,697	$ 23,586	$ 218,029	($ 168,797)	$ 72,818	($ 76,975)	($ 14,000)	$ -	($ 90,975)	$ 1,335,732	$ -	$ 1,335,732
B3	Appropriation of special reserve in accordance with Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa-Zi Order No. 10901500221	-	-	-	298,757	(298,757)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C11	Capital reserve to offset deficit	-	(225,939)	(23,586)	(218,029)	467,554	225,939	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D1	Loss for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	(248,781)	(248,781)	-	-	-	-	(248,781)	(6,208)	(254,989)
D3	Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	411	411	45,849	(18,946)	400,703	427,606	428,017	(20,557)	407,460
D5	Comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	(248,370)	(248,370)	45,849	(18,946)	400,703	427,606	179,236	(26,765)	152,471
M7	Change of Ownership Interest in Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	(327)	(327)	-	-	-	-	(327)	-	(327)
O1	Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92,843	92,843
Y1	Total increase (decrease) in equity for 2024	-	(225,939)	(23,586)	80,728	(79,900)	(22,758)	45,849	(18,946)	400,703	427,606	178,909	66,078	244,987
Z1	Balance on December 31, 2024	$ 1,127,192	$ 758	$ -	$ 298,757	($ 248,697)	$ 50,060	($ 31,126)	($ 32,946)	$ 400,703	$ 336,631	$ 1,514,641	$ 66,078	$ 1,580,719

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

(Please see the Independent Auditor’s Report of Deloitte & Touche on March 17, 2025)

Chair: Shih Hao-Ji

Manager: Lin Meng-Chieh

Accounting supervisor: Chen Po-Jung

Ji-Haw Industrial, Co., Ltd., and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

Unit: NT$ thousand

Account		2024	2023 (After restatement)
	Cash flows from operating activities		
A00010	Loss before tax	($ 271,627)	($ 183,490)
A20010	Adjustments:		
A20100	Depreciation expense	45,629	32,991
A20200	Amortization Expenses	6,906	89
A20300	Impairment loss (reversal) of expected credit loss	(2,241)	11,000
A20400	Financial assets income measured at fair value through profit or loss	(142)	(425)
A20900	Finance costs	12,250	5,016
A21100	Net gain on reclassification of financial assets	(3,617)	-
A21200	Interest income	(4,924)	(4,500)
A22300	Share of profit or loss of affiliated companies using the equity method	(695)	17,719
A22500	Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	96	33,063
A22900	Loss on lease modification	353	-
A23700	Impairment loss on goodwill	39,176	-
A24100	Unrealized Gain on Currency Exchange	(3,141)	(8,882)
A24600	Loss (gain) on fair value adjustment of investment property	(20,082)	10,447
A29900	Bargain purchase gain	(5,998)	-
	Total Income, Expenses, and Losses	63,570	96,518
	Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
A31125	Contract assets	2,511	(628)
A31150	Notes and Accounts Receivable	1,900	16,155
A31200	Inventories	54,682	74,182
A31240	Other current assets	(13,163)	(8,054)
A32125	Contract Liabilities	4,576	128
A32150	Notes and Accounts Payable	14,965	(7,446)
A32180	Other payables	14,021	(3,489)
A32230	Other current liabilities	(10,105)	2,316
A32240	Net defined benefit liabilities	(180)	(245)
A32990	Other non-current liabilities	1,872	663

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Account		2024	2023 (After restatement)
A33000	Cash generated from operations	($ 136,978)	($ 13,390)
A33300	Interest paid	(12,250)	(2,807)
A33500	Income tax received (paid)	(373)	351
AAAA	Net cash flow used in operating activities	(149,601)	(15,846)
	Cash flows from investing activities		
B00010	Acquisition of Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	(32,340)	-
B00040	Acquisition of financial assets at amortized cost	(108,707)	(36,387)
B00050	Proceeds from the disposal of financial assets at amortized cost	104,157	36,352
B00100	Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	(40,615)
B00200	Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	23,383	23,551
B01800	Acquisition of long-term equity investment under the equity method	(61,066)	(20,000)
B02200	Net cash outflow from acquisition of subsidiaries	(38,009)	(90,480)
B02400	Return of capital from investee accounted for using the equity method	19,000	-
B02700	Acquisition of property, plants, and equipment	(41,484)	(108,429)
B02800	Proceeds from disposal of property, plants, and equipment	29	8,548
B03700	Increase in Guarantee Deposits Paid	(3,751)	(4,548)
B04500	Purchase of intangible assets	(16,593)	(9,452)
B05350	Acquisition of right-of-use assets	-	(964)
B06700	Increase in other non-current assets	(13,552)	(54,947)
B07500	Interest received	4,924	4,500
BBBB	Net Cash Outflow From Investing Activities	(164,009)	(292,871)
	Cash flows from financing activities		
C00100	Increase in short-term borrowings	294,500	200,000
C01600	Borrowing of long-term loans	53,400	-
C01700	Repayment of long-term borrowings	(4,742)	(240)
C03000	Increase in Guarantee Deposits Received	1,742	6
C04020	Repayment of principal of lease liabilities	(17,521)	(2,316)
C05800	Change in Non-controlling Equity	5,834	-
CCCC	Net cash flows from financing activities	333,213	197,450
DDDD	Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	36,320	(10,218)

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Account		2024	2023 (After restatement)
EEEE	Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	$ 55,923	($ 121,485)
E00100	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	276,271	397,756
E00200	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 332,194	$ 276,271

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

(Please see the Independent Auditor's Report of Deloitte & Touche on March 17, 2025)

Chair: Shih Hao-Ji   Manager: Lin Meng-Chieh   Accounting supervisor: Chen Po-Jung

Ji-Haw Industrial, Co., Ltd., and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

1. Company History

Ji-Haw Industrial, Co., Ltd., (the "Company") was incorporated on January 11, 1983. The major business activities of the Company are the sale and manufacturing of precision electric ports and sockets, connectors, electric wires and cables, electronics components, and other industrial and commercial services. The Company's common shares were listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) in July 2002.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollar, which is the Company's functional currency.

2. Date and Procedure for Adopting the Financial Statement

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on March 12, 2025.

3. Application of New and Revised Standards and Interpretations

(1) Initial application of new accounting policies

Subsequent measurement of investment property

Management of the Company and the entities controlled by the Company (hereinafter referred to as the "consolidated company") believe that the fair value model can provide reliable and more relevant information. Therefore, on August 13, 2024, investment properties were subsequently measured using the fair value model, and special reserve is appropriated in accordance with the requirements of the Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa-Zi 10901500221.

Effects from the previous period are summarized as follows:

Effect of assets, liabilities, and equity	Amount before restatement	Adjustment for investment property measured at fair value	Amount after restatement
December 31, 2023			
Investment properties	$ 96,423	$ 488,622	$ 585,045
Total assets affected	$ 96,423	$ 488,622	$ 585,045
Deferred tax liabilities	$ 23,258	$ 31,143	$ 54,401
Total liabilities affected	$ 23,258	$ 31,143	$ 54,401

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	Amount before restatement	Adjustment for investment property measured at fair value	Amount after restatement
Losses to be offset	($ 626,001)	$ 457,204	($ 168,797)
Other equity	(91,250)	275	(90,975)
Total liabilities affected	($ 717,251)	$ 457,479	($ 259,772)
January 1, 2023			
Investment properties	$ 98,871	$ 495,774	$ 594,645
Total assets affected	$ 98,871	$ 495,774	$ 594,645
Deferred tax liabilities	$ 54,895	$ 31,648	$ 86,543
Total liabilities affected	$ 54,895	$ 31,648	$ 86,543
Losses to be offset	($ 494,359)	$ 464,126	($ 30,233)
Total liabilities affected	($ 494,359)	$ 464,126	($ 30,233)
Effect of comprehensive income For the year ended December 31, 2023			
Other gains and losses	($ 20,493)	($ 7,496)	($ 27,989)
Tax income	44,598	574	45,172
Effect of net loss for the current year	24,105	(6,922)	17,183
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Exchange differences on the translation of foreign operations	(10,078)	275	(9,803)
Effect of other comprehensive income, net of tax, for the current year	(10,078)	275	(9,803)
Effect of total comprehensive income for the current year	$ 14,027	($ 6,647)	$ 7,380
Net loss attributable to:			
owners of the parent company	$ 24,105	($ 6,922)	$ 17,183
Effect of total comprehensive income attributable to:			
owners of the parent company	$ 14,027	($ 6,647)	$ 7,380
Effect of loss per share (NT$) For the year ended December 31, 2023			
Basic loss per share	($ 1.17)	($ 0.06)	($ 1.23)

(2) Initial application of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), Interpretations of IFRS (IFRIC), and Interpretations of IAS (SIC) (collectively, “IFRSs”) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC)

The application of the amended and promulgated IFRSs approved by the FSC (Financial Supervisory Commission) will not cause significant changes in the accounting policies of the consolidated company.

(3) IFRSs endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, applicable from 2025 onwards

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)
Amendments to IAS 21 "Lack of Convertibility".	January 1, 2025 (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Revisions to the Application Guidance on the Classification of Financial Assets under "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments"	January 1, 2026 (Note 2)

Note 1: Applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. When the amendments are first applied for, the period of comparison shall not be re-stated, but the impact shall be recognized in the retained earnings on the date of initial application or the exchange differences of foreign operations under equity (as appropriate) and related assets and liabilities.

Note 2: Applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, with early application permitted from January 1, 2025. Upon initial application of the amendment, retrospective application is required without the need to restate comparative periods, and the impact of initial application shall be recognized on the date of initial application. However, if an entity can restate comparative periods without the use of hindsight, it may choose to do so.

As of the approval date of these consolidated financial statements, the consolidated entity has assessed that the above amendments to standards and interpretations will not have a material impact on its financial position or financial performance.

(4) IFRSs issued by the IASB that have been published but have not yet been approved and made effective by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC)

New IFRSs	Effective date announced by the IASB (Note)
"Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards – Volume 11"	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Revisions to the Application Guidance on Derecognition of Financial Liabilities under "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments"	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – "Contracts Involving Non-Firm Renewable Electricity"	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture"	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 – "Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – Comparative Information"	January 1, 2023
IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"	January 1, 2027
IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without public Accountability: Disclosures"	January 1, 2027

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

IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" and the main changes include:

- The statement of profit or loss shall classify income and expense items into operating, investing, financing, income tax, and discontinued operations categories.
- The statement of profit or loss shall present subtotals and totals for operating profit or loss, profit or loss before financing and income taxes, and total profit or loss.
- Guidance is provided to enhance the requirements for aggregation and disaggregation: the consolidated entity is required to identify assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses, and cash flows arising from individual transactions or other events, and to classify and aggregate them based on shared characteristics, such that each line item presented in the primary financial statements reflects at least one common characteristic. Items with dissimilar characteristics shall be disaggregated in the primary financial statements and the notes. The consolidated entity will label such items as "other" only when no more informative label can be identified.

- Enhanced disclosure of management-defined performance measures: When the consolidated entity engages in public communications outside of the financial statements, and conveys management's perspective on an aspect of the consolidated entity's overall financial performance to users of the financial statements, it shall disclose, in a single note to the financial statements, relevant information regarding the management-defined performance measure. This includes a description of the measure, how it is calculated, a reconciliation to the subtotals or totals specified by IFRS Standards, and the effects of income tax and non-controlling interests on the related reconciling items.

In addition to the above effects, as of the date of approving the consolidated financial statements for release, the Group had continued to evaluate the effect of the amendments to the other standards and interpretations on its financial position and financial performance, and the relevant effects will be disclosed when the evaluation is completed.

4. <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u>

(1) Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and IFRSs as endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC.

(2) Basis of Preparation

Except for financial instruments measured at fair value, investment property, and net defined benefit liabilities recognized based on the present value of defined benefit obligations less the fair value of plan assets, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

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

1. Level 1 inputs: refers to the quoted price (unadjusted) of the same asset or liability available in the active market on the measurement date.
2. Level 2 inputs: these are observable input values for assets or liabilities, either directly (i.e., the price itself) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices), other than Level 1 quoted prices.
3. Level 3 inputs: this refers to unobservable input values for assets or liabilities.

(3) Classification of current and noncurrent assets and liabilities

Current assets include:

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

Current liabilities include:

1. Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;
2. Liabilities expected to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period even if an agreement to refinance, or to reschedule payments, on a long-term basis is completed after the reporting period and before the consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue; and
3. Liabilities for which, as of the balance sheet date, there is no substantive right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

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

(4) Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and the financial statements of the entities (subsidiaries) controlled by the Company. Income and expenses of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the period are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the effective date of acquisitions up to the effective dates of disposals, as appropriate. The financial statements of the subsidiaries have been adjusted to align their accounting policies with those of the parent company. In the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, all inter-entity transactions, account balances, revenues, and expenses have been eliminated in full. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Changes in the Company’s ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Company losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group’s interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries.

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 and attributed to the owners of the Company.

For details of subsidiaries, percentage of ownership, and business items, please refer to Note 12 and Tables 6 and 7.

(5) Business Combination

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. Acquisition-related costs are expensed in the year the costs are incurred and the services are received.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration transferred and the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree at the acquisition date, over the net of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date. If, after reassessment, the net amount of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date still exceeds the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest, the difference is recognized as a bargain purchase gain in profit or loss.

In a step acquisition, the acquirer shall remeasure its previously held equity interest in the acquiree at its acquisition-date fair value, and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. Any amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree are recognized on the same basis as if the acquirer had directly disposed of the previously held interest.

If the measurement of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination is not complete by the balance sheet date, provisional amounts are recognized. During the measurement period, retrospective adjustments are made or additional assets or liabilities are recognized to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date.

(6) Foreign Currency

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

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Exchange differences on monetary items arising from settlement or translation are recognized in profit or loss in the year in which they arise.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items are included in profit or loss for the year except for exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income, in which case, the exchange differences are also recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions and are not retranslated.

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into the presentation currency - New Taiwan dollars at the exchange rates at the reporting date. Income and expense items are translated using the average exchange rate for the year, and the resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income and attributed to owners of the Company and non-controlling interests, respectively.

If the consolidated entity disposes of its entire interest in a foreign operation, or partially disposes of a subsidiary of a foreign operation resulting in loss of control, or retains an interest in an associate of a foreign operation that is subsequently accounted for as a financial asset in accordance with the accounting policies for financial instruments, the cumulative exchange differences attributable to the owners of the Company that relate to that foreign operation are reclassified to profit or loss.

