Alltop Technology Co., Ltd.

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Alltop Technology Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Alltop Technology Co., Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing 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 Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

The key audit matters of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2024 is stated as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the revenue of the Company net amounted to NT$1,466,226 thousand. Among them, the customer base is an important source of revenue and its revenue growth rate is higher than the change in individual operating income. It is considered material for the financial statements. Therefore, the occurrence of revenue recognition related to sales of these customers is listed as a key audit matter in the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024. Refer to Note 4(l) and Note 23 for the accounting policies and relevant disclosure information regarding revenue recognition.

The audit procedures for the key audit matter are the following:

1. We understood and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the key control over revenue recognition to confirm and evaluate the effectiveness of the internal control while conducting a sale transaction.

2. We selected samples from the Company’s sales details, reviewed both Company’s and its customers’ sales reconciliation data, invoice, delivery note and other relevant proof of delivery with signature. We also examined the remittance senders and collection process or other alternative audit procedures, to verify the occurrence of sales transactions.

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

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

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

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

Auditors’ Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

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

The engagement partners on the audits resulting in this independent auditors' report are Li-Wei Liu and Keng-His Chang.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 14, 2025

Notice to Readers

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

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

ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2024		2023	
ASSETS	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash (Notes 4 and 6)	$ 163,378	3	$ 52,076	1
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (Notes 4, and 7)	839	-	-	-
Notes receivable (Notes 4, 8 and 9)	490,000	8	-	-
Trade receivables (Notes 4, 10 and 23)	435,818	8	385,611	9
Trade receivables from related parties (Notes 4, 23 and 30)	19,173	-	33,641	1
Other receivables (Notes 4 and 10)	895	-	571	-
Other receivables from related parties (Notes 4 and 30)	-	-	686	-
Inventories (Notes 4 and 11)	52,728	1	47,583	1
Other current assets (Note 16)	5,408	-	3,897	-
Total current assets	1,168,239	20	524,065	12
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Financial assets at amortized cost - non-current (Notes 4, 8, 9 and 31)	2,603	-	2,603	-
Investments accounted for using the equity method (Notes 4 and 12)	4,445,846	78	3,555,959	85
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4 and 13)	65,833	2	69,669	2
Right-of-use assets (Notes 4 and 14)	-	-	880	-
Other intangible assets (Notes 4 and 15)	4,547	-	8,167	-
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 25)	7,510	-	34,375	1
Net defined benefit assets - non-current (Notes 4 and 21)	4,081	-	3,412	-
Other non-current assets (Notes 4 and 16)	347	-	477	-
Total non-current assets	4,530,767	80	3,675,542	88
TOTAL	$ 5,699,006	100	$ 4,199,607	100
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Short-term borrowings (Notes 4 and 17)	$ -	-	$ 129,900	3
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current (Notes 4 and 7)	1,314	-	1,120	-
Trade payables	15,954	-	7,960	-
Trade payables to related parties (Note 30)	291,188	5	333,819	8
Other payables (Notes 19)	184,650	3	124,411	3
Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 25)	84,695	2	14,722	1
Lease liabilities - current (Notes 4 and 14)	-	-	758	-
Current portion of bonds payable (Notes 4 and 18)	431,434	8	154,737	4
Other current liabilities (Notes 4 and 19)	22,922	-	12,102	-
Total current liabilities	1,032,157	18	779,529	19
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Bonds payable (Notes 4 and 18)	807,949	14	772,436	18
Provision - non-current (Notes 4 and 20)	1,287	-	1,606	-
Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 25)	48,481	1	36,055	1
Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 4 and 14)	-	-	128	-
Total non-current liabilities	857,717	15	810,225	19
Total liabilities	1,889,874	33	1,589,754	38
EQUITY (Notes 4 and 22)				
Share capital				
Ordinary shares	628,785	11	590,909	14
Capital collected in advance	11,328	-	472	-
Total share capital	640,113	11	591,381	14
Capital surplus	1,178,111	21	652,028	15
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	567,020	10	498,021	12
Special reserve	139,327	3	87,295	2
Unappropriated earnings	1,267,733	22	920,455	22
Total retained earnings	1,974,080	35	1,505,771	36
Other equity	16,828	-	(139,327)	(3)
Total equity	3,809,132	67	2,609,853	62
TOTAL	$ 5,699,006	100	$ 4,199,607	100

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

ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2024		2023	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 4, 23 and 30)				
Sales	$ 1,466,226	100	$ 1,219,117	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 11, 24 and 30)				
Cost of goods sold	(719,711)	(49)	(799,224)	(66)
GROSS PROFIT	746,515	51	419,893	34
UNREALIZED GAIN FORM SALE	(19)	-	-	-
OPERATING EXPENSES (Note 24)				
Selling and marketing expenses	(91,967)	(6)	(79,413)	(6)
General and administrative expenses	(212,223)	(15)	(145,167)	(12)
Research and development expenses	(29,532)	(2)	(27,679)	(2)
Expected credit (loss) gain (Notes 4 and 10)	(772)	-	(7,105)	(1)
Total operating expenses	(334,494)	(23)	(259,364)	(21)
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	412,002	28	160,529	13
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Notes 4)				
Interest income (Notes 24)	13,381	1	7,816	1
Other income (Notes24)	84	-	653	-
Other gains and losses (Notes 24)	23,554	2	(9,991)	(1)
Finance costs (Notes 18 and 24)	(26,084)	(2)	(12,162)	(1)
Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method	694,712	47	579,471	47
Total non-operating income and expenses	705,647	48	565,787	46
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	1,117,649	76	726,316	59
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 25)	(96,896)	(7)	(36,619)	(3)
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	1,020,753	69	689,697	56
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (Notes 4, 21, 22 and 25)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	622	-	357	-
Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(124)	-	(72)	-
	498	-	285	-

(Continued)

ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2024		2023	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	195,194	13	(65,040)	(5)
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(39,039)	(2)	13,008	1
	156,155	11	(52,032)	(4)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of income tax	156,653	11	(51,747)	(4)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	$ 1,177,406	80	$ 637,950	52
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 26)				
Basic	$ 16.80		$ 11.68	
Diluted	$ 14.73		$ 10.52	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements. (Concluded)

ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Share Capital			Retained Earnings			Other Equity		
	Ordinary Shares	Capital Collected in Advance	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translating the Financial Statement of Foreign Operations	Unrealized Valuation Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Total Equity
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2023	$ 589,978	$ -	$ 753,628	$ 442,504	$ 118,821	$ 698,718	($ 87,295)	-	$2,516,354
Appropriation of 2022 earnings (Note 22)									
Legal reserve	-	-	-	55,517	-	(55,517)	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	(31,526)	31,526	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(44,254)	-	-	(444,254)
Issuance of cash dividends from capital surplus (Note 22)	-	-	(110,326)	-	-	-	-	-	(110,326)
Convertible bonds converted to ordinary shares (Notes 18 and 22)	931	472	8,726	-	-	-	-	-	10,129
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	689,697	-	-	689,697
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2023, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	285	(52,032)	-	(51,747)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	689,982	(52,032)	-	637,950
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2023	590,909	472	652,028	498,021	87,295	920,455	(139,327)	-	2,609,853
Appropriation of 2023 earnings (Note 22)									
Legal reserve	-	-	-	68,999	-	(68,999)	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	52,032	(52,032)	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(552,942)	-	-	(552,942)
Equity component of convertible bonds (Notes 18 and 22)	-	-	88,759	-	-	-	-	-	88,759
Issuance of cash dividends from capital surplus (Note 22)	-	-	(133,061)	-	-	-	-	-	(133,061)
Convertible bonds converted to ordinary shares (Notes 18 and 22)	37,876	10,856	570,385	-	-	-	-	-	619,117
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	1,020,753	-	-	1,020,753
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2024, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	498	156,155	-	156,653
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	1,021,251	156,155	-	1,177,406
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2024	$ 628,785	$ 11,328	$ 1,178,111	$ 567,020	$ 139,327	$ 1,267,733	$ 16,828	$ -	$ 3,809,132

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

ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before income tax	$ 1,117,649	$ 726,316
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expenses	3,905	5,975
Amortization expenses	4,502	3,794
Expected credit loss recognized (reversed) on trade receivables	772	7,105
Net (gain) loss on fair value changes of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(10,368)	(7,354)
Finance costs	26,084	12,162
Interest income	(13,381)	(7,816)
Share of profit of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method	(694,712)	(579,471)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,017	520
Lease Modification Profit	(6)	-
Write-downs of inventories	297	1,841
Unrealized gains from subsidiaries	19	-
Net loss (gain) on foreign currency exchange	(4,545)	5,308
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Notes receivable	-	263
Trade receivables	(45,936)	(33,546)
Trade receivables from related parties	14,888	1,643
Other receivables	570	(217)
Inventories	(5,442)	(2,603)
Other current assets	(1,511)	520
Trade payables	7,772	(4,447)
Trade payables to related parties	(46,910)	141,042
Other payables	59,600	8,146
Provisions	(319)	(210)
Other current liabilities	10,820	(1,016)
Net defined benefit assets - non-current	(47)	(45)
Cash generated from operations	424,718	277,910
Interest paid	(300)	(702)
Income tax paid	(26,795)	(63,446)
Net cash generated from operating activities	397,623	213,762
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	(490,000)	-
Acquisition of investment accounted for using equity method	-	(62,318)
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(1,772)	(4,271)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	971	288
Decrease in refundable deposits	130	-
Decrease in other receivables from related parties	686	444
Payments for intangible assets	(882)	(3,160)
Interest received	12,487	8,063
Net cash used in investing activities	(478,380)	(60,954)

(Continued)

ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	-	149,900
Repayments of short-term borrowings	(129,900)	(20,000)
Proceeds from issuance of convertible bonds	1,010,000	-
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(63)	(746)
Dividends paid to owners of the company	(686,002)	(554,577)
Payments for transaction costs attributable to the issuance of debt instruments	(6,059)	-
Net cash used in financing activities	187,976	(425,423)
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON THE BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS HELD IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES	4,083	2,354
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	111,302	(270,261)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	52,076	322,337
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	$ 163,378	$ 52,076

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements. (Concluded)

ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Alltop Technology Co., Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated in the Republic of China (ROC) in November 1998 and commenced business in March 1999. The Company mainly manufactures, sells, researches and develops electronic connectors.

The shares of the Company have been listed on the Taipei Exchange (TPEx) Mainboard since November 2007. Due to the dispersed ownership, the company has no ultimate parent company or ultimate controlling entity. The consolidated financial statements are presented in the Company's functional currency, the New Taiwan dollar.

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the Company's board of directors on March 5, 2025.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW, AMENDED AND REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

a. Initial application of the amendments to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) (collectively, the "IFRS Accounting Standards") endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC)

   The application of the revised IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have material impact on the Group's accounting policies.

b. The IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2025

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by IASB
Amendments to IAS 21 "Lack of Exchangeability"	January 1, 2025 (note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 9 & IFRS 7 "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial. Instruments"- Classification of financial assets	January 1, 2026 (note 2)

Note 1: An entity shall apply those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Upon initial application of the amendments, the comparative period shall not be restated. Instead, the effect should be recognized in retained earnings or foreign operations exchange differences in equity, as appropriate, and the related assets and liabilities affected on the date of initial application.

