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E-LEAD ELECTRONIC CO. LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

WITH REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 AND 2023

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The reader is advised that parent company only financial statements have been prepared originally in Chinese. In the event of a conflict between these financial statements and the original Chinese version or difference in interpretation between the two versions, the Chinese language financial statements shall prevail.

Parent Company Only Financial Statements

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Independent Auditors' Report

To E-LEAD Electronic Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only balance sheets of E-LEAD Electronic Co., Ltd. (the "Company") as of 31 December 2024 and 2023, and the related parent company only statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, and notes to the parent company only financial statements, including the summary of material accounting policies (together "the parent company only financial statements").

In our opinion, the parent company only financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of 31 December 2024 and 2023, and its financial performance and cash flows for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, in conformity with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China; Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China (the "Norm"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Norm. Based on our audits and the report(s) of other auditors, we believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

Allowance for losses on accounts receivable

As of 31 December 2024, the carrying amounts of accounts receivable and allowance for losses were NT$768,837 thousand and NT$205 thousand, respectively, and the net accounts receivable accounted for 21% of total assets, which was significant to the Company. As the allowance for losses is measured by the expected amount of credit losses over the life of the asset, the assumptions used in the measurement involve significant management judgement. We therefore determined this a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures include, but are not limited to, obtaining an understanding of, and testing the effectiveness of, the internal control system established by management over the collection of accounts receivable; Analyzing changes in accounts receivable and changes in turnover rates over the period and testing the collection of accounts receivable after the period to assess recoverability; Review the breakdown of accounts receivable at the end of the period and recalculate the reasonableness of the allowance for losses on accounts receivable based on the classification of individual credit groups and the expected loss rate as assessed by management. We have also considered the appropriateness of the disclosure of accounts receivable in Notes 5 and 6 to the parent company only financial statements.

Evaluation of allowance for losses on decline in value of inventories and obsolescence of inventories (including inventories of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method)

The inventories of the Company and those of its subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method are material to the financial statements. Due to the uncertainty arising from rapid changes in product technology and market demand, the allowance for losses on decline in value and obsolescence of inventories involve significant management judgment, we therefore determined this a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures include, but are not limited to, obtaining an understanding of, and testing the effectiveness of, management's internal control over inventory, including obtaining an understanding of the reasonableness of management's policy for the allowance for losses on decline in value and obsolescence of inventories; assessing management's inventory planning, selecting significant inventory locations and conducting physical observations of inventory counts to confirm the quantity and condition of inventories; testing the adequacy of the allowance for losses on decline in value of inventories. This includes testing the reasonableness of the net realizable value of inventories by reviewing a sample of evidence relating to the purchase and sale of inventories, obtaining a sample of inventory ageing schedules to test the correctness of the ageing calculations and recalculating the reasonableness of the allowance for losses on obsolescence of inventories. We also considered the appropriateness of the disclosures in Notes 5 and 6 to the parent company only financial statements.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the parent company only financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these parent company only financial statements.

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

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

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

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

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

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company only financial statements, including the accompanying notes, and whether the parent company only financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the 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 2024 parent company only financial statements 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.

/s/Huang, Tzu Ping

/s/Lo, Wen Chen

Ernst & Young, Taiwan

10 March 2025

Notice to Readers

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

Accordingly, the accompanying parent company only financial statements and report of independent auditors are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice. As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, Ernst & Young cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

E-LEAD ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS

For the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets			31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
Code	Accounting Items	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	4,6.1	$386,960	11	$512,834	15
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	4,6.2	3,595	-	3,230	-
1150	Notes receivable, net	4	960	-	1,566	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	4,6.3	137,757	4	194,510	5
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties, net	4,6.3,7	630,875	17	449,731	13
1200	Other receivables	4	6,243	-	8,201	-
1210	Other receivables - related parties	4,7	235,680	7	4,681	-
130x	Inventories	4,6.4	149,116	4	203,241	6
1410	Prepayments		14,616	-	12,052	-
1420	Prepayments - related parties	7	8,829	-	28,185	1
1470	Other current assets		3,243	-	861	-
11xx	Total current assets		1,577,874	43	1,419,092	40
	Non-current assets					
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	4,6.5	1,353	-	906	-
1550	Investments accounted for using the equity method	4,6.6	1,378,833	37	1,359,523	39
1600	Property, plant and equipment	4,6.7,8	652,530	18	684,670	19
1755	Right-of-use assets	4,6.16,7	1,114	-	2,227	-
1780	Intangible assets	4	19,594	1	18,064	1
1840	Deferred tax assets	4,6.20	22,512	1	22,490	1
1900	Other non-current assets	4	8,975	-	13,090	-
15xx	Total non-current assets		2,084,911	57	2,100,970	60
1xxx	Total assets		$3,662,785	100	$3,520,062	100

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements)

Chairman: Hsi-Hsun Chen Manager: Hsi-Hsun Chen Accounting Supervisor: Pi-Huan Chen

English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

E-LEAD ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS

For the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Liabilities and Equity			31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
Code	Accounting Items	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current liabilities					
2100	Short-term loans	4,6.8	$80,000	2	$300,000	9
2130	Contract liabilities - current	6.14	4,122	-	4,203	-
2170	Accounts payable		148,844	4	178,651	5
2180	Accounts payable - related parties	7	44,641	1	38,940	1
2200	Other payables	6.9,7	182,908	5	169,351	5
2230	Current income tax liabilities		73,697	2	-	-
2321	Corporate bonds maturing within one year or exercisable for put options	6.10	297,476	8	-	-
2399	Other current liabilities	4,6.16,7	3,643	-	3,588	-
21xx	Total current liabilities		835,331	22	694,733	20
	Non-current liabilities					
2531	Bonds Payable	6.10	-	-	292,830	8
2540	Long-term loans	6.11	200,000	6	210,000	6
2570	Deferred tax liabilities	4,6.20	60,837	2	64,668	2
2640	Net defined benefit obligation - non-current	4,6.12	52,555	1	69,559	2
2670	Other non-current liabilities	4,6.16,7	-	-	1,166	-
25xx	Total non-current liabilities		313,392	9	638,223	18
2xxx	Total liabilities		1,148,723	31	1,332,956	38
	Equity	4,6.13				
3100	Capital					
3110	Common stock		1,227,985	34	1,227,985	35
3130	Bond conversion entitlement certificates		12	-	-	-
3200	Additional Paid-in Capital		449,109	12	449,022	12
	Retained earnings					
3310	Legal reserve		250,303	7	227,281	7
3320	Special reserve		46,085	1	39,956	1
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		521,937	14	288,947	8
3300	Subtotal		818,325	22	556,184	16
3400	Other component of equity					
3410	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		22,878	1	(41,391)	(1)
3420	Unrealized gains or losses measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(4,247)	-	(4,694)	-
3xxx	Subtotal		18,631	1	(46,085)	(1)
	Total equity		2,514,062	69	2,187,106	62
2x3x	Total liabilities and equity		$3,662,785	100	$3,520,062	100

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements)

Chairman: Hsi-Hsun Chen Manager: Hsi-Hsun Chen Accounting Supervisor: Pi-Huan Chen

English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

E-LEAD ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except for Earnings per Share)

Code	Accounting Items	Notes	2024 Amount	2024 %	2023 Amount	2023 %
4000	Revenues	4,6.14,7	$2,189,638	100	$2,193,637	100
5000	Operating costs	6.17,7	(1,350,336)	(62)	(1,507,743)	(69)
5900	Gross profit		839,302	38	685,894	31
5910	Add: Realized gain or loss from sales		167,356	8	146,731	7
5920	Less: Unrealized gain or loss from sales		(125,674)	(6)	(167,356)	(8)
5950	Gross profit, net		880,984	40	665,269	30
	Operating expenses	6.17,7				
6100	Sales and marketing expenses		(64,242)	(3)	(47,798)	(2)
6200	General and administrative expenses		(157,029)	(7)	(140,439)	(6)
6300	Research and development expenses		(309,137)	(14)	(277,604)	(13)
6450	Expected credit gains (losses)	4,6.15	1,023	-	(740)	-
6000	Subtotal		(529,385)	(24)	(466,581)	(21)
6900	Operating profit		351,599	16	198,688	9
7000	Non-operating income and expenses	6.18,7				
7100	Interest income		13,670	1	14,283	1
7010	Other income		33,033	1	39,824	2
7020	Other gains or losses		57,146	3	10,751	-
7050	Finance costs		(13,702)	(1)	(14,892)	(1)
7070	Share of profits or losses of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method	6.6	28,696	1	54,878	3
7000	Subtotal		118,843	5	104,844	5
7900	Income before tax		470,442	21	303,532	14
7950	Income tax expense	4,6.20	(90,940)	(4)	(70,940)	(3)
8200	Net income		379,502	17	232,592	11
	Other comprehensive income	6.19				
8310	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
8311	Remeasurements on defined benefit plans		6,796	-	(2,959)	-
8316	Unrealized gain or loss on equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		447	-	(1,082)	-
8349	Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently	6.20	(1,359)	-	592	-
8360	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
8361	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		80,468	4	(6,308)	-
8399	Income tax related to items that may be reclassified subsequently	6.20	(16,199)	(1)	1,261	-
8300	Total other comprehensive income, post tax		70,153	3	(8,496)	-
8500	Total comprehensive income		$449,655	20	$224,096	11
	Earnings per share (NT$)	6.21				
9750	Basic earnings per share		$3.09		$1.89	
9850	Diluted earnings per share		$3.02		$1.87	

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements)

Chairman: Hsi-Hsun Chen Manager: Hsi-Hsun Chen Accounting Supervisor: Pi-Huan Chen

English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese
E-LEAD ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

					Retained earnings			Other component of equity		
	Item	Common stock	Bond conversion entitlement certificates	Additional paid-in capital	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	Unrealized gains (losses) on equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total Equity
Code		3100	3130	3200	3310	3320	3350	3410	3420	3XXX
A1	Balance as at 1 January 2023	$1,227,985	$ -	$449,022	$208,936	$19,536	$183,446	$(36,344)	$(3,612)	2,048,969
B1	Legal reserve				18, 345		(18,345)			-
B3	Special reserve					20, 420	(20,420)			-
B5	Common stock cash dividends						(85,959)			(85,959)
										-
D1	Net income for 2023						232,592			232,592
D3	Other comprehensive income for 2023						(2,367)	(5,047)	(1,082)	(8,496)
D5	Total comprehensive income for 2023	-	-	-	-	-	230,225	(5,047)	(1,082)	224,096
Z1	Balance as at 31 December 2023	$1,227,985	$ -	$449,022	$227,281	$39,956	$288,947	$(41,391)	$(4,694)	$2,187,106
A1	Balance as at 1 January 2024	$1,227,985	$ -	$449,022	$227,281	$39,956	$288,947	$(41,391)	$(4,694)	$2,187,106
B1	Legal reserve				23,022		(23,022)			-
B3	Special reserve					6,129	(6,129)			-
B5	Common stock cash dividends						(122,798)			(122,798)
D1	Net income for 2024						379,502			379,502
D3	Other comprehensive income for 2024						5,437	64,269	447	70,153
D5	Total comprehensive income for 2024	-	-	-	-	-	384,939	64,269	447	449,655
I1	Conversion of convertible bonds		12	87						99
Z1	Balance as at 31 December 2024	$1,227,985	$12	$449,109	$250,303	$46,085	$521,937	$22,878	$(4,247)	$2,514,062

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements)

Chairman: Hsi-Hsun Chen Manager: Hsi-Hsun Chen Accounting Supervisor: Pi-Huan Chen

English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

E-LEAD ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Code	Item	2024	2023
AAAA	Cash flows from operating activities:		
A00010	Net profit before tax from continuing operation	$470,442	$303,532
A10000	Net income before tax for the period	470,442	303,532
A20000	Adjustment for:		
A20010	Income and expense items：		
A20100	Depreciation	58,976	49,770
A20200	Amortization	9,700	9,228
A20300	Expected credit losses (reversal gains) / losses	(1,023)	740
A20400	(Gain) loss on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(365)	391
A20900	Interest expense	13,702	14,892
A21200	Interest income	(13,670)	(14,283)
A22400	Share of profit of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures under the equity method	(28,696)	(54,878)
A22500	Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(1,843)	(810)
A22800	Gain on disposal of intangible assets	(1,295)	(4,246)
A23900	Unrealized (gain) loss from sales	(41,682)	20,625
A29900	Other items	(1,309)	(1,368)
A30000	Changes in assets/liabilities relating to operating activities:		
A31130	Decrease (increase) in notes receivable	606	(1,335)
A31150	Decrease in accounts receivable	57,776	76,214
A31160	(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable - related parties	(181,144)	75,103
A31180	Decrease (inecrease) in other receivables	1,704	(262)
A31190	(Increase) decrease in other receivables - related parties	(3,200)	6,782
A31200	Decrease in inventories	54,125	11,106
A31230	Decrease in prepayments	16,792	28,602
A31240	(Increase) decrease in other current assets	(504)	3,304
A32125	Decrease in contract liabilities	(81)	(5,099)
A32150	Decrease in accounts payable	(29,807)	(26,792)
A32160	Increase in accounts payable - related parties	5,701	23,188
A32180	Increase in other payables	13,283	12,675
A32230	Increase in other current liabilities	36	229
A32240	Decrease in net defined benefit obligation	(10,208)	(10,746)
A33000	Cash provided by operations	388,016	516,562
A33100	Interest received	10,025	14,783
A33300	Interest paid	(9,049)	(10,019)
A33500	Income tax paid	(40,531)	(28,927)
AAAA	Net cash provided by operating activities	348,461	492,399
	(Continued)		

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements)

Chairman: Hsi-Hsun Chen　　Manager: Hsi-Hsun Chen　　Accounting Supervisor: Pi-Huan Chen

English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

E-LEAD ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Code	Item	2024	2023
	(Continued)		
BBBB	Cash flows from investing activities:		
B00010	Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	(906)
B01800	Acquisition of investments accounted for using the equity method	(8,289)	(329,433)
B01900	Disposal of investments accounted for using the equity method	7,446	-
B02700	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(30,013)	(59,002)
B02800	Disposal of property, plant and equipment	5,848	3,399
B04300	Increase in other receivable - related parties	(223,900)	-
B04400	Decrease in other receivable - related parties	-	154,315
B04500	Acquisition of intangible assets	(12,505)	(11,973)
B04600	Disposal of intangible assets	1,396	4,366
B06800	Decrease in other non-current assets	4,111	301
B07600	Dividends received	135,544	342
BBBB	Net cash used in investing activities	(120,362)	(238,591)
CCCC	Cash flows from financing activities:		
C00100	Increase in short-term loans	710,000	560,000
C00200	Decrease in short-term loans	(930,000)	(440,000)
C01600	Acquisition of long-term loans	200,000	-
C01700	Repayment of long-term loans	(210,000)	(400)
C04020	Repayment of leasehold principal	(1,176)	(1,177)
C04300	Increase in other non-current liabilities	1	-
C04500	Distribution of cash dividends	(122,798)	(85,959)
CCCC	Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(353,973)	32,464
EEEE	(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(125,874)	286,272
E00100	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	512,834	226,562
E00200	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$386,960	$512,834

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements)

Chairman: Hsi-Hsun Chen Manager: Hsi-Hsun Chen Accounting Supervisor: Pi-Huan Chen

E-LEAD ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.

NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Years Ended 31 December 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

1. History and organization

E-LEAD Electronic Co., Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated in Republic of China (R.O.C) on 22 June 1983. The Company mainly engaged in automotive electronics and its main products include head-up displays (WHUD、2D/3D ARHUD, 2D/3D digital electronic rear view mirror HUD), DMS, In-car audio/video navigation console, rear seat entertainment system, reversing camera, 2D/3D surround view system, blind spot detection system, advanced driver-assistance systems (ADAS), wired/wireless chargers for vehicles, automotive air purifier, car recorder, distance vision eye care products, video camera changeover tapes, etc.

The shares of the Company commenced trading on Taipei Exchange in October 2001 and were listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange on 4 February 2002.

2. Date and procedures of authorization of financial statements for issue

The parent company only financial statements of the Company for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors' meeting on 10 March 2025.

3. Newly issued or revised standards and interpretations

1. Changes in accounting policies resulting from applying for the first-time certain standards and amendments:

The Company applied for the first time International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, and Interpretations issued, revised or amended which are recognized by Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC") and become effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. The new standards and amendments had no material impact on the Group.

2. Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") which have been endorsed by FSC, but not yet adopted by the Company as at the end of the reporting period are listed below:

Item	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date issued by IASB
a	Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21	1 January 2025

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(a) Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21

These amendments specify whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency and, when it is not, to determining the exchange rate to use and the disclosures to provide.

The abovementioned amendments are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025 and have no material impact on the Company.

3. Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by IASB which have not been endorsed by FSC, and not yet adopted by the Company as at the end of the reporting period are listed below.

Item	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date issued by IASB
a	IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" — Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures	To be determined by IASB
b	IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	1 January 2023
c	IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"	1 January 2027
d	Disclosure Initiative – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (IFRS 19)	1 January 2027
e	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	1 January 2026
f	Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11	1 January 2026
g	Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	1 January 2026

(a) IFRS 10"Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28"Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" — Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures

The amendments address the inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*, in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is contributed to an associate or a joint venture. IAS 28 restricts gains and losses arising from contributions of non-monetary assets to an associate or a joint venture to the extent of the interest attributable to the other equity holders in the associate or joint ventures.

IFRS 10 requires full profit or loss recognition on the loss of control of the subsidiary. IAS 28 was amended so that the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized in full.

IFRS 10 was also amended so that the gains or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of a subsidiary that does not constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

(b) IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"

IFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects (including recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements). The core of IFRS 17 is the General (building block) Model, under this model, on initial recognition, an entity shall measure a group of insurance contracts at the total of the fulfilment cash flows and the contractual service margin. The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at the end of each reporting period shall be the sum of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims.

Other than the General Model, the standard also provides a specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the Variable Fee Approach) and a simplified approach (Premium Allocation Approach) mainly for short-duration contracts.

IFRS 17 was issued in May 2017 and it was amended in 2020 and 2021. The amendments include deferral of the date of initial application of IFRS 17 by two years to annual beginning on or after 1 January 2024 (from the original effective date of 1 January 2021); provide additional transition reliefs; simplify some requirements to reduce the costs of applying IFRS 17 and revise some requirements to make the results easier to explain. IFRS 17 replaces an interim Standard – IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts – from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

(c) IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"

IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. The main changes are as below:

(1) Improved comparability in the statement of profit or loss (income statement)
IFRS 18 requires entities to classify all income and expenses within their statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating; investing; financing; income taxes; and discontinued operations. The first three categories are new, to improve the structure of the income statement, and requires all entities to provide new defined subtotals, including operating profit or loss. The improved structure and new subtotals will give investors a consistent starting point for analyzing entities' performance and make it easier to compare entities.

(2) Enhanced transparency of management-defined performance measures
IFRS 18 requires entities to disclose explanations of those entity-specific measures that are related to the income statement, referred to as management-defined performance measures.

(3) Useful grouping of information in the financial statements
IFRS 18 sets out enhanced guidance on how to organize information and whether to provide it in the primary financial statements or in the notes. The changes are expected to provide more detailed and useful information. IFRS 18 also requires entities to provide more transparency about operating expenses, helping investors to find and understand the information they need.

(d) Disclosure Initiative – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (IFRS 19)

This standard permits subsidiaries without public accountability to provide reduced disclosures when applying IFRS Accounting Standards in their financial statements. IFRS 19 is optional for subsidiaries that are eligible and sets out the disclosure requirements for subsidiaries that elect to apply it.

(e) Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

The amendments include:

(1) Clarify that a financial liability is derecognised on the settlement date and describe the accounting treatment for settlement of financial liabilities using an electronic payment system before the settlement date.
(2) Clarify how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features.
(3) Clarify the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments.
(4) Require additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(f) Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11

(1) Amendments to IFRS 1
The amendments mainly improve the consistency in wording between first-time adoption of IFRS and requirements for hedge accounting in IFRS 9.

(2) Amendments to IFRS 7
The amendments update an obsolete cross-reference relating to gain or loss on derecognition.

(3) Amendments to Guidance on implementing IFRS 7
The amendments improve some of the wordings in the implementation guidance, including the introduction, disclosure of deferred difference between fair value and transaction price and credit risk disclosures.

(4) Amendments to IFRS 9
The amendments add a cross-reference to resolve potential confusion for a lessee applying the derecognition requirements and clarify the term “transaction price”.

(5) Amendments to IFRS 10
The amendments remove the inconsistency between paragraphs B73 and B74 of IFRS 10.

(6) Amendments to IAS 7
The amendments remove a reference to “cost method” in paragraph 37 of IAS 7.

(g) Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

The amendments include:

(1) Clarify the application of the ‘own-use’ requirements.
(2) Permit hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments.
(3) Add new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company’s financial performance and cash flows.

The abovementioned standards and interpretations issued by IASB have not yet endorsed by FSC at the date when the Company’s financial statements were authorized for issue, the local effective dates are to be determined by FSC. As the Company is still currently determining the potential impact of the new or amended standards and interpretations listed under (3), it is not practicable to estimate their impact on the Company at this point in time. The remaining new or amended standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Company.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies

1. Statement of compliance

The parent company only financial statements of the Company for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers ("the Regulations").

2. Basis of preparation

The Company prepared the parent company only financial statements in accordance with the Regulations. According to the Article 21 of the Regulation, which provided that the profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the period presented in the parent company only financial statements shall be the same as the profit or loss and other comprehensive income attributable to stockholders of the parent presented in the consolidated financial statements for the period, and the total equity presented in the parent company only financial statements shall be the same as the equity attributable to the parent company presented in the consolidated financial statements. Therefore, the Company accounted for its investments in subsidiaries using equity method and, accordingly, made necessary adjustments.

The parent company only financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. The parent company only financial statements are expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars ("NT$") unless otherwise stated.

3. Foreign currency transactions

The Company's parent company only financial statements are presented in its functional currency, New Taiwan Dollars (NT$).

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at the respective functional currency rates prevailing at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency closing rates of exchange at the reporting date. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

All exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items are taken to profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for the following:

(1) Exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings for an acquisition of a qualifying asset to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs are included in the borrowing costs that are eligible for capitalization.

(2) Foreign currency items within the scope of IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” are accounted for based on the accounting policy for financial instruments.

(3) Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that forms part of a reporting entity’s net investment in a foreign operation is recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

4. Translation of financial statements in foreign currency

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into NT$ at the closing rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their income and expenses are translated at an average rate for the period. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income. On the disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation, recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the separate component of equity, is reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the gain or loss on disposal is recognized. The following partial disposals are accounted for as disposals:

(a) when the partial disposal involves the loss of control of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation; and
(b) when the retained interest after the partial disposal of an interest in a joint arrangement or a partial disposal of an interest in an associate that includes a foreign operation is a financial asset that includes a foreign operation.

On the partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation that does not result in a loss of control, the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is re-attributed to the non-controlling interests in that foreign operation. In partial disposal of an associate or joint arrangement that includes a foreign operation that does not result in a loss of significant influence or joint control, only the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

Any goodwill and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and expressed in its functional currency.

5. Current and non-current distinction

An asset is classified as current when:

(1) The Company expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle.
(2) The Company holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading.
(3) The Company expects to realize the asset within twelve months after the reporting period.
(4) The asset is cash or cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

(1) The Company expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle.
(2) The Company holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading.
(3) The liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period.
(4) The Group does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

6. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid time deposits or investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

7. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* are recognized initially at fair value plus or minus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

(1) Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement

The Company accounts for regular way purchase or sales of financial assets on the trade date.

The Company classified financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss considering both factors below:

A. the Company’s business model for managing the financial assets and
B. the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset

<u>Financial assets measured at amortized cost</u>

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met and presented as note receivables, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortized cost and other receivables etc., on balance sheet as at the reporting date:

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.

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost (the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount and adjusted for any loss allowance) and is not part of a hedging relationship. A gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, through the amortization process or in order to recognize the impairment gains or losses.

Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:

A. purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.

B. financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

<u>Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income</u>

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and are reported in the balance sheet as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or loss if both of the following conditions are met:

A. the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets 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.

Recognition of gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are described as below:

A. A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial asset is derecognized or reclassified.
B. When the financial asset is derecognized the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.
C. Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:

    (a) Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.
    (b) Financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

Besides, for certain equity investments within the scope of IFRS 9 that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies, the Group made an irrevocable election to present the changes of the fair value in other comprehensive income at initial recognition. Amounts presented in other comprehensive income shall not be subsequently transferred to profit or loss (when disposal of such equity instrument, its cumulated amount included in other components of equity is transferred directly to the retained earnings) and these investments should be presented as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income on the balance sheet. Dividends on such investment are recognized in profit or loss unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of investment.

Financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets were classified as measured at amortized cost or measured at fair value through other comprehensive income based on aforementioned criteria. All other financial assets were measured at fair value through profit or loss and presented on the balance sheet as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Such financial assets are measured at fair value, the gains or losses resulting from remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss which includes any dividend or interest received on such financial assets.

(2) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial asset measured at amortized cost. The loss allowance on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income and not reduce the carrying amount in the statement of financial position.

The Company measures expected credit losses of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

A. an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes.
B. the time value of money.
C. reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The loss allowance is measures as follow:

A. At an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses: the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition or the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. In addition, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition is no longer met.
B. At an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses: the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition or financial asset that is purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset.
C. For trade receivables or contract assets arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 15, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.
D. For lease receivables arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 16, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since the initial recognition by comparing the risk of a default occurring at the reporting date and the risk of default occurring at initial recognition. Please refer to Note 12 for further details on credit risk.

(3) Derecognition of financial assets

Financial asset held by the Company is derecognized when:

A. The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.
B. The Company has transferred the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset have been transferred.
C. The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred the control of the asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received or receivable including any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income, is recognized in profit or loss.

(4) Financial liabilities and equity

Classification between liabilities or equity

The Company classifies the instrument issued as a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability, and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the acquisition price less direct issue costs.

Compound instrument

The Company evaluates the terms of the convertible bonds issued to determine whether it contains both a liability and an equity component. Furthermore, the Company assesses if the economic characteristics and risks of the put and call options contained in the convertible bonds are closely related to the economic characteristics and risk of the host contract before separating the equity element.

For the liability component excluding the derivatives, its fair value is determined based on the rate of interest applied at that time by the market to instruments of comparable credit status. The liability component is classified as a financial liability measured at amortized cost before the instrument is converted or settled. For the embedded derivative that is not closely related to the host contract (for example, if the exercise price of the embedded call or put option is not approximately equal on each exercise date to the amortized cost of the host debt instrument), it is classified as a liability component and subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it qualifies for an equity component. The equity component is assigned the residual amount after deducting from the fair value of the instrument as a whole the amount separately determined for the liability component. Its carrying amount is not remeasured in the subsequent accounting periods. If the convertible bond issued does not have an equity component, it is accounted for as a hybrid instrument in accordance with the requirements under IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the convertible bond based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognized.