(7) Inventory

Inventories consists of raw materials, work-in-process, and finished goods. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Inventory write-downs are made by item, except where it may be appropriate to group similar or related items. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Inventories are recorded at weighted-average cost.

(8) Investment in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group and its subsidiaries have significant influence and that is not a subsidiary.

The Group uses the equity method to account for its investments in associates.

Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Group’s share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. The Group also recognizes the changes in the proportionate share of equity of associates.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of an associate recognized at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortized. Any excess of the Group’s share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of acquisition, after reassessment, is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When the Group subscribes for additional new shares of the associate at a percentage different from its existing ownership percentage, the resulting carrying amount of the investment differs from the amount of the Group’s proportionate interest in the associate. The Group records such a difference as an adjustment to investments with the corresponding amount charged or credited to capital surplus - changes in the Company and its subsidiaries’ share of equity of associates. If the Group’s ownership interest is reduced due to non-subscription of the new shares of associate, the proportionate amount of the gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate is reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required if the investee had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. When the adjustment should be a deduction to capital surplus, but the capital surplus recognized from investments accounted for using equity method is insufficient, the shortage is deducted from retained earnings.

When the Group’s share of losses of an associate equals or exceeds its interest in that associate (which includes any carrying amount of the investment accounted for using the equity method and long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group’s net investment in the associate), the Group discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. Additional losses and liabilities are recognized only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal obligations, or constructive obligations, or made payments on behalf of that associate.

When impairment loss is evaluated, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognized is not allocated to any assets, including goodwill, that compose the carrying amount. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment has subsequently increased.

When the Group transacts with its associates (upstream, downstream, and sidestream), profits and losses on these transactions are recognized in the consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate that are not related to the Group.

(9) Property, plants, and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

Properties in the course of construction are carried at cost, less accumulated impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use and depreciated accordingly.

Except for owned land, which is not depreciated, the remaining property, plant, and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their useful lives, with each significant component depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

On derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

(10) Investment Properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation. Investment property also includes land held for currently undetermined future use.

Self-owned investment property is initially measured at cost (including transaction cost). Investment property acquired through leases is initially measured at cost, which includes the initial measurement amount of the lease liability, lease payments made before the commencement date, initial direct costs, and estimated costs to restore the underlying asset, less any lease incentives received. Subsequently, investment property is measured using the fair value model, and changes in fair value are recognized in profit or loss in the year they occur.

Investment property is reclassified to property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets at its fair value on the date it begins to be owner-occupied.

When owner-occupied property classified under property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets is reclassified to investment property upon cessation of owner-use, the difference between the original carrying amount and the fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under revaluation surplus. Upon derecognition of the asset, the accumulated amount is transferred directly to retained earnings.

(11) Goodwill

Goodwill arising from a business combination is initially recognized at the amount recorded on the acquisition date and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the cash-generating units (CGUs) or groups of CGUs from which the consolidated entity expects to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A CGU to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or whenever there is an indication that the unit may be impaired, by comparing the carrying amount of the unit, including the allocated goodwill, with its recoverable amount. If the goodwill allocated to a CGU was acquired in a business combination during the current year, that unit must be tested for impairment before the end of the year. If the recoverable amount of a CGU is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit, and then to the other assets of the unit on a pro rata basis based on the carrying amount of each asset. Any impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss for the year. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed in subsequent periods.

When an operation within a CGU to which goodwill has been allocated is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal.

(12) Intangible Assets

1. Acquired separately

Separately acquired intangible assets with finite useful lives are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful lives. The consolidated entity reviews the estimated useful lives, residual values, and amortization methods at least at the end of each financial year, and applies the effects of any changes in accounting estimates prospectively.

2. Internally Generated – Research and Development Expenditures

Research expenditures are recognized as expenses when incurred.

The consolidated entity begins to recognize an intangible asset arising from the development phase of an internal project when all of the following conditions are met:

(1) Technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale has been established;
(2) There is an intention to complete and use or sell the intangible asset;
(3) The entity has the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
(4) The intangible asset is expected to generate probable future economic benefits;
(5) Adequate technical, financial, and other resources are available to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
(6) The expenditures attributable to the development phase of the intangible asset can be reliably measured.

The cost of an internally generated intangible asset is the sum of expenditures incurred from the date on which the asset first meets all of the above recognition criteria. Subsequent measurement is the same as for separately acquired intangible assets.

3. Acquired in a Business Combination

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are recognized at their fair value on the acquisition date and are recognized separately from goodwill. Subsequent measurement is the same as for separately acquired intangible assets.

4. Derecognition

Difference between the net disposal proceed and book value of intangible assets removed is recognized in current profit or loss.

(13) Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment, Right-of-Use Assets, and Intangible Assets (Excluding Goodwill)

At each balance sheet date, the consolidated entity assesses whether there is any indication that property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, and intangible assets (excluding goodwill) may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently is reversed, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent of the carrying amount that would have been determined for the asset or cash-generating unit (net of amortization and depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

(14) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss are added to the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

1. Financial Assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis.

(1) Measurement category

Financial assets held by the consolidated entity are classified into the following categories: Financial assets at FVTPL, financial assets at amortized cost, and investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI.

A. Financial asset at FVTPL

Financial asset at FVTPL is measured at FVTPL. Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss include equity instrument investments that are not designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, and debt instrument investments that do not meet the criteria for classification as measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. Dividends and interest income derived from such assets are recognized under other income and interest income, respectively, while gains or losses arising from remeasurement are recognized under other gains and losses.

B. Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortized cost:

a. The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

b. The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortized cost, including cash and cash equivalents, notes and accounts receivable at amortized cost, other receivables, and refundable deposits, are measured at amortized cost, which equals to gross carrying amount determined by the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for the following situations:

a. The interest revenue of purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets shall be calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of a financial asset.
b. For those financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. The interest revenue shall be calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

Financial assets become credit-impaired when the following events occur: the significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower; a breach of contract; it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

Cash equivalents include time deposits with original maturities within 3 months from the date of acquisition, high liquidity, readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Group may make an irrevocable election to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other equity. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments, instead, they will be transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends from equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in profit or loss when the entitlement to receive is confirmed, unless the dividends clearly represent a partial recovery of the investment cost.

(2) Impairment of financial assets and contract assets

At each balance sheet date, the consolidated entity assesses impairment losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost (including accounts receivable) and contract assets based on expected credit losses.

Loss allowances for accounts receivable and contract assets are recognized based on lifetime expected credit losses. For other financial assets, the Group recognizes lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

Expected credit losses reflect the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of a default occurring as the weights. 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. In contrast, lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

For internal risk management purpose, the Group determines that the following situations indicate that a financial asset is in default (without taking into account any collateral held by the Company):

A. Internal or external information shows that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors.

B. When a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Group has reasonable and corroborative information to support a more lagged default criterion.

The impairment loss of all financial assets is recognized in profit or loss by a reduction in their carrying amounts through a loss allowance account,

(3) Removal of Financial Assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss. On derecognition of an investment in an equity instrument at FVTOCI in its entirety, the cumulative gain or loss is transferred directly to retained earnings, without recycling through profit or loss.

2. Equity instruments

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Consolidated Entity are classified into financial liabilities or equity depending on the terms of the underlying contract and the definitions of financial liability and equity used.

Equity instruments issued by the Consolidated Entity are recognized at the amount of proceeds received net of direct issuing costs.

The repurchase of the consolidated entity's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted under equity. The carrying amount is calculated using the weighted average cost by class of shares. Purchases, sales, issuances, or cancellations of the Company's own equity instruments are not recognized in profit or loss.

3. Financial Liabilities

(1) Subsequent measurement

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

(2) Removal of Financial Liabilities

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

(15) Revenue recognition

The Group identifies the contract with the customers, allocates the transaction price to the performance obligations, and recognizes revenue when performance obligations are satisfied.

1. Revenue from sale of merchandise

Revenue comes from the sale of various electronic components. Sales revenue is recognized when the customer obtains the control of good, i.e. when the good is delivered to the buyer, the buyer has discretion in establishing the sales price and channel for the specified good and there is no unsatisfied performance obligation of the Group that may impact the recognition of revenue and accounts receivable at the customer's acceptance. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

2. Software development project revenue

Revenue from the consolidated entity's software development project contracts is recognized based on the stage of completion. As the development labor hours incurred are directly related to the fulfillment of performance obligations, the consolidated entity measures the stage of completion based on the ratio of actual costs incurred to the estimated total costs. If circumstances change, the estimates of revenue, costs, and stage of completion will be revised. Any resulting changes are reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the change is identified by management. During the development process, the consolidated entity progressively recognizes contract assets and project revenue, and reclassifies the amounts as accounts receivable when billing occurs. If the amount of consideration received exceeds the recognized revenue, the difference is recorded as a contract liability.

When the outcome of a performance obligation cannot be reliably measured, project revenue is recognized only to the extent of costs incurred that are expected to be recoverable.

3. Software Information Service Revenue

The consolidated entity provides enterprise software information services and recognizes service revenue and license revenue during the financial reporting period in which the services are rendered and the software is licensed. For fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognized over time based on the proportion of the service period that has been rendered to the total contract period, in accordance with the terms of the contract. For variable-price contracts, revenue is recognized based on actual usage.

4. Processing revenue

Processing revenue, derived from product processing services, is recognized when the services are rendered.

(16) Leases

At the inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease.

1. Where the Consolidated Entity is a Lessor

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of a lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The sublease shall be classified by reference to the right-of-use asset rather than by reference to the underlying asset. If the head lease is a short-term lease that the entity has accounted for applying a recognition exemption, the sublease shall be classified as an operating lease.

Under an operating lease, lease payment after the deduction of lease incentives is recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining operating leases are added to the carrying amounts of the underlying assets and recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

When a lease includes both land and building elements, the Group assesses the classification of each element separately as a finance or an operating lease based on the assessment as to whether substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of each element have been transferred to the Group. The lease payments are allocated between the land and the building elements in proportion to the relative fair values of the leasehold interests in the land element and building element of the lease at the inception of a contract. If the allocation of the lease payments can be made reliably, each element is accounted for separately in accordance with its lease classification. When the lease payments cannot be allocated

reliably between the land and building elements, the entire lease is generally classified as a finance lease unless it is clear that both elements are operating leases; in which case, the entire lease is classified as an operating lease.

2. Where the Consolidated Entity is a Lessee

The Group recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases at the commencement date of a lease, except for short-term leases and low-value asset leases accounted for applying a recognition exemption where lease payments are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which includes the initial measurement amount of the lease liability. Subsequently, they are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, and are adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. Right-of-use assets are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets except for those meeting the definition of investment properties. Please refer to the accounting policies of investment properties for the recognition and measurement of right-of-use assets meeting the definition of investment properties.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement dates to the earlier of the end of the useful lives of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease terms.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments (including fixed payments). The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in a lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. If changes in the lease term or lease payments result in a modification of future lease payments, the consolidated entity remeasures the lease liability and correspondingly adjusts the right-of-use asset. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero, the remaining remeasurement amount is recognized in profit or loss. lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets.

(17) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of the cost of those assets until substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

For specific borrowings, any investment income earned on the temporary investment of those borrowings before the qualifying capital expenditures are made is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

All other borrowing costs are recognized as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

(18) Employee benefits

1. Short-term Employee Welfare

Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

2. Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Defined benefit costs (including service cost, net interest, and remeasurement) under the defined benefit retirement benefit plans are determined using the projected unit credit method. Service cost (including current service cost) and net interest on the net defined benefit liability are recognized as employee benefits expense in the period they occur. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Net defined benefit liability represents the actual deficit in the Group's defined benefit plan. The net defined benefit asset shall not exceed the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

(19) Taxation

Income tax expenses represent the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

1. Current Income Tax

The Group's income tax payable (recoverable) is based on taxable profit (loss) for the year determined according to the applicable tax laws of each tax jurisdiction.

According to the Income Tax Law in the ROC, an additional tax on unappropriated earnings is provided for in the year the shareholders approve to retain earnings.

Adjustments of prior years' tax liabilities are added to or deducted from the current year's tax provision.

2. Deferred Income Tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred income tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences, while deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax loss carryforwards can be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deductible temporary differences relating to these investments are recognized as deferred income tax assets only to the extent that sufficient taxable income can be earned to realize the temporary differences, and that reversal is expected in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. A previously unrecognized deferred tax asset is also reviewed at each balance sheet date and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. If investment property measured at fair value is a non-depreciable asset, the consolidated entity assumes recovery of the asset's carrying amount through sale.

3. Current and deferred tax

Current and deferred income taxes are recognized in profit or loss, except for those related to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, which are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

5. Key Sources of Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates, and Assumptions of Uncertainty

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The accounting policies, estimates, and underlying assumptions adopted by the consolidated entity have been assessed by management, and no significant accounting judgments, estimates, or assumption uncertainties have been identified.

6. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cash on hand	$ 1,176	$ 1,168
Checking accounts and demand deposits	256,413	98,013
Cash equivalents (investments with original maturities of less than 3 months)		
Time deposits	74,605	177,090
	$ 332,194	$ 276,271

7. Financial Instruments at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

	December 31, 2023
Financial assets – current	
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	
Non-derivative financial assets	
- Fund beneficiary certificate	$ 18,035
- Foreign listed (OTC) stocks	1,634
	$ 19,669

8. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

	December 31, 2024
Non-current	
Domestic investments	
Listed (OTC) stocks	
Common shares of TEKCORE CO., LTD.	$ 188,836
Unlisted (OTC) stocks	
Common shares of SKYMIZER TAIWAN INC.	32,614
Common shares of CERMAX CO., LTD.	15,063
	$ 236,513

The consolidated entity has invested in the common shares of Tekcore Co., Ltd., Skymizer Taiwan Inc., Cermax Co., Ltd., Soyo Link Energy Co., Ltd., Liwang Technology Co., Ltd., and S Square System Ltd. for medium- to long-term strategic purposes and expects to generate profits through long-term investment. The management elected to designate these investments as FVTOCI as they believe that recognizing short-term fluctuations in these investments' fair value in profit or loss would not be consistent with the Group's strategy of holding these investments for long-term purposes.

The Group is unable to recover the investment costs as Soyo Link Energy Co., Ltd., and Li Wang Technology Co., Ltd., have discontinued their operation and S SQUARE SYSTEM LTD., has been incurring losses for several years. Their fair value was assessed to be zero.