Note 2: An entity shall apply those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, or choose early on January 1, 2025. Upon initial application of the amendments, it should be applied retrospectively without restatement of comparative periods, with the effect of initial application recognised on the date of initial application. However, if an entity is able to restate without the benefit of hindsight, it may choose to restate the comparative period.

As of the date the financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company assessed that the application of other standards and interpretations will not have a material impact on the Company’s financial position and financial performance.

c. The IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note)
IFRS Accounting Standards「Annual Improvements—Volume 11」	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 & IFRS 7 “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial. Instruments”_ Derecognition of financial liabilities	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 & IFRS 7 “Contracts that reference nature-dependent electricity”	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 “Initial Application of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 - Comparative Information”	January 1, 2023
IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”	January 1, 2027
IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures ”	January 1, 2027

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

IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”. Major changes to the standard include:

- Statement of comprehensive income should classify income and expense items into operating, investing, financing, income tax and discontinued operations.
- Statement of comprehensive income should present operating profit and loss, profit and loss before financing and tax, and the subtotals and total of profit and loss.
- Providing guidance to strengthen aggregation and segmentation requirements: The Company is required to identify assets, liabilities, equity, income, losses and cash flows arising from individual transactions or other events and to group and aggregate them on the basis of common characteristics so that each line item presented in the primary financial statements has at least one similar characteristic. Items with non-similar characteristics should be separated in the primary financial statements and notes. The Company will only mark such items as "Other" when it is unable to find a more informative label.
- Increase disclosure of management-defined performance measures: When the company conducts public communications outside the financial statements and communicates management's views on a certain aspect of the company's overall financial performance to users of the financial statements, it should disclose relevant information on management-defined performance measures in a single note to the financial statements, including a description of the measure, how it is calculated, its reconciliation with the subtotals or totals specified in IFRS accounting standards, and the impact of income taxes and non-controlling interests on the relevant reconciling items.

In addition to the above effects, as of the date the financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company is continuously assessing the possible impact of the application of other standards and interpretations on the Company’s financial position and financial performance and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

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

a. Statement of compliance

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

b. Basis of preparation

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

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

1) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

2) Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and

3) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

When preparing these parent company only financial statements, the Company used the equity method to account for its investments in subsidiaries. In order to align profit or loss, other comprehensive income and equity from the current year in the parent company only financial statements with those attributable to the owners of the Company, adjustments arising from the differences in accounting treatment with individual and the consolidated basis were made to investments accounted for using the equity method, the share of profit or loss of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method and the related equity items.

c. Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities
Current assets include:

1) Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;

2) Assets expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period; and

3) Cash and cash equivalents unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Current liabilities include:

1) Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;

2) Liabilities due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; and

3) Liabilities for which the Company does not have an substantive right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Assets and liabilities that are not classified as current are classified as non-current.

d. Foreign currencies

In preparing the Company’s financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the Company’s functional currency (i.e., foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

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

Non-monetary item denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost is stated at the reporting currency as originally translated from the foreign currency.

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

e. Inventories

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

f. Investments in subsidiaries

The Company uses the equity method to account for its investments in subsidiaries.

A subsidiary is an entity (including a structured entity) that is controlled by the Company.

Under the equity method, an investment in a subsidiary is initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company’s share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the subsidiary. The Company also recognizes the changes in the Company’s share of equity of subsidiaries attributable to the Company.

Changes in the Company’s ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the Company losing control of the subsidiary are accounted for as equity transactions. The Company recognizes directly in equity for any difference between the carrying amount of the investment and the fair value of the consideration paid or received.

The Company assesses its investment for any impairment by comparing the carrying amount with the estimated recoverable amount as assessed based on the investee’s financial statements as a whole. Impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases, the Company recognizes a reversal of the impairment loss; the adjusted post-reversal carrying amount should not exceed the carrying amount that would have been recognized (net of amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized in prior years. An impairment loss recognized on goodwill cannot be reversed in a subsequent period.

Unrealized profit or loss resulting from downstream transactions is eliminated in full only in the parent company only financial statements. Profit and loss resulting from upstream transactions and transactions between subsidiaries is recognized only in the parent company only financial statements and only to the extent of interests in the subsidiaries that are not related to the Company.

g. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

Except for freehold land which is not depreciated, the depreciation of property, plant and equipment is recognized using the straight-line method. Each significant part is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effects of any changes in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

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

h. Intangible assets

1) Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis. The estimated useful lives, residual values, and amortization methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

2) Derecognition of intangible assets

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

i. Impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use asset and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment, right-of-use asset and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Corporate assets are also allocated to the individual group of cash-generating units on a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation.

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

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

j. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

1) Financial assets

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

a) Measurement categories

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: Financial assets at FVTPL and financial assets at amortized cost.

i. Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL when such a financial asset is mandatorily classified as at FVTPL. Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL include investments in equity instruments which are not designated as at FVTOCI and debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria.

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, and any dividends or interest earned on such financial assets are recognized in other income and interest income, respectively; any remeasurement gains or losses on such financial assets are recognized in other gains or losses. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 29.

ii. Financial assets at amortized cost

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

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

ii) 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.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost, including cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables at amortized cost, and refundable deposits, are measured at amortized cost, which equals the gross carrying amount determined by the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of such a financial asset.

A financial asset is credit impaired when one or more of the following events have occurred:

i) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;

ii) Breach of contract, such as a default;

iii) It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or undergo a financial reorganization; or

iv) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

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

b) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost (including trade receivables).

The Company always recognizes lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) for notes receivable and trade receivables. For all other financial instruments, the Company recognizes lifetime ECLs when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs.

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

For internal credit risk management purposes, the Company considers the following situations as indication that a financial asset is in default (without taking into account any collateral held by the Company):

i. Internal or external information show that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors.

ii. Financial asset is more than 180 days past due unless the Group has reasonable and corroborative information to support a more lagged default criterion.

The impairment loss of all financial assets is recognized in profit or loss by a reduction in their carrying amounts through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and the carrying amounts of such financial assets are not reduced.

c) Derecognition of financial assets

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

On derecognition of a financial asset at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the asset’s carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss.

2) Equity instruments

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments issued by the Company entity are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

The repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized in and deducted directly from equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issuance or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

3) Financial liabilities

a) Subsequent measurement

Except the financial liabilities at FVTPL, all financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities held for trading are stated at fair value, and any gains or losses on such financial liabilities are recognized in other gains or losses.

Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 29.

b) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

4) Convertible bonds

The component parts of compound instruments (i.e., convertible bonds) issued by the Company are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

On initial recognition, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for similar non-convertible instruments. This amount is recorded as a liability on an amortized cost basis using the effective interest method until extinguished upon conversion or upon the instrument's maturity date. Any embedded derivative liability is measured at fair value.

The conversion option which is classified as equity is determined by deducting the amount of the liability component from the fair value of the compound instrument as a whole. This is recognized and included in equity, net of income tax effects, and is not subsequently remeasured. In addition, the conversion option classified as equity will remain in equity until the conversion option is exercised; in which case, the balance recognized in equity will be transferred to capital surplus - share premiums. When the conversion option remains unexercised at maturity, the balance recognized in equity will be transferred to capital surplus - other.

Transaction costs that relate to the issuance of the convertible notes are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to the allocation of the gross proceeds. Transaction costs relating to the equity component are recognized directly in equity. Transaction costs relating to the liability component are included in the carrying amount of the liability component.

k. Provisions

Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the discounted cash flows of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

l. Revenue recognition

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

1) Revenue from the sale of goods

Revenue comes from the sales of electronic connectors. Sales of electronic connectors are recognized as revenue when the goods are shipped, or when the goods are delivered to the customer's specific location because it is the time when the customer has full discretion over the manner of distribution and over the price to sell the goods, has the primary responsibility for sales to future customers and bears the risks of obsolescence. Trade receivables are recognized concurrently. The transaction price received is recognized as a contract liability until the goods have been shipped or delivered to the customer.

Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value based on amounts received or receivable, net of estimated customer returns, discounts and other similar allowances. The Group, based on historical experience and considering various contract conditions, estimates potential sales returns and allowances, which are used to recognize refund liabilities (classified as other current liabilities).

2) Revenue from rendering of services

Revenue from the rendering of services comes from the technical consulting services and it is recognized when performance obligations are satisfied.

m. Leases

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

1) The Company as lessee

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

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets.

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

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

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When there is a change in a lease term, the Company remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use-assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets.

n. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

o. Employee benefits

1) Short-term employee benefits

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

2) Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as expenses when employees have rendered services entitling them to the contributions.

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

Net defined benefit liabilities (assets) represent the actual deficit (surplus) in the Company’s defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

3) Other long-term employee benefits

Other long-term employee benefits are accounted for in the same way as the accounting required for defined benefit plans except that remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss.

p. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

1) Current tax

Income tax payable (recoverable) is based on taxable profit (loss) for the year determined according to the applicable tax laws of each tax jurisdiction.

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

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

2) Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and such temporary differences are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liabilities are settled or the assets are realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets 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.

3) Current and deferred taxes for the year

Current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity; in which case, the current and deferred taxes are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

5. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

When developing material accounting estimates, the Company considers the possible impact of inflation and interest rate fluctuations on the cash flow projection, growth rates, discount rates, profitabilities and other relevant material estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Based on the assessment of the Company’s management, the accounting policies, estimates, and assumptions adopted by the Company have not been subject to material accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions uncertainty.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Cash on hand	$ 1,000	$ 613
Checking accounts and demand deposits	91,235	51,463
Cash equivalents (investments with original maturities of 3 months or less)		
Time deposits	71,143	-
	$ 163,378	$ 52,076

The market rate intervals of cash in the bank at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Bank balance and cash equivalents	0.002%～4.64%	0.001%～1.45%

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Financial assets at FVTPL - current		
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL		
Derivative financial assets (not under hedge accounting)		
Convertible options	$ 839	$ -
Financial liabilities at FVTPL - current		
Financial liabilities held for trading		
Derivative financial liabilities (not under hedge accounting)		
Convertible options	$ 1,314	$ 1,120

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Current		
Time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months	$ 490,000	$ -
Non-current		
Restricted assets - time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months	$ 2,603	$ 2,603

The ranges of interest rates for time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months were approximately 1.70%~1.72% and 1.575% per annum as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Refer to Note 31 for information relating to on assets pledged as collateral or for security.

Refer to Note 9 for information on credit risk management and impairment assessment related to financial assets measured at amortised cost.

9. CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT OF DEBT INSTRUMENT INVESTMENT FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Gross carrying amount	$ 492,603	$ 2,603
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	-	-
	$ 492,603	$ 2,603

The policy adopted by the Company is to invest only in debt instruments issued by entities with good creditworthiness. The Company's exposure is continuously monitored. The Company reviews debtors' material information and other publicly available information and makes an assessment whether there was a significant increase in credit risk since the last period to the reporting date. In order to minimize credit risk, the Company collects relevant information to assess the default risk of debt instrument investments. The Company uses publicly available financial information to rate the debtors.

In determining the expected credit losses for debt instrument investments, the Company considers the historical default situation of debtors, the current financial condition of debtors and the future prospects of the industries. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company assessed the expected credit loss rate of debt instrument investments as 0%.

10. TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Trade receivables		
At amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	$ 446,332	$ 395,353
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(10,514)	(9,742)
	$ 435,818	$ 385,611
Other receivables		
Tax refund receivable	$ -	$ 570
Interest receivable	895	1
	$ 895	$ 571

a. Trade receivables

The average credit period of sales of goods is 30 to 180 days and no interest is charged on overdue trade receivables. When determining the recoverability of trade receivables, the Company considers any changes in credit quality of trade receivables from the original credit date to the balance sheet date. Historical experience indicates that the majority of accounts are recovered well.

Before accepting new customers, the Company evaluates the credit quality of potential customers and sets their credit limits through customer credit management procedures. After the credit rating of the customer is assessed through credit rating procedures by the Company, it is then evaluated by responsible supervisors who allocate credit limits.

The Company measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. As there are different loss patterns for various customer segments, the Company uses different provision matrixes based on customer segments by credit rating, and determines the expected credit loss rate by reference to the past default experience of the customer, the customer's current financial position, as well as forward-looking information.

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

The Company measures the loss allowance of trade receivable as follows:

December 31, 2024

	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Group E	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.10%	0.49%	1.96%	43.92%	48.91%	
Gross carrying amount	$ 284,127	$ 93,736	$ 48,463	$ 19,317	$ 689	$ 446,332
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	(281)	(460)	(952)	(8,484)	(337)	(10,514)
Amortized cost	$ 283,846	$ 93,276	$ 47,511	$ 10,833	$ 352	$ 435,818

December 31, 2023

	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Group E	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.11%	0.50%	2.02%	55.62%	49.90%	
Gross carrying amount	$ 261,917	$ 104,510	$ 13,279	$ 15,138	$ 509	$ 395,353
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	(279)	(522)	(268)	(8,419)	(254)	(9,742)
Amortized cost	$ 261,638	$ 103,988	$ 13,011	$ 6,719	$ 255	$ 385,611

The aging analysis based on the accounts recognition date were as follows:

	December 31	
	2024	2023
0 to 60 days	$ 157,939	$ 156,323
61 to 90 days	129,417	101,592
91 to 180 days	145,880	127,467
Over 181 Days	13,096	9,971
	$ 446,332	$ 395,353

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Balance at January 1	$ 9,742	$ 2,637
Add: Net remeasurement of loss allowance	772	7,105
Balance at December 31	$ 10,514	$ 9,742

b. Other receivables

Other receivables mainly contain interest receivables. The Company adopted a policy of only dealing with entities of good credit standing. The Company continuously monitors and assesses the credit risk of other receivables by tracking and analyzing the past default records of counterparties as well as their current financial condition since the original recognition, to evaluate whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and to measure expected credit losses. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group assessed the expected credit loss of other receivables as 0%.

11. INVENTORIES

	December 31	
	2024	**2023**
Finished goods	$ 52,682	$ 47,503
Raw materials and supplies	46	80
	$ 52,728	$ 47,583

The nature of the cost of goods sold is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	**2023**
Cost of inventories sold	$ 719,414	$ 797,383
Inventory write-downs	297	1,841
	$ 719,711	$ 799,224

12. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

	December 31	
Investments of Subsidiaries	**2024**	**2023**
Non-listed companies		
A-LIST International Ltd.	$ 4,402,019	$ 3,500,939
Alltop Technology (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	43,827	55,020
	$ 4,445,846	$ 3,555,959

	Proportion of Ownership and Voting Rights	
	December 31	
Name of Subsidiary	**2024**	**2023**
A-LIST International Ltd.	100%	100%
Alltop Technology (Vietnam) Co., Ltd. (Note)	100%	100%

Refer to Tables 3 and 4 for the details of the subsidiaries indirectly held by the Company.

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - USED BY THE COMPANY

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Mold Equipment	Office Equipment	Other Equipment	Total
Cost							
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 32,000	$ 49,162	$ 10,937	$ 1,284	$ 2,389	$ 11,490	$ 107,262
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	1,994	1,994
Disposals	-	(1,490)	(5,408)	(979)	(555)	(1,199)	(9,631)
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ 32,000	$ 47,672	$ 5,529	$ 305	$ 1,834	$ 12,285	$ 99,625
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ -	$ 20,136	$ 7,809	$ 1,097	$ 1,957	$ 6,594	$ 37,593
Depreciation expenses	-	1,194	707	166	95	1,680	3,842
Disposals	-	(1,366)	(3,785)	(979)	(314)	(1,199)	(7,643)
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ -	$ 19,964	$ 4,731	$ 284	$ 1,738	$ 7,075	$ 33,792
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2024	$ 32,000	$ 27,708	$ 798	$ 21	$ 96	$ 5,210	$ 65,833
Cost							
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 32,000	$ 49,162	$ 12,369	$ 5,648	$ 2,389	$ 10,012	$ 111,580
Additions	-	-	438	-	-	3,617	4,055
Disposals	-	-	(1,870)	(4,364)	-	(2,139)	(8,373)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 32,000	$ 49,162	$ 10,937	$ 1,284	$ 2,389	$ 11,490	$ 107,262
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ -	$ 18,487	$ 7,300	$ 4,820	$ 1,769	$ 7,556	$ 39,932
Depreciation expenses	-	1,649	1,582	641	188	1,166	5,226
Disposals	-	-	(1,073)	(4,364)	-	(2,128)	(7,565)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ -	$ 20,136	$ 7,809	$ 1,097	$ 1,957	$ 6,594	$ 37,593
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2023	$ 32,000	$ 29,026	$ 3,128	$ 187	$ 432	$ 4,896	$ 69,669

There were no significant impairments in the Company's property, plant and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

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

Buildings	43 years
Machinery and equipment	5 years
Mold equipment	2 years
Office equipment	5 years
Other equipment	3-5 years

14. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Carrying amounts		
Buildings	$ -	$ 880

(Continued)

	2024	2023
Additions to right-of-use assets		
Buildings	$ -	$ 1,508
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Buildings	$ 63	$ 749

(Concluded)

Except for the additions and depreciation expenses listed above, there were no significant sublease or impairment of the right-of-use assets of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

b. Lease liabilities

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Carrying amounts		
Current	$ -	$ 758
Non-current	$ -	$ 128

Range of discount rate for lease liabilities was as follows:

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Buildings	-	1.60%

c. Material leasing-in activities and terms

The Company leases buildings for the use of warehouses and production lines with lease terms of 2 years. The Company does not have bargain purchase options to acquire the buildings at the end of the lease terms. In addition, the Company is prohibited from subleasing or transferring all or any portion of the underlying assets without the lessor's consent.

d. Other lease information

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Expenses relating to short-term leases	$ 1,218	$ 1,218
Total cash outflow for leases	($ 1,282)	($ 1,980)

The Company's leases of parking spaces qualify as short-term leases. The Company has elected to apply the recognition exemption and thus, did not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

15. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer Software
Cost	
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 23,449
Additions	882
Disposals	(7,016)

(Continued)

	Computer Software
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ 17,315
Accumulated amortization	
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 15,282
Amortization expenses	4,502
Disposals	(7,016)
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ 12,768
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2024	$ 4,547
Cost	
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 22,741
Additions	3,064
Disposals	(2,356)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 23,449
Accumulated amortization	
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 13,844
Amortization expenses	3,794
Disposals	(2,356)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 15,282
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2023	$ 8,167

(Concluded)

There was no significant impairments in the Company's other intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Computer software is amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of five years.

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
An analysis of depreciation by functions		
General and administrative expenses	$ 3,834	$ 2,862
Research and development expenses	668	932
	$ 4,502	$ 3,794

16. OTHER ASSETS

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Current		
Prepayments	$ 5,280	$ 3,859
Others	128	38

(Continued)

	$ 5,408	$ 3,897
Non-current		
Refundable deposits	$ 304	$ 434
Others	43	43
	$ 347	$ 477

(Concluded)

17. SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Unsecured borrowings		
Bank loans	$ -	$ 129,900

The range of interest rates on bank loans was 1.67%-1.68% per annum at December 31, 2023.

18. BONDS PAYABLE

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Unsecured domestic convertible bonds	$ 1,239,383	$ 927,173
Less: Current portion	(431,434)	(154,737)
	$807,949	$ 772,436

a. Fourth unsecured domestic convertible bonds

On September 30, 2019, the Company issued 6,000 units of NTD-denominated unsecured convertible bonds in Taiwan, with an interest rate of 0%, priced at 101% of the face value and the aggregate principal amount is $600,000 thousand. The bonds have a maturity period of five years, expiring on September 30, 2024.

Except for cases when the bonds are converted to the Company’s shares, bondholders will exercise their resale options and the Company will redeem the bonds before maturity, or when the Company repurchases the bonds from securities firms and cancels them, the bonds will be paid at par in cash at maturity.

Each holder of the bonds has the right during the conversion period, from December 31, 2019 (3 months after the issue date) to September 30, 2024 (the maturity date), to convert its bonds into ordinary shares through their securities broker, by notifying TDCC and contacting the Company’s Shareholder Services Department, except for during the following periods: (i) the period during which the Company may be required to close its share transfer books under the applicable laws and regulations; (ii) the period beginning on the 15th trading day prior to the record date for the distribution of shares or cash dividends, the subscription of new shares due to a capital increase until the date ending on such record date; and (iii) the period beginning on the date of a capital reduction until one day prior to the trading day on which the shares of the Company are reissued after such reduction.

The price used by the Company in determining the number of ordinary shares to be issued upon conversion was initially NT$73 per share starting on August 2, 2024, the conversion price was adjusted to NT$69.6 per share.

The dates on which the convertible bonds were issued for three and four years (September 30, 2022, and September 30, 2023) serve as the base dates for bondholders to exercise their redemption rights. The Company shall notify the bondholders 40 days prior to the redemption base date (August 21, 2022, and August 21, 2023) and request the Taipei Exchange to announce the exercise of the bondholders' redemption rights.

The convertible bonds contain both liability and equity components. The equity component was presented in equity under the capital surplus - options. The effective interest rate of the liability component was 1.70% per annum on initial recognition. In 2024 and 2023, the convertible bonds with face values of $156,800 thousand and $10,200 thousand were converted, resulting in an increase in ordinary shares of $22,360 thousand and $1,397 thousand, respectively. Due to the exercise of the conversion right, the capital surplus - convertible bonds originally recognized decreased by $11,673 thousand and $759 thousand, respectively, and the discount on bonds payable decreased by $228 thousand and $166 thousand, respectively. There was a decrease of $0 thousand and $2 thousand in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, respectively, and the excess of the net conversion over the face value of ordinary shares was transferred to the capital surplus - conversion of bonds, amounting to $145,885 thousand and $9,394 thousand, respectively.