On conversion of a convertible bond before maturity, the carrying amount of the liability component being the amortized cost at the date of conversion is transferred to equity.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities measured at amortized cost upon initial recognition.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

A. it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling in the near term,
B. on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking, or
C. it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

If a contract contains one or more embedded derivatives, the entire hybrid (combined) contract may be designated as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss; or a financial liability may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss when doing so results in more relevant information, because either:

A. it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency, or
B. a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the Company is provided internally on that basis to the key management personnel.

Gains or losses on the subsequent measurement of liabilities at fair value through profit or loss including interest paid are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include account payables and borrowings that are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method after initial recognition. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest rate method amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or transaction costs.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor), such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

(5) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

8. Derivative instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks. A derivative is classified in the balance sheet as assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss except for derivatives that are designated effective hedging instruments which are classified as derivative financial assets or liabilities for hedging.

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognized in equity.

When the host contracts are either non-financial assets or liabilities, derivatives embedded in host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not designated at fair value though profit or loss.

9. Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

(1) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
(2) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The primary or most advantageous market must be accessible to the Company for trading purposes.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, if market participants in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes a market participant’s ability to generate economic benefits into account by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

10. Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value item by item.

Costs incurred in bringing each inventory to its saleable or production-ready condition are accounted for as follows:

Raw materials	－The weighted average method is used to calculate the actual cost of goods imported.
Working in progress, semi-finished products and finished products	－Includes direct raw materials, direct labor, fixed manufacturing costs and variable manufacturing costs apportioned to normal production capacity, excluding borrowing costs.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Rendering of services is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 15 and is not within the scope of inventories.

11. Investments accounted for using the equity method

According to Article 21 of the Regulation, the Company's investment in subsidiaries was presented as "Investments accounted for using equity method" and made necessary adjustments. The profit or loss during the period and other comprehensive income presented in the parent company only financial statements shall be the same as the allocations of profit or loss during the period and of other comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of the parent presented in the financial statements prepared on a consolidated basis, and the shareholders' equity presented in the parent company only financial statements shall be the same as the equity attributable to shareholders of the parent presented in the financial statements prepared on a consolidated basis. The adjustment was considered the difference between investment in subsidiaries in consolidated financial statements according to IFRS 10 "Consolidated financial statements" and application of IFRS to different reporting entities, debit/credit "Investment accounted for using equity method", "Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures" or "Share of other comprehensive profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures" etc.

The Company's investment in its associate is accounted for using the equity method other than those that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale. An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence. Joint venture means the Company has rights to the net assets of the joint agreement (with joint controller).

Under the equity method, the investment in the associate or an investment in a joint venture is carried in the balance sheet at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the Company's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture. After the interest in the associate or joint venture is reduced to zero, additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognized, only to the extent that the Company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Company and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the Company's related interest in the associate or joint venture.

When changes in the net assets of an associate or a joint venture occur and not those that are recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income and do not affect the Company's percentage of ownership interests in the associate or joint venture, the Company recognizes such changes in equity based on its percentage of ownership interests. The resulting capital surplus recognized will be reclassified to profit or loss at the time of disposing the associate or joint venture on a proportionate basis.

When the associate or joint venture issues new stock, and the Company's interest in an associate or a joint venture is reduced or increased as the Company fails to acquire shares newly issued in the associate or joint venture proportionately to its original ownership interest, the increase or decrease in the interest in the associate or joint venture is recognized in additional paid-in capital and investment accounted for using the equity method. When the interest in the associate or joint venture is reduced, the cumulative amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss or other appropriate items. The aforementioned capital surplus recognized is reclassified to profit or loss on a proportionate basis when the Company disposes the associate or joint venture.

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Company.

The Company determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate or an investment in a joint venture is impaired in accordance with IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*. If this is the case the Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value and recognizes the amount in the 'share of profit or loss of an associate' in the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*. In determining the value in use of the investment, the Company estimates:

(1) Its share of the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the associate or joint venture, including the cash flows from the operations of the associate and the proceeds on the ultimate disposal of the investment; or

(2) The present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from dividends to be received from the investment and from its ultimate disposal.

Because goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate or an investment in a joint venture is not separately recognized, it is not tested for impairment separately by applying the requirements for impairment testing goodwill in IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate or joint venture, the Company measures and recognizes any retaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retaining investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss. Furthermore, if an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or an investment in a joint venture becomes an investment in an associate, the Company continues to apply the equity method and does not remeasure the retained interest.

12. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located and borrowing costs for construction in progress if the recognition criteria are met. Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Company recognized such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognized in accordance with the derecognition provisions of IAS 16 *Property, plant and equipment*. When a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic lives of the following assets:

Assets	Estimated lives
Buildings	5 to 55 years
Machinery and equipment	2 to 15 years
Transportation equipment	2 to 10 years
Office equipment	5 to 8 years
Other equipment	3 to 35 years

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of plant, property and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

13. Leases

The Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time, the Company assesses whether, throughout the period of use, has both of the following:

(1) The right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the identified asset, and

(2) the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

For a contract that is, or contains, a lease, the Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract. For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components. The relative stand-alone price of lease and non-lease components shall be determined on the basis of the price the lessor, or a similar supplier, would charge the Company for that component, or a similar component, separately. If an observable stand-alone price is not readily available, the Company estimates the stand-alone price, maximizing the use of observable information.

Company as a lessee

Except for leases that meet and elect short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Company recognizes right-of-use asset and lease liability for all leases which the Company is the lessee of those lease contracts.

At the commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate. At the commencement date, the lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date:

(1) fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
(2) variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, (initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date);
(3) amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees,
(4) the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
(5) payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability on an amortized cost basis, which increases the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability by using an effective interest method; and reduces the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

At the commencement date, the Company measures the right-of-use asset at cost. The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises:

(1) the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
(2) any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
(3) any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and
(4) an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

For subsequent measurement of the right-of-use asset, the Company measures the right-of-use asset at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. That is, the Company measures the right-of-use applying a cost model.

If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option, the Company depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the Company depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

The Company applies IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

Except for those leases that the Company accounted for as short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Company presents right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the balance sheet and separately presents lease-related interest expense and depreciation charge in the statements of comprehensive income.

For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Company elects to recognize the lease payments associated with those leases as an expense on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis

Company as a lessor

At inception of a contract, the Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. At the commencement date, the Company recognizes assets held under a finance lease in its balance sheet and present them as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease.

For contracts that contains lease components and non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract applying IFRS 15.

The Company recognizes lease payments from operating leases as rental income on either a straight-line basis or another systematic basis. Variable lease payments for operating leases that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as rental income when incurred.

14. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in profit or loss for the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at the end of each financial year. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

A summary of the policies applied to the Company’s intangible assets is as follows:

	Trademarks	Patents	Computer software
Useful lives	1-5 years (finite)	1-5 years (finite)	1-10 years (finite)
Amortization method used	Straight-line	Straight-line	Straight-line

	basis	basis	basis
Internally generated or acquired	Acquired	Acquired	Acquired

15. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset in the scope of IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's ("CGU") fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the net fair value or value in use.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been an increase in the estimated service potential of an asset which in turn increases the recoverable amount. However, the reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

A cash generating unit, or groups of cash-generating units, to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually at the same time, irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment. If an impairment loss is to be recognized, it is first allocated to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash generating unit (group of units), then to the other assets of the unit (group of units) pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit (group of units). Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods for any reason.

An impairment loss of continuing operations or a reversal of such impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

16. Provision

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probably that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a borrowing cost.

The liability to pay a levy is recognized progressively if the obligating event occurs over a period of time.

17. Revenue recognition

The Company’s revenue arising from contracts with customers are primarily related to sale of goods. The accounting policies are explained as follows:

<u>Sale of goods</u>

The Company manufactures and sells products. Sales are recognized when control of the goods is transferred to the customer and the goods are delivered to the customers. The main products of the Company are automotive electronics and revenue is recognized based on the consideration stated in the contract.

The credit period for the Company's sales of goods transactions is normally from receipt of payment prior to shipment to 90 days at the end of the month. For most of the contracts, when the Company transfers the goods to customers and has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, these contracts are recognized as trade receivables. The Company usually collects the payments shortly after transfer of goods to customers; therefore, there is no significant financing component to the contract. For some of the contracts, the Company has transferred the goods to customers but does not has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, these contacts should be presented as contract assets. Besides, in accordance with IFRS 9, the Company measures the loss allowance for a contract asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

However, for some contracts, part of the consideration was received from customers upon signing the contract, and the Company has the obligation to provide the services subsequently; accordingly, these amounts are recognized as contract liabilities.

The period between the transfers of contract liabilities to revenue is usually within one year, thus, no significant financing component is arised.

18. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

19. Government grants

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. Where the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as deferred income and released to income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income over the period necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate.

Where the Company receives non-monetary grants, the asset and the grant are recorded gross at nominal amounts and released to the statement of comprehensive income over the expected useful life and pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset by equal annual instalments. Where loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as additional government grant.

20. Post-employment benefits

All regular employees of the Company are entitled to a pension plan that is managed by an independently administered pension fund committee. Fund assets are deposited under the committee’s name in the specific bank account. and hence, not associated with the Company. Therefore, fund assets are not included in the Company’s parent company only financial statements.

For the defined contribution plan, the Company will make a monthly contribution of no less than 6% of the monthly wages of the employees subject to the plan.

Post-employment benefit plan that is classified as a defined benefit plan uses the Projected Unit Credit Method to measure its obligations and costs based on actuarial assumptions. Re-measurements, comprising of the effect of the actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest) and the return on plan assets, excluding net interest, are recognized as other comprehensive income with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings in the period in which they occur. Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of:

(1) the date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
(2) the date that the Company recognizes restructuring-related costs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset, both as determined at the start of the annual reporting period, taking account of any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payment.

21. Income taxes

Income tax expense (income) is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Current income tax relating to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss.

The income tax for undistributed earnings is recognized as income tax expense in the subsequent year when the distribution proposal is approved by the Shareholders' meeting.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

(1) Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination; at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and at the time of the transaction, does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

(2) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

(1) Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination; at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and at the time of the transaction, does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

(2) In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will

reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized accordingly.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

According to the temporary exception in the International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to IAS 12), information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income tax will neither be recognized nor be disclosed.

5. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the parent company only financial statements require management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumption and estimate could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

1. Judgement

In the process of adopting the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the parent company only financial statements:

Operating lease commitments - Company as lessor

The Company has entered into commercial real estate leases for its investment real estate portfolio. Based on an assessment of their contractual terms, the Company retains significant risks and rewards of ownership of these immovable properties and treats these leases as operating leases.

2. Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

(1) Post-employment benefit plan

The cost of post-employment benefit and the present value of the pension obligation under defined benefit pension plans are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. These include the determination of the discount rate and changes of the future salary etc.

(2) Income tax

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective counties in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective company's domicile.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available or there are sufficient taxable temporary differences against which the unused tax losses, unused tax credits or deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The amount of deferred tax assets determined to be recognized is based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and taxable temporary differences together with future tax planning strategies.

(3) Accounts receivable - estimation of impairment loss

The Company estimates the impairment loss of accounts receivable at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The credit loss is the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due under the contract (carrying amount) and the cash flows that expects to receive (evaluate forward looking information). However, as the impact from the discounting of short-term receivables is not material, the credit loss is measured by the undiscounted cash flows. Where the actual future cash flows are lower than expected, a material impairment loss may arise. Please refer to Note 6 for more details.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(4) Inventories

Estimates of net realisable value of inventories take into consideration that inventories may be damaged, become wholly or partially obsolete, or their selling prices have declined. The estimates are based on the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimates are made. Please refer to Note 6 for more details.

6. Contents of significant account

1. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Cash on hand	$897	$915
Demand deposits and cheque deposits	293,740	342,348
Cash equivalent	92,323	169,571
Total	$386,960	$512,834

2. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current

	As at	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss：		
Funds	$3,535	$3,200
Redeemable bond	60	30
Total	$3,595	$3,230

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current were not pledged.

3. Accounts receivable and accounts receivable - related parties

	As at	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Accounts receivable – non affiliate	$136,403	$202,390
Less: allowance for losses	1,559	(1,228)
Less: allowance for exchange losses	(205)	(6,652)
Subtotal	137,757	194,510
Accounts receivable – related parties	626,949	456,385
Add: allowance for exchange losses	3,926	(6,654)
Subtotal	630,875	449,731

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Total	$768,632	$644,241

Accounts receivable were not pledged.

The Company's credit period to customers is normally from receipt of payment prior to shipment to 90 days at the end of the month. Please refer to Note 6.15 for details on allowance account receivables for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023. Please refer to Note 12 for details on credit risk management.

4. Inventories

	As at	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Raw materials	$66,503	$92,158
Semi-finished products	37,455	67,092
Work in progress	43,446	40,865
Finished products	1,712	3,126
Total	$149,116	$203,241

The cost of inventories recognized in operating costs amounts to NT$1,350,336 thousand and NT$1,507,743 thousand for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, including the write-down of inventories of NT$17,077 thousand and NT$499 thousand, respectively.

The above mentioned inventories were not pledged.

5. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current

	As at	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current:		
Shares of companies not publicly listed	$1,353	$906

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current were not pledged.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

6. Investments accounted for using the equity method

The list of the Company's investments is as follows:

	As at			
	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
Name of the investees	Amount	%	Amount	%
Investments in subsidiaries:				
E-LEAD ELECTRONIC (THAILAND) CO., LTD.	$1,026,129	100%	$836,847	100%
E-LEAD TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.(BVI)	308,403	100%	488,268	100%
FAR VISION TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. (Note 1)	33,030	100%	21,402	100%
HUGE PROFIT CO., LTD.(Note 2)	-	-	6,965	100%
E-LEAD ELECTRONIC (INDIA) PVT. LTD. (Note 3)	3,826	100%	-	-
Subtotal	1,371,388		1,353,482	
Investments in associates:				
RUTER ELASTOMER CO., LTD.	3,583	19%	6,041	19%
KOSO E-LEAD TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	3,862	49%	-	-
Total	$1,378,833		$1,359,523	

The gain or loss on investments recognized under the equity method and the translation adjustments for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	2024			2023		
Name of the investees	Investment (loss) income	Translation adjustment	Total	Investment income	Translation adjustment	Total
E-LEAD THAILAND	$257,239	$61,136	$318,375	141,885	6,697	148,582
RUTER	(2,458)	-	(2,458)	2	-	2
FAR VISION	6,979	-	6,979	(4,362)	-	(4,362)
HUGE	223	-	223	(186)	-	(186)
E-LEAD INDIA	(1)	(61)	(62)	-	-	-
KOSO E-LEAD	(539)	-	(539)	-	-	-
E-LEAD(BVI)	(232,747)	19,393	(213,354)	(82,461)	(13,005)	(95,466)
Total	$28,696	$80,468	$109,164	$54,878	$(6,308)	$48,570

Note 1: The Company established FAR VISION TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. in July 2023. The income and expenses of the subsidiary have been consolidated into the Group's financial statements from the date control was obtained.

Note 2: HUGE PROFIT CO., LTD. ceased operations in June 2024. The Company discontinued including the subsidiary's income and expenses in the consolidated financial statements from the date it lost control.

Note 3: The Company established E-LEAD ELECTRONIC (INDIA) PVT. LTD. in August 2024. The income and expenses of the subsidiary have been consolidated into the Group's financial statements from the date control was obtained.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(1) Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries were expressed as "Investments accounted for using the equity method" in the parent company only financial statements, and the necessary valuation adjustments were made.

(2) Investments in associates

The Company's investments in RUTER ELASTOMER CO., LTD. and KOSO E-LEAD TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. are not material. The long-term investments are measured and investment gains or losses recognized based on the unaudited financial information of the investee companies. The summarized financial information of the investees, based on the Group's ownership interest, is presented as follows.

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Net (loss) profit from continuing operations for the period	$(2,997)	$2
Other comprehensive income (post tax)	-	-
Total comprehensive income	$(2,997)	$2

As at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, the aforementioned investment in associates had no contingent liabilities or capital commitments, and was not pledged

The Company and the Company's senior executives have a consolidated shareholding of more than 20% in RUTER ELASTOMER CO., LTD. and therefore have material impact.

Although the Company holds 49% of the voting rights in KOSO E-LEAD TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD., decisions about the relevant activities require the majority approval of the shareholders at the general meeting. As such, the Company does not have the practical ability to unilaterally direct the relevant activities, and therefore does not have control over the investee. The Company is deemed to have significant influence only.

7. Property, plant and equipment

	As at	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Owner occupied property, plant and equipment	$652,530	$684,670
Property, plant and equipment leased out under operating leases	-	-
Total	$652,530	$684,670

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

There were no additions to or disposals of property, plant and equipment leased out under operating leases in 2024 and 2023. The consolidated amounts of owner occupied property, plant and equipment are presented as follows.

	1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024			
	1 January 2024	Additions	Disposals	31 December 2024
Cost:				
Land and land improvements	$385,656	$ -	$ -	$385,656
Buildings	329,914	-	-	329,914
Machinery and equipment	434,931	24,085	(8,180)	450,836
Transportation equipment	5,370	260	(1,409)	4,221
Office equipment	20,412	4,270	(4,179)	20,503
Other equipment	133,345	1,793	-	135,138
Total	$1,309,628	$30,408	$(13,768)	$1,326,268
Depreciation and impairment:				
Land and land improvements	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Buildings	189,097	6,878	-	195,975
Machinery and equipment	317,643	42,605	(3,495)	356,753
Transportation equipment	2,847	325	(1,409)	1,763
Office equipment	19,415	626	(4,178)	15,863
Other equipment	95,956	7,428	-	103,384
Total	$624,958	$57,862	$(9,082)	$673,738
Net carrying amount:	$684,670			$652,530

	1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023			
	1 January 2023	Additions	Disposals	31 December 2023
Cost:				
Land and land improvements	$385,656	$ -	$ -	$385,656
Buildings	329,914	-	-	329,914
Machinery and equipment	476,382	58,607	(100,058)	434,931
Transportation equipment	3,687	1,683	-	5,370
Office equipment	20,364	153	(105)	20,412
Other equipment	131,568	1,967	(190)	133,345
Construction in progress	500	625	(1,125)	-
Total	$1,348,071	$63,035	$(101,478)	$1,309,628

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

	1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023			
	1 January 2023	Additions	Disposals	31 December 2023
Depreciation and impairment:				
Land and land improvements	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Buildings	182,061	7,036	-	189,097
Machinery and equipment	381,790	33,322	(97,469)	317,643
Transportation equipment	2,645	202	-	2,847
Office equipment	19,075	445	(105)	19,415
Other equipment	88,495	7,651	(190)	95,956
Total	$674,066	$48,656	$(97,764)	$624,958
Net book value:	$674,005			$684,670

No interest was capitalized in relation to the acquisition of property, plant and equipment for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023.

Components of building that have different useful lives are the main building, hydroelectric construction and structural reinforcement construction, which are depreciated over the useful lives of 50 years, 10 years and 15 years respectively.

Please refer to Note 8 for more details on property, plant and equipment under pledge.

8. Short-term loans

	As at	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Unsecured bank loans	$30,000	$190,000
Secured bank loans	50,000	110,000
Total	$80,000	$300,000

	As at	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Unused short-term lines of credit	$899,000	$779,000

	1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024	1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023
Interest rate band	1.91%~2.01%	1.83%~1.90%

Please refer to Note 8 for more details on assets pledged as security for short-term borrowings.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

9. Other payables

	As at	
Items	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Salaries and bonuses payable	$112,319	$101,544
Others	70,589	67,807
Total	$182,908	$169,351

10. Bonds payable

	As at	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Liability component:		
Value of domestic convertible bonds payable	$299,900	$300,000
Discount on domestic convertible bonds payable	(2,424)	(7,170)
Subtotal	297,476	292,830
Less: current portion	(297,476)	-
Total	$ -	$292,830
Embedded derivative financial instrument	$(60)	$(30)
Equity component	$26,922	$26,931

The Company issued second domestic secured convertible bonds with a coupon rate of 0% on 7 July 2022. The convertible bonds, evaluated in accordance with the contractual terms, consist of a bond principal, an embedded derivatives (a call option and a put option) and an equity component (an option for conversion into issuer's ordinary shares). The terms of the bonds are as follows:

Issue amount: NT$300,000 thousand, issued at 104.97% of par value and the total amount raised was NT$314,901 thousand.

Period of issue: 7 July 2022 to 7 July 2025

Important redemption clauses:

A. The Company may redeem the bonds, in whole or in part, after 3 months of the issuance (8 October 2022) and 40 days prior to the maturity date (28 May 2025), at the principal amount of the bonds (the "early redemption conversion price") if the closing price of the Company's ordinary shares on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) for a period of 30 consecutive trading days, is at least 30% (inclusive) of the conversion price.

B. The Company may redeem the bonds after 3 months of the issuance (8 October 2022) and 40 days prior to the maturity date (28 May 2025), in whole or in part, at the early redemption conversion price if the outstanding balance of the convertible bonds is less than 10% of the original issue amount.

C. If the creditor does not reply in writing to the Company's securities agent (effective upon delivery and postmarked by the postmark date) by the date set out in the “Notice of Call for Bonds”, the Company may redeem the bonds in cash at their face value within 5 business days after the call date.

Terms of Exchange:

A. Underlying Securities: Common shares of the Company.

B. Exchange Period: The bonds holders may request conversion into common shares of the Company from 8 October 2022 until 7 July 2025 in lieu of cash repayment from the Company.

C. Exchange Price and Adjustment: The exchange price was originally NT$85 per share. The exchange price will be subject to adjustments upon the occurrence of certain events set out in the indenture. The exchange price as of 31 December 2024 was NT$82.4 per share.

D. Redemption on the Maturity Date: On the maturity date, the Company will redeem the bonds that remain outstanding at the principal amount.

The Company assessed the aforementioned financial instruments in accordance with IFRS 9 regarding compound financial instruments. Accordingly, the proceeds from issuance were allocated to the liability component, which was measured at amortized cost. and the equity component. The liability component was measured at fair value using the prevailing market interest rate for similar non-convertible instruments, and the residual amount was allocated to the equity component. The difference between the fair value and the carrying amount of the liability component was recognized in profit or loss. The difference between the fair value and the carrying amount of the equity component was recognized under “additional paid in capital - stock options”. As at 31 December 2024, the amount of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss arising from the Company’s convertible bonds was NT$60 thousand.

As at 31 December 2024, bonds issued by the Company had been converted in the amount of NT$100 thousand.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

11. Long-term borrowings

(1) As at 31 December 2024:

Lenders	Loan type	Maturity date and terms of repayment	Amount
Mega International Commercial Bank	Secured loans	Repayment in installments from 23 December 2024 to 23 December 2028. The first year is a grace period, during which interest is payable monthly based on the outstanding principal. Upon the expiry of the grace period, principal repayments will commence in monthly installments over a total of 36 periods.	$200,000
Less: current portion			-
Total			$200,000
Interest rate band			2.13%

(2) As at 31 December 2023:

Lenders	Loan type	Maturity date and terms of repayment	Amount
Hua Nan Commercial Bank	Secured loans	Repayment in installments from 9 March 2022 to 15 February 2029. The first three years are a grace period, during which interest is payable monthly based on the outstanding principal. Upon the expiry of the grace period, principal repayments will commence in monthly installments over a total of 48 periods.	$80,000
Mega International Commercial Bank	Secured loans	Repayment in installments from 15 March 2022 to 15 February 2029. The first three years are a grace period, during which interest is payable monthly based on the outstanding principal. Upon the expiry of the grace period, principal repayments will commence in monthly installments over a total of 48 periods.	80,000
Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank	Secured loans	Repayment in installments from 9 June 2022 to 15 May 2029. The first three years are a grace period, during which interest is payable monthly based on the outstanding principal. Upon the expiry of the grace period, principal repayments will commence in monthly installments over a total of 48 periods.	50,000
Less: current portion			-
Total			$210,000
Interest rate band			1.25%~1.35%

Certain land and buildings are pledged as first priority security for secured bank loans, please refer to Note 8 for more details.

12. Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plan

The Company adopts a defined benefit plan in accordance with the Labor Pension Act of the R.O.C. Under the Labor Pension Act, the Company will make monthly contributions of no less than 6% of the employees’ monthly wages to the employees’ individual pension accounts. The Company have made monthly contributions of 6% of each individual employee’s salaries or wages to employees’ pension accounts.

Pension expenses under the defined contribution plan for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 were NT$18,465 thousand and NT$18,217 thousand, respectively.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Defined benefits plan

The Company adopts a defined benefit plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act of the R.O.C. The pension benefits are disbursed based on the units of service years and the average salaries in the last month of the service year. Two units per year are awarded for the first 15 years of services while one unit per year is awarded after the completion of the 15 years. The total units shall not exceed 45 units. Under the Labor Standards Act, the Company contributes an amount based on actuarial reports on a monthly basis to the pension fund deposited at the Bank of Taiwan in the name of the administered pension fund committee. Before the end of each year, the Company assesses the balance in the designated labor pension fund. If the amount is inadequate to pay pensions calculated for workers retiring in the same year, the Company will make up the difference in one appropriation before the end of March the following year.

The Ministry of Labor is in charge of establishing and implementing the fund utilization plan in accordance with the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund. The pension fund is invested in-house or under mandation, based on a passive-aggressive investment strategy for long-term profitability. The Ministry of Labor establishes checks and risk management mechanism based on the assessment of risk factors including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk, in order to maintain adequate manager flexibility to achieve targeted return without over-exposure of risk. With regard to utilization of the pension fund, the minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statement shall not be less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. Treasury Funds can be used to cover the deficits after the approval of the competent authority. As the Company does not participate in the operation and management of the pension fund, no disclosure on the fair value of the plan assets categorized in different classes could be made in accordance with paragraph 142 of IAS 19. The Company expects to contribute NT$841 thousand to its defined benefit plan during the 12 months beginning after 31 December 2024.

As at 31 December 2024, the Company's defined benefit plans are expected to expire after 8 years.