9. Financial Assets Carried at Amortized Cost

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Current		
Foreign investments		
Time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months	$ 32,595	$ 18,041
Non-current		
Foreign investments		
Time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months	$ -	$ 9,017

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the market interest rate ranges for time deposits with original maturities of more than three months were 0.80%–1.70% and 0.60%–2.23% per annum, respectively.

10. Accounts Receivable and Notes Receivable

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Notes receivable		
Measured at amortized cost	$ 653	$ 3,978
Accounts receivable		
Measured at amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	424,054	402,583
Less: allowance	(16,003)	(22,313)
	408,051	380,270
Notes and Accounts Receivable	$ 408,704	$ 384,248

The Group's average credit period for sales is 7 to 150 days, and the accounts receivable do not accrue interest. The rating of major customers is given by using public financial information that is readily available and historical transaction records. The Group's credit exposures and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty credit limits that are reviewed and approved by the management annually.

In order to reduce the credit risk, the Group assigns a team responsible for the determination and approval of credit limits and takes other monitoring measures to ensure that proper actions have been taken to recover the overdue accounts receivable. Additionally, the Group reviews the recoverable amount of receivables one by one on the balance sheet date to ensure that proper allowances are recognized for unrecoverable receivables. Accordingly, the management of the Company believes that the Group's credit risk has been significantly reduced.

The Group applies the simplified approach to providing for expected credit losses prescribed by IFRS 9, which permits the use of lifetime expected loss provisions for all trade receivables. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated considering the past default experience of the debtor and the debtor's current financial position. As the Group's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the provision for loss allowance based on past due status is not further distinguished according to the Group's different customer base.

The Group writes off accounts receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery. For trade receivables that have been written off, the Group continues to engage in enforcement activities to attempt to recover the receivables due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognized in profit or loss.

The following table details the loss allowance of trade receivables:

December 31, 2024

	Current	1 to 30 days past due	31 to 60 days past due	61 to 90 days past due	More than 91 days past	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.33%	6.54%	28.94%	59.03%	100.00%	
Gross carrying amount	$ 386,227	$ 20,500	$ 4,904	$ 1,118	$ 11,305	$ 424,054
Loss allowance (lifetime ECL)	(1,279)	(1,340)	(1,419)	(660)	(11,305)	(16,003)
Amortized cost	$ 384,948	$ 19,160	$ 3,485	$ 458	$ -	$ 408,051

December 31, 2023

	Current	1 to 30 days past due	31 to 60 days past due	61 to 90 days past due	More than 91 days past	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.28%	14.81%	18.80%	44.36%	100.00%	
Gross carrying amount	$ 354,538	$ 20,849	$ 9,042	$ 2,917	$ 15,237	$ 402,583
Loss allowance (lifetime ECL)	(994)	(3,088)	(1,700)	(1,294)	(15,237)	(22,313)
Amortized cost	$ 353,544	$ 17,761	$ 7,342	$ 1,623	$ -	$ 380,270

The movements of the loss allowance of trade receivables were as follows:

	2024	2023
Balance, beginning of year	$ 22,313	$ 7,539
Add: Impairment loss recognized for the current year	-	11,000
Less: Written off	(5,441)	-
Less: Reversal	(2,241)	-
Acquisition of subsidiaries	-	4,114
Effect of foreign currency exchange difference	1,372	(340)
Balance, end of year	$ 16,003	$ 22,313

11. Inventory

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Finished goods	$ 128,494	$ 170,193
Work in process	14,211	17,203
Raw materials	54,932	66,352
Contract fulfillment costs	72	-
	$ 197,709	$ 253,748

The operating cost related to inventories of the consolidated company includes the inventory loss recognized by offsetting the inventory cost to the net realizable value and the inventory reversal profit recognized by the increase in net realizable value during the financial reporting period. The amounts are listed as follows:

	2024	2023
Reversal of write-down of inventories	$ 8,645	$ 3,224

12. Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements

The entities included in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Investor	Name of subsidiary	Nature of business activities	Proportion of Ownership (%) December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Remarks
Ji-Haw Industrial, Co., Ltd.	JHK Artificial Intelligence (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. (J.H.K)	Manufacturing and trading of computer cables or plugs	100.00	100.00	Note 1
	J.B.T Industrial Co., Ltd. (J.B.T)	Manufacturing and trading of computer cables or plugs	100.00	100.00	-
	Ji-Haw Opto-Electrical (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. (J.H.P)	Manufacturing and trading of precision ceramics, precision molds, and computer cables and plugs	40.48	40.48	Note 2
	Ji-Haw Investment Co., Ltd. (J.H.I.)	Investing in overseas financial products and stocks	100.00	100.00	-
	JI-HAW TECHNOLOGY VN CO., LTD (J.H.V)	Manufacturing and trading of computer cables or plugs	100.00	100.00	Note 3
	CHINTEK INC. (CHINTEK)	Software development and design	100.00	100.00	Note 4
	Emergence A.I CO., LTD. (Emergence A.I)	Management consulting and technology R&D services	66.67	-	Note 5
	Heph A.I studios Technology CO., LTD. (Heph A.I studios Technology)	Software R&D and management consulting services	100.00	-	Note 6
	SILICON TEST TECH. CORP. (SILICON TEST TECH)	IC packaging OEM	68.93	-	Note 7
	Jin-Zuan Semiconductor Investment Co., Ltd. (Jin-Zuan Semiconductor)	General investment	53.22	-	Note 10
Silicon Test Tech	Cheng-Yao Industrial Co., Ltd. (Cheng-Yao Industrial)	IC packaging OEM	100.00	-	Note 8
CHINTEK	CyPhy-Twin Corp. (C.P.T)	Integrated sales of software and equipment	75.00	-	Note 9
Jin-Zuan Semiconductor	SHAN YI Investment Co., Ltd. (SHAN YI Investment)	General investment	100.00	-	Note 11
J.B.T	J.H.P	Manufacturing and trading of precision ceramics, precision molds, and computer cables and plugs	59.52	59.52	Note 2

Note 1: The company was renamed from "Ji-Haw Electronics (Kun Shan) Co., Ltd.” to “Ji-Haw Artificial Intelligence Technology (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.” on September 25, 2023.

Note 2: 40.48% held directly by the Company and 59.52% held directly by the 100% owned subsidiary, J.B.T.

Note 3: In response to market demand, the company completed its incorporation and registration on September 27, 2023.

Note 4: In order to expand the products and markets of the in-vehicle business, the consolidated company acquired 100% equity of the company for NTD 98,000 thousand in cash on October 27, 2023. Please refer to Note 28 for details.

Note 5: In response to market demand, the company completed its incorporation and registration on February 23, 2024.

Note 6: In response to market demand, the company completed its incorporation and registration on March 4, 2024.

Note 7: In response to market demand, the consolidated entity acquired a 51.03% equity interest in the company for NT$39,000 thousand in cash on March 25, 2024. Please refer to Note 28. An additional investment of NT$15,000 thousand was made on October 8, 2024, increasing the equity interest to 68.93%. Please refer to Note 29.

Note 8: The company is a 100% owned subsidiary of Silicon Test Tech, which was merged into the consolidated company as a result of the acquisition of Silicon Test Tech.

Note 9: In response to market demand, the company completed its registration and was established on May 27, 2024. It is a subsidiary 75% owned by Chintek.

Note 10: For changes in the consolidated entity's equity interest in the company, please refer to Notes 13 and 28.

Note 11: The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Jin-Zuan Semiconductor and was included in the consolidated entity as a result of the acquisition of Jin-Zuan Semiconductor.

13. Equity Method Investments

Investment in associates

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Individual non-significant associates		
Chuzhou Dingwang Investment Development Co., Ltd. (Chuzhou Ding Wang)	$ 1,760	$ 1,672
Jin-Zuan Semiconductor Investment Co., Ltd. (Jin-Zuan Semiconductor)	-	-
CERMAX CO., LTD. (CERMAX)	-	19,154
	$ 1,760	$ 20,826

The consolidated company registered the establishment of Jin-Zuan Semiconductor with NTD 40,000 thousand in cash on March 8, 2024. The consolidated company underwent a cash capital increase by NTD 125,000 thousand on March 28, 2024. The consolidated company did not participate in the loss of control, so it was an individual non-insignificant associate. On May 15, 2024, the Company received a capital reduction of NTD 78,375 thousand, and the consolidated company recovered NTD 19,000 thousand of shares. The consolidated entity acquired 13.39% and 15.59% equity interests in the company for NT$21,066 thousand and NT$21,762 thousand in cash on August 28, 2024 and November 15, 2024, respectively, resulting in a total equity interest of 53.22% and thereby making the company a subsidiary of the Company. This acquisition resulted in a total bargain purchase gain of NT$5,998 thousand. Please refer to Note 12.

On November 10, 2023, the consolidated company acquired CERMAX, which was an individually non-significant associate, with NTD 20,000 thousand in cash. The goodwill generated from the acquisition of these companies is the cost of NTD 14,075 thousand serially credited to the associates. The company conducted a cash capital increase on October 6, 2024, in which the consolidated entity did not participate, resulting in the loss of significant influence. The remaining 18.81% equity interest held by the consolidated entity was remeasured at its fair value of NT$19,700 thousand on that date and reclassified as a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. As a result, the consolidated entity recognized a net gain on reclassification of financial assets in the amount of NT$3,617 thousand.

Financial information about associates was as follows:

	2024	2023
The Group's share of		
Net profit (loss)	$ 695	($ 17,719)
Other comprehensive income	8,800	-
	$ 9,495	($ 17,719)

14. Property, Plants, and Equipment

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Transportation Equipment	Other equipment	Leasehold improvements	Construction in progress	Total
Cost								
Balance on January 1, 2024	$ 188,066	$ 282,912	$ 277,492	$ 16,438	$ 62,657	$ -	$ -	$ 827,565
Additions	77	3,375	13,720	39	4,393	10,418	9,462	41,484
Disposals	-	-	(19,886)	-	(3,416)	-	-	(23,302)
Acquisition of subsidiaries	-	-	71,692	777	935	-	-	73,404
Reclassified	-	36,079	-	-	-	-	19,945	56,024
Reclassified as investment property	(73,485)	(94,166)	-	-	-	-	-	(167,651)
Transferred from investment property	-	10,036	-	-	-	-	-	10,036
Effects of foreign currency exchange differences	59	14,225	14,760	649	3,187	-	-	32,880
Balance on December 31, 2024	$ 114,717	$ 252,461	$ 357,778	$ 17,903	$ 67,756	$ 10,418	$ 29,407	$ 850,440
Accumulated Depreciation								
Balance on January 1, 2024	$ -	$ 233,752	$ 229,193	$ 12,511	$ 54,663	$ -	$ -	$ 530,119
Depreciation expense	-	10,231	13,186	1,171	2,170	2,874	-	29,632
Disposals	-	-	(19,857)	-	(3,320)	-	-	(23,177)
Acquisition of subsidiaries	-	-	59,298	621	712	-	-	60,631
Reclassified as investment property	-	(79,869)	-	-	-	-	-	(79,869)
Transferred from investment property	-	7,363	-	-	-	-	-	7,363
Effects of foreign currency exchange differences	-	11,360	11,588	490	2,778	-	-	26,216
Balance on December 31, 2024	$ -	$ 182,837	$ 293,408	$ 14,793	$ 57,003	$ 2,874	$ -	$ 550,915
Carrying amount at December 31, 2024	$ 114,717	$ 69,624	$ 64,370	$ 3,110	$ 10,753	$ 7,544	$ 29,407	$ 299,525
Cost								
Balance on January 1, 2023	$ 91,855	$ 286,550	$ 501,834	$ 19,040	$ 110,385	$ -	$ -	$ 1,009,664
Additions	96,179	426	10,088	741	995	-	-	108,429
Disposals	-	-	(234,672)	(4,039)	(48,527)	-	-	(287,238)
Acquisition of subsidiaries	-	-	-	818	375	-	-	1,193
Reclassified as investment property	-	(290)	-	-	-	-	-	(290)
Effects of foreign currency exchange differences	32	(3,774)	242	(122)	(571)	-	-	(4,193)
Balance on December 31, 2023	$ 188,066	$ 282,912	$ 277,492	$ 16,438	$ 62,657	$ -	$ -	$ 827,565
Accumulated Depreciation								
Balance on January 1, 2023	$ -	$ 224,845	$ 412,359	$ 14,378	$ 96,480	$ -	$ -	$ 748,062
Depreciation expense	-	12,100	14,484	1,221	2,320	-	-	30,125
Disposals	-	-	(198,238)	(3,582)	(43,807)	-	-	(245,627)
Acquisition of subsidiaries	-	-	-	605	169	-	-	774
Reclassified as investment property	-	(44)	-	-	-	-	-	(44)
Effects of foreign currency exchange differences	-	(3,149)	588	(111)	(499)	-	-	(3,171)
Balance on December 31, 2023	$ -	$ 233,752	$ 229,193	$ 12,511	$ 54,663	$ -	$ -	$ 530,119
Carrying amount at December 31, 2023	$ 188,066	$ 49,160	$ 48,299	$ 3,927	$ 7,994	$ -	$ -	$ 297,446

The above items of property, plants, and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings	5-24 years
Machinery and equipment	5-20 years
Transportation Equipment	3-20 years
Other equipment	1-33 years
Leasehold improvements	3 years

Depreciation is calculated over the estimated useful life of 5 to 24 years for each material component of buildings which includes the main building, electrical and mechanical construction, and improvements.

Property, plant and equipment pledged as collateral for bank borrowings were set out in Note 33.

15. Lease Agreements

(I) Right-of-use assets

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Carrying amounts		
Land	$ 52,843	$ 28,558
Buildings	48,237	14,940
Transportation Equipment	8,697	8,463
	$ 109,777	$ 51,961

	2024	2023
Additions to right-of-use assets	$ 48,342	$ 21,982
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Land	$ 1,244	$ 1,115
Buildings	11,970	982
Transportation Equipment	2,783	769
	$ 15,997	$ 2,866
Revenue from sublease of right-of-use assets (recognized as other income)	($ 71)	$ -

The land leased by the Consolidated Company in China and Thailand is subleased under operating leases. Related right-of-use assets are reported as investment properties and set out in Note 16. Right-of-use assets disclosed above do not include those meeting the definition of investment properties.