Proceeds from issuance (less transaction costs of $5,197 thousand)	$ 600,803
Resale/redemption option component at the date of issue	(4,620)
Equity component	(44,671)
Liability component at the date of issue	551,512
Interest charged at an effective interest rate of 1.70%	20,407
Convertible bonds converted into ordinary shares	(409,937)
Liability component at January 1, 2023	161,982
Interest charged at an effective interest rate of 1.70%	2,789
Convertible bonds converted into ordinary shares	(10,034)
Liability component at December 31, 2023	154,737
Interest charged at an effective interest rate of 1.70%	1,835
Convertible bonds converted into ordinary shares	(156,572)
Liability component at December 31, 2024	$ -

b. Fifth unsecured domestic convertible bonds

On February 14, 2022, the Company issued 8,000 units of NTD-denominated unsecured convertible bonds in Taiwan, with an interest rate of 0%, priced at 101% of the face value and the aggregate principal amount is $800,000 thousand. The bonds have a maturity period of five years, expiring on February 14, 2027.

Except for cases when the bonds are converted to the Company's shares, bondholders will exercise their resale options and the Company will redeem the bonds before maturity, or when the Company repurchases the bonds from securities firms and cancels them, the bonds will be paid at par in cash at maturity.

Each holder of the bonds has the right during the conversion period, from May 15, 2022 (3 months after the issue date) to February 14, 2027 (the maturity date), to convert its bonds into ordinary shares through their securities broker, by notifying Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation (TDCC) and contacting the Company's Shareholder Services Department. Except for the following periods: (i) the period during which the Company may be required to close its share transfer books under the applicable laws and regulations; (ii) the period beginning on the 15th trading day prior to the record date for the distribution of shares or cash dividends, the subscription of new shares due to a capital increase until the date ending on such record date; (iii) the period beginning on the date of a capital reduction until one day prior to the trading day on which the shares of the Company are reissued after such reduction; (iv) the period from the commencement of the conversion suspension date due to the change in the par value of the shares until the day before the start of trading of the new shares issued in exchange.

The price used by the Company in determining the number of ordinary shares to be issued upon conversion was initially NT$207.3 per share starting on August 2, 2024, the conversion price was adjusted from NT$179.6 to NT$171.3 per share.

The dates on which the convertible bonds were issued for three and four years (February 14, 2025, and February 14, 2026), serve as the base dates for bondholders to exercise their redemption rights. The Company shall notify the bondholders 40 days prior to the redemption base date (January 5, 2025, and January 5, 2026), and request the Taipei Exchange to announce the exercise of the bondholders' redemption rights.

The convertible bonds contain both liability and equity components. The equity component was presented in equity under the capital surplus - options. The effective interest rate of the liability component was 1.12% per annum on initial recognition. In 2024 and 2023, the convertible bonds with face values of $358,100 thousand and $100 thousand were converted, resulting in an increase in ordinary shares of $20,550 thousand and $6 thousand, respectively. Due to the exercise of the conversion right, the capital surplus - convertible bonds originally recognized decreased by $20,602 thousand and $6 thousand, respectively, and the discount on bonds payable decreased by $9,622 thousand and $3 thousand, respectively. There was a decrease of $513 thousand and $0 thousand in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, respectively, and the excess of the net conversion over the face value of ordinary shares was transferred to the capital surplus - conversion of bonds, amounting to $348,017 thousand and $97 thousand, respectively.

Proceeds from issuance (less transaction costs of $5,158 thousand)	$ 802,842
Resale/redemption option component at the date of issue	(320)
Equity component	(46,024)
Liability component at the date of issue	756,498
Interest charged at an effective interest rate of 1.12%	7,448
Liability component at January 1, 2023	763,946
Interest charged at an effective interest rate of 1.12%	8,587
Convertible bonds converted into ordinary shares	(97)
Liability component at December 31, 2023	772,436
Interest charged at an effective interest rate of 1.12%	7,476
Convertible bonds converted into ordinary shares	(348,478)
Liability component at December 31, 2024	$ 431,434

c. Sixth unsecured domestic convertible bonds

On January 29, 2024, the Company issued 10,000 units of NTD-denominated unsecured convertible bonds in Taiwan, with an interest rate of 0%, priced at 101% of the face value and the aggregate principal amount is $1,000,000 thousand. The bonds have a maturity period of five years, expiring on January 29, 2029.

Except for cases when the bonds are converted to the Company's shares, bondholders will exercise their resale options and the Company will redeem the bonds before maturity, or when the Company repurchases the bonds from securities firms and cancels them, the bonds will be paid at par in cash at maturity.

Each holder of the bonds has the right during the conversion period, from April 30, 2024 (3 months after the issue date) to January 29, 2029 (the maturity date), to convert its bonds into ordinary shares through their securities broker, by notifying Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation (TDCC) and contacting the Company's Shareholder Services Department. Except for the following periods: (i) the period during which the Company may be required to close its share transfer books under the applicable laws and regulations; (ii) the period beginning on the 15th trading day prior to the record date for the distribution of shares or cash dividends, the subscription of new shares due to a capital increase until the date ending on such record date; (iii) the period beginning on the date of a capital reduction until one day prior to the trading day on which the shares of the Company are reissued after such reduction; (iv) the period from the commencement of the conversion suspension date due to the change in the par value of the shares until the day before the start of trading of the new shares issued in exchange.

The price used by the Company in determining the number of ordinary shares to be issued upon conversion was initially NT$223.2 per share starting on August 2, 2024, the conversion price was adjusted to NT$212.8 per share.

The dates on which the convertible bonds were issued for three and four years (January 29, 2027, and January 29, 2028), serve as the base dates for bondholders to exercise their redemption rights. The Company shall notify the bondholders 40 days prior to the redemption base date (December 20, 2026, and December 20, 2027), and request the Taipei Exchange to announce the exercise of the bondholders' redemption rights.

The convertible bonds contain both liability and equity components. The equity component was presented in equity under the capital surplus - options. The effective interest rate of the liability component was 1.99% per annum on initial recognition. In 2024, convertible bonds with a face value of $123,900 thousand were converted, resulting in an increasing in ordinary shares capital of $5,822 thousand. Due to the exercise of the conversion right, the capital surplus - convertible bonds originally recognized decreased by $10,998 thousand, the discount on bonds payable decreased by $9,810 thousand, there was a decrease of $490 thousand in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, respectively, and the excess of the net conversion over the face value of ordinary shares was transferred to the capital surplus - conversion of bonds, amounting to $119,756 thousand.

Proceeds from issuance (less transaction costs of $6,059 thousand)	$ 1,003,941
Resale/redemption option component at the date of issue	(9,700)
Equity component	(88,759)
Liability component at the date of issue	905,482
Interest charged at an effective interest rate of 1.99%	16,557
Convertible bonds converted into ordinary shares	(114,090)
Liability component at December 31, 2024	$ 807,949

19. OTHER LIABILITIES

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Current		
Other payables		
Payables for salaries and bonuses (including compensation of employees and remuneration of directors)	$ 158,463	$ 100,531
Payables for technical service	8,641	9,105
Payables for royalties	4,631	4,317
Payables for professional service fees	2,123	1,458
Payables for warehousing	2,062	1,664
Payables for insurance	2,011	1,476
Payables for pension	354	909
Payables for purchases of equipment and intangible asset (Note 26)	287	65
Payables for dividends (Note 26)	27	26
Payables for sales tax	15	-
Payables for interest	-	84

(Continued)

Others	6,036	4,776
	$ 184,650	$ 124,411
Other liabilities		
Refund liabilities	$ 20,893	$ 11,121
Others	2,029	981
	$ 22,922	$ 12,102

(Concluded)

20. PROVISIONS

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Non-current		
Employee benefits	$ 1,287	$ 1,606

	Employee Benefits
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 1,606
Decrease for the year	(319)
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ 1,287
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 1,816
Decrease for the year	(210)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 1,606

The provision for employee benefits represents accrual of long-term disability benefits for employees.

21. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plans

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

b. Defined benefit plans

The defined benefit plans adopted by the Company in accordance with the Labor Standards Act is operated by the government of the ROC. Pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the 6 months before retirement. The Company contribute amounts equal to 2% of total monthly salaries and wages to a pension fund administered by the pension fund monitoring committee. Pension contributions are deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the committee's name. Before the end of each year, the Company assesses the balance in the pension fund. If the amount of the balance in the pension fund is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Company is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The pension fund is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor (the "Bureau"); the Company has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

The Company has reported to the Supervisory Committee of Labor Retirement Reserve in April 2024 and April 2023 that the contributions to employees' retirement funds were suspended from April 2024 to March 2025 and from April 2023 to March 2024, respectively, and were approved by the relevant regulatory authorities.

The amounts included in the consolidated balance sheets in respect of the Company's defined benefit plans are as follows:

	December 31	
	2024	**2023**
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$ 5,375	$ 5,173
Fair value of plan assets	(9,456)	(8,585)
Net defined benefit assets	($ 4,081)	($ 3,412)

Movements in net defined benefit assets were as follows:

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	**Fair Value of the Plan Assets**	**Net Defined Benefit Assets**
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 5,173	($ 8,585)	($ 3,412)
Net interest expense (income)	71	(118)	(47)
Recognized in profit or loss	71	(118)	(47)
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(753)	(753)
Actuarial gain			
Changes in financial assumptions	(82)	-	(82)
Experience adjustments	213	-	213
Recognized in other comprehensive income	131	(753)	(622)
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ 5,375	($ 9,456)	($ 4,081)
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 5,396	($ 8,406)	($ 3,010)
Net interest expense (income)	81	(126)	(45)
Recognized in profit or loss	81	(126)	(45)
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(53)	(53)
Actuarial (gain) loss			
Changes in financial assumptions	(80)	-	(80)
Experience adjustments	(224)	-	(224)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(304)	(53)	(357)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 5,173	($ 8,585)	($ 3,412)

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	**2023**
General and administrative expenses	($ 47)	($ 45)

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

1) Investment risk: The plan assets are invested in domestic and foreign equity and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the Bureau or under the mandated management. However, in accordance with relevant regulations, the return generated by plan assets shall not be below the interest rate for a 2-year time deposit with local banks.

2) Interest risk: A decrease in the interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plans' debt investments.

3) Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated using the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salaries of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

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

	December 31	
	2024	**2023**
Discount rate	1.50%	1.38%
Expected rate of salary increase	3.50%	3.50%

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

	December 31	
	2024	**2023**
Discount rate		
0.25% increase	($ 160)	($ 168)
0.25% decrease	$ 167	$ 174
Expected rate of salary increase		
0.25% increase	$ 161	$ 168
0.25% decrease	($ 155)	($ 162)

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

The analysis of the average duration of the defined benefit obligation was as follows:

	December 31	
	2024	**2023**
Expected contributions to the plans for the next year	$ -	$ -
Average duration of the defined benefit obligation	12.2 years	13.2 years

22. EQUITY

a. Share capital

Ordinary shares

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Shares authorized (in thousands of shares)	120,000	120,000
Share authorized, par value $10 (in thousands of dollars)	$ 1,200,000	$ 1,200,000
Shares issued and fully paid (in thousands of shares)	62,878	59,091
Share issued and fully paid (in thousands of dollars)	$ 628,785	$ 590,909

The authorized shares include 2,000 thousand shares allocated for the exercise of employee share options, preferred shares with options or corporate bonds with equity options.

Ordinary shares issued, which have a par value of NT$10, carry one vote per share and a right to dividends.

The change in the Company's share is due to the ordinary shares converted from convertible bonds. In the third and fourth quarters of 2013, $931 thousand and $472 thousand of ordinary shares were converted by the convertible bondholders. The subscription base dates were November 3, 2023, and January 30, 2024, respectively, and registered on November 24, 2023, and March 7, 2024, respectively.