Pension costs under defined benefit plans recognized in profit or loss are as follows:

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Current period service costs	$ -	$ -
Net interest on net defined benefit liability (asset)	835	1,006
Total	$835	$1,006

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Reconciliation of the present value of the defined benefit obligation to the fair value of plan assets is as follows:

	As at		
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	1 January 2023
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$107,874	$113,896	$122,657
Plan assets at fair value	(55,319)	(44,337)	(45,311)
Net defined benefit liabilities - non-current	$52,555	$69,559	$77,346

Reconciliation of liability (asset) of the defined benefit plan:

	Present value of defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liabilities (assets)
As at 1 January 2023	$122,657	$(45,311)	$77,346
Interest expense (income)	1,595	(589)	1,006
Subtotal	124,252	(45,900)	78,352
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability/ asset:			
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	949	(176)	773
Experience adjustments	2,186	-	2,186
Subtotal	127,387	(46,076)	81,311
Payments from the plan	(2,704)	2,704	-
Contributions by employer	(10,787)	(965)	(11,752)
As at 31 December 2023	$113,896	$(44,337)	$69,559
Interest expense (income)	1,367	(532)	835
Subtotal	115,263	(44,869)	70,394
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability/ asset:			
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(3,257)	-	(3,257)
Experience adjustments	488	(4,027)	(3,539)
Subtotal	112,494	(48,896)	63,598
Payments from the plan	(4,620)	4,620	-
Contributions by employer	-	(11,043)	(11,043)
As at 31 December 2024	$107,874	$(55,319)	$52,555

The following key assumptions are used to determine the defined benefit plan of the Company:

	As at	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Discount rate	1.60%	1.20%
Expected rate of salary increases	2.50%	2.50%

Sensitivity analysis for each significant actuarial assumption:

	For the years ended 31 December			
	2024		2023	
	Increase defined benefit obligation	Decrease defined benefit obligation	Increase defined benefit obligation	Decrease defined benefit obligation
Discount rate increases by 0.25%	$ -	$(1,952)	$ -	$(2,349)
Discount rate decreases by 0.25%	2,016	-	2,432	-
Future salary increases by 0.25%	1,759	-	2,144	-
Future salary decreases by 0.25%	-	(1,715)	-	(2,085)

The sensitivity analyses above are based on a change in a significant assumption (for example: change in discount rate or future salary), keeping all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analyses may not be representative of an actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses compared to the previous period.

13. Equity

(1) Common stock

	As at	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Number of shares (in thousands)	200,000	200,000
Authorized share capital	$2,000,000	$2,000,000
Number of shares issued and received in full (in thousands)	122,798	122,798
Share capital issued	$1,227,985	$1,227,985

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

The Company's issued capital was at a par value of NT$10. Each share has one voting right and a right to receive dividends.

During the year ended 31 December 2024, holders of the Company's convertible bonds applied to convert bonds amounting to NT$12 thousand into 1 thousand common shares. As the registration of the share conversion had not been completed as at 31 December 2024, the amount was recorded under bond conversion entitlement certificates.

(2) Additional paid-in capital

	As at	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Issue premium	$209,175	$209,175
Conversion premium on conversion of corporate bonds	207,493	207,397
Convertible bonds - stock options	26,922	26,931
Cash capital increase – Employee stock options	5,304	5,304
Gain on disposal of assets	215	215
Total	$449,109	$449,022

According to the Company Act, the capital reserve shall not be used except for making good the deficit of the company. When a company incurs no loss, it may distribute the capital reserves related to the income derived from the issuance of new shares at a premium or income from endowments received by the company. The distribution could be made in cash or in the form of dividend shares to its shareholders in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of them.

(3) Retained earnings and dividend policies

According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, current year's earnings, if the Company has a surplus after the annual final accounts, the Company shall, in addition to paying income tax, first make up for the deficit of previous years and then set aside 10% of the remaining amount as a legal reserve and set aside or reverse a special reserve in accordance with the law, and the Board of Directors shall prepare a proposal for the distribution of the remaining amount together with the accumulated undistributed earnings at the beginning of the period and submit it to the shareholders' meeting for resolution on the distribution of dividends to shareholders. The total amount of dividends distributed shall not be less than 10% of the distributable earnings for the year. However, dividends may be withheld if the accumulated distributable earnings are less than 10% of the total paid-in capital. Additionally, the proportion of cash dividends distributed shall not be less than 10% of the total shareholder bonus.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

According to the Company Act, the Company needs to set aside amount to legal reserve unless where such legal reserve amounts to the total paid-in capital. The legal reserve can be used to make good the deficit of the Company. When the Company incurs no loss, it may distribute the portion of legal serve which exceeds 25% of the paid-in capital by issuing new shares or by cash in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of the shareholders.

The FSC on 31 March 2021 issued Order No. Financial – Supervisory – Securities – Corporate – 1090150022, which sets out the following provisions for compliance. On a public company's first-time adoption of the IFRS, for any unrealized revaluation gains and cumulative translation adjustments (gains) recorded to shareholders' equity that the company elects to transfer to retained earnings by application of the exemption under IFRS 1, the company shall set aside special reserve. The Company has not made any first-time adoption that would require a provision for special reserve and therefore this letter order has no impact on the Company.

Details of the 2024 and 2023 earnings distribution and dividends per share as approved and resolved by the board of directors' meeting and shareholders' meeting on 10 March 2025 and 12 June 2024, respectively, are as follows:

	Appropriation of earnings		Dividend per share (NT$)	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Legal reserve	$38,494	$23,022		
Reversal of special reserve	46,085	6,129		
Common stock -cash dividend	245,599	122,798	2	1

Please refer to Note 6.17 for details on employees' compensation and remuneration to directors.

14. Operating revenue

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of goods	$1,928,573	$2,017,641
Other revenue	261,065	175,996
Total	$2,189,638	$2,193,637

Analysis of revenue from contracts with customers during the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized at a point in time.

(1) Contract balances

A. Contract assets - current

The Company has no contract assets as at 31 December 2024 and 2023.

B. Contract liabilities - current

	As at		
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	1 January 2023
Sale of goods	$4,122	$4,203	$9,302

The significant changes in the Company's balances of contract liabilities for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
The opening balance transferred to revenue	$(1,111)	$(7,838)
Increase in receipts in advance during the period (excluding the amount incurred and transferred to revenue during the period)	1,030	2,739

(2) Transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations

As the Company's contracts with customers for the sale of goods are less than one year as at 31 December 2024 and 2023, information on unsatisfied performance obligations is not required.

(3) Assets recognized from costs to fulfil a contract

None.

15. Expected credit gains

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Operating expenses - Expected credit (gains) losses		
Accounts receivable	$(1,023)	$740

Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

The Company's notes receivable and accounts receivable are both measured as an allowance for loss using the lifetime expected credit losses, considering the credit rating of the counterparties and other factors, and using an allowance matrix to measure the allowance for loss. The assessment of the Company's loss allowance as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

As at 31 December 2024		Past due					
	Undue	<30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-180 days	>181 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$769,797	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$769,797
Loss rate	0.03%	-	-	-	-	-	
Lifetime expected credit losses	(205)	-	-	-	-	-	(205)
Total	$769,592	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$769,592

As at 31 December 2023		Past due					
	Undue	<30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-180 days	>181 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$646,105	$23	$127	$ -	$780	$ -	$647,035
Loss rate	0.05%	82.61%	100%	-	100%	-	
Lifetime expected credit losses	(301)	(20)	(127)	-	(780)	-	(1,228)
Total	$645,804	$3	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$645,807

The movement in the provision for impairment of accounts receivable during the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	Accounts receivable
As at 1 January 2024	$1,228
Reversal for the current period	(1,023)
As at 31 December 2024	$205
As at 1 January 2023	$488
Addition for the current period	740
As at 31 December 2023	$1,228

16. Leases

(1) Company as a lessee

The Company leases various properties, including real estate such as land, buildings and transportation equipment. The lease terms range from 2 to 10 years.

The Company's leases effect on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows are as follow:

A. Amounts recognized in the balance sheet

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(a) Right-of-use assets

The carrying amount of right-of-use assets

	As at	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Land	$1,114	$2,227
Total	$1,114	$2,227

During the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Company has no addition to right-of-use assets.

(b) Lease liabilities

	As at	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Lease liabilities		
Current	$1,166	$1,148
Non-current	-	1,166
Total	$1,166	$2,314

Please refer to Note 6.18(4) for the interest on lease liabilities recognized during the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 and refer to Note 12.5 Liquidity Risk Management for the maturity analysis for lease liabilities.

B. Amounts recognized in the statement of profit or loss

Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Land	$1,114	$1,114
Total	$1,114	$1,114

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

C. Income and costs relating to leasing activities

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
The expenses relating to short-term leases	$1,525	$1,803

D. Cash outflow relating to lessee and leasing activities

During the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Company's total cash outflows for leases amounting to NT$2,701 thousand and NT$2,980 thousand, respectively.

(2) Company as a lessor

Leases of owned investment properties are classified as operating leases by the Company as they do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of underlying assets.

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Lease income for operating leases		
Income relating to fixed lease payments	$1,360	$1,232

For operating leases entered by the Company, the undiscounted lease payments to be received and a total of the amounts for the remaining years are as follow:

	As at	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Not later than one year	$1,191	$1,191
Later than one year but not later than two years	695	1,191
Later than two years but not later than three years	-	695
Total	$1,886	$3,077

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

17. Summary statement of employee benefits, depreciation and amortization expenses by function is as follows:

Function / Expense type	For the years ended 31 December					
	2024			2023		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits expense						
Salaries	$148,993	$293,232	$442,225	$162,362	$266,065	$428,427
Labor and health insurance	16,944	24,446	41,390	18,980	23,157	42,137
Pension	7,113	12,187	19,300	7,724	11,499	19,223
Remuneration to Directors	-	9,993	9,993	-	7,091	7,091
Other employee benefits expense	4,007	7,234	11,241	4,623	7,059	11,682
Depreciation	53,049	5,927	58,976	44,130	5,640	49,770
Amortization	659	9,041	9,700	212	9,016	9,228

(1) The number of employees of the Company for the year and the previous year were 542 and 576 respectively, of which the numbers of directors who were not concurrently employees were 7 and 8.

A. For the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, the average of employee benefit expenses of the Company were NT$947 thousand and NT$871 thousand, respectively
B. For the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, the average of salaries of the Company were NT$816 thousand and NT$744 thousand, respectively
C. Change in average salaries adjustment is 9.68%
D. The Company has a policy on directors' remuneration and employees' remuneration as set out in the Articles of Incorporation and has established a Remuneration Committee to evaluate and supervise the remuneration system of the directors and managers of the Company. In addition to the Company's operational performance, future risks, strategic development and industry trends, the Company also considers the individual's contribution to the Company's performance and provides reasonable remuneration.

   The Company complies with legal requirements and the needs of each region and has developed a comprehensive staff welfare system to provide good remuneration and benefits to its employees. Employee compensation consists of a monthly salary and employee remuneration based on annual profitability and the provisions of the Articles. The company conducts regular performance appraisals for all staff every year to ensure that the performance of staff is understood and used as a basis for promotion, training and development and salary payment.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

The Company's policy on directors' and employees' remuneration as set out in the Articles of Association is that no less than 1% of employees' remuneration and no more than 5% of directors' remuneration shall be paid in the event of the Company making a profit in a year. However, where the Company has accumulated losses, the amount of the indemnity should be retained in advance. The profit for the year referred to in the preceding paragraph means the profit before taxation for the year before the distribution of remuneration to employees and directors. The distribution of remuneration to employees and directors shall be made by a resolution of the Board of Directors passed with the presence of at least two-thirds of the directors and the concurrence of a majority of the directors present and reported to the shareholders' meeting.

Based on the profit for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Company estimated employees' compensation and remuneration to directors at 3% and 1.5%, respectively, which were recognized as employee benefits expense. A resolution was passed at a Board of Directors meeting held on 10 March 2025 to distribute NT$14,778 thousand and NT$7,389 thousand in cash as employees' compensation and remuneration to directors, respectively, for the year ended 31 December 2024. A resolution was passed at a Board of Directors meeting held on 6 March 2024 to distribute NT$9,535 thousand and NT$4,768 thousand in cash as employees' compensation and remuneration to directors, respectively, for the year ended 31 December 2023. There were no material differences between the estimated and actual amounts of employee compensation and remuneration to directors for the year ended 31 December 2023.