(2) Lease liabilities

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Carrying amount		
Current	$ 18,489	$ 9,101
Non-current	$ 86,662	$ 59,520

Range of discount rates for lease liabilities was as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Land	4.46%	4.46%
Buildings	1.84%~3.07%	1.84%~2.10%
Transportation Equipment	2.10%~5.22%	2.10%~5.22%

(III) Other rental information

Lease arrangements under operating leases for the leasing out of property, plants, and equipment and investment properties are set out in Note 16.

	2024	2023
Total Cash Outflow From Leases	$ 20,628	$ 4,471

16. Investment Property (after restatement)

Investment property measured at fair value

	Land and buildings	Right-of-use assets	Total
Balance on January 1, 2024	$ 519,170	$ 65,875	$ 585,045
From property, plant and equipment/right-of-use assets	87,782	2,664	90,446
Transferred to property, plant and equipment/right-of-use assets	(2,673)	(25,195)	(27,868)
Gain (loss) on fair value change	21,468	(1,386)	20,082
Revaluation surplus of property	327,083	103,079	430,162
Effects of foreign currency exchange differences	2,144	4,277	6,421
Balance on December 31, 2024	$ 954,974	$ 149,314	$ 1,104,288
Balance on January 1, 2023	$ 531,328	$ 63,317	$ 594,645
From property, plant and equipment	246	-	246
Gain (loss) on fair value change	(12,467)	2,020	(10,447)
Effects of foreign currency exchange differences	63	538	601
Balance on December 31, 2023	$ 519,170	$ 65,875	$ 585,045

Investment property is measured at fair value on a recurring basis. The valuation basis of its fair value is as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Outsourced appraisal and review by CPAs	$ 1,104,288	$ 585,045

The consolidated entity measures the following investment properties subsequently using the income approach based on the discounted cash flow analysis method. The key contractual terms and valuation information are as follows:

December 31, 2024

Target	New Taipei City Xindian District Office	Kunshan Industrial Real Estate, Suzhou City
Important contract terms	1. Rent: 184 thousand/month 2. Remaining lease term: 6 months	1. Rent (CNY): ¥226 thousand to ¥269 thousand per month 2. Remaining lease term: 138 months
Local rent prices	NTD 526 - NTD 841 NTD/ping/month	(CNY) ¥20-30/square meter/month
Rent prices of similar properties	Same as above	Same as above
Current status	Normal use	Normal use
Discount rate	3.770%	5.700%
Outsourced or self-assessed valuation	Outsourced appraisal	Outsourced appraisal
Appraisal firm	Zhan-Mao Real Estate Appraisers	Zhan-Mao Real Estate Appraisers
Name of appraiser	Ming-Hang Tsai, Che-Hao Yang	Tsai Ming-Hang
Date of Valuation	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2024
Fair value of outsourced appraisal	NT$534,029 thousand	NT$199,863 thousand (CNY 43,822 thousand)

Target	Dorm in Shiracha District, Thailand	Laem Chabang Industrial Park, Sriracha District, Thailand
Important contract terms	-	1. Rent (THB): ฿450 thousand per month 2. Remaining lease term: 2 months
Local rent prices	(THB) ฿80-100/square meter/month	(THB) ฿135-150/square meter/month
Rent prices of similar properties	Same as above	Same as above
Current status	Normal use	Normal use
Discount rate	7.750%	9.500%
Outsourced or self-assessed valuation	Outsourced appraisal	Outsourced appraisal
Appraisal firm	Zhan-Mao Real Estate Appraisers	Zhan-Mao Real Estate Appraisers
Name of appraiser	Tsai Ming-Hang	Tsai Ming-Hang
Date of Valuation	June 30, 2024 (Note)	June 30, 2024 (Note)
Fair value of outsourced appraisal	NT$16,449 thousand (THB 17,093 thousand)	NT$46,629 thousand (THB 48,456 thousand)

Note: A valuer's statement on the validity of the original valuation report as of December 31, 2024, has been obtained.

December 31, 2023

Target	New Taipei City Xindian District Office	Laem Chabang Industrial Park, Sriracha District, Thailand
Important contract terms	1. Rent (NTD): NT$184-225 thousand/ month 2. Remaining lease term: 6 months	1. Rent (THB): ฿134-450 thousand/ month 2. Remaining lease term: 3-14 months
Local rent prices	NTD 500 - NTD 700 NTD/ping/month	(THB) ฿135-150/square meter/month
Rent prices of similar properties	Same as above	Same as above
Current status	Normal use	Normal use
Discount rate	3.645%	9.500%
Outsourced or self-assessed valuation	Outsourced appraisal	Outsourced appraisal
Appraisal firm	Zhan-Mao Real Estate Appraisers	Zhan-Mao Real Estate Appraisers
Name of appraiser	Tsai Ming-Hang	Tsai Ming-Hang
Date of Valuation	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2023
Fair value of outsourced appraisal	NTD 512,182 thousand	NTD 72,863 thousand (THB 80,806 thousand)

The fair value of investment property amounting to 10% of total assets as of December 31, 2023 was appraised on August 1, 2024 by Tsai Ming-Hang, a real estate appraiser of Zhan-Mao Real Estate Appraisers, which is qualified as a real estate appraiser in Taiwan. The basis of the review was issued on August 1, 2024 by Cheng Yun-Ta, a CPA of Atax Accounting Firm, and the conclusion of the review was that the fair values were reasonable.

The valuation procedure of the income approach is to estimate the effective total revenue, estimate the total expenses, calculate the net income, determine the discount rate and calculate the income price. The above parameters are estimated based on the relevant information of the subject of evaluation and the comparison target with the same or similar characteristics in the last three years, and adjusted after judging their continuity, stability and growth, in order to confirm the availability and reasonableness of the information. Changes in revenues (cash inflows) and expenses (cash outflows) for future periods are based on the historical revenues and expenses (cash flows) of the subject of the survey, the revenues and expenses (cash flows) of comparable industry or alternative comparables, the rate of idleness or loss, and the current or probable future planned revenues and expenses. The objective net income after deducting the total expenses from the total revenue is based on the objective net income that can make the most effective use of the subject matter survey, and is extrapolated by referring to the income of the neighboring similar property under the most effective use.

Except for undeveloped land, the fair value of investment property is assessed using the income approach. The key assumptions are as follows. When the estimated capitalization rate or discount rate decreases (increases), the fair value will increase (decrease).

	2024	2023
Discount rate	3.770%~9.500%	3.645%~9.500%
Income capitalization	1.73%~6.15%	1.73%~6.15%

The discounted cash flow (DCF) analysis of the income approach is adopted for the evaluation. The contract rent provided by the consolidated company during the lease term is evaluated at the market rent after the lease term expires. Discounted cash flow analysis under income approach: It refers to the method in which the net income and ending value of each period during the future discounted cash flow analysis period of the subject of survey are discounted at an appropriate discount rate and then summed up to estimate the price of the subject of survey. Applicable to real estate investment evaluation for investment purpose.

The consolidated entity measures the following investment properties subsequently using the land development analysis method. The key contractual terms and valuation information are as follows:

December 31, 2024

Target	Land in Baoxing Section, Xindian District, New Taipei City
Estimated Total Sales Amount	NT$749,848 thousand
Current status	Normal use
Profit Margin	18.000%
Comprehensive Capital Interest Rate	2.770%
Outsourced or self-assessed valuation	Outsourced appraisal
Appraisal firm	Zhan-Mao Real Estate Appraisers
Name of appraiser	Tsai Ming-Hang
Date of Valuation	September 30, 2024 (Note)
Fair value of outsourced appraisal	NT$307,318 thousand

Note: A valuer’s statement on the validity of the original valuation report as of December 31, 2024, has been obtained.

The consolidated entity's land located in Baoxing Section, Xindian District, New Taipei City, is currently used as a temporary parking lot. As the land is undeveloped and there is no existing lease agreement, and due to the limited number of comparable lease transactions for industrial land in the area, its fair value is assessed using the land development analysis method. When the estimated total sales amount increases (decreases), the profit margin decreases (increases), or the comprehensive capital interest rate decreases (increases), the fair value will increase (decrease).

Based on the legally designated use and development intensity of the land, changes in land value resulting from development and improvement are assessed. The estimated total sales amount after development or construction is calculated, from which direct costs, indirect costs, capital interest, and profit during the development period are deducted. The resulting amount represents the land development analysis value prior to development or construction, which is referred to as the land development analysis price. The procedures for land development analysis valuation are as follows:

(1) Determine the land development plan and expected development timeline.
(2) Investigate various costs and related expenses, and collect market data.
(3) Conduct an on-site inspection and assess the level of environmental development.
(4) Estimate the area of land or buildings to be sold after development or construction.
(5) Estimate the total sales amount after development or construction.
(6) Estimate various costs and related expenses.
(7) Select an appropriate profit margin and comprehensive capital interest rate.
(8) Calculate the land development analysis value.

The forecast for the overall economic situation is as follows:

(1) Taiwan’s export products have been influenced by the rise of artificial intelligence opportunities, with information and communication technology (ICT) and audiovisual products maintaining strong performance. Traditional manufacturing sectors have benefited from restocking demand and an increase in orders.
(2) On the production side, the momentum of information and electronics manufacturing remains robust. The growing demand for high-performance computing, AI applications, and cloud data services has driven wafer foundry

production. However, due to the sluggish recovery of the global economy, end-user demand in traditional industries has yet to show a significant rebound.

The investment properties are currently leased out in the form of operating leases, and the rental incomes generated are as follows:

	2024	2023
Rental income	$ 12,404	$ 15,890

Lease payments receivable under operating leases of investment properties in the future was as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Year 1	$ 14,168	$ 10,077
Year 2	12,242	811
Year 3	12,608	
Year 4	12,976	
More than 5 Years	104,464	
	$ 156,458	$ 10,888

17. Goodwill

	2024	2023
Cost		
Balance, beginning of year	$ 62,664	$ -
Business combinations acquired in the current year (Note 28)	23,797	62,664
Balance, end of year	$ 86,461	$ 62,664
Accumulated impairment loss		
Balance, beginning of year	$ -	$ -
Impairment loss recognized in the current year	39,176	-
Balance, end of year	$ 39,176	$ -
Net amount, end of year	$ 47,285	$ 62,664

The recoverable amount of goodwill was determined based on value in use. The value in use was estimated using projected cash flows based on financial budgets approved by the management of the consolidated entity.

To expand its business scale, the consolidated entity acquired SILICON TEST TECH. CORP. and CHINTEK INC. in 2024 and 2023, respectively, resulting in goodwill of NT$23,797 thousand and NT$62,664 thousand. In 2024, the consolidated entity conducted goodwill impairment tests for SILICON TEST TECH. CORP. and CHINTEK INC. Due to weaker-than-expected market conditions and anticipated decreases in future cash inflows, the recoverable amounts were calculated based on value in use using discount rates of 13.90% and 20.20%, respectively. The recoverable amounts for 2024 were NT$42,247 thousand and NT$68,359 thousand, which were lower than the carrying amounts. Accordingly, the consolidated entity recognized impairment losses of NT$15,279 thousand and NT$23,897 thousand for the goodwill arising from SILICON TEST TECH. CORP. and CHINTEK INC., respectively, which were recorded under other gains and losses.

In 2024, the consolidated entity obtained a valuation report indicating that the fair value of intangible assets of CHINTEK INC. at the acquisition date was NT$34,524 thousand. The consolidated entity has adjusted the original accounting treatment and provisional amounts as of the acquisition date and restated the comparative information accordingly.

The retrospective adjustment impact on balance sheet items is as follows:

	Date of acquisition
Adjustment to goodwill	($ 34,524)
Intangible assets	$ 34,524

18. Intangible Assets

	Software licensing	Technology licensing	Computer Software	Trademark rights	Core technology	Intangible assets in development	Total
Cost							
Balance on January 1, 2024	$ 8,513	$ 939	$ 470	$ -	$ 34,524	$ -	$ 44,446
Acquired separately	11,979	-	2,953	981	-	680	15,913
Balance on December 31, 2024	$ 20,492	$ 939	$ 3,423	$ 981	$ 34,524	$ 680	$ 61,039
Accumulated Amortization							
Balance on January 1, 2024	$ 71	$ -	$ 452	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 523
Amortization Expenses	1,396	94	470	14	4,932	-	6,906
Balance on December 31, 2024	$ 1,467	$ 94	$ 922	$ 14	$ 4,932	$ -	$ 7,429
Carrying amount at December 31, 2024	$ 19,025	$ 845	$ 2,501	$ 967	$ 29,592	$ 680	$ 53,610
Cost							
Balance on January 1, 2023	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Acquired separately	8,513	939	-	-	-	-	9,452
Acquisition of subsidiaries	-	-	470	-	34,524	-	34,994
Balance on December 31, 2023	$ 8,513	$ 939	$ 470	$ -	$ 34,524	$ -	$ 44,446
Accumulated Amortization							
Balance on January 1, 2023	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Amortization Expenses	71	-	18	-	-	-	89
Acquisition of subsidiaries	-	-	434	-	-	-	434
Balance on December 31, 2023	$ 71	$ -	$ 452	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 523
Carrying amount at December 31, 2023	$ 8,442	$ 939	$ 18	$ -	$ 34,524	$ -	$ 43,923

Amortization expenses are provided on a straight-line basis over useful years shown as follows:

Software licensing	2-10 years
Technology licensing	10 years
Computer Software	3 years
Trademark rights	10 years
Core technology	8 years

Summary of amortization expenses by function:

	2024	2023
Operating costs	$ 1,240	$ 71
Selling expenses	94	-
Administrative expenses	4,947	-
Research and Development Expenses	625	18
	$ 6,906	$ 89

19. Other Assets

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Prepayments	$ 28,607	$ 18,418
Prepayments for construction projects	9,389	34,682
Excess VAT paid	8,152	5,878
Prepayments for equipment	$ 3,105	$ 1,777
Other receivables	2,519	1,882
Prepayments – related parties (Note 32)	2,122	-
Supplies Inventory Count	1,854	-
Prepaid trademark rights	990	-
Receivable income tax refund (Note 26)	642	625
Prepaid land payments	-	19,945
	$ 57,380	$ 83,207
Current	$ 42,561	$ 26,803
Non-current	14,819	56,404
	$ 57,380	$ 83,207

20. Loans

(I) Short-term loans

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Secured loans (Note 33)		
Bank borrowing	$ 670,000	$ 310,500
Unsecured borrowings		
Credit limit borrowings	25,000	-
	$ 695,000	$ 310,500

The interest rates for bank loans were 2.63%-2.88% and 1.99%-2.74% per annum as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

(II) Long-term loans

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Secured loans (Note 33)		
Bank borrowing	$ 53,400	$ -
Unsecured borrowings		
Bank borrowing	18,352	14,048
Subtotal	71,752	14,048
Less: portion due within 1 year	(4,928)	(3,140)
Long-term borrowings	$ 66,824	$ 10,908

The consolidated entity obtained new bank borrowings of NT$53,400 thousand in 2024 secured by its own land and acquired bank borrowings of NT$9,046 thousand through the acquisition of a subsidiary. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the effective interest rates were 2.22%–3.38% and 2.095%, respectively.