In first three quarters of 2024, $37,404 thousand of ordinary shares were converted by the convertible bondholders. The subscription base dates were May 3, 2024, August 2, 2024 and November 5, 2024, respectively, and registered on May 31, 2024, September 6, 2024 and November 25, 2024, respectively.

In fourth quarters of 2024, $11,328 thousand of ordinary shares were converted by the convertible bondholders, and it was recognized as capital collected in advance. The subscription base dates were January 17, 2025, respectively, and registered on February 12, 2025.

b. Capital surplus

A reconciliation to capital surplus is as follows:

	Paid-In Capital Arising from Issuance of Ordinary Shares	Paid-in Capital Arising from Bonds	Share Options	Others	Total
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 20,479	$ 550,309	$ 57,692	$ 23,548	$ 652,028
Equity component of convertible bonds	-	-	88,759	-	88,759
Conversion of bonds	-	613,658	(43,273)	-	570,385
Cash dividends distributed by capital surplus	-	(133,061)	-	-	(133,061)
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ 20,479	$ 1,030,906	$ 103,178	$ 23,548	$ 1,178,111
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 20,479	$ 651,144	$ 58,457	$ 23,548	$ 753,628
Conversion of bonds	-	9,491	(765)	-	8,726
Cash dividends distributed by capital surplus	-	(110,326)	-	-	(110,326)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 20,479	$ 550,309	$ 57,692	$ 23,548	$ 652,028

(Continued)

	December 31	
	2024	2023
May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as cash dividends, or transferred to share capital (1)		
Issuance of ordinary shares	$ 20,479	$ 20,479
Conversion of bonds	1,030,906	550,309
Settlement of convertible bonds	23,438	23,438
May be used to offset a deficit only		
Share of changes in capital surplus of associates accounted for using equity method (2)	$ 110	$ 110
May not be used for any purpose		
Share options	103,178	57,692
	$ 1,178,111	$ 652,028

(Concluded)

1) Such capital surplus may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Company has no deficit, such capital surplus may be distributed as cash dividends or transferred to share capital (limited to a certain percentage of the Company’s capital surplus).

2) It is the change in the net assets of associates accounted for using equity method and it could only be used to offset a deficit since there is no cash inflow from such capital surplus.

c. Retained earnings and dividend policy

The Company has amended its Articles of Association by resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders on June 19, 2024, authorizing the Board of Directors to make a special resolution to distribute all or part of the dividends and bonuses, statutory surplus reserves and capital reserves in cash and report to the shareholders' meeting.

Under the dividends policy of the Company's amended Articles, where the Company made a profit in a fiscal year, the profit shall be first utilized for paying taxes, offsetting losses of previous years, setting aside as legal reserve 10% of the remaining profit until the legal reserve equals the Company’s paid-in capital, setting aside or reversing special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations, and then any remaining profit shall be distributed preferentially to preferred shares for dividends declared. Any balance left over together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be used by the Company’s board of directors as the basis for proposing a distribution plan, when this is done by issuing new shares, distribution should be made after a shareholders' meeting resolution. When distributing cash, in accordance with the provisions of Article 240, Paragraph 5 of the Company Act, the board of directors is authorized to make distributions after more than two-thirds of the directors are present and a resolution passed by more than half of the directors is present, and reported to the shareholders' meeting.

Under the dividends policy of the Company's Articles before amendment, where the Company made a profit in a fiscal year, the profit shall be first utilized for paying taxes, offsetting losses of previous years, setting aside as legal reserve 10% of the remaining profit until the legal reserve equals the Company’s paid-in capital, setting aside or reversing special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations, and then any remaining profit shall be distributed preferentially to preferred shares for dividends declared. Any balance left over together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be used by the Company’s board of directors as the basis for proposing a distribution plan, which should be resolved in the shareholders’ meeting for distribution of dividends and bonus to shareholders.

For the policies on the distribution of compensation of employees and remuneration of directors, please refer to Note 24(g).

In accordance with the Company's Articles, the Company's dividend policy is based on its current and future development plans, consideration of the investment environment, capital requirements, domestic and international competition and shareholders' interests. Each year, no less than 50% of the distributable earnings may be contributed to the distribution of shareholders' bonuses. Dividends may be distributed to shareholders in cash or in shares, with cash dividends being no less than 10% of the total dividends.

The legal reserve may be used to offset deficits. If the Company has no deficit and the legal reserve has exceeded 25% of the Company's paid-in capital, the excess may be transferred to capital or distributed in cash.

The Company sets aside or reverses special reserve in accordance with Rule No. 1090150022 issued by the FSC and in the directive titled "Questions and Answers for Special Reserves Appropriated Following Adoption of IFRSs".

The appropriations of earnings for 2023 and 2022, which were approved in the shareholders' meetings on June 19, 2024 and June 21, 2023, respectively, were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Legal reserve	$ 68,999	$ 55,517
Special reserve	$ 52,032	($ 31,526)
Cash dividends	$ 552,942	$ 444,254
Cash Dividends per share (NT$) (Note)	$ 9.18	$ 7.53

Note: The cash dividend per share for 2023 was adjusted from $9.35 to $9.18 due to changes in the outstanding shares resulting from the conversion of convertible bonds into ordinary shares.

The shareholders' meeting also resolved a cash distribution from the capital surplus, totaling $133,061 thousand and $110,326 thousand, with a distribution of $2.25 and $1.87 per share, respectively. The per-share cash distribution amount determined at the shareholders' meeting on June 19, 2024, was adjusted from $2.25 to $2.21 due to changes in the outstanding shares resulting from the conversion of convertible bonds into ordinary shares.

The appropriation of earnings for 2024, which were proposed by the Company's board of directors on March 5, 2025, were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2024
Legal reserve	$ 102,125
Special reserve	$ 139,327
Cash dividends	$ 860,951
Cash Dividends per share (NT$)	$ 13.45

Additionally, on March 5, 2025, the board of directors proposed a cash distribution from the capital surplus, totaling $211,239 thousand, with a distribution of $3.3 per share.

The above appropriation for per-share cash dividends is calculated based on the total outstanding ordinary shares and capital collected in advance as of December 31, 2024, totaling 64,011 thousand shares.

The appropriation of earnings for 2024, except for the cash dividends which have been allocated by the board of directors, will be resolved by the shareholders in their meeting to be held in 2025.

d. Special reserve

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Appropriations in respect of		
Provided according to Article 41 of Securities and Exchange Act	$ 108,822	$ 56,790
First-time adoption of IFRS Accounting Standards	30,505	30,505
	$ 139,327	$ 87,295

e. Other equity items

Exchange differences on the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Balance at January 1	($ 139,327)	($ 87,295)
Recognized for the year		
Exchange differences on the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	195,194	(65,040)
Related income tax	(39,039)	13,008
Other comprehensive income recognized for the year	156,155	(52,032)
Balance at December 31	$ 16,828	($ 139,327)

23. REVENUE

a. Contract information

Revenue from the sales of goods

The Group's main operating revenue is from selling electronic connectors. As new products are frequently launched in the market and prices are highly volatile, the expected amount of discount is estimated using the expected value method, taking into consideration the range of discount previously given. All other goods are sold at their respective fixed amounts as agreed in the contracts.

Revenue from rendering of services

Revenue from the rendering of services comes from the technical consulting services, and is recognized when performance obligations are satisfied.

b. Contract balances

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	January 1, 2023
Notes receivables and trade receivables (related parties included) (Notes 10 and 30)	$ 454,991	$ 419,252	$ 411,940

c. Sales detail of customer contract

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
From the sales of goods		
Connectors	$ 1,445,645	$ 1,188,371
From rendering of services	20,581	30,746
	$ 1,466,226	$ 1,219,117

24. NET PROFIT

a. Interest income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Bank deposits	$ 13,381	$ 7,816

b. Other income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Others	$ 84	$ 653

c. Other gains and losses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Gain/(loss) on financial assets/liabilities	$ 10,368	$ 7,354
Net foreign exchange (losses) gains	14,197	(3,120)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(1,017)	(520)
Loss on product compensation	-	(13,138)
Leasehold improvements	6	-
Others	-	(567)
	$ 23,554	($ 9,991)

d. Finance costs

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Interest on bank loans	$ 215	$ 770
Interest on convertible bonds	25,868	11,376
Interest on lease liabilities	1	16
	$ 26,084	$ 12,162

e. Depreciation and amortization

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
An analysis of deprecation by function		
Operating costs	$ 360	$ 2,447
Operating expenses	3,545	3,528
	$ 3,905	$ 5,975
An analysis of amortization by function		
Operating expenses	$ 4,502	$ 3,794

f. Employee benefits expense

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Post-employment benefits		
Defined contribution plans	$ 4,152	$ 4,174
Defined benefit plans	(47)	(45)
)	4,105	4,129
Other employee benefits	260,793	192,391
Total employee benefits expense	$ 264,898	$ 196,520
An analysis of employee benefits expense by function		
Operating costs	$ 264,898	$ 196,520

g. Compensation of employees and remuneration of directors

According to the Company's Articles, the Company accrues compensation of employees and remuneration of directors at rates of 4% - 10% and no higher than 2%, respectively, of net profit before income tax, compensation of employees, and remuneration of directors. The compensation of employees and the remuneration of directors for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, which were approved by the Company's board of directors on March 5, 2025 and March 5, 2024, respectively, are as follows:

Accrual rate

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Compensation of employees	8.00%	7.00%
Remuneration of directors	1.98%	1.98%

Amount

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
	Cash	Cash
Compensation of employees	$ 99,276	$ 55,833
Remuneration of directors	24,570	15,792

If there is a change in the amounts after the annual financial statements are authorized for issue, the differences are recorded as a change in the accounting estimate.