18. Non-operating income and expenses

(1) Interest income

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	$9,338	$11,072
Other interest income	4,332	3,211
Total	$13,670	$14,283

(2) Other income

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Government grant income	$1,564	$3,327
Rental income	1,360	1,232
Other income	30,109	35,265
Total	$33,033	$39,824

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(3) Other gains and losses

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Foreign exchange gains, net	$53,643	$6,896
Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,843	810
Gains on disposal of intangible assets	1,295	4,246
Gain (loss) of financial assets /liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	365	(391)
Miscellaneous expenses	-	(810)
Total	$57,146	$10,751

(4) Finance costs

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Interest on borrowings from bank	$(8,929)	$(10,115)
Interest on bonds payable	(4,745)	(4,732)
Interest on lease liabilities	(28)	(45)
Total	$(13,702)	$(14,892)

19. Components of other comprehensive income

(1) The components of other comprehensive income for the year ended 2024 are as follows:

	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Other comprehensive income	Income tax income	Other comprehensive income, post tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss :					
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	$6,796	$ -	$6,796	$(1,359)	$5,437
Unrealized gain or loss from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	447	-	447	-	447
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	80,468	-	80,468	(16,199)	80,468
Total	$87,711	$ -	$87,711	$(17,558)	$70,153

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(2) The components of other comprehensive income for the year ended 2023 are as follows:

	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Other comprehensive income	Income tax income	Other comprehensive income, post tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss :					
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	$(2,959)	$ -	$(2,959)	$592	$(2,367)
Unrealized gain or loss from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(1,082)	-	(1,082)	-	(1,082)
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	(6,308)	-	(6,308)	1,261	(5,047)
Total	$(10,349)	$ -	$(10,349)	$1,853	$(8,496)

20. Income tax

The major components of income tax expense (income) for the year ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

(A) Income tax expense (income) recognized in profit or loss

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Current income tax expense (income):		
Current income tax charge	$114,278	$27,099
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	(1,927)	1,154
Deferred tax expense (income):		
Deferred tax income relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(21,411)	(23,007)
Deferred tax expense relating to origination and reversal of tax loss and tax credit	-	65,694
Total income tax expense	$90,940	$70,940

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(B) Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Deferred tax expense (income):		
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	$16,199	$(1,261)
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	1,359	(592)
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	$17,558	$(1,853)

(C) Reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by applicable tax rates is as follows:

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations, net	$470,442	$303,532
Tax at the domestic rates applicable to profits in the country concerned	$94,088	$60,706
Tax effect of revenues exempt from taxation	-	(103)
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1,041	-
Tax effect of deferred tax assets/liabilities	(5,198)	6,247
Undistributed earnings subject to 5% income tax	2,936	2,936
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	(1,927)	1,154
Total income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$90,940	$70,940

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(D) Deferred tax assets (liabilities) relate to the following:

(1) For the year ended 31 December 2024

Item	Beginning balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Ending balance
Temporary differences				
Allowance for exchange gain or loss	$3,140	$(4,568)	$ -	$(1,428)
Allowance for loss on inventories	5,591	3,416	-	9,007
Gain or loss on investments accounted for using the equity method	(64,396)	21,490	-	(42,906)
Valuation of financial assets	(6)	(6)	-	(12)
Valuation of financial liabilities	(26)	(25)	-	(51)
Net defined benefit liabilities – non-current	3,541	(4)	-	3,537
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	10,218	-	(1,359)	8,859
Translation of the financial statements of a foreign operation	(240)	-	(16,199)	(16,439)
Accrued year-end bonus	-	1,108	-	1,108
Deferred tax (expense)/ income		$21,411	$(17,558)	
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	$(42,178)			$(38,325)
Reflected in balance sheet as follows:				
Deferred tax assets	$22,490			$22,512
Deferred tax liabilities	$(64,668)			$(60,837)

(2) For the year ended 31 December 2023

Item	Beginning balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Ending balance
Temporary differences				
Allowance for exchange gain or loss	$800	$2,340	$ -	$3,140
Allowance for loss on inventories	5,491	100	-	5,591
Gain or loss on investments accounted for using the equity method	(87,160)	22,764	-	(64,396)
Valuation of financial assets	16	(22)	-	(6)
Valuation of financial liabilities	-	(26)	-	(26)
Net defined benefit liabilities – non-current	5,690	(2,149)	-	3,541
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	9,626	-	592	10,218
Translation of the financial statements of a foreign operation	(1,501)	-	1,261	(240)
Unused tax losses	65,694	(65,694)	-	-
Deferred tax (expense)/ income		$(42,687)	$1,853	
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	$(1,344)			$(42,178)
Reflected in balance sheet as follows:				
Deferred tax assets	$87,317			$22,490
Deferred tax liabilities	$(88,661)			$(64,668)

(3) The following table contains information of the unused tax losses of the Company:

None.

(4) Unrecognized deferred tax assets

None.

(E) The assessment of income tax returns

For the year ended 31 December 2024, the Company's income tax returns have been approved up to 2022.

21. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing net profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
(1) Basic earnings per share		
Net profit for the period (in thousand NT$)	$379,502	$232,592
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (in thousands)	122,799	122,798
Basic earnings per share (NT$)	$3.09	$1.89
(2) Diluted earnings per share		
Net profit for the period (in thousand NT$)	$379,502	$232,592
Interest expense from convertible bonds (in thousand NT$)	3,796	3,785
Net profit for the period after dilution (in thousand NT$)	$383,298	$236,377
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (in thousands)	122,799	122,798
Effect of dilution:		
Employee compensation－stock (in thousands)	280	171
Convertible bonds (in thousands)	3,641	3,546
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after dilution (in thousands)	126,720	126,515
Diluted earnings per share (NT$)	$3.02	$1.87

There have been no material transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of completion of the financial statements.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

7. Related party transactions

Information of the related parties that had transactions with the Company during the financial reporting period is as follows:

Name and nature of relationship of the related parties

Name of the related parties	Nature of relationship of the related parties
E-LEAD ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY(JIANGSU) CO., LTD.	Sub-subsidiary
E-LEAD ELECTRONIC (THAILAND) CO., LTD.	Subsidiary
HUGE PROFIT CO., LTD.	Subsidiary
E-LEAD ELECTRONIC (INDIA) PVT. LTD	Subsidiary
FAR VISION TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Subsidiary
OKAY ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	The person in charge is the Chairman of the Company
SUZHOU FAR HORIZON TRADING CO., LTD.	The Chairman of the Company is first degree relatives to the person in charge of the Company
KOSO E-LEAD TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Associate accounted for using the equity method.
Hsi-Hsun Chen	Chairman of the Company
Hsi-Yao Chen (Note 1)	Deputy Chairman of the Company
Hsi-Tsang Chen (Note 2)	Deputy Chairman of the Company

Note 1: Hsi-Yao Chen was dismissed on 16 June 2023.

Note 2: Hsi-Tsang Chen, former Director-General of the Company, assumed the position of Deputy Chairman on 16 June 2023.

1. Sales

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
E-LEAD ELECTRONIC (THAILAND) CO., LTD.	$329,752	$441,421
E-LEAD ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY(JIANGSU) CO., LTD.	658,948	498,951
FAR VISION TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	38,389	14,505
OKAY ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	56	(584)
Total	$1,027,145	$954,293

Note: The sales revenue and sales returns of OKAY ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. amounted to NT$113 thousand and NT$ 697, respectively, for the year ended 31 December 2023.

The sales price to the related parties was determined through mutual agreement based on the market rates. The collection period for domestic sales to related parties was based on normal sales terms.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

2. The technical services and licensing contracts, management and development services contracts for specific products entered into between the Company and its related parties, E-LEAD THAILAND and FAR VISION TECHNOLOGY. The technical services revenue is to be received in accordance with the contracts for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023. The accounts receivable as of 31 December 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

	For the years ended 31 December			
	2024		2023	
Name of related parties	Revenue from technical service	Uncollected amount (Note)	Revenue from technical service	Uncollected amount (Note)
E-LEAD ELECTRONIC (THAILAND) CO., LTD.	$191,716	$31,973	$161,511	$24,424
FAR VISION TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	15,918	6,198	-	-
Total	$207,634	$38,171	$161,511	$24,424

Note: Excluding adjustments for gains and losses on foreign currency translation.

3. Purchases

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
E-LEAD ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY(JIANGSU) CO., LTD.	$239,684	$299,735
E-LEAD ELECTRONIC (THAILAND) CO., LTD.	67,777	103,080
OKAY ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	105,276	88,805
SUZHOU FAR HORIZON TRADING CO., LTD.	10,090	20,264
Total	$422,827	$511,884

The purchase price to the related parties was determined through mutual agreement based on the market rates. The payment terms from the related party suppliers are comparable with third party suppliers and are 90 days per month.

4. Accounts receivable - related parties

	As at	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
E-LEAD ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY(JIANGSU) CO., LTD.	$529,205	$323,772
E-LEAD ELECTRONIC (THAILAND) CO., LTD.	85,211	110,889
FAR VISION TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	16,450	15,044
OKAY ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	9	26

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Total	$630,875	$449,731

5. Other receivables - related parties

	As at	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
E-LEAD ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY(JIANGSU) CO., LTD.	$230,002	$2,239
E-LEAD ELECTRONIC (THAILAND) CO., LTD.	2,671	1,035
OKAY ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	1,541	1,407
FAR VISION TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	1,466	-
Total	$235,680	$4,681

Please refer to Note 13.1.(1) for information on other receivables - related parties, which are mainly loaning of funds, from E-LEAD ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY(JIANGSU) CO., LTD.

6. Account payables - related parties

	As at	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
OKAY ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	$25,926	$33,596
SUZHOU FAR HORIZON TRADING CO., LTD.	2,502	3,184
E-LEAD ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY(JIANGSU) CO., LTD.	15,615	1,835
E-LEAD ELECTRONIC (THAILAND) CO., LTD	598	325
Total	$44,641	$38,940

7. Other payables - related parties

	As at	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
OKAY ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	$1,293	$2,141
SUZHOU FAR HORIZON TRADING CO., LTD.	244	235

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Total	$1,537	$2,376

8. The details of the lease transactions between the Company and its related parties are as follows:

Related parties	Type	For the years ended 31 December 2024	2023
OKAY ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	Rental income	$1,191	$1,063

Related parties	Type	For the years ended 31 December 2024	2023
Hsi-Hsun Chen, Hsi-Yao Chen and Hsi-Tsang Chen	Depreciation expense	$514	$528
Hsi-Hsun Chen, Hsi-Yao Chen and Hsi-Tsang Chen	Interest expense	13	22

Related parties	Type	For the years ended 31 December 2024	2023
Hsi-Hsun Chen, Hsi-Yao Chen and Hsi-Tsang Chen	Right-of-use asset	$514	$1,027
Hsi-Hsun Chen, Hsi-Yao Chen and Hsi-Tsang Chen	Lease liability	538	1,067

The rentals are determined and collected based on the general market conditions.

9. Property transaction

The details of fixed assets and intangible assets sold to related parties for the year ended 31 December 2024 are as follows:

Related parties	Fixed assets	Total transaction price	Outstanding receivable amount
OKAY ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	Transportation equipment	$95	$ -
FAR VISION TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Patent	1,396	-

The details of intangible assets sold to related parties for the year ended 31 December 2023 are as follows:

Related parties	Fixed assets	Total transaction price	Outstanding receivable amount
SUZHOU FAR HORIZON TRADING CO., LTD.	Patent	$4,366	$ -

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

10. Other

The details of other significant transactions with related parties for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

Related parties	Type	For the years ended 31 December 2024	For the years ended 31 December 2023
FAR VISION TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Investment in intangible assets	$20,000	$ -
OKAY ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	Miscellaneous income	19,257	16,433
OKAY ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	Research materials expenses	10,714	15,688
E-LEAD ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY(JIANGSU) CO., LTD.	Interest income	3,899	3,211
SUZHOU FAR HORIZON TRADING CO., LTD.	Miscellaneous income	-	4,484

11. Remuneration for key management of the Company

	For the years ended 31 December 2024	For the years ended 31 December 2023
Short-term employee benefits	$25,013	$22,264

8. Assets pledged as security

The following table lists assets of the Company pledged as security:

Items	Carrying amount as at 31 December 2024	Carrying amount as at 31 December 2023	Secured liabilities
Property, plant and equipment - land	$385,656	$385,656	Long-term and short-term borrowings
Property, plant and equipment - buildings (Net book value)	128,496	134,288	Long-term and short-term borrowings
Total	$514,152	$519,944	

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

9. Significant contingencies and unrecognized contractual commitments

None.

10. Losses due to major disasters

None.

11. Significant subsequent events

None.

12. Other

1. Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets	As at 31 December 2024	As at 31 December 2023
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	$3,595	$3,230
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,353	906
Financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents (exclude cash on hand)	386,063	511,919
Accounts receivable	769,592	645,807
Other receivables	241,923	12,882
Subtotal	1,397,578	1,170,608
Total	$1,402,526	$1,174,744

Financial liabilities	As at 31 December 2024	As at 31 December 2023
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:		
Short-term borrowings	$80,000	$300,000
Payables	193,485	217,591
Other payables	182,908	169,351
Bonds payable (including current portion with maturity less than 1 year)	297,476	292,830
Long-term borrowings (including current portion with maturity less than 1 year)	200,000	210,000
Lease liabilities	1,166	2,314

Total	$955,035	$1,192,086

2. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial risk management objective is to manage the market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk related to its operating activates. The Company identifies measures and manages the aforementioned risks based on the Company's policy and risk appetite.

The Company has established appropriate policies, procedures and internal controls for financial risk management. Before entering into significant transactions, due approval process by Audit Committee and the Board of Directors must be carried out based on related protocols and internal control procedures. The Company complies with its financial risk management policies at all times.

3. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of the changes in market prices. Market prices comprise currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk (such as equity risk).

In practice, it is rarely the case that a single risk variable will change independently from other risk variable, there is usually interdependencies between risk variables. However, the sensitivity analysis disclosed below does not take into account the interdependencies between risk variables.

Foreign currency risk

The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense are denominated in a different currency from the Company's functional currency) and the Company's net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

The Company has certain foreign currency receivables to be denominated in the same foreign currency with certain foreign currency payables, therefore natural hedge is received. The Company also uses forward contracts to hedge the foreign currency risk on certain items denominated in foreign currencies. Hedge accounting is not applied as they did not qualify for hedge accounting criteria. Furthermore, as net investments in foreign subsidiaries are for strategic purposes, they are not hedged by the Company.

The foreign currency sensitivity analysis of the possible change in foreign exchange rates on the Company's profit is performed on significant monetary items denominated in foreign currencies as at the end of the reporting period. The Company's foreign currency risk is mainly related to the volatility in the exchange rates for RMB and USD. The information of the sensitivity analysis is as follows:

(1) When NTD strengthens/weakens against RMB by 1%, the profit for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 is decreased/increased by NT$8,719 thousand and NT$4,280 thousand, respectively.

(2) When NTD strengthens/weakens against USD by 1%, the profit for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 is decreased/increased by NT$2,697 thousand and NT$6,016 thousand, respectively.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's bank borrowings with fixed interest rates and variable interest rates.

The interest rate sensitivity analysis is performed on items exposed to interest rate risk as at the end of the reporting period, including investments and borrowings with variable interest rates and interest rate swaps. At the reporting date, a change of 10 basis points of interest rate in a reporting period could cause the profit for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 to decrease/increase by NT$280 thousand and NT$510 thousand, respectively.

4. Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from operating activities (primarily for accounts and notes receivables) and from its financing activities, including bank deposits and other financial instruments.

Credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to credit risk management. Credit limits are established for all counter parties based on their financial position, rating from credit rating agencies, historical experience, prevailing economic condition and the Company's internal rating criteria etc. Certain counter parties' credit risk will also be managed by taking credit enhancing procedures, such as requesting for prepayment or insurance.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, accounts receivable from the top ten customers both represent 99% of the total accounts receivable of the Company. The credit concentration risk of accounts receivable is insignificant.

Credit risk from balances with banks, fixed income securities and other financial instruments is managed by the Company's treasury in accordance with the Company's policy. The Company only transacts with counterparties approved by the internal control procedures, which are banks and financial institutions, companies and government entities with good credit rating. Consequently, there is no significant credit risk for these counter parties.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

5. Liquidity risk management

The Company’s objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of cash and cash equivalents, bank borrowings, convertible bonds and finance leases. The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company’s financial liabilities based on the contractual undiscounted payments and contractual maturity. The payment amount includes the contractual interest. The undiscounted payment relating to borrowings with variable interest rates is extrapolated based on the estimated interest rate yield curve as of the end of the reporting period.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

	< 1 year	2 - 3 years	4 - 5 years	> 5 years	Total
As at 31 December 2024					
Borrowings	$85,143	$139,131	$67,442	$ -	$291,716
Payables	193,485	-	-	-	193,485
Convertible bonds	299,900	-	-	-	299,900
Lease liabilities (Note)	1,176		-	-	1,176
Other payables	182,908	-	-	-	182,908

	< 1 year	2 - 3 years	4 - 5 years	> 5 years	Total
As at 31 December 2023					
Borrowings	$304,748	$98,237	$107,220	$11,915	$522,120
Payables	217,591	-	-	-	217,591
Convertible bonds	-	300,000	-	-	300,000
Lease liabilities (Note)	1,176	1,176	-	-	2,352
Other payables	169,351	-	-	-	169,351

Note: Including cash flows resulted from short-term leases or leases of low-value assets.

6. Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Reconciliation of liabilities for the year ended 31 December 2024:

	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings	Bonds payables	Leases liabilities	Total liabilities from financing activities
As at 1 January 2024	$300,000	$210,000	$292,830	$2,314	$805,144
Cash flows	(220,000)	(10,000)	-	(1,176)	(231,176)
Non-cash changes	-	-	4,646	28	4,674
As at 31 December 2024	$80,000	$200,000	$297,476	$1,166	$578,642

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Reconciliation of liabilities for the year ended 31 December 2023:

	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings	Bonds payables	Leases liabilities	Total liabilities from financing activities
As at 1 January 2023	$180,000	$210,400	$288,098	$3,446	$681,944
Cash flows	120,000	(400)	-	(1,177)	118,423
Non-cash changes	-	-	4,732	45	4,777
As at 31 December 2023	$300,000	$210,000	$292,830	$2,314	$805,144

7. Fair values of financial instruments

(1) The methods and assumptions applied in determining the fair value of financial instruments:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The following methods and assumptions were used by the Company to measure or disclose the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities:

A. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, account payables and other current liabilities approximate their fair value due to their short maturities.

B. For financial assets and liabilities traded in an active market with standard terms and conditions, their fair value is determined based on market quotation price (including listed equity securities, beneficiary certificates, bonds and futures etc.) at the reporting date.

C. Fair value of equity instruments without market quotations (including private placement of listed equity securities, unquoted public company and private company equity securities) are estimated using the market method valuation techniques based on parameters such as prices based on market transactions of equity instruments of identical or comparable entities and other relevant information (for example, inputs such as discount for lack of marketability, P/E ratio of similar entities and Price-Book ratio of similar entities).

D. Fair value of debt instruments without market quotations, bank loans, bonds payable and other non-current liabilities are determined based on the counterparty prices or valuation method. The valuation method uses DCF method as a basis, and the assumptions such as the interest rate and discount rate are primarily based on relevant information of similar instrument (such as yield curves published by the GreTai Securities Market, average prices for Fixed Rate Commercial Paper published by Reuters and credit risk, etc.)

E. The fair value of derivatives which are not options and without market quotations, is determined based on the counterparty prices or discounted cash flow analysis using interest rate yield curve for the contract period. Fair value of option-based derivative financial instruments is obtained using on the counterparty prices or appropriate option pricing model (for example, Black-Scholes model) or other valuation method (for example, Monte Carlo Simulation).

(2) Fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost approximate their fair values.

(3) Fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments

Please refer to Note 12.8 for fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments of the Company.

8. Fair value measurement hierarchy

(1) Fair value measurement hierarchy

All asset and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole. Level 1, 2 and 3 inputs are described as follows:

Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date

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

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization at the end of each reporting period.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(2) Fair value measurement hierarchy

The Company does not have assets that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis is as follows:

As at 31 December 2024:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Funds	$3,535	$ -	$ -	$3,535
Redeemable bonds	-	60	-	60
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	1,353	1,353

As at 31 December 2023:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Funds	$3,200	$ -	$ -	$3,200
Redeemable bonds	-	30	-	30
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	906	906

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period

During the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Movements of fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

Reconciliation for fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy for movements during the period is as follows:

	Assets
	At fair value through other comprehensive income
	Stocks
As at 1 January 2024	$906
Total gains (losses) recognized for the year ended 31 December 2024:	
Amount recognized in OCI (presented in "Unrealized gain (losse) from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income)	447
As at 31 December 2024	$1,353

As at 31 December 2023:

	Assets
	At fair value through other comprehensive income
	Stocks
As at 1 January 2023	$ -
Acquisition for the year ended 31 December 2023	906
Total gains (losses) recognized for the year ended 31 December 2023:	
Amount recognized in OCI (presented in "Unrealized gain (losse) from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income)	-
As at 31 December 2023	$906

Information on significant unobservable inputs to valuation

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation of recurring fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy is as follows:

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

For the years ended 31 December 2024:

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantitative information	Relationship between inputs and fair value	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Financial assets:					
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Stocks and other	Asset-based approach	Discount for lack of marketability and minority shareholdings	30%	The higher the volatility, the lower the estimation of fair value	10% increase (decrease) in the discount for lack of marketability and minority shareholdings would result in decrease/ increase in the Company’s profit or loss by NT$135 thousand.

For the years ended 31 December 2023:

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantitative information	Relationship between inputs and fair value	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Financial assets:					
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Stocks and other	Asset-based approach	Discount for lack of marketability and minority shareholdings	30%	The higher the volatility, the lower the estimation of fair value	10% increase (decrease) in the discount for lack of marketability and minority shareholdings would result in decrease/ increase in the Company’s profit or loss by NT$91 thousand.

Valuation process used for fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

The Company’s Finance Department is responsible for validating the fair value measurements and ensuring that the results of the valuation are in line with market conditions, based on independent and reliable inputs which are consistent with other information, and represent exercisable prices. The Department analyzes the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Company’s accounting policies at each reporting date.

(3) Fair value measurement hierarchy not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed

None.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

9. Significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

Information regarding the significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies is listed below:

	As at 31 December 2024			As at 31 December 2023		
	Foreign currencies	Foreign exchange rate	NTD	Foreign currencies	Foreign exchange rate	NTD
Financial assets						
Monetary items						
USD	$9,900	32.7800	$324,523	$21,881	30.7100	$671,977
RMB	200,976	4.4780	899,973	101,277	4.3290	438,427
Financial liabilities						
Monetary items						
USD	$1,672	32.7800	$54,811	$2,292	30.7100	$70,397
RMB	6,267	4.4780	28,062	2,398	4.3290	10,379

Due to the variety of the Company's functional currencies, disclosure of information on exchange gains and losses on monetary financial assets and financial liabilities by significant impact foreign currency would not be possible. The Company recognized gains on foreign currency exchange of NT$53,643 thousand and NT$6,896 thousand for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, respectively.

10. Capital management

The primary objective of the Company’s capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

13. Other disclosure

1. Information at significant transactions

(1) Loaning of funds to others:

No. (Note 1)	Lender	Loan recipients	Related Party	Financial statement account	Cumulative highest balance through the month	Ending balance	Actual amount provided	Interest rate band	Loan type	Amount of transaction	Reason for short-term financing	Allowance for doubtful debts	Collateral		Limit on the amount of funds to be lent to individual recipients (Note 2)	Total Limits (Note 3)
													Item	Value		
0	The Company	E-LEAD ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY (JIANGSU) CO., LTD.	Y	Other receivables	$272,760	$268,680	$223,900	2.8%	Short-term financing funds	$ -	Operating needs	$ -	-	$ -	$1,005,625	$1,005,625
0	The Company	E-LEAD ELECTRONIC (THAILAND) CO., LTD.	Y	Other receivables	$65,660	$65,560	-	-	Short-term financing funds	-	Operating needs	-	-	-	1,005,625	1,005,625

Note 1: The description of the numbered column is as follows:
(1) Enter 0 for issuer.
(2) The investee companies are numbered sequentially by company, starting with the Arabic numeral 1.

Note 2: In accordance with the Company's capital lending procedures, loans to a single enterprise are limited to a maximum of 40% of the Company's latest net financial statements.

Note 3: In accordance with the Company's procedures for the loaning of funds, the maximum loaning of funds is limited to a maximum of 40% of the most recent net financial statements.

(2) Endorsement/Guarantee provided to others:

No. (Note 1)	Guarantor (company name)	Recipient		Ceilings of guarantee/ endorsement provided to a single entity (Note 3)	Maximum balance for the period	Ending balance	Actual amount provided	Amount of assets pledged	Percentage of accumulated guarantee amount to net assets value from the latest financial statement	Ceilings of total guarantee/ endorsement (Note 4)	Guarantee/ Endorsement provided by parent to subsidiaries	Guarantee/ endorsement provided by subsidiaries to parent	Guarantee/ endorsement in China
		Company name	Relation (Note 2)										
0	The Company	E-LEAD ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY (JIANGSU) CO., LTD.	2	$1,257,031	$404,010	$403,020	$201,510	$ -	16.03%	$1,257,031	Y	N	Y

Note 1: The description of the numbered column is as follows:
(1) Enter 0 for issuer.
(2) The investee companies are numbered sequentially by company, starting with the Arabic numeral 1.

Note 2: There are seven types of relations between the endorser and the person to whom the guarantee/ endorsement is made, as indicated by the following types:
(1) A company with which it does business.
(2) A company in which the Company directly and indirectly holds more than 50% of the voting shares.
(3) A company in which more than 50% of the voting shares are held, directly or indirectly, by the company.
(4) A company in which the Company directly and indirectly holds more than 90% of the voting shares.
(5) A company guaranteed by all contributing shareholders in proportion to their shareholding by virtue of a joint investment relationship.
(6) A company which is mutually insured under a contract between peers or co-founders for the purposes of touting.
(7) Inter-operators are bound by the Consumer Protection Act to guarantee the performance of contracts for the sale of pre-sale properties.

Note 3: In accordance with the Company's endorsement and guarantee procedures, the limit of endorsement and guarantee for a single enterprise shall not exceed 50% of the net value of the Company's latest financial statements

Note 4: In accordance with the Company's endorsement and guarantee procedures, the maximum endorsement and guarantee shall not exceed 50% of the net value of the most recent financial statements.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(3) Marketable securities held at the end of the period (excluding investments in subsidiaries, affiliates and jointly controlled entities)

Company	Types and names of marketable securities	Relation with the issuer of marketable securities	Financial statement account	Period end				Note
				Units/ shares	Carrying amount	%	Fair value	
The Company	Funds Yuanta 0-2 Year Investment Grade Corporate Bond Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current	10,000.00 unit	$3,535	-	$3,535	
The Company	Stocks NURO TECHNOLOGY INC.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non-current	859,950 shares	1,353	5.98%	1,353	

(4) Cumulative purchases or sales of the same marketable securities amounting to at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.

(5) Acquisition of fixed assets amounting to at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.

(6) Disposal of fixed assets amounting to at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.

(7) The value of transactions with related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital:

Company name	Counterparty name	Relation	Intercompany transactions				Circumstances under which the terms of the transaction differ from those of a normal transaction and the reasons		Notes and accounts receivable (payables)		Note
			Purchases (sales)	Amount	Percentage of total purchase (Sales)	Terms	Unit price	Description	Balance	Percentage of total accounts and notes receivables (payables)	
The Company	E-LEAD ELECTRONIC (THAILAND) CO., LTD.	Parent and subsidiary	Sales	$329,753	15.06%	Within 60 days	Same as general trading condition	Same as general trading condition	$53,238	6.92%	
The Company	E-LEAD ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY(JIANGSU) CO., LTD.	Parent and subsidiary	Sales	658,948	30.09%	Within 120 days	Same as general trading condition	The Company's 100% owned subsidiary required a longer period of time to develop the automotive electronics market in China therefore a more lenient collection policy was granted	529,205	68.76%	
The Company	E-LEAD ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY(JIANGSU) CO., LTD.	Parent and subsidiary	Purchases	239,684	31.15%	Within 75 days	Same as general trading condition	Same as general trading condition	15,615	8.07%	

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(8) Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital:

Company name	Counterparty name	Relation	Balance of receivables from related parties	Turnover rate	Receivables under collection from related parties		Recovery of amounts due from related parties in subsequent period	Allowance for doubtful debts
					Amount	Handling method		
The Company	E-LEAD ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY(JIANGSU) CO., LTD.	Parent and subsidiary	$529,205	1.55 times	$324,518	Coordinate payment arrangements and subsequently recover partial payments	$21,820	-

(9) Traders in derivatives: None.