21. Other payables

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Salaries and bonuses payable	$ 30,072	$ 20,357
Payables for expenses	23,228	17,970
Payables for taxes	1,630	1,060
Other payables – related parties (Note 32)	21	-
	$ 54,951	$ 39,387

22. Post-employment benefit plan

(1) Defined contribution plan

The Company of the Group adopted a pension plan under the Labor Pension Act (the "LPA"), a state-managed defined contribution plan. Under the LPA, the entity makes monthly contributions to employees' individual pension accounts at 6% of monthly salaries and wages.

J.B.T, J.H.K, J.H.P, CHINTEK, Emergence A.I, Heph A.I studios Technology, SILICON TEST TECH, Cheng-Yao Industrial, Jin-Zuan Semiconductor, and SHAN YI Investment within the consolidated entity have adopted defined contribution retirement plans. Under these plans, pension contributions are made based on a fixed percentage of employee salaries and are deposited into dedicated pension fund accounts, which are managed by local statutory insurance institutions. Upon retirement, employees will receive funds and relative yield from the special account.

There was no employee retirement plan for J.H.I, J.H.V and C.P.T of the Group.

(2) Defined benefit plans

The defined benefit plan adopted by the Company of the Group in accordance with the Labor Standards Law is operated by the government. Pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the 6 months before retirement. The Company contributes amounts equal to 5.8% of total monthly salaries and wages to a pension fund administered by the pension fund monitoring committee. Pension contributions are deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the committee's name. Before the end of each year, the Company assesses the balance in the pension fund. If the amount of the balance in the pension fund is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Company is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The pension fund is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor. The Company has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

The amounts included in the consolidated balance sheets in respect to the Group's defined benefit plans were as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$ 1,694	$ 1,935
Fair value of plan assets	(1,502)	(1,049)
Net defined benefit liabilities	$ 192	$ 886

Movements in net defined benefit liabilities were as follows:

	Present value of defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liabilities
Balance on January 1, 2023	$ 7,522	($ 6,699)	$ 823
Current service cost	66	-	66
Net interest expense	127	-	127
Expected return on plan assets	-	(118)	(118)
Recognized in profit or loss	193	(118)	75
Remeasurement			
Actuarial profit or loss - changes in assumptions	102	22	124
Actuarial profit or loss - changes in experience	184	-	184
Recognized in other comprehensive income or loss	286	22	308
Contributions from the employer	-	(320)	(320)
Benefits paid	(6,066)	6,066	-
Balance on December 31, 2023	$ 1,935	($ 1,049)	$ 886
Balance on January 1, 2024	$ 1,935	($ 1,049)	$ 886
Net interest expense	23	-	23
Expected return on plan assets	-	(14)	(14)
Recognized in profit or loss	23	(14)	9
Remeasurement			
Actuarial profit or loss - changes in assumptions	(3)	(250)	(253)
Actuarial profit or loss - changes in experience	(261)	-	(261)
Recognized in other comprehensive income or loss	(264)	(250)	(514)
Contributions from the employer	-	(189)	(189)
Balance on December 31, 2024	$ 1,694	($ 1,502)	$ 192

An analysis by function of the amounts recognized in profit or loss in respect to the defined benefit plans is as follows:

	2024	2023
Administrative expenses	$ 9	$ 75

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

1. Investment risk: The plan assets are invested in domestic and foreign equity securities, debt securities, and bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor or under the mandated management. However, the return generated by plan assets should not be below the interest rate for a 2-year time deposit with local banks.
2. Interest risk: A decrease in the corporate bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.
3. Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

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

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Discount rate	1.2407%	1.222%
Expected return on plan assets	1.2407%	1.222%
Expected rate of salary increase	0.5000%	0.500%

If possible reasonable change in each of the significant actuarial assumptions will occur and all other assumptions will remain constant, the present value of the defined benefit obligation would increase (decrease) as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Discount rate		
0.25% increase	($ 43)	($ 55)
0.25% decrease	$ 44	$ 57
Expected rate of salary increase		
0.25% increase	$ 44	$ 56
0.25% decrease	($ 42)	($ 54)
Expected return on plan assets		
0.25% increase	$ -	($ 1)
0.25% decrease	$ -	$ 1

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

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
The expected contributions to the plan for the next year	$ 191	$ 230
The average duration of the defined benefit obligation	10.47 years	11.75 years

23. Equity

(1) Common stock share capital

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Number of shares authorized (in thousands)	180,000	180,000
Amount of shares authorized	$ 1,800,000	$ 1,800,000
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	112,719	112,719
Amount of shares issued	$ 1,127,192	$ 1,127,192

Fully paid ordinary shares, with a par value of NT$10, each of which carries one vote per share and carry a right to receive dividends. The portion of authorized capital reserved for the issuance of employee stock options is 27,000,000 shares.

(2) Capital Reserve

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
It may be used to offset losses, distribute cash, or allocate to share capital.		
Additional paid-in capital	$ -	$ 200,024
Treasury share transactions	-	25,915
Donated assets received	758	758
	$ 758	$ 226,697

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

(3) Retained earnings and dividend policy

According to the company's articles of association and profit distribution policy, if there is a surplus in the annual financial statements, it shall be used to pay taxes and make up for accumulated losses. Subsequently, 10% is set aside as a statutory surplus reserve until it reaches the paid-in capital. Any remaining surplus may be allocated or reversed according to the company's operational needs or legal requirements as special surplus reserves. If there is still a balance, it will be added to the accumulated undistributed profits, and the board of directors will propose a profit distribution resolution to the shareholders' meeting for approval, ranging from 10% to 100%. Please refer to Note 25 (7) regarding the policy for employee compensation and directors’ compensation stipulated in the Company’s Articles of Incorporation.

The cash dividend shall not be less than 30% of the total dividend. However, if the cash dividend per share is less than NT$0.1, it may be changed to a stock dividend. The ratio of profit distribution may be adjusted based on factors such as the actual profit for the year, capital budgeting, and financial conditions.

Appropriation of earnings to the legal reserve could be made until the legal reserve equals the Company’s paid-in capital. Legal reserve may be used to offset deficit. When the company has no losses, the portion of the statutory surplus reserve exceeding 25% of the total paid-in capital may be used for capitalization, and the remainder may be distributed in cash.

The company held shareholder meetings on June 28, 2024, and June 29, 2023, respectively, and passed resolutions for the appropriation of losses for 2023 and 2022.

The loss offset proposal for 2023 is as follows:

	2023
Legal reserve to offset deficits	(\$ 23,586)
Special surplus reserve for offsetting deficits	(\$ 218,029)
Capital reserve to offset deficit	(\$ 225,939)

The Board of Directors proposed the following loss offset plan for 2024 on March 12, 2025:

	2024
Special surplus reserve for offsetting deficits	(\$ 248,697)

The loss offset plan for 2023 is subject to approval by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting scheduled to be held in June 2025.

(4) Special reserve

	December 31, 2024
Initial Amount Recognized upon First Adoption of the Fair Value Model for Investment Property	\$ 298,757

When investment property is initially measured at fair value, the net increase in fair value is transferred to retained earnings. However, if the retained earnings are insufficient, a special reserve is appropriated only to the extent of the recorded retained earnings. Subsequent net increases in fair value are appropriated to a special reserve. If the cumulative net increase in fair value decreases or the investment property is disposed of in the future, the previously appropriated special reserve may be reversed accordingly. If the investment property is reclassified as property, plant and equipment, the related special reserve is reversed as the asset is subsequently depreciated.

(5) Other Equity Items

1. Unrealized Gain or Loss on Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income

	2024	2023
Balance, beginning of year	($ 14,000)	($ 14,000)
In respect of the current year		
Unrealized gain or loss on equity instruments	(27,746)	-
Share of other comprehensive income of affiliated companies under equity method	8,800	-
Balance, end of year	($ 32,946)	($ 14,000)

2. Revaluation increment of property

	2024
Balance, beginning of year	$ -
Revaluation increment of property	430,162
Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income	(29,459)
Balance, end of year	$ 400,703

(6) Non-controlling interests

	2024
Balance, beginning of year	$ -
Non-controlling interests increased by the establishment of Emergence A.I	5,000
Non-controlling interests increased by the establishment of C.P.T	507
Increased non-controlling interests from acquisition of Silicon Test Tech (Note 28)	14,588
Increased non-controlling interests from acquisition of Jin-Zuan Semiconductor (Note 28)	72,421
Non-controlling interests from acquisition of SILICON TEST TECH (Note 29)	327
Unrealized gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(20,553)
Exchange differences on the translation of foreign operations	(4)
Net loss for the year	(6,208)
Balance, end of year	$ 66,078

24. Revenue

	2024	2023
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Revenue from sale of goods	$ 1,064,723	$ 1,149,729
Processing revenue	74,233	-
Project, licensing, and labor service income	13,214	960
	$ 1,152,170	$ 1,150,689

(1) Balance of contract

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	January 1, 2023
Notes and accounts receivable (Note 10)	$ 424,707	$ 406,561	$ 394,471
Contract assets			
Sale of goods	$ 1,702	$ 4,213	$ -
Contract Liabilities			
Sale of goods	$ 3,484	$ -	$ -
Software development project	1,022	135	-
Contract liabilities - current	4,506	135	-
Software development project	205	-	-
Contract liabilities - non-current	205	-	-
	$ 4,711	$ 135	$ -

The change in contract liabilities mainly arises from the difference between the point at which performance obligations are satisfied and the point at which customers pay.

The consolidated company recognizes loss allowance for contract assets based on lifetime expected credit losses. The contract assets will be reclassified as accounts receivable when the bill is issued, and the credit risk characteristics are the same as the accounts receivable generated from similar contracts. Therefore, the consolidated company believes that the expected credit loss rate of accounts receivable can also be applied to contracts assets.

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Expected credit loss rate	-	-
Gross carrying amount	$ 1,702	$ 4,213
Loss allowance (lifetime ECL)	-	-

	2024	2023
	$ 1,702	$ 4,213

(2) Description of contracts with customers

Please refer to Note 37 for a detailed breakdown of customer contract revenue.

25. Net loss (after restatement)

(1) Interest income

	2024	2023
Bank deposits	$ 4,832	$ 4,485
Others	92	15
	$ 4,924	$ 4,500

(2) Other income

	2024	2023
Rental income	$ 12,487	$ 15,890
Bargain purchase gain	5,998	-
Others	16,178	2,480
	$ 34,663	$ 18,370

(3) Other gains and losses

	2024	2023
Total foreign exchange gain	$ 3,224	$ 14,202
Gain (loss) arising from financial assets and financial liabilities		
Financial assets mandatorily classified as FVTPL	142	425
Gain (loss) on Fair Value Adjustment of Investment Property	20,082	(10,447)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(96)	(33,063)
Impairment loss on goodwill	(39,176)	-
Net gain on reclassification of financial assets	3,617	-
Loss on lease modification	(353)	-
Others	(14,869)	894
	($ 27,429)	($ 27,989)

(4) Financial cost

	2024	2023
Interest expense from bank borrowing	$ 9,143	$ 2,807
Interest expense from lease liabilities	3,107	2,209
	$ 12,250	$ 5,016

Information on interest capitalization is as follows:

	2024	2023
Amount of capitalized interest	$ 3,747	$ -
Interest rate of capitalized interest	2.07%~3.29%	-

(5) Depreciation and amortization

	2024	2023
Property, plants, and equipment	$ 29,632	$ 30,125
Right-of-use assets	15,997	2,866
Intangible assets	6,906	89
	$ 52,535	$ 33,080
Analysis of depreciation by function		
Operating costs	$ 21,252	$ 21,310
Operating expenses	14,661	11,681
Other gains and losses	9,716	-
	$ 45,629	$ 32,991
Amortization expenses by function		
Operating costs	$ 1,240	$ 71
Operating expenses	5,666	18
	$ 6,906	$ 89

(6) Employee welfare expenses

	2024	2023
Retirement benefits		
Defined contribution plan	$ 13,147	$ 9,963
Defined benefit plans	9	75
	13,156	10,038
Others	316,558	252,437
Total	$ 329,714	$ 262,475
Analysis of employee benefits by function		
Operating costs	$ 135,920	$ 108,229
Operating expenses	193,794	154,246
	$ 329,714	$ 262,475

(7) Compensation of employees and remuneration of directors and supervisors

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation, employee compensation and director remuneration are allocated at rates ranging from 3% to 15% and 1% to 5%, respectively, based on pre-tax profit before deducting such compensation. As the Company incurred net losses before tax in both 2024 and 2023, no employee compensation or director remuneration has been estimated or recognized.

If the amounts in the annual consolidated financial statements change after the date of issuance, they will be adjusted in the following year's financial statements in accordance with accounting estimates.

The Company held Board of Directors meetings on March 13, 2024, and March 17, 2023, and resolved not to distribute employee compensation and director remuneration for 2023 and 2022, respectively. These resolutions are consistent with the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements for 2023 and 2022.

Information on employee compensation and directors' compensation resolved by the Company's Board of Directors is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(8) Gains/losses on foreign currency exchange

	2024	2023
Total foreign exchange gain	$ 34,446	$ 63,684
Total foreign exchange loss	(31,222)	(49,482)
Net gain	$ 3,224	$ 14,202

26. Income tax (after restatement)

(1) Income tax recognized in profit or loss

The main components of income tax benefits are as follows:

	2024	2023
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	$ 17	$ -
Adjustments for prior years	31	(9,490)
	48	(9,490)
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	(16,686)	(35,682)
Income tax gains recognized in profit or loss	($ 16,638)	($ 45,172)

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

	2024	2023
Income tax benefit calculated based on statutory tax rate on pre-tax net loss	($ 81,908)	($ 54,728)
Non-deductible expenses in determining taxable income	11,979	8,041
Effect of tax rate differences in foreign jurisdictions	5,190	1,729
Land increment value taxes	9,783	-
Unrecognized loss carryforwards	43,655	27,573
Deductible temporary differences not recognized	307	(18,297)
Tax incentives	(5,675)	-
Adjustments for prior years	31	(9,490)
Income tax gains recognized in profit or loss	($ 16,638)	($ 45,172)

The prevailing tax rate for subsidiaries in China is 25%. As J.H.P was granted the certificate of high-tech enterprise in 2023, the applicable tax rate was 15%. Tax in other jurisdictions is calculated based on its respective applicable tax rate.

