Stock Code:3060

MIN AIK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

With Independent Auditors' Report
For the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

The independent auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language independent auditors' report and consolidated financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

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Representation Letter

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

Company name: MIN AIK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
Chairman: CHIA KIN HENG
Date: March 12, 2025

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Min Aik Technology Co., Ltd.:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Min Aik Technology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs"), International Accounting Standards ("IASs"), interpretations as well as related guidance endorsed 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 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 Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group 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 of our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

1. Revenue recognition

   Please refer to Note 4(n) "Revenue" of the consolidated financial statements, and note 6(r) "Revenue from contract with customers".

   Revenue recognition is one of the key judgmental areas for our audit, considering how revenue recognition is based on transaction terms with the clients, the large volume of transactions, and that they come from a variety of different operation sites.

KPMG, a Taiwan partnership and a member firm of the KPMG global organization of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

Our principal audit procedures included assessing whether appropriate revenue recognition policies are applied; testing the Group's controls surrounding revenue recognition, including corroborating the orders from clients, the proof of shipment, and receipt documents by clients; sampling the sales transaction between the reported date, and examine the external documents to evaluate whether the timing of revenue recognition is appropriate.

2. Evaluation of inventory

Please refer to Note 4(h) "Inventory" and Note 5(a) "Significant accounting assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty" of the consolidated financial statements.

Evaluation of inventory is one of the key judgmental areas for our audit, the Group is primarily involved in the manufacturing of hard disk drive components. Due to the rapid evolvement and changes in the series and models of electronic products, it may cause the outdated inventory to become slow-moving or obsolete, resulting in the cost of inventory being higher than the net realizable value. The evaluation of net realizable value of inventory is based on the judgement made by management of the Group. Therefore, this whole matter need to be taken into serious consideration.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

Our principal audit procedures included assessing whether appropriate inventory policies are applied through comparison with accounting standards; sampling the inventory item and comparing the aging of inventory, understanding the origin for estimate the net realized value, evaluating whether the calculation for lower of cost or net realized value is reasonable, and inspecting the inventory sales status subsequent to the reporting date.

Other Matter

The Group has additionally prepared its parent-company-only financial statement as of and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

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

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group 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 Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional 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 Group'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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's 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 audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Yu, Sheng-Ho and Cheng, An-Chih.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
March 12, 2025

Notes to Readers

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

The independent auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language independent auditors' report and consolidated financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

MIN AIK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Balance Sheets

December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Assets	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
	Current assets:				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (note 6(a))	$ 760,126	17	693,423	17
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (note 6(b))	-	-	1,328	-
1170	Notes and trade, net (note 6(c))	1,144,342	26	720,382	17
1180	Notes and trade receivable due from related parties, net (notes 6(c) and 7)	7,204	-	5,856	-
1200	Other receivables, net (notes 7 and 8)	45,104	1	64,567	2
130X	Inventories (note 6(d))	824,799	18	804,933	19
1470	Other current assets(note 6(j))	53,360	1	69,826	2
		2,834,935	63	2,360,315	57
	Non-current assets:				
1510	Total non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (note 6(b))	-	-	173,967	4
1517	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (note 6(e))	-	-	-	-
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method (note 6(f))	815,935	18	753,756	18
1600	Property, plant and equipment (note 6(g))	646,015	14	704,096	17
1755	Right-of-use assets (note 6(h))	121,712	3	63,078	1
1840	Deferred tax assets (note 6(o))	59,418	1	64,914	2
1900	Other non-current assets (notes 6(j), (n) and (9))	28,781	1	36,206	1
		1,671,861	37	1,796,017	43
	Total assets	$ 4,506,796	100	4,156,332	100