2. Information on investments

(1) Information on the name of investee company, location, main business activities, amount of original investment, shareholding as at the end of the period, profit or loss for the period and recognized gains or loss on investment: (excluding investees in China)

Company name	Investee company	Location	Main business activities	Amount of original investment		Shareholding at the period end			Profit (loss) of investee companies for the period	Investment income (loss) recognized by the Company	Note
				Ending balance	Beginning balance	Number of shares	%	Carrying amount			
The Company	E-LEAD TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. (BVI)	3rd Floor,Yamraj Building, Market Square, Road Town, Tortola,British Virgin Islands.	Financial investment business	$773,628	$773,628	23,938,736 shares	100%	$308,403	$(224,311)	$(232,747)	Subsidiary (Note 1) (Note 2)
The Company	HUGE PROFIT CO., LTD.	No. 21 Regent Street, Belize City, Belize	Trading operations	-	1,642	-	-	-	35	223	Subsidiary (Note 2) (Note 3)
The Company	E-LEAD ELECTRONIC (THAILAND) CO., LTD.	888/3-5, Mu 7 Sukhumvit Road, Bang Pu Mai Sub-district, Mueang Samut Prakan District, Samut Prakan Province Thailand	In-car audio and video navigation, rear seat entertainment systems and other car electronic accessories.	370,901	370,901	4,000,000 shares	100%	1,026,129	258,554	257,239	Subsidiary (Note 2)
The Company	FAR VISION TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	4F.-9, No. 186, Shizheng N. 7th Rd., Xitun Dist., Taichung City	Far Vision eye protection product	50,000	30,000	5,000,000 shares	100%	33,030	8,513	6,979	Subsidiary (Note 2)

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Company name	Investee company	Location	Main business activities	Amount of original investment		Shareholding at the period end			Profit (loss) of investee companies for the period	Investment income (loss) recognized by the Company	Note
				Ending balance	Beginning balance	Number of shares	%	Carrying amount			
The Company	E-LEAD ELECTRONIC (INDIA) PVT. LTD.	Kohinoor World Towers, 9Flr, Unit 906, Tower-2, Pimpri P F,Pune City, Pune-411018, Maharashtra	Trading operations	3,888	-	1,000,000 shares	100%	3,826	(1)	(1)	Subsidiary (Note 2)
The Company	RUTER ELASTOMER CO., LTD.	2/F, No. 262, Sec. 2, Jianguo N. Road, Zhongshan District, Taipei City	Manufacturing and wholesaling of electronic materials, hardware and moulds	14,359	14,359	190,000 shares	19%	3,583	(12,937)	(2,458)	Investee accounted for under the equity method
The Company	KOSO E-LEAD TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	55/54 Mu 6, Sukhumvit Road, Bang Pu Mai Sub-district, Mueang Samut Prakan District, Samut Prakan Province Thailand		4,401	-	49,000 shares	49%	3,862	(1,101)	(539)	Investee accounted for under the equity method
The Company	NURO TECHNOLOGY INC.	4F., No. 28, Chenggong 12th St., Zhubei City, Hsinchu County	Wholesale of electronic equipment and electronic devices	906	906	859,950 shares	5.98%	1,353	-	447	Equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Note 1: The profit or loss of the investee company is included in the recognized investment income of the investee company, E-LEAD TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.(BVI).

Note 2: The investment income (loss) recognized in the current period includes the effect of downstream and upstream transactions between related companies.

Note 3: HUGE PROFIT CO., LTD. ceased operations in June 2024. The Company discontinued consolidating the income and expenses of the subsidiary in the consolidated financial statements from the date control was lost.

(2) Information on significant transactions of investee companies over which the Company has control:

① Loaning of funds: None

② Guarantee/endorsement for others: None.

③ Marketable securities held at the end of the period (excluding investments in subsidiaries, affiliates and jointly controlled entities): None.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

④ The cumulative amount of purchases or sales of the same marketable securities during the period amounted to at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None

⑤ Acquisition of real estate amounting to at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.

⑥ Disposal of real estate amounting to at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None

⑦ Purchase from or sale to related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.

⑧ Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.

⑨ Traders in derivatives: None.

3.Information on investments in China

(1) The information on the Company's investment in China through E-LEAD TECHNOLOGY CO., (BVI) is as follow:

Investee company name	Main business activities	Paid-in capital	Method of investment	Beginning balance of the accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan	Investment Flows		Closing balance of the accumulated outflow of Investment from Taiwan	Net income (loss) of investee company	Percentage of the Company's shareholding in direct or indirect investments	Gains or losses on investments recognized during the period (Note)	Carrying value of the ending balance	Investment income remitted for the period
					Outflow	Inflow						
E-LEAD ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY(JIANGSU) CO., LTD.	Head-up displays and other automotive electronic accessories	$753,940 (USD 23 million)	Investment in China through remittance from a subsidiary in third region, E-LEAD TECHNOLOGY CO,LTD(BVI).	$753,940 (USD 23 million)	$ -	$ -	$753,940 (USD 23 million)	$(226,178)	100%	$(224,372)	$401,663	$ -

Cumulative amount of remittances from Taiwan to China at the end of the period	Amount of investment approved by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs	Investment quota in China in accordance with the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs
$763,282 (USD 23.285 million)	$784,393 (USD 23.929 million)	$1,508,437 (Note 2)

Note 1: The above amounts in foreign currencies are translated into NTD using the exchange rate as at the balance sheet date.
Note 2: The ceiling for the Company's investment in China is 60% of the net value.
Note 3: The investment gains and losses recognized in this period are based on the financial statements of the Parent Company audited by the CPA for the corresponding period.

(2) Significant transactions with China investees occurred directly or indirectly through third regions: Please refer to Note 13(1).

4. Information of major shareholders

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Shareholdings / Name of the shareholders	Number of shareholdings	%
Hsi-Tsang Chen	10,578,041	8.61%
Hsi-Hsun Chen	9,868,149	8.03%

E-LEAD ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.

THE CONTENTS OF STATEMENTS OF MAJOR ACCOUNTING ITEMS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

E-LEAD ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.

1. STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount
Cash on hand		$896
Bank		
Demand deposits－foreign currencies	USD1,324 thousand RMB29,412 thousand JPY24,116 thousand	180,244
Demand deposits－NTD		113,578
Cash equivalents		91,786
Subtotal		386,504
Add: allowance for exchange gains		456
Total		$386,960

E-LEAD ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.

2. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE - NON-AFFILIATE

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Client Name	Description	Amount	Note
Company A	Purchase	$63,853	
Company B	Purchase	42,822	
Company C	Purchase	24,988	
Others		4,740	The balance of each other client does not exceed 5% of the amount in this account
Subtotal		136,403	
Add: Allowance for exchange gains		1,559	
Less: Loss allowance		(205)	
Total		$137,757	

E-LEAD ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.

3.STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount		Note
		Cost	Net Realizable Value	
Raw materials		$66,503	$73,959	
Work in process		37,455	37,455	
Semi-finished goods		43,446	78,408	
Finished goods		1,712	2,221	
Total		$149,116	$192,043	

E-LEAD ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.

4.STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, CURRENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of Securities	Opening balance		Additions		Decrease		Gain or loss on valuation		Closing balance		Accumulated impairment	Endorsement /guarantee	Note
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount			
Funds Yuanta 0-2 Year Investment Grade Corporate Bonds	10,000	$3,200	-	$ -	-	$ -	-	$335	10,000	$3,535	N/A	None	
Right of redemption of convertivable bonds	-	30		-		-		30		60	N/A	None	
Total		$3,230		$ -		$ -		$365		$3,595			

E-LEAD ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.

5.STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name	Opening balance		Additions		Decrease		Gain (loss) on investment recognized under the equity method	Unrealized inter-affiliates gross profit	Cash dividends	Exchange differences	Closing balance			Market value or NAV		Endorsememt / guarantee	Note
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount (Note 1)					Shares	%	Amount	Unit price (NT$)	Total Amount		
E-LEAD TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. (BVI)	23,938,736	$488,268	-	$ -	-	$ -	$(232,747)	$33,489	$ -	$19,393	23,938,736	100%	$308,403	-	$308,403	None	
HUGE PROFIT CO., LTD.	50,000	6,965	-	-	(50,000)	(7,446)	223	258	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	None	
E-LEAD ELECTRONIC (THAILAND) CO., LTD.	4,000,000	836,847	-	-	-	-	257,239	6,451	(135,544)	61,136	4,000,000	100%	1,026,129	-	1,026,129	None	
FAR VISION TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	3,000,000	21,402	2,000,000	20,000	-	-	6,979	(15,351)	-	-	5,000,000	100%	33,030	-	33,030	None	
E-LEAD ELECTRONIC (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED	-	-	1,000,000	3,888	-	-	(1)	-	-	(61)	1,000,000	100%	3,826	-	3,826	None	
RUTER ELASTOMER CO., LTD.	190,000	6,041	-	-	-	-	(2,458)	-	-	-	190,000	19%	3,583	-	3,583	None	
KOSO E-LEAD TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	-	-	49,000	4,401	-	-	(539)	-	-	-	49,000	49%	3,862	-	3,862	None	
Total		$1,359,523		$28,289		$(7,446)	$28,696	$24,847	$(135,544)	$80,468			$1,378,833		$1,378,833		

E-LEAD ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.

6.STATEMENT OF SHORT-TERM LOANS

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Loan type	Description	Loan amount	Term of contract	Interest rate band	Loan commitments	Endorsement/ guarantee	Note
Secured loan	Taipei Fubon Bank -Taichung Branch	50,000	5 November 2024 - 3 February 2025	1.91-2.01%	200,000	Land and buildings	
Credit loan	Bank SinoPac - Chang Hua Branch)	30,000	31 December 2024 - 24 January 2025		120,000		
Total		$80,000					

E-LEAD ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.

7.STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLE - NON-AFFILIATE

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Vendor Name	Description	Amount	Note
Company A	Payment for goods	$14,720	
Company B	Payment for goods	13,599	
Company C	Payment for goods	9,938	
Other		109,776	The balance of each other vendor does not exceed 5% of the amount in this account
Subtotal		148,033	
Add: Allowance for exchange gains		811	
Total		$148,844	

E-LEAD ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.

8.STATEMENT OF LONG-TERM LOANS

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Loan type	Institution	Loan amount	Term of contract	Interest rate band	Loan commitments	Endorsement/ guarantee	Note
Secured loans	Mega Commercial Bank	$200,000	23 December 2024 - 23 December 2028	2.13%	$200,000	Land and buildings	

E-LEAD ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.

9.STATEMENT OF NET OPERATING REVENUES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Quantity	Amount	Note
Automotive Electronics (including materials)	63,413,088 units	$1,928,573	Automotive electronics include in-car audio and video consoles, rear seat entertainment systems and other automotive electronics
Other		261,065	
Total		$2,189,638	

E-LEAD ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.
10.STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount		Note
	Subtotal	Total	
1. Cost of sales of manufactured goods			
Direct material:			
Raw material, beginning of year	$102,852		
Add: Raw material purchased	687,020		
Less: Raw material, end of year	(84,820)		
Sales during the period	(276,416)		
Transferred to other accounts	12,199		
Other adjustments	(34)		
Scrap	(5,244)		
Direct material used	435,557		
Direct labor	67,565		
Manufacturing overhead (Details in Statement 11)	156,114		
Manufacturing cost	659,236		
Add: Work in process, beginning of year (including semi-finished goods)	124,637		
Material purchased	43,232		
Transferred in from finish goods	17		
Less: Work in process, end of year (including semi-finished goods)	(106,925)		
Sales during the period	(304,280)		
Transferred to other accounts	(12,699)		
Other adjustments	7,161		
Scrap	(3,766)		
Cost of finished goods	406,613		
Add: Finished goods, beginning of year	3,712		
Material purchased	298,045		
Less: Finished goods, end of year	(2,407)		
Transferred to other accounts	(134)		
Finished goods used	(17)		
Scrap	(142)		
Cost of sales of manufactured goods		705,670	
2. Cost of direct raw materials sales		276,416	
3. Cost of sales of work-in-progress		304,280	
Total operating costs		1,286,366	
4. Loss on inventory valuation and obsolescence		17,077	
5. Loss on scrap inventory		9,152	
6. Inventory loss		-	
7. Revenue from sales of scraps		(374)	
8. Fixed overhead allocated to idle capacity		38,115	
Total cost of goods sold		$1,350,336	

E-LEAD ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.

11.STATEMENT OF MANUFACTURING OVERHEAD

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Indirect labor	$97,350	
Depreciation	53,049	
Utilities	16,720	
Insurance expenses	10,464	
Other expenses	16,646	The balance of each item does not exceed 5% of the amount in this account
Subtotal	$194,229	
Less: Fixed overhead allocated to idle capacity	(38,115)	
Total	$156,114	

E-LEAD ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.

12. STATEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Selling and Marketing Expenses	General and Administrative Expenses	Research and Development Expenses	Expected Credit Gains	Total	Note
Payroll expenses	$17,067	$93,644	$204,701	$ -	$315,412	
Research material expenses	-	-	50,295	-	50,295	
Insurance expenses	1,419	5,792	17,443	-	24,654	
Compensation expenses	22,447	-	-	-	22,447	
Travel expenses	5,235	1,088	4,683	-	11,006	
Utilities	176	13,698	1,468	-	15,342	
Freight expenses	4,552	23	647	-	5,222	
Advertising expenses	3,663	136	-	-	3,799	
Other expenses	9,683	42,648	29,900	(1,023)	81,208	The balance of each item does not exceed 5% of the amount in this account
Total	$64,242	$157,029	$309,137	$(1,023)	$529,385	