(2) Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	2024	2023
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year		
- Re-measurement of defined benefit plans	($ 103)	$ 62
- Revaluation increment of property	(29,459)	-
	($ 29,562)	$ 62

(3) Current tax assets and liabilities

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Current tax assets (Classified under other current assets)		
Receivable income tax refund	$ 642	$ 625
Current Income Tax Liabilities		
Income tax payable	$ 17	$ 89

(4) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The movements of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities were as follows:

2024

Deferred tax assets	Balance, beginning of year	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income or loss	Effects of Foreign Currency Exchange Differences	Balance, end of year
Allowance for write-down of inventories	$ 20,451	($ 2,269)	$ -	$ 953	$ 19,135
Defined benefit obligation	1,476	(36)	(103)	-	1,337
Allowance in excess of the deductible limit	3,634	(395)	-	132	3,371
Net unrealized foreign exchange loss	-	372	-	-	372
Unrealized impairment loss of financial assets	2,800	-	-	-	2,800
Unrealized operating costs	-	122	-	-	122
Net loss from foreign investments accounted for using the equity method	3,048	16	-	159	3,223
Loss carryforwards	-	11,958	-	-	11,958
Others	1,390	-	-	93	1,483
	$ 32,799	$ 9,768	($ 103)	$ 1,337	$ 43,801

Deferred tax liabilities	Balance, beginning of year	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income or loss	Effects of Foreign Currency Exchange Differences	Balance, end of year
Net unrealized foreign exchange gain	$ 268	($ 268)	$ -	$ -	$ -
Net gain from foreign investments accounted for using the equity method	29,715	(15,651)	-	-	14,064
Investment properties	12,209	(782)	29,459	951	41,837
Provision for Land Increment Value Taxes	12,209	9,783	-	-	21,992
	$ 54,401	($ 6,918)	$ 29,459	$ 951	$ 77,893

2023

Deferred tax assets	Balance, beginning of year	Acquisition of subsidiaries	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income or loss	Effects of Foreign Currency Exchange Differences	Balance, end of year
Allowance for write-down of inventories	$ 20,880	$ -	($ 139)	$ -	($ 290)	$ 20,451
Defined benefit obligation	1,463	-	(49)	62	-	1,476
Allowance in excess of the deductible limit	1,138	750	1,798	-	(52)	3,634
Net unrealized foreign exchange loss	811	-	(811)	-	-	-
Unrealized impairment loss of financial assets	2,800	-	-	-	-	2,800
Net loss from foreign investments accounted for using the equity method	578	-	2,531	-	(61)	3,048
Others	1,257	-	122	-	11	1,390
	$ 28,927	$ 750	$ 3,452	$ 62	($ 392)	$ 32,799
Deferred tax liabilities						
Net unrealized foreign exchange gain	$ -	$ 19	$ 249	$ -	$ -	$ 268
Net gain from foreign investments accounted for using the equity method	61,367	-	(31,652)	-	-	29,715
Investment properties	12,967	-	(827)	-	69	12,209
Provision for Land Increment Value Taxes	12,209	-	-	-	-	12,209
	$ 86,543	$ 19	($ 32,230)	$ -	$ 69	$ 54,401

(V) Deductible temporary differences and unused loss carryforwards for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized in the consolidated balance sheets

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Loss carryforwards		
Expiry in 2024	$ -	$ 62,512
Expiry in 2025	55,162	67,238
Expiry in 2026	53,454	53,454
Expiry in 2027	70,987	70,987
Expiry in 2028	18,842	17,632
Expiry in 2029	94,182	67,882

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	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Expiry in 2030	$ 93,344	$ 92,062
Expiry in 2031	79,357	79,357
Expiry in 2033	159,431	136,053
Expiry in 2034	239,665	-
	$ 864,424	$ 647,177

(6) Assessment of Income Tax Returns

Th business income tax returns of the Company, CHINTEK, Silicon Test Tech, and Jern Yao up to 2022 have been approved by the tax collection authority.

The income tax return of J.H.K, J.H.P, J.B.T and J.H.V. has been filed within the time limit regulated by local tax authorities.

Emergence A.I, Heph A.I Studios Technology, C.P.T., Jin-Zuan Semiconductor, and SHAN YI Investment were all established in 2024 and have not yet filed income tax returns.

Since JHI was established in Samoa, there is no relevant income tax burden.

27. Loss per share (after restatement)

The net loss per share and the weighted average number of common shares issued for the calculation of the net loss per share are as follows:

Net loss for the year

	2024	2023
Net loss for the year	($ 248,781)	($ 138,318)

No. of shares

Unit: thousands of shares

	2024	2023
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used to calculate basic losses per share	112,719	112,719

28. Business Combination

(I) Acquisition of subsidiaries

	Major operating activities	Date of acquisition	Voting Ownership Interest / Acquisition Percentage (%)	Transfer consideration
Jin-Zuan Semiconductor	General investment	November 15, 2024	53.22	$ 21,762
Silicon Test Tech	IC packaging OEM	March 25, 2024	51.03	$ 39,000
CHINTEK	Software development and design	October 27, 2023	100.00	$ 98,000

The acquisitions of Jin-Zuan Semiconductor and SILICON TEST TECH by the consolidated entity in 2024 were undertaken to expand its investment and electronics industry operations.

The consolidated company acquired CHINTEK in 2023 to expand the software development and design business of the consolidated company.

(2) Assets acquired and liabilities assumed on the date of acquisition

	Jin-Zuan Semiconductor	Silicon Test Tech	CHINTEK
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,105	$ 20,648	$ 7,520
Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	3,225	556
Contract assets - current	-	-	3,585
Notes and Accounts Receivable	-	21,025	14,444
Inventories	-	-	2,752
Other current assets	7	2,577	307
Non-current Assets			
Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	232,773	-	-
Property, plants, and equipment	-	12,773	419
Right-of-use assets	-	408	3,210
Intangible assets	-	-	34,560
Deferred tax assets	-	-	750
Other non-current assets	-	886	792

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	Jin-Zuan Semiconductor	Silicon Test Tech	CHINTEK
Current liabilities			
Short-term borrowings	(80,000)	(10,000)	(10,500)
Contract liabilities - current	-	-	(7)
Notes and Accounts Payable	-	(10,677)	(3,796)
Other payables	(73)	(1,470)	(1,116)
Lease liabilities - current	-	(418)	-
Other current liabilities	-	(140)	(666)
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	-	(9,046)	(14,288)
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	(19)
Lease liabilities – non-current	-	-	(3,167)
	$ 154,812	$ 29,791	$ 35,336

The initial accounting treatment for the acquisition of SILICON TEST TECH was provisional as of the balance sheet date. For tax purposes, the tax basis of SILICON TEST TECH's assets must be re-determined based on the market value of those assets. As of the date the consolidated financial statements were approved for issue, the required market evaluation and other calculations have not yet been completed, so only the best estimate of the consolidated company's management level is used to determine the possible taxable value.

In the business combination transactions, the fair values of receivables acquired from Jin-Zuan Semiconductor, SILICON TEST TECH, and Chintek were NT$0 thousand, NT$21,025 thousand, and NT$14,444 thousand, respectively. The total contractual amounts were NT$0 thousand, NT$21,025 thousand, and NT$19,110 thousand, respectively. The best estimates of contractual cash flows not expected to be collected as of the acquisition date were NT$0 thousand, NT$0 thousand, and NT$4,666 thousand, respectively.

(3) Non-controlling interests

The non-controlling interests in Jin-Zuan Semiconductor and SILICON TEST TECH were measured based on their proportionate share of the recognized amounts of the acquirees' identifiable net assets.

(4) Goodwill (Bargain Purchase Gain) Arising from the Acquisition

	Jin-Zuan Semiconductor	Silicon Test Tech	CHINTEK
Transfer consideration	$ 21,762	$ 39,000	$ 98,000
Add: Fair Value of Previously Held Equity Interests as of the Acquisition Date	58,256	-	-
Add: Non-controlling Interests (46.78% ownership in Jin-Zuan Semiconductor and 48.97% ownership in SILICON TEST TECH)	72,421	14,588	-
Less: Fair Value of Identifiable Net Assets Acquired	(154,812)	(29,791)	(35,336)
Goodwill (Bargain Purchase Gain) Arising from the Acquisition	($ 2,373)	$ 23,797	$ 62,664

The goodwill generated from the acquisition of Silicon Test Tech and CHINTEKCHINTEK is mainly from the control premium. In addition, the consideration paid for the merger includes the expected synergy of the merger, revenue growth, future market development, and the value of the employees of Silicon Test Tech and CHINTEKCHINTEK. However, such benefits do not meet the recognition criteria of identifiable intangible assets, so they are not recognized separately.

Goodwill arising from the acquisition is not expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

(5) Acquisition of net cash outflow from subsidiaries

	Jin-Zuan Semiconductor	Silicon Test Tech	CHINTEK
Consideration for cash payment	$ 21,762	$ 39,000	$ 98,000
Less: Balance of cash and cash equivalents acquired	(2,105)	(20,648)	(7,520)
	$ 19,657	$ 18,352	$ 90,480

(6) Effect of business combination on operating results

From the acquisition date, the operating results of the acquired company are as follows:

	Jin-Zuan Semiconductor	Silicon Test Tech	CHINTEK
Operating income	$ -	$ 74,233	$ 5,858
Net loss for the year	($ 444)	($ 7,968)	($ 8,396)

Had the acquisition of Jin-Zuan Semiconductor occurred on January 1, 2024, the consolidated entity's pro forma operating revenue for the year would have been NT$1,152,170 thousand, and the pro forma net loss would have been NT$242,942 thousand.

Had the acquisition of SILICON TEST TECH occurred on January 1, 2024, the consolidated entity's pro forma operating revenue for the year would have been NT$1,175,442 thousand, and the pro forma net loss would have been NT$255,125 thousand.

Had the acquisition of Chintek Technology occurred on January 1, 2023, the consolidated entity's pro forma operating revenue and net loss for 2023 would have been NT$1,188,086 thousand and NT$141,979 thousand, respectively.

Such amounts do not reflect the actual revenue and operating results that the consolidated company would generate if the business combination were completed on the commencement date of the acquisition year, and should not be used as a forecast for future operating results.

In preparing the pro forma operating revenue and net loss assuming that the consolidated entity had acquired Jin-Zuan Semiconductor, SILICON TEST TECH, and Chintek at the beginning of the respective fiscal years, management has taken the following factors into consideration:

1. Depreciation is calculated based on the fair value of the plant and property at the time of the original accounting treatment of the merger, instead of the book value recognized in the pre-acquisition financial statements; and
2. Estimate the borrowing cost based on the capital position, credit rating, and debt-to-equity ratio of the consolidated company after the merger.

29. Equity Transactions with Non-controlling Interests

On October 8, 2024, the consolidated entity did not subscribe to the cash capital increase of SILICON TEST TECH in proportion to its original shareholding, resulting in an increase in its equity interest from 51.03% to 68.93%.

As the above transaction did not result in a change in the consolidated entity's control over the subsidiaries, it was accounted for as an equity transaction.

	Silicon Test Tech
Consideration received	$ -
Carrying Amount of Subsidiary's Net Assets to Be Transferred to Non-controlling Interests Based on Relative Change in Equity	(327)
Equity Transaction Difference	($ 327)
Adjustment Account for Equity Transaction Difference	
Unappropriated Earnings	($ 327)

30. Capital risk management

In consideration of the industry characteristics and future developments, as well as external environmental factors, the Group plans its needs for future working capital, research and development expenses, and dividend payments, in order to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as going concerns while maximizing shareholder value in the long run through maintaining optimal capital structure and the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The Group's management reviews the capital structure on a regular basis. As part of this review, the management considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. Based on the management's recommendations, the Group expects to balance its capital structure through the

payment of dividends, borrowings from financial institutions or the payment of old debt.

The consolidated entity is not subject to any other external capital requirements.

31. Financial Instruments

(2) Fair value – financial instruments not measured at fair value

The Group believes the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value approximated their fair values.

(2) Fair value – financial instruments at fair value on a recurring basis

1. Fair value hierarchy

December 31, 2024

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income				
Investments in equity instruments				
Listed shares on domestic markets	$ 188,836	$ -	$ -	$ 188,836
Unlisted shares on domestic markets	-	47,677	-	47,677
	$ 188,836	$ 47,677	$ -	$ 236,513

December 31, 2023

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss				
Fund beneficiary certificate	$ 18,035	$ -	$ -	$ 18,035
Foreign listed (OTC) stocks	1,634	-	-	1,634
	$ 19,669	$ -	$ -	$ 19,669

There was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2 for the years ended December 31, 2023.

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

2023

Financial assets	Equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss
Balance, beginning of year	$ 336
Recognized in profit or loss (other gains and losses)	(341)
Effect of foreign currency exchange difference	5
Balance, end of year	$ -

3. Valuation techniques and inputs for Level 2 fair value measurement

Category of financial instrument	Valuation techniques and inputs
Unlisted shares on domestic markets	Valuation was performed using the market approach, specifically the comparable publicly traded company method, based on average historical volatility and risk-free interest rate as of the valuation reference date.

4. Valuation techniques and inputs for Level 3 fair value measurement

For foreign unlisted shares, their fair values were measured under the asset-based approach

(3) Types of financial instruments

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Financial assets		
FVTPL		
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	$ -	$ 19,669
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Investments in equity instruments	236,513	-
Measured at amortized cost (note 1)	787,326	697,343
Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortized cost (note 2)	1,129,369	633,620

Note 1: The balance includes cash and cash equivalents, financial assets measured at amortized cost, notes and accounts receivable, other receivables (classified under other current assets), and refundable deposits, all of which are financial assets measured at amortized cost.