There is no difference between the actual amounts of compensation of employees and remuneration of directors paid and the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

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

h. Gains or losses on foreign currency exchange

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	**2023**
Foreign exchange gains	$ 31,592	$ 31,845
Foreign exchange losses	(17,395)	(34,965)
	$ 14,197	($ 3,120)

25. INCOME TAXES

a. Income tax recognized in profit or loss

Major components of income tax expense were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	**2023**
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	$ 89,617	$ 31,308
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	801	4,346
Adjustment for prior year	6,350	2,099
	96,768	37,753
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	128	(1,134)
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 96,896	$ 36,619

A reconciliation of accounting profit and income tax expense is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	**2023**
Profit before income tax	$ 1,117,649	$ 726,316
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate (20%)	$ 223,530	$ 145,263
Nondeductible expenses in determining taxable income	3,100	805
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	801	4,346
Deferred tax effect of earnings of subsidiaries	(138,943)	(115,894)
Adjustments for prior years' tax	6,350	2,099
Other	2,058	-
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 96,896	$ 36,619

b. Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year		
Translation of foreign operations	$ 39,039	($ 13,008)
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	124	72
Total income tax recognized in other comprehensive income	$ 39,163	($ 12,936)

c. Current tax liabilities

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Current tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	$ 84,695	$ 14,722

d. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

For the year ended December 31, 2024

Deferred Tax Assets	**Opening Balance**	**Recognized in Profit or Loss**	**Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income**	**Closing Balance**
Temporary differences				
Allowance for impairment loss	$ 1,090	$ 82	$ -	$ 1,172
Provision for impairment loss and obsolescence of inventory	1,831	(793)	-	1,038
Refund liabilities	2,224	1,955	-	4,179
Bonds issuance costs	685	432	-	1,117
Unrealized gain from inter-affiliate accounts	-	4	-	4
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	26,968	-	(26,968)	-
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	1,577	(1,577)	-	-
	$ 34,375	$ 103	($ 26,968)	$ 7,510

Deferred Tax Liabilities	**Opening Balance**	**Recognized in Profit or Loss**	**Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income**	**Closing Balance**
Temporary differences				
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	$ -	$ 231	$ -	$ 231
Share of the profit of associations	35,852	-	-	35,852
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	-	-	12,071	12,071
Defined benefit obligations	203	-	124	327

(Continued)

	$ 36,055	$ 231	$ 12,195	$ 48,481

For the year ended December 31, 2023

Deferred Tax Assets	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Temporary differences				
Allowance for impairment loss	$ -	$ 1,090	$ -	$ 1,090
Provision for impairment loss and obsolescence of inventory	2,332	(501)	-	1,831
Refund liabilities	2,517	(293)	-	2,224
Bonds issuance costs	942	(257)	-	685
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	13,960	-	13,008	26,968
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	482	1,095	-	1,577
	$ 20,233	$ 1,134	$ 13,008	$ 34,375

Deferred Tax Liabilities	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Temporary differences				
Share of the profit of associations	$ 35,852	$ -	$ -	$ 35,852
Defined benefit obligations	131	-	72	203
	$ 35,983	$ -	$ 72	$ 36,055

(Concluded)

e. The aggregate amount of temporary differences associated with investments for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognized.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries for which no deferred tax liabilities have been recognized were $3,453,058 thousand and $2,758,346 thousand, respectively.

f. Income tax assessments

The income tax returns through 2021 of the Company have been assessed by the tax authorities.

25. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Unit: NT$ Per Share

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	**2023**
Basic earnings per share	$ 16.80	$ 11.68
Diluted earnings per share	$ 14.73	$ 10.52

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

Net Profit for the Year

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	**2023**
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	$ 1,020,753	$ 689,697
Earnings used in the computation of basic earnings per share	$ 1,020,753	$ 689,697
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares		
Interest and valuation loss on convertible bonds (after tax)	15,500	1,745
Earnings used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	$ 1,036,253	$ 691,442

The weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (in thousands of shares) was as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	**2023**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of basic earnings per share	60,761	59,035
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares		
Convertible bonds	9,161	6,323
Compensation of employees	423	353
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	70,345	65,711

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

27. CASH FLOW INFORMATION

a. Non-cash transactions

In addition to those disclosed in other notes, the Company entered into the following non-cash investing and financing activities which were not reflected in the consolidated statements of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023:

1) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the amounts unpaid for acquiring property, plant, equipment were $287 thousand and $55 thousand, respectively, which were included in other payables (refer to Note 19).

2) The cash dividends approved in the shareholders' meetings were not yet distributed as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, which were included in other payables (see Note 19).

3) For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, convertible bonds with a par value of $156,800 thousand and $10,200 thousand were exercised by the bondholders in the fourth convertible bond issued by the Company. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, convertible bonds with a par value of $358,100 thousand and $100 thousand were exercised by the bondholders in the fifth convertible bond issued by the Company. For the years ended December 31, 2024, convertible bond with a par value of $123,900 thousand were exercised by the bondholders in the sixth convertible bonds issued by the Company. Please refer to Note 18.

b. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	Operating Balance	Cash Flows	Non-cash changes		Others (Note 1)	Closing Balance
			Finance Cost	New Leases		
Short-term borrowings	$ 129,900	($ 129,900)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Bonds payable	927,173	1,003,941	25,868	-	(717,599)	1,239,383
Lease liabilities	886	(63)	1	(823)	(1)	-
	$1,057,959	$ 873,978	$ 25,869	($ 823)	($ 717,600)	$1,239,383

Note 1: The recognition of the liability and equity components from the convertible bonds amounted to $98,459 thousand, conversion of bonds into ordinary shares amounted to $619,140 thousand and interest on lease liabilities amounted to $1 thousand. Refer to Note 18 for the convertible bonds.

For the year ended December 31, 2023

	Operating Balance	Cash Flows	Non-cash changes		Others (Note 2)	Closing Balance
			Finance Cost	New Leases		
Short-term borrowings	$ -	$ 129,900	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 129,900
Bonds payable	925,928	-	11,376	-	(10,131)	927,173
Lease liabilities	124	(746)	16	1,508	(16)	886
	$ 926,052	$ 129,154	$ 11,392	$ 1,508	$ (10,147)	$ 1,057,959

Note 2: The conversion of convertible bonds into ordinary shares amounted to $10,131 thousand and interest on lease liabilities amounted to $16 thousand. Refer to Note 18 for the convertible bonds.

28. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Company will be able to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The Company’s overall strategy remains unchanged.

The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt and equity attributables of the Company (comprising issued capital, reserves, retained earnings and other equity).

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company’s risk management committee reviews the capital structure on a periodic basis. As part of this review, the committee considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. Based on the committee’s recommendations, in order to balance the overall capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, the number of new shares issued or repurchased, and the issuance of convertible bonds.

29. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value

December 31, 2024

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities					
Financial liabilities at amortized cost					
Convertible bonds	$1,239,383	$ -	$ -	$1,226,734	$1,226,734

December 31, 2023

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities					
Financial liabilities at amortized cost					
Convertible bonds	$ 927,173	$ -	$ -	$ 919,347	$ 919,347

Assuming that the convertible bonds will be redeemed at maturity, the fair values of the financial liabilities included in the Level 3 categories above have been determined in accordance with the risk discount rate, and the risk discount rate is based on the borrowing rate of the same industry chain company.

b. Fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis

1) Fair value hierarchy

December 31, 2024

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Derivatives				
Convertible bond options	$ -	$ -	$ 839	$ 839
Financial liabilities at FVTPL				
Derivatives				
Convertible bond options	$ -	$ -	$ 1,314	$ 1,314

December 31, 2023

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities at FVTPL				
Derivatives				
Convertible bond options	$ -	$ -	$ 1,120	$ 1,120

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	**2023**
	Derivatives	**Derivatives**
Financial assets at FVTPL		
Balance at January 1	$ -	$ 568
Recognized in profit or loss (included in other gains and losses)	1,352	(566)
Conversion exercised	(513)	(2)
Balance at December 31	$ 839	$ -

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	**2023**
	Derivatives	**Derivatives**
Financial liabilities at FVTPL		
Balance at January 1	($ 1,120)	($ 9,040)
Option of convertible bonds issued	(9,700)	-
Recognized in profit or loss (included in other gains and losses)	9,016	7,920
Conversion exercised	490	-
Balance at December 31	($ 1,314)	($ 1,120)

3) Valuation techniques and inputs applied for Level 3 fair value measurement

Classification of financial instruments	Valuation techniques and inputs
Convertible bonds options	Binary Tree Transferable Pricing Model: It considers factors such as the company's life span, the stock price of the transferable target and its volatility, the transfer price, the risk-free interest rate, the risk-return ratio and the liquidity risk of the transferable at the same time.

c. Categories of financial instruments

	December 31	
	2024	**2023**
Financial assets		
FVTPL		
Mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	$ 839	$ -
Financial assets at amortized cost (1)	1,112,171	475,052
Financial liabilities		

(Continued)

FVTPL		
Held for trading	1,314	1,120
Amortized cost (2)	1,570,305	1,420,321
		(Concluded)

1) The balances include financial assets at amortized cost, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at amortized cost, notes receivable, trade receivables, trade receivables - related parties, other receivables (excluding tax refund receivable), other receivables - related parties, refundable deposits.

2) The balances included financial liabilities at amortized costs, which comprise short-term borrowings, trade payables, trade payables - related parties, other payables (excluding salaries, bonuses (including employee's compensation of employees and remuneration of directors), dividends payable, insurance payable, pension payable), other payables - related parties and bonds issued.

d. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's major financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at amortized cost, financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL, receivables, short-term borrowings, payables and convertible bonds. Financial risks related to Company's operation include market risk (including foreign currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The corporate treasury function reports regularly to the Company's risk management committee, an independent body that monitors risks and policies implemented to mitigate risk exposures.

1) Market risk

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

a) Foreign currency risk

The Company has foreign currency denominated sales and purchases, which expose the Company to foreign currency risk.
The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities are set out in Note 33.

<u>Sensitivity analysis</u>

The Company is mainly exposed to the currency USD.

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 1% increase and decrease in the New Taiwan dollar (i.e., the functional currency) against the relevant foreign currencies. The sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and representing management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates is 1%. The sensitivity analysis included only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the end of the year for a 1% change in foreign currency rates.

A positive number below indicates an increase in pre-tax profit and other equity associated with the New Taiwan dollar weakening 1% against the relevant currency. For a 1% strengthening of the New Taiwan dollar against the relevant currency, there would be an equal and opposite impact on pre-tax profit and other equity, and the balances below would be negative.

	U.S. Dollar Impact	
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Profit or loss	$ 2,634	$ 1,060

The result was mainly attributable to the exposure on outstanding receivables and payables and foreign currency bank deposits in USD that were not hedged at the end of the year.

The Company's sensitivity to changes in the US dollar exchange rate increased during the current year mainly due to the increase in net assets denominated in US dollars.

b) Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate related to its deposits, financial assets at amortized cost, short-term borrowings, convertible bonds and lease liabilities at both fixed and floating interest rates.

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities with exposure to interest rates at the end of the year were as follows:

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial assets	$ 563,746	$ 2,603
Financial liabilities	1,239,383	1,057,959
Cash flow interest rate risk		
Financial assets	91,235	51,463

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below was determined based on the Company's exposure to interest rates for non-derivative instruments at the end of the year. For floating rate assets, the analysis was prepared assuming the amount of each asset outstanding at the end of the year was outstanding for the whole year. A 1% increase or decrease was used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 1% higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's pre-tax profits for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 would have increased/decreased by $912 thousand and $515 thousand, respectively, which was mainly a result of the Company's exposure to interest rates on its variable-rate bank deposits.

The Company's sensitivity to interest rate increased during the current year mainly due to the increase in floating-rate assets.

2) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company. At the end of the year, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk, which would cause a financial loss to the Company due to the failure of the counterparty to discharge its obligation and due to the financial guarantees provided by the Company, could be equal to the total of the carrying amount of the respective recognized financial assets as stated in the balance sheets.

The Company adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company rates the credit quality of major customers through customer credit management procedures which include establishing complete customer information files, obtaining other publicly available financial information, and maintaining transaction records with each other. The Company continues to monitor its credit exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by setting a counterparty credit limit, which is approved and periodically reviewed by the risk management committee.

To minimize credit risk, management of the Company has delegated a team to be responsible for determining credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. In addition, the Company reviews the recoverable amount of each individual trade debt at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate allowances are made for irrecoverable amounts. Thus, management believes the Company's credit risk was significantly reduced.