Note 2: The balances include financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, which comprise short-term borrowings, notes and accounts payable, other payables, long-term borrowings (including current portion), and guarantee deposits received.

(4) Financial risk management objectives and policies

In the course of its operating activities, the consolidated entity engages in various financial instruments, including equity investments, accounts receivable, accounts payable, bank borrowings, and lease liabilities. However, due to the aforementioned financial instruments and operating activities, the Group is exposed to risks such as credit risks, liquidity risks, and market risks.

To avoid the possible adverse impacts from the aforementioned financial risks on the Group, the Group has been dedicated to analyzing, identifying, and evaluating relevant financial risks. The financial risk management framework of the Group is supervised by the Board of Directors. The accounting department establishes and follows financial risk management policies. Financial risk control procedures are regularly and intermittently reviewed by the internal auditors and related results are reported to the Board of Directors on a regular basis. The Group is committed to developing a disciplined and constructive control environment to reduce the potential adverse impact of the aforementioned risks on the Group.

1. Market risk

The Group's activities exposed it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates (see (a) below) and interest rates (see (b) below).

There were no changes in the exposures of financial instruments to market risk and the management and measurement of such exposures.

(1) Exchange rate risk

The Group had foreign currency sales and purchases, which exposed the Group to foreign currency risk. Exchange rate exposures were managed by hedging which was not for the purpose of making profits. Foreign currency inflows and outflows resulted in natural hedging effects in the long run, and exchange rate changes had little impact on the Company's operations. Therefore, the Company only adjusted the cash reserves of foreign currency deposits and did not use accounts receivable/payable as derivative products for hedging. However, the hedging for exchange rate risk will be carried out through relevant commodities in a timely manner based on the exchange rate movement and the evaluation report of financial institutions.

For non-functional currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities on the balance sheet date in the consolidated financial statements (including non-functional currency denominated monetary items offset in the consolidated financial statements), please refer to Note 35.

Sensitivity Analysis

The Group is primarily affected by fluctuations in the U.S. dollar exchange rate.

The following schedule details the sensitivity analysis of the Group when the New Taiwan Dollar (functional currency) strengthens or weakens by 1% against the relevant foreign currencies. 1% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible changes in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis included only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items, and adjusts their translation at the end of the reporting period for a 1% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in pre-tax profit associated with the New Taiwan dollar strengthening by 1% against the relevant currency. For a 1% weakening of the New Taiwan dollar against the relevant currency, pre-tax profits would have decreased by the same amount.

	USD impact	
	2024	2023
Profit or loss	$ 7,304	$ 2,181

This was mainly due to the Group's bank deposits and receivables and payables denominated in U.S. dollars that were outstanding and not cash flow hedged at the balance sheet date.

(2) Interest rate risk

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities exposed to interest rate risk as of the balance sheet date were as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial assets	$ 107,200	$ 69,756
Financial liabilities	105,151	68,621
Risk of cash flow changes due to interest rate		
Financial assets	255,873	231,423
Financial liabilities	766,752	324,548

Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined on the basis of the exposure to interest rates for non-derivative instruments on balance sheet dates. For floating rate assets and liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the asset and liability outstanding on the balance sheet dates outstanding for the entire period. A 100 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates were to increase by 100 basis points, with all other variables held constant, the consolidated entity's pre-tax net loss for 2024 and 2023 would increase by NT$5,109 thousand and NT$931 thousand, respectively. This is primarily attributable to the consolidated entity's net position in variable-rate deposits and variable-rate borrowings.

(3) Other pricing risks

The Group was exposed to equity price risk through its investments in domestic and foreign listed equity securities. The Group does not actively trade these investments. Relevant personnel have been assigned to the supervision of price risk and assessment of the timing of increasing the hedging.

As the amount of equity investment was not material, there was no significant price risk of changes in equity price.

2. Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. As of the balance sheet date, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk resulting from the counterparty's default on its contractual obligations and the Group's provision of financial guarantee is the carrying amount of the financial assets on the consolidated balance sheets.

To mitigate the impact of credit risk, the Group considers the default risk by industries and countries of each customer, as well as the nature of the counterparty (capital scale, loan status, etc), based on which credit policies, payment terms, and trade terms were established by the accounting department. If necessary, a third-party risk assessment institution is engaged to assess its risk. Relevant terms are reviewed and audited by the audit office regularly.

Given that most of the major customers are well-known domestic listed (TWSE/TPEx) companies with normal transaction records, the default risks are quite low. The risk from new small customers is managed by only receiving advance payments or cash. After the transaction basis becomes stable, the credit limit is updated by referring to external information. Hence, there is a limited impact of credit risk on the Group. Furthermore, the Group has established a provision policy, set an allowance account, and presented this in the statement to reflect the estimation of the potential loss resulting from the credit risk.

3. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that relevant obligations are not fulfilled due to the Group's failure to settle the financial liabilities in cash or other financial assets. The share capital and working capital of the Group is sufficient, therefore there is no liquidity risk from the inability to raise capital for fulfilling contractual obligations. Bank borrowing is an important source of liquidity for the Group. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the consolidated entity had unused credit facilities of NT$45,000 thousand and NT$106,000 thousand, respectively.

Liquidity and interest rate risk tables for non-derivative financial liabilities

The analysis for the Group's remaining contractual maturities for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods has been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows (including both the principal and estimated interests) of financial liabilities from the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay. Specifically, bank loans with a repayment on demand clauses were 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 were based on the agreed repayment dates.

The undiscounted interest payment relating to borrowing with variable interest rates was extrapolated based on the yield curve as of the end of the reporting period.

December 31, 2024

	On Demand or Less than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	More than 5 Years
Non-derivative Financial Liabilities					
Non-interest bearing liabilities	$ 81,386	$ 57,315	$ 216,794	$ 3,951	$ -
Lease liabilities	1,532	3,064	16,987	56,405	55,761
Variable interest rate liabilities	2,099	5,857	704,766	67,470	-
	$ 85,017	$ 66,236	$ 938,547	$ 127,826	$ 55,761

Further information on the analysis for contractual maturities for lease liabilities was as follows:

	Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years	5-10 Years	10-15 Years	15-20 Years	More than 20 Years
Lease liabilities	$ 21,583	$ 56,405	$ 17,385	$ 12,792	$ 15,990	$ 9,594

December 31, 2023

	On Demand or Less than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	More than 5 Years
Non-derivative Financial Liabilities					
Non-interest bearing liabilities	$ 55,583	$ 168,461	$ 86,083	$ 2,209	$ -
Lease liabilities	749	1,500	9,397	27,787	59,815
Variable interest rate liabilities	104,440	527	224,724	11,333	-
	$ 160,772	$ 170,488	$ 320,204	$ 41,329	$ 59,815

Further information on the analysis for contractual maturities for lease liabilities was as follows:

	Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years	5-10 Years	10-15 Years	15-20 Years	More than 20 Years
Lease liabilities	$ 11,646	$ 27,787	$ 15,741	$ 15,741	$ 15,741	$ 12,592

The amounts included above for variable interest rate instruments for non-derivative financial liabilities were subject to change if changes in variable interest rates were to differ from those estimates of interest rates determined at the end of the reporting period.

32. Related Party Transactions

Transactions, balances, revenues, and expenses between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of the Company, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. In addition to those disclosed in other notes, details of transactions between the Group and other related parties were disclosed below:

(1) Names of related parties and their relationships

Related Party Name	Related Party Category
Jin-Zuan Semiconductor	Associate (Subsidiary after November 15)
SHAN YI Investment	Associate (Subsidiary after November 15)
Fable Technology Co. Ltd. (Fable)	Substantive related party

(2) Operating revenues

Category/Name of related party	2024
Substantive related party	$ 63

The consolidated entity's operating revenue from related parties is conducted under normal commercial terms and conditions, with payment terms consistent with those for general sales transactions.

(3) Purchase

Category/Name of related party	2024
Substantive related party	$ 2,193

The consolidated entity's purchase prices from related parties are based on normal commercial terms and conditions, with payment terms consistent with those for general suppliers.

(4) Contract Liabilities

Category/Name of related party	December 31, 2024
Substantive related party	$ 45

(5) Related Party Payables

Account Item	Category/Name of related party	December 31, 2024
Accounts payable－related parties	Substantive related party	$ 907
Other Payables - Related Parties	Substantive related party	$ 21

Outstanding payables to related parties are unsecured.

(6) Prepayments

Category/Name of related party	December 31, 2024
Substantive related party	$ 2,122

(7) Acquired Intangible Assets

Category/Name of related party	2024
Substantive related party	$ 2,205

(8) Sublease Agreement

Sublease of operating lease

The consolidated company subleased the right-of-use of the Nangang office to associate Jin-Zuan Semiconductor and SHAN YI Investment under an operating lease. The lease term is 1 year. The rent is based on the rent level of similar assets, and fixed lease payments are collected monthly in accordance with the lease contract.

The rental income is summarized as follows:

Category/Name of related party	2024
Associate	$ 71

(9) Other related-party transactions

Account Item	Category/Name of related party	2024
Professional Service Expenses	Substantive related party	$ 240

(10) Compensation to key management

	2024	2023
Short-term employee benefits	$ 45,844	$ 27,188
Retirement benefits	634	509
	$ 46,478	$ 27,697

The remuneration to directors and key management was determined by the remuneration committee based on individual performance and markets.

33. Pledged Assets

The following assets were provided as collateral for bank borrowings:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	$ 156,377	$ -
Property, plants, and equipment, net	116,740	88,941
Investment properties	841,347	585,045
	$ 1,114,464	$ 673,986

In addition to the aforementioned assets, the consolidated entity's financing borrowings are also secured through indirect guarantees provided by the Credit Guarantee Fund.

34. Major Post-balance Sheet Events

On February 25, 2025, the Company subscribed to an unsecured convertible promissory note issued by OXMIQ Lads Inc. in the amount of US$1,000 thousand.

On February 27, 2025, the Company subscribed to a cash capital increase of its subsidiary, Emergence A.I, in the amount of NT$10,000 thousand without subscribing in proportion to its original shareholding. As a result, the Company's equity interest increased from 66.67% to 80.00%.

35. Significant Assets and Liabilities Denominated in Foreign Currencies

The following information is aggregated by foreign currencies other than the functional currencies of the Group. The exchange rates disclosed refer to the rates at which the foreign currencies were converted into functional currencies. The significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies were as follows:

December 31, 2024

	Foreign currencies	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Financial assets			
Monetary Item			
USD	$ 8,867	32.785 (USD: NTD)	$ 290,705
USD	28,977	7.1884 (USD: CNY)	950,011
USD	481	34.0694 (USD: THB)	15,770
USD	50	25,916.9960 (USD: VND)	1,639

	Foreign currencies	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Financial Liabilities			
Monetary Item			
USD	12,344	32.785 (USD: NTD)	404,698
USD	3,448	7.1884 (USD: CNY)	113,043
USD	306	34.0523 (USD: THB)	10,032

December 31, 2023

	Foreign currencies	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Financial assets			
Monetary Item			
USD	$ 6,861	30.705 (USD: NTD)	$ 210,667
USD	12,280	7.0827 (USD: CNY)	377,057
USD	213	34.0523 (USD: THB)	6,540
USD	100	24,662.6506 (USD: VND)	3,071
Financial Liabilities			
Monetary Item			
USD	9,277	30.705 (USD: NTD)	284,850
USD	2,661	7.0827 (USD: CNY)	81,706
USD	413	34.0523 (USD: THB)	12,681

The Group was mainly subject to the foreign exchange risk of USD. The following information is summarized based on the entity holding foreign currencies and expressed in functional currency. The exchange rates disclosed are used to translate the functional currencies into the expressing currency. Foreign exchange gains and losses with material influence (including realized and unrealized) are as follows:

Functional currency	2024 Functional currency to currency presented	2024 Net exchange gains (losses)	2023 Functional currency to currency presented	2023 Net exchange gains (losses)
THB	0.92 (THB: NTD)	($ 865)	0.90 (THB: NTD)	$ 502
NTD	1 (NTD: NTD)	(5,275)	1 (NTD: NTD)	4,105
CNY	4.51 (CNY: NTD)	9,276	4.42 (CNY: NTD)	9,595
VND	0.001265 (VND: NTD)	88	0.001265 (VND: NTD)	-
		$ 3,224		$ 14,202

36. Other Disclosures

(1) Information Relating to Significant Transactions

1. Loaning of funds to others (None)
2. Making endorsements/guarantees for others. (Table 1)
3. Marketable securities held at the end of the period (excluding investments in subsidiaries and affiliates) (Table 2)
4. The cumulative amount of buying or selling the same securities reaches NT$300 million or more than 20% of the paid-in capital. (None)
5. The amount of real estate acquisition reaches NT$300 million or more than 20% of the paid-in capital. (None)
6. The amount of property disposed of at or above NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (None)
7. Total purchases from and sales to related parties reaching 100 million NTD or more than 20% of the Paid-in capital. (Table 3)
8. Accounts receivable from related parties reaching at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (Table 4)
9. Trading in derivative instruments. (None)
10. Others: The business relationship between the parent and its subsidiaries and between each subsidiary and the circumstances and amounts of any significant transactions or transactions between them. (Table 5)

(2) Information on invested businesses (Table 6)

(3) Investment information in Mainland China

1. The name, principal business activities, paid-in capital, method of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, ownership percentage, investment income or loss, carrying amount of the investment, repatriations of investment income, and limit of investment in mainland China of the investee company in mainland China, including the name, main business activities, and amount of principal business activities in mainland China. (Table 7)

2. Any of the following significant transactions with the investee in Mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third region, and their prices, terms of payment, and unrealized gain or loss: (None)

   (1) The amount and percentage of purchases, and the ending balance and percentage.

   (2) The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the period.

   (3) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses.

   (4) The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements, guarantees, or pledges of collateral at the end of the period and the purposes.

   (5) The highest balance, the end of period balance, the interest rate range, and total current period interest with respect to financing of funds.

   (6) Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the period or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receipt of services.