The Company's concentration of credit risk of 51% and 60% of total trade receivables as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, was related to the Company's largest ten customers.

3) Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate to finance the Company's operations and mitigate the effects of negative fluctuations in cash flows. In addition, management monitors the utilization of bank borrowings and ensures compliance with loan covenants.

The Company relies on bank borrowings as a significant source of liquidity. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had available unutilized short-term bank loan facilities set out in (b) below.

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

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

December 31, 2024

	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years
Non-derivative financial liabilities			
Non-interest bearing	$ 314,685	$ 16,264	$ -
Fixed interest rate liabilities	441,800	-	876,100
	$ 756,485	$ 16,264	$ 876,100

(Continued)

December 31, 2023

	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years
Non-derivative financial liabilities			
Non-interest bearing	$ 354,318	$ 8,956	$ -
Lease liabilities	191	574	128
Fixed interest rate liabilities	130,115	156,800	799,900
	$ 484,624	$ 166,330	$ 800,028

(Concluded)

b) Financing facilities

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Unsecured bank loan facilities, reviewed annually:		
Amount used	$ -	$ 129,900
Amount unused	902,785	816,863
	$ 902,785	$ 946,763

30. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Besides information disclosed elsewhere in the other notes, details of transactions between the Company and the other related parties are disclosed below.

a. Related party name and category

Related Party Name	Related Party Category
Alltop Electronics (Suzhou) Ltd.	Subsidiary
Liquan Technology (Taicang) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
Alltop Technology (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
A-LIST International Ltd.	Subsidiary
Mettle Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
Topwise Technology Ltd.	Subsidiary
Alltop Holding Ltd.	Subsidiary
SanKag Electronic Technology (Taicang) Co., Ltd.	Associate

b. Revenue

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2024	2023
Sales of goods	Subsidiary - Alltop Electronics (Suzhou) Ltd.	$ 430	$ 4,682
	Subsidiary - Alltop Technology (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	358	235
Rendering of services	Subsidiary - Alltop Electronics (Suzhou) Ltd.	20,581	30,746
		$ 21,369	$ 35,663

The payment terms for the sales of good to related parties are monthly payment: 150 days. The service rendered is collected 30 days after approval by the local government. The price and other transaction conditions are not significantly different from regular sales.

c. Purchases of goods

Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2024	2023
Subsidiary - Alltop Electronics (Suzhou) Ltd.	$ 692,144	$ 771,545
Subsidiary - Alltop Technology (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	3,840	-
	$ 695,984	$ 771,545

The payment terms to related parties of purchase are T/T 120~150 days. The price and other transaction conditions are not significantly different from purchase.

d. Receivables from related parties

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31 2024	2023
Trade receivables	Subsidiary - Alltop Electronics (Suzhou) Ltd.	$ 19,173	$ 33,416
	Subsidiary - Alltop Technology (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	-	225
		$ 19,173	$ 33,641
Other receivables	Subsidiary - Alltop Electronics (Suzhou) Ltd. - collection and payment on behalf	$ -	$ 427
	Subsidiary - Alltop Technology (Vietnam) Co., Ltd. - transaction with property, plant and equipment	-	259
		$ -	$ 686

The company does not collect the guarantee for outstanding amounts receivable from related parties. The aging of accounts receivable from related parties was not overdue and no allowance for losses was made for amounts receivable from related parties in 2024 and 2023.

e. Payables to related parties

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31 2023	December 31 2022
Trade payables	Subsidiary - Alltop Electronics (Suzhou) Ltd.	$ 287,432	$ 333,819
Other payables	Subsidiary - Alltop Electronics (Suzhou) Ltd.	3,756	-
		$ 291,188	$ 333,819

The outstanding trade payables to related parties are unsecured.

f. Remuneration of key management personnel

	December 31 2024	December 31 2023
Short-term employee benefits	$ 81,185	$ 46,847
Post-employment benefits	216	216
	$ 81,401	$ 47,063

The remuneration of directors and key executives, as determined by the remuneration committee, is based on the performance of individuals and market trends.

31. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL OR FOR SECURITY

The following assets were provided as collateral for tariff guarantee for imported raw material:

	December 31 2024	December 31 2023
Financial assets at amortized cost - non-current		
Time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months	$ 2,603	$ 2,603

32. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

a. From January 1, 2025 to March 5, 2025, convertible bonds with a face value of $124,100 thousand were exercised by the bondholders in the fifth convertible bonds issued by the Company. The conversion price is $171.3 with 724,430 ordinary shares converted.

b. From January 1, 2025 to March 5, 2025, convertible bonds with a face value of $67,800 thousand were exercised by the bondholders in the sixth convertible bonds issued by the Company. The conversion price is $212.8 with 318,604 ordinary shares converted.

32. SIGNIFICANT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The Company’s significant financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies aggregated by the foreign currencies other than functional currencies and the related exchange rates between the foreign currencies and respective functional currencies were as follows:

December 31, 2024

	Foreign Currencies (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 17,510	32.785 （USD:NTD）	$ 574,069
Non-monetary items			
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
USD	135,606	32.785 （USD:NTD）	4,445,846
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	9,475	32.785 （USD:NTD）	310,623

December 31, 2023

	Foreign Currencies (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 14,829	30.705 （USD:NTD）	$ 455,336
Non-monetary items			
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
USD	115,810	30.705 （USD:NTD）	3,555,959
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	11,377	30.705 （USD:NTD）	349,327

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, net foreign exchange (losses) gains, including realized and unrealized, were $14,197 thousand and $(3,210) thousand, respectively. It is impractical to disclose net foreign exchange (losses) gains by each significant foreign currency due to the variety of the foreign currency transactions.

34. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

a. Information about significant transactions:

1) Financing provided to others (none)

2) Endorsements/guarantees provided (none)

3) Marketable securities held (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures) (none)

4) Marketable securities acquired and disposed of at costs or prices of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (none)

5) Acquisition of individual real estate at costs of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (none)

6) Disposal of individual real estate at prices of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (none)

7) Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (Table 1)

8) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (Table 2)

9) Trading in derivative instruments (Note 7)

b. Information on investees (Table 3)

c. Information on investments in mainland China

1) Information on any investee company in mainland China, showing the name, principal business activities, paid-in capital, method of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, ownership percentage, net, investment income or loss, carrying amount of the investment at the end of the period, repatriations of investment income, and limit on the amount of investment in the mainland China area (Table 4)

2) Any of the following significant transactions with investee companies in mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third party, and their prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains or losses (Table 5):

a) The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the period

b) The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the period

c) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses

d) The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the period and the purposes

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

f) Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the year or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receipt of services

d. Information of major shareholders: List all shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater showing the name of the shareholder, the number of shares owned, and percentage of ownership of each shareholder (Table 6)

ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

TOTAL PURCHASES FROM OR SALES TO RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Buyer	Related Party	Relationship	Transaction Details				Abnormal Transaction		Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Note
			Purchase/ Sale	Amount	% of Total (Note 1)	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Terms	Ending Balance	% of Total (Note 1)	
Alltop Technology Co., Ltd.	Alltop Electronics (Suzhou) Ltd.	Subsidiary	Purchase	$ 692,144	96	T/T 120 days	Note 2	Note 2	$ (287,432)	(94)	-
Alltop Electronics (Suzhou) Ltd.	Alltop Technology Co., Ltd.	Parent company	Sale	(692,144)	(29)	T/T 120 days	Note 2	Note 2	287,432	23	-
	Liquan technology (Taicang) Co., Ltd.	Under same parent company	Purchase	145,048	15	Monthly payment: 120 days	Note 2	Note 2	(90,127)	(14)	-
Liquan technology (Taicang) Co., Ltd.	Alltop Electronics (Suzhou) Ltd.	Under same parent company	Sale	(145,048)	(60)	Monthly payment: 120 days	Note 2	Note 2	90,127	100	-

Note 1: Computed based on the amount or balance of the transactions with each seller and purchaser.

Note 2: Open account of 30 to 180 days for non-related parties.

ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
DECEMBER 31, 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Company Name	Related Party	Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover Rate	Overdue		Amount Received in Subsequent Period (Note 1)	Allowance for Impairment Loss
					Amount	Actions Taken		
Alltop Electronics (Suzhou) Ltd.	Alltop Technology Co., Ltd.	Parent company	Trade receivables $ 287,432	2.23	$ -	-	$ 220,134	$ -

Note: The amount recovered from January 1, 2025 to March 5, 2025.

ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

INFORMATION ON INVESTEES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and Thousands of Shares, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		As of December 31, 2023			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of Profit (Loss)	Note
				December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Number of Shares	%	Carrying Amount			
Alltop Technology Co., Ltd.	A-LIST International Ltd.	Samoa	Holding company	$ 689,856 (US$ 21,141)	$ 689,856 (US$ 21,141)	-	100	$ 4,402,019	$ 697,456	$ 710,490	Notes 1, 3, and 4
	Alltop Technology (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	Vietnam	Manufacturing and selling of electronic components	62,318 (US$ 2,000)	62,318 (US$ 2,000)	-	100	48,827	(15,762)	(15,778)	Notes 1, 3, and 4
A-LIST International Ltd.	Topwise Technology Ltd.	Samoa	Holding company	90,341 (US$ 2,756)	84,610 (US$ 2,756)	-	100	115,741	3,930	3,930	Notes 1, 2, and 3
	Alltop Holding Ltd.	Hong Kong	Holding company	552,775 (US$ 16,861)	517,705 (US$ 16,861)	-	100	4,293,015	693,560	693,560	Notes 1, 2, and 3
Alltop Holding Ltd.	Mettle Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Republic of Seychelles	Holding company	37,387 (US$ 1,140)	35,015 (US$ 1,140)	-	29.4	46,988	5,605	1,648	Notes 1, 2, and 3
	Prosper Radiant Ltd.	Samoa	Holding company	3,224 (US$ 98)	3,020 (US$ 98)	-	30	10,841	10,431	3,128	Notes 1, 2, and 3
Topwise Technology Ltd.	Mettle Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Republic of Seychelles	Holding company	84,806 (US$ 2,739)	84,108 (US$ 2,739)	-	70.6	114,963	5,605	3,957	Notes 1, 2, and 3

Note 1: No market price for reference. The book value on the reporting date is used as the fair value instead.

Note 2: The amount of foreign currency investment was translated with the exchange rate on the reporting date.

Note 3: The recognition of investment gain and loss is recognized based on the financial statements of the investee company for the same period, as audited by the attesting CPA of parent company in Taiwan.

Note 4: Unrealized gross profit of up-stream and side-stream transactions were considered.

Note 5: For investments listed above, the highest ownership percentage indicated in the above table is equal to the ownership percentage as of December 31, 2024. In addition, such investments are not collateralized or secured.

ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment (Note 1)	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2024	Remittance of Funds		Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2024	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Loss) (Note 2 b.(2))	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2024 (Note 4)	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of December 31, 2024	Note
					Outward	Inward							
Alltop Electronics (Suzhou) Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling and developing electronic components	$ 762,251 (US$ 23,250) (Note 3)	b. (1)	$ 509,988 (US$ 15,950)	$ -	$ -	$ 509,988 (US$ 15,950)	$ 688,905	100	$ 688,905 (Note 2 b.(2))	$ 4,221,700	$ -	-
Liquan Technology (Taicang) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling electronic components	125,993 (US$ 3,843)	b. (2)	121,771 (US$ 3,843)	-	-	12,771 (US$ 3,843)	5,605	100	5,605 (Note 2 b.(2))	157,800	-	-
Sankag Electronic Technology (Taicang) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling electronic components	9,836 (RMB 300)	b. (3)	8,717 (RMB 300)	-	-	8,717 (RMB 300)	10,990	30	3,297 (Note 2 b.(2))	7,473	-	-

Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2024	Investment Amount Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on the Amount of Investment Stipulated by Investment Commission, MOEA
$640,476 (US$20,093)	$863,256 (US$27,393) (Note 3)	$2,285,479

Note 1: Three methods of investing in mainland China are as follows:

a. Directly invests in mainland China.

b. Investments in mainland China through an existing company established in a third region.

1) Investments in mainland China through an existing company established in a third region (A-LIST International Ltd. and Alltop Holding Ltd.).
2) Investments in mainland China through an existing company established in a third region (A-LIST International Ltd. ,Alltop Holding Ltd. ,Topwise Technology Ltd. and Mettle Enterprise Co.).
3) Investments in mainland China through an existing company established in a third region (A-LIST International Ltd. ,Alltop Holding Ltd. and Prosper Radiant Ltd.).

c. Other methods.

Note 2 In the column of investment gain (loss)

a. If the investment is still in preparation and there is no investment gain (loss), it will be specified.

b. The basis for recognizing investment gain (loss) is as follows:

1) The financial statement audited by the attesting CPA of international accounting firm in cooperation with an accounting firm in the ROC.
2) The financial statement audited by the attesting CPA of parent company in Taiwan.
3) Others.

(Continued)

Note 3: Capital increase out of earnings US$7,300 thousand dollars has included.

Note 4: Includes the differences between the cost of investment and the net value of the equity.

Note 5: For investments listed above, the highest ownership percentage indicated in the above table is equal to the ownership percentage as of December 31, 2023. In addition, such investments are not collateralized or secured.

(Concluded)

ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS WITH INVESTEE COMPANIES IN MAINLAND CHINA, EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY THROUGH A THIRD PARTY, AND THEIR PRICES, PAYMENT TERMS, AND UNREALIZED GAINS OR LOSSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

1. The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the period, and the amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the period.

Related Party	Type	Purchase (Sale)		Price	Transaction Detail		Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Unrealized Gain/(Loss)	Note
		Amount	% of Total		Payment Terms	Compare to Normal Transactions	Ending Balance	% of Total		
Alltop Electronics (Suzhou) Ltd.	Sale (technical service revenue included)	$ (21,011)	(1)	Market price	Monthly payment: 150 days and Collected 30 days after approval by the local government.	Non-significant difference	$ 19,173	-	$ 19	Note 2
	Purchase	692,144	96	Market price	T/T 120 days	Note 1	(287,432)	(94)	3,383	Note 3

2. The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses: None.

3. The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the period and the purposes: None.

4. The highest balance, the end of period balance, the interest rate range, and total current period interest with respect to financing of funds: None.

5. Other transactions that have a component effect on the profit or loss for the period or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receiving of services: None.

Note 1: The payment terms of non-related party are received in advance or from T/T 30 days to T/T 180 days.

Note 2: The transaction of Alltop Technology Co., Ltd. sales to Alltop Electronics (Suzhou) Ltd.

Note 3: The transaction of Alltop Electronics (Suzhou) Ltd. purchase from Alltop Technology Co., Ltd.

TABLE 6

ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

INFORMATION OF MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS
DECEMBER 31, 2024

Name of Major Shareholder	Shares	
	Number of Shares	Percentage of Ownership (%)
PANJIT INTERNATIONAL INC.	11,393,009	17.79

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

ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

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STATEMENT 1

ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Item	Description	Amount
Petty cash		$ 1,000
Demand deposits		45,494
Foreign currency deposits	Including US$1,384 thousand @ 32.785	45,741
Foreign currency time deposits	Including US$2,170thousand @ 32.785	71,143
		$163,378

ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF TRADE RECEIVABLES
DECEMBER 31, 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Client Name	Description	Amount
Related parties		
Alltop Electronic (Suzhou) Ltd.	Payments and technical service fee	$ 19,173
Unrelated parties		
Client C	Payments	$ 46,777
Client H	Payments	37,887
Client P	Payments	32,326
Client Q	Payments	28,336
Client A	Payments	23,429
Others (Note)	Payments	277,577
		446,332
Less: Allowance for impairment loss		(10,514)
		$ 435,818

Note: The amount from each individual client included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES
DECEMBER 31, 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount		Note
		Cost	Net Realizable Value	
Finished goods		$ 57,858	$ 52,682	Note
Raw materials and supplies		62	46	Note
		$ 57,920	$ 52,728	

Note: Please refer to Note 4 (5).

ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD
DECEMBER 31, 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Investees	Balance, January 1, 2024		Additions in Investment		Decrease in Investment		Share of Profit of Subsidiaries Accounted for Using Equity Method	Balance, December 31, 2023			Market Value or Net Assets		Pledge or Collateralized
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount (Note1)	Shares	Amount (Note2)		Shares	Percentage of Ownership	Amount	Price Per Unit (NTD)	Total Amount	
A-LIST International Ltd.	-	$ 3,500,939	-	$ 190,609	-	($ 19)	$ 710,490	-	100	$ 4,402,019	-	$ 4,402,019	None
Alltop Technology (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	-	55,020	-	4,585	-	-	(15,778)	-	100	43,827	-	43,827	None
		$ 3,555,959		$ 195,194		($ 19)	$ 694,712			$ 4,445,846		$ 4,445,846	

Note 1: The investment in A-LIST International Ltd. and Alltop Technology (Vietnam) Co., Ltd. was increased by $195,194 thousand of the pretax effect of exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations.

Note 2: The investment in A-LIST International Ltd. were decreased by recognized the unrealized gross profit of NT$19,000.

ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF TRADE PAYABLES
DECEMBER 31, 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Vendor Name	Description	Amount
Related parties		
Alltop Electronics (Suzhou) Ltd.	Payments	$ 287,432
Alltop Technology (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	Payments	3,756
		$ 291,188
Unrelated parties		
Kar Shuan International Ltd.	Payments	$ 15,813
Others (Note)	Payments	141
		$ 15,954

Note: The amount from each individual vendors included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF NET REVENUE
DECEMBER 31, 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Quantity (Pieces)	Amount
Connectors		
High speed	89,551,357	$ 677,330
High power	19,570,096	482,019
Communication	9,615,261	60,491
Others	28,594,929	315,893
		1,535,733
Service revenues		20,581
Sales returns		(1,749)
Sales allowances		(88,339
		$ 1,466,226

ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF COST OF REVENUE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Raw materials and supplement, beginning of year	$ 384
Add: Raw materials and supplement purchased (net)	608
Less: Transferred to expenses	(49)
Raw materials and supplement, end of year	(62)
Consumption of raw materials and supplement	881
Direct labor cost	-
Manufacturing overhead	2,124
Production cost	3,005
Add: Finished goods, beginning of year	56,351
Finished goods purchased	722,593
Less: Transferred to expenses	(420)
Finished goods, end of year	(57,858)
Cost of goods sold	723,671
Other operating cost	
Cost of allowance for bad debt	(4,257)
Inventory write-downs	297
	(3,960)
Operating cost	$ 719,711

ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Selling and Marketing Expenses	General and Administrative Expenses	Research and Development Expenses	Expected Credit Loss	Total
Payroll and related expense	$ 52,956	$ 151,231	$ 16,854	$ -	$ 221,041
Remuneration of directors	-	25,395	-	-	25,395
Storage fee	5,938	-	-	-	5,938
Premium fee	13,269	-	-	-	13,269
Technical service fee	-	-	5,856	-	5,856
Depreciation and amortization	452	1,858	1,235	-	3,545
Expected credit loss	-	-	-	772	772
Others (Note)	19,352	33,739	5,587	-	58,678
	$ 91,967	$ 212,223	$ 29,532	$ 772	$ 334,494

Note: The amount of each item in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

ALLTOP TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF LABOR, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION BY FUNCTION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2024			2023		
Nature	Classified as Cost of Revenue	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total	Classified as Cost of Revenue	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total
Employee benefits expenses						
Salary and bonus	$ -	$ 221,041	$ 221,041	$ -	$ 162,746	$ 162,746
Labor and health insurance	-	9,514	9,514	-	9,338	9,338
Pension	-	4,105	4,105	-	4,129	4,129
Remuneration of directors	-	25,395	25,395	-	16,504	16,504
Others	-	4,843	4,843	-	3,803	3,803
	$ -	$ 264,898	$ 264,898	$ -	$ 196,520	$ 196,520
Depreciation	$ 360	$ 3,545	$ 3,905	$ 2,447	$ 3,528	$ 5,975
Amortization	$ -	$ 4,502	$ 4,502	$ -	$ 3,794	$ 3,794

Notes:

1. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the average numbers of the Company's employees were 79 and 82, respectively, and the numbers of directors who were not employees were 8 in both years.

2. a. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company's average employee benefits were $3,373 thousand. [(The total amount of employee benefits of current year - The total amount of remuneration of directors) ÷ (The numbers of employees of current year - The numbers of directors who were not employees)]

   For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company's average employee benefits were $2,433 thousand. [(The total amount of employee benefits of current year - The total amount of remuneration of directors) ÷ (The numbers of employees of current year - The numbers of directors who were not employees)]

   b. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company's average salaries were $3,113 thousand. [The total amount of salary expenses of prior year ÷ (The numbers of employees of current year - The numbers of directors who were not employees)]

   For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company's average salaries were $2,199 thousand. [The total amount of salary expenses of prior year ÷ (The numbers of employees of current year - The numbers of directors who were not employees)]

3. The percentage change in the average salary expenses was 41.56%. [(The total amount of average salary expenses of current year - The total amount of average salary expenses of prior year) ÷ The total amount of average salary expenses of prior year]

(Continued)

4. The Company's policy on remuneration for directors and managements primarily considers the salary levels in the industry market, the scope of responsibilities within the Company, and the contributions to the Company's operational objectives. The procedure for setting remuneration takes into account both the overall performance of the Company and individual performance achievements, as well as contributions to company performance, ensuring fair compensation. The remuneration committee of the Company regularly reviews performance evaluations of directors and executives, as well as policies, systems, standards, and structures for remuneration. All related operations are conducted in accordance with the provisions of the "Regulations Governing the Appointment and Exercise of Powers by the Remuneration Committee of a Company Whose Stock is Listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange or the Taipei Exchange."

5. The employee's compensation of the Company primarily consists of base salary, year-end bonuses, and employee benefits. Salary structures are established based on market conditions, company performance, and organizational structure. These are periodically adjusted to reflect market dynamics, overall economic conditions, industry trends, and regulatory requirements. Additionally, individual compensation may vary based on educational background, professional experience, job responsibilities, knowledge, skills, and personal performance, without discrimination based on age, gender, race, religion, political affiliation, or marital status. Year-end bonuses and employee benefits are distributed based on company performance and individual performance evaluations.

(Concluded)