(4) Information on major shareholders: the names of shareholders with a shareholding ratio of more than 5%, the number and percentage of shareholdings. (Table 8)

37. Segment Information

(1) Segment revenue and operating result

The revenue and operating results of the consolidated entity are analyzed by reportable segments as follows:

	Segment Revenue		Segment losses	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Connection cables	$ 1,028,314	$ 1,137,571	($ 38,491)	$ 49,645
Others	123,856	13,118	(50,034)	(43,426)
Operating Segment, net	$ 1,152,170	$ 1,150,689	(88,525)	6,219
Administrative expenses			(185,946)	(150,855)
Expected credit impairment reversal gain (loss)			2,241	(11,000)
Interest income			4,924	4,500
Other income			34,663	18,370
Other gains and losses			(27,429)	(27,989)
Finance costs			(12,250)	(5,016)
Share of profit or loss of affiliates under the equity method			695	(17,719)
Loss before tax			($ 271,627)	($ 183,490)

The above reporting revenue were generated through transactions with external customers. There were no inter-segment sales for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Segment profit refers to the profit earned by each segment and excludes allocated administrative expenses, reversal of (or loss from) expected credit losses, interest income, other income, other gains and losses, finance costs, share of profit or loss of associates accounted for using the equity method, and income tax benefit. This is the measure reported to the Group’s chief operating decision maker to allocate resources to each segment and evaluate its performance.

(2) Segment assets

As the measurement amounts of total assets and liabilities are not provided to the operating decision-makers, the measurement amounts of total assets and liabilities are not disclosed.

(3) Revenue from major products and services

The following is an analysis of the Group’s revenue from continuing operations from its major products and services.

	2024	2023
Connection cables	$ 1,028,314	$ 1,137,571
Others	123,856	13,118
	$ 1,152,170	$ 1,150,689

(4) Geographical information

The consolidated entity primarily operates in three regions—Taiwan, China, and Thailand.

The information on revenue from external customers by operating region for the consolidated entity is presented as follows:

	Revenue from External Customers	
	2024	2023
Taiwan	$ 690,699	$ 540,087
China	371,067	528,442
Thailand	90,404	82,160
	$ 1,152,170	$ 1,150,689

(5) Information on Major Customers

563,253 thousand and 467,982 thousand of the consolidated income for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively were from the major customers of the Group.

Income from a single customer which exceeds ten percent of total income of the Group is as follows:

	2024	2023
Customer A	$ 262,413	$ 190,482
Customer B	209,729	138,870
Customer C	91,111	138,630
	$ 563,253	$ 467,982

Ji-Haw Industrial, Co., Ltd., and Subsidiaries

Endorsements/guarantees for others

2024

Table 1

Unit: Unless otherwise stated, in NT$ thousands.

No.	Name of Endorser/ Guarantor	The Endorsed/Guaranteed		Endorsement/ Guarantee Limit per Company	Highest Balance of Endorsements/ Guarantees in the Current Year	Closing Balance of Endorsements/ Guarantees	Actual amount drawn	Amount of Endorsements/ Guarantees Secured by Property	Cumulative amount of endorsements/ Guarantees as a percentage of net worth stated in the latest financial statements (%)	Endorsement/ Guarantee Limit	Parent Company's Guarantees/ Endorsements to Subsidiaries	Subsidiary's Guarantees/ Endorsements to Parent Company	Guarantees/ Endorsements to the Mainland Area	Remarks
		Investee	Relationship											
0	Ji-Haw Industrial, Co., Ltd.	CHINTEK Inc.	Subsidiaries	$ 320,632 (The guarantee limit for any single entity is capped at 20% of the net equity attributable to shareholders as presented in Ji-Haw's most recent financial statements.)	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ -	1.56	$ 641,265 (The maximum amount of endorsements and guarantees shall be limited to 40% of the Company's net share value as shown in the most recent financial statements)	Y	N	N	
1	SHAN YI Investment Co., Ltd.	Jin-Zuan Semiconductor Investment Co., Ltd.	Subsidiaries	219,671 (The guarantee limit for any single entity is capped at 100% of the net equity attributable to shareholders as presented in SHAN YI Investment Co.'s most recent financial statements.)	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	36.42	439,342 (The maximum guarantee limit is capped at 200% of the net equity attributable to shareholders as presented in SHAN YI Investment Co.'s most recent financial statements.)	N	N	N	

Ji-Haw Industrial, Co., Ltd., and Subsidiaries

Marketable Securities Held

December 31, 2024

Table 2

Unit: Unless otherwise stated, in NT$ thousands.

Holding Company Name	Marketable Securities Type and Name	Relationship with the issuer of securities	Financial Statement Account	End of the period				Remarks
				Shares/Units	Carrying Amount	Shareholding ratio (%)	Fair value	
Ji-Haw Industrial, Co., Ltd.	shares							
	SKYMIZER TAIWAN INC.	-	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	82,500	$ 32,614	2.14	$ 32,614	Note 2
	CERMAX CO., LTD.	-	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,250,000	15,063	18.81	15,063	Note 2
	Soyo Link Energy Co., Ltd.	-	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	300,000	-	7.14	-	Note 2
	Li Wang Technology Co., Ltd.	-	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	185,185	-	6.90	-	Note 2
	S SQUARE SYSTEM LTD.	-	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	747	-	3.19	-	Note 2
SHAN YI Investment Co.	TEKCORE CO., LTD.	-	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,819,318	188,836	8.74	188,836	Note 3

Note 1: Marketable securities stated in this table refer to stocks within the scope of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments".

Note 2: Not provided as collateral, pledged, or restricted in other ways.

Note 3: A portion of the said securities has been provided to the subsidiary (Jin-Juan Semiconductor Investment Co., Ltd.) as collateral for borrowings. For details on endorsements and guarantees, please refer to Table 1.

Ji-Haw Industrial, Co., Ltd., and Subsidiaries

Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital

2024

Table 3

Unit: Unless otherwise stated, in NT$ thousands.

Buyer (Seller)	Related Party	Relationship	Transaction Details				Abnormal Transaction		Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Remarks
			Purchase (Sale)	Amount	Percentage to Total Sales (Purchases) (%)	Collection/ Payment terms	Unit Price	Collection/ Payment terms	Ending Balance	Percentage to Total Notes/ Accounts Receivable (Payable) (%)	
Ji-Haw Industrial, Co., Ltd.	J.H.P	Subsidiaries	Purchase	$ 503,798	87	Note 1	-	Note 1	($ 380,546)	92	-
J.H.P	Ji-Haw Industrial, Co., Ltd.	Parent	Sales	(503,798)	57	Note 1	-	Note 1	380,546	77	-

Note 1: 240 days for monthly settlement.

Note 2: All transactions listed above have been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

Ji-Haw Industrial, Co., Ltd., and Subsidiaries

Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital

December 31, 2024

Table 4

Unit: Unless otherwise stated, in NT$ thousands.

Company Name	Related Party	Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover Rate	Overdue		Amount Received in Subsequent Period	Allowance for Impairment Loss
					Amount	Actions Taken		
J.H.P	Ji-Haw Industrial, Co., Ltd.	Parent	$ 380,546	1.55	$ -	-	$ 41,367	$ -

Ji-Haw Industrial, Co., Ltd., and Subsidiaries

Business relationships and significant transaction dealings and amounts between the parent and subsidiary companies and among subsidiary companies.

2024

Table 5

Unit: Unless otherwise stated, in NT$ thousands.

No. (Note 1)	Investee Company	Counterparty	Relationship (Note2)	Transaction Details			
				Financial Statement Accounts	Amount	Payment Terms	Percentage to Total Sales or Assets (%) (Note 3)
0	Ji-Haw Industrial, Co., Ltd.	J.H.P	1	Purchase	$ 503,798	By contract terms	44
		J.H.P	1	Accounts payable	380,546	240 days from the end of month	13

Note 1: “0” stands for the parent company. Subsidiaries are numbered from “1”.

Note 2: “1” means from the parent company to a subsidiary.

Note 3: Regarding calculation of the percentage of transaction amount to the total consolidated revenue or assets, for assets and liabilities, amounts are calculated as a percentage to consolidated total assets, while revenues, costs, and expenses are calculated as a percentage to consolidated total operating revenues.

Note 4: All transactions listed above have been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

Ji-Haw Industrial, Co., Ltd., and Subsidiaries

Information on investees

2024

Table 6

Unit: Unless otherwise stated, in NT$ thousands.

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business or production items	Initial investment amount		Balance as of December 31, 2024			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	Remarks
				Balance as at December 31, 2024	Balance as at December 31, 2023	No. of shares	Percentage of ownership (%)	Carrying Amount			
Ji-Haw Industrial, Co., Ltd.	J.B.T	227, M003, Laem Chabang Industrial Estate, Sukhumvit Road, Thungsukla, Sriracha, Chonburi 20230 Thailand	Manufacturing and trading of computer cables or plugs	$ 207,215	$ 207,215	18,600,000	100.00	$ 582,069	($ 53,603)	($ 53,603)	Subsidiaries
	J.H.I	Sertus Chambers, P.O. Box 603, Apia, Samoa.	Investing in overseas financial products and stocks	9,649	9,649	300,000	100.00	4,822	106	106	Subsidiaries
	J.H.V	3rd Floor, No. 87 89 Khuat Duy Tien Street, Nhan Chinh Ward, Thanh Xuan District, Hanoi	Manufacturing and trading of computer cables or plugs	3,159	3,159	-	100.00	2,626	(319)	(319)	Subsidiaries
	CHINTEK Inc.	8F-1, No. 198, Jingmao 2nd Road, Nangang District. Taipei City	Development and sales of automotive electronics and other software products	133,000	98,000	5,100,000	100.00	71,112	(24,652)	(29,584)	Subsidiaries
	CERMAX CO., LTD.	No. 36, Lane 816, Bo'ai St., Zhubei City, Hsinchu County	Manufacturing and trading of precision ceramics, precision instruments and machinery	-	20,000	-	-	-	(19,123)	(3,071)	Note 1 and Note 3
	Emergence A.I Co., Ltd.	8F-1, No. 198, Jingmao 2nd Road, Nangang District. Taipei City	Management consulting and technology R&D services	10,000	-	1,000,000	66.67	4,998	(7,295)	(5,002)	Subsidiaries
	Heph A.I Studio Technology Co., Ltd.	8F-1, No. 198, Jingmao 2nd Road, Nangang District. Taipei City	Software R&D and management consulting services	45,000	-	4,500,000	100.00	33,072	(11,928)	(11,928)	Subsidiaries
	Silicon Test Tech Corp.	2F., No. 2, Lane 214, Section. 1, Zhongxing Road., Sanchong Rd., Zhudong Township, Hsinchu County	IC packaging OEM	54,000	-	1,660,000	68.93	33,900	(8,104)	(4,494)	Subsidiary Note 1
	Jin-Zuan Semiconductor Investment Co., Ltd.	No. 53, Baoxing Road, Xindian District, New Taipei City	General investment	63,827	-	4,610,000	53.22	58,772	15,369	3,530	Subsidiary Note 1
Silicon Test Tech	Jern Yao Co., Ltd.	5F-3, No. 262, Section 2, Huamei Street, North District, Taichung City	IC packaging OEM	1,000	-	100,000	100.00	1,069	(17)	5	Subsidiary Note 1
CHINTEK	C.P.T	Room 402, No. 12-5, Higashi-Shinagawa 1-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo	Integrated sales of software and equipment	1,524	-	72	75.00	1,432	(107)	(80)	Subsidiaries
Jin-Juan Semiconductor Co.	SHAN YI Investment Co., Ltd.	No. 53, Baoxing Road, Xindian District, New Taipei City	General investment	163,500	-	14,850,000	100.00	189,265	32,327	(140)	Subsidiary Note 1

Note 1: The investment income recognized in the current period is recognized in accordance with the shareholding ratio from the date of acquisition.

Note 2: Please refer to Table 7 for information on investment in mainland China.

Note 3: As the Company did not participate in the cash capital increase of the investee, the remaining 18.81% equity interest held by the Company was reclassified as a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income on the date significant influence was lost.

Note 4: The investment gains and losses among all investee companies listed in the table, along with the investments accounted for using the equity method by the investing companies and the net equity of the investees, have been eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, except for CERMAX.

Ji-Haw Industrial, Co., Ltd., and Subsidiaries

Information on investment in mainland China

2024

Table 7

Unit: Unless otherwise stated, in NT$ thousands.

Investee	Main business or production items	Paid-in capital	Method of Investment	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2024	Remittance of Funds		Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2024	Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2024	Percentage of Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment income (loss) recognized by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2024	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2024	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of December 31, 2024	Remarks
					Outward	Inward							
J.H.K	Manufacturing and trading of computer cables or plugs	$ 3,234 (US$ 100,000)	Direct investment with 100% ownership	$ 3,279 (US$ 100,000)	$ -	$ -	$ 3,279 (US$ 100,000)	($ 2,309)	100%	($ 2,309)	$ 80,689	$ 277,250	-
J.H.P	Manufacturing and trading of precision ceramics, precision molds, and computer cables and plugs	414,018 (US$12,600,000)	40.48% held directly by the Company and 59.52% held directly by the 100% owned subsidiary, J.B.T.	314,736 (US$9,600,000)	-	-	314,736 (US$9,600,000)	(46,318)	100%	(50,991)	706,414	-	Note 2
Chuzhou Ding Wang	Investment development	279,316 (CNY60,180,000)	Held directly by the 100% owned subsidiary, J.H.P.	-	-	-		-	39%	-	1,760	-	-

Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2024	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Limit on the Amount of Investment Stipulated by Investment Commission, MOEA
$ 318,015 (US$9,700,000)	$ 416,370 (US$12,700,000)	$ 948,431 (Note 3)

Note 1: Net Profit (Loss) of the Investee and the investment income (Loss) was recognized based on the average exchange rate from January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024; the other accounts were all based on prevailing exchange rate as of December 31, 2024.

Note 2: The investment loss recognized for the current year amounted to NT$50,991 thousand. Of this amount, NT$22,130 thousand (including unrealized upstream and lateral transactions) was recognized directly by the Company based on its 40.48% equity interest, while the remaining NT$28,861 thousand (including unrealized upstream transactions) was recognized through its wholly owned subsidiary, J.B.T, based on its 59.52% equity interest.

Note 3: Calculated pursuant to Article 3 of "Principle of investment or Technical Cooperation in Mainland China", MOEA, which was the higher of the net worth of the entity or 60% of the consolidated net worth.

Note 4: The investment gains (losses) among the related investment companies, the investments accounted for using the equity method by investment companies, and the net equity of the investee companies, as shown in the above table, have been eliminated upon the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, except for Chuzhou Ding Wang Company.

Ji-Haw Industrial, Co., Ltd.

Information on major shareholders

December 31, 2024

Table 8

Name of The Major Shareholder	Shares	
	Number of Shares Owned	Shareholding ratio
No data for this quarter	-	-

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