		December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Liabilities and Equity	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
	Current liabilities:				
2100	Short-term borrowings (note 6(k))	$ 340,000	8	385,000	9
2170	Trade payable	522,883	12	444,383	11
2180	Trade payable to related parties (note 7)	159,378	3	97,715	2
2201	Wages and salaries payable	77,946	2	70,572	2
2280	Current lease liabilities (note 6(m))	39,748	1	10,719	-
2322	Long-term borrowings, current portion (note 6(l))	66,561	1	84,667	2
2399	Other current liabilities, others	175,944	4	152,452	4
		1,382,460	31	1,245,508	30
	Non-Current liabilities:				
2540	Long-term borrowings (note 6(l))	113,381	3	125,958	3
2570	Deferred tax liabilities (note 6(o))	241,362	5	232,123	6
2580	Non-current lease liabilities (note 6(m))	44,882	1	17,554	-
2600	Other non-current liabilities	16,133	-	15,797	-
		415,758	9	391,432	9
	Total liabilities	1,798,218	40	1,636,940	39
	Equity attributable to owners of parent (note 6(p)):				
3100	Capital stock	1,375,632	30	1,375,632	33
3200	Capital surplus	1,432,333	32	1,466,724	35
	Retained earnings:				
3310	Legal reserve	22,875	1	22,875	1
3320	Special reserve	512,443	11	730,163	18
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	69,983	2	(217,720)	(5)
		605,301	14	535,318	14
3400	Other equity	(709,764)	(16)	(861,872)	(21)
	Equity attributable to owners of parent	2,703,502	60	2,515,802	61
36XX	**Non-controlling interests**	5,076	-	3,590	-
	Total equity	2,708,578	60	2,519,392	61
	Total liabilities and equity	$ 4,506,796	100	4,156,332	100

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

MIN AIK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars , except for earnings per share)

		2024		2023	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	**Operating revenue (notes 6(r) and 7)**	$ 3,508,217	100	2,655,528	100
5000	**Operating costs (notes 6(d), (m), (n), 7 and 12)**	3,050,237	87	2,432,649	92
	Gross profit from operations	457,980	13	222,879	8
	Operating expenses (notes 6(c), (m), (n), (s), 7 and 12):				
6100	Selling expenses	94,499	3	85,974	3
6200	Administrative expenses	236,590	7	224,836	8
6300	Research and development expenses	128,454	3	115,575	4
6450	Expected credit loss (gain)	(10,641)	-	13,548	1
	Total operating expenses	448,902	13	439,933	16
	Net operating profit(loss)	9,078	-	(217,054)	(8)
	Non-operating income and expenses (notes 6(f), (i), (m), (t) and 7):				
7100	Interest Income	14,476	-	9,438	-
7010	Other income	3,906	-	14,819	1
7020	Other gains and losses, net	(9,560)	-	(33,914)	(1)
7050	Finance costs	(12,874)	-	(13,594)	(1)
7060	Share of profit of associates accounted for using equity method, net	72,368	2	28,165	1
	Total non-operating income and expenses	68,316	2	4,914	-
	Profit (loss) before tax	77,394	2	(212,140)	(8)
7950	Less: Tax expenses (note 6(o))	13,513	-	21,622	1
	Profit (loss)	63,881	2	(233,762)	(9)
8300	**Other comprehensive income (loss):**				
8310	**Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:**				
8311	Loss on remeasurements of defined benefit plans (note 6(n))	3,372	-	(1,864)	-
8316	Unrealized losses from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (note 6(e))	-	-	(7,546)	-
8320	Share of other comprehensive loss of associates accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified	4,169	-	(4,855)	-
	Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	7,541	-	(14,265)	-
8360	**Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:**				
8361	Exchange differences on translation	181,499	5	(72,004)	(3)
8399	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss (note 6(o))	(29,344)	1	13,046	-
	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	152,155	4	(58,958)	(3)
8300	**Other comprehensive income (loss)**	159,696	4	(73,223)	(3)
	Total comprehensive income (loss)	**$ 223,577**	**6**	**(306,985)**	**(12)**
	Profit (loss), attributable to:				
	Profit (loss), attributable to owners of parent	$ 62,442	2	(215,646)	(8)
	Loss attributable to non-controlling interests	1,439	-	(18,116)	(1)
		$ 63,881	**2**	**(233,762)**	**(9)**
	Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:				
	Comprehensive income (loss), attributable to owners of parent	$ 222,091	6	(288,738)	(11)
	Comprehensive loss, attributable to non-controlling interests	1,486	-	(18,247)	(1)
		$ 223,577	**6**	**(306,985)**	**(12)**
	Basic earnings (loss) per share (NT dollars) (note 6(q))	**$**	**0.45**		**(1.57)**
	Diluted earnings per share (NT dollars) (note 6(q))	**$**	**0.45**		

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

MIN AIK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity attributable to owners of parent											
	Share capital		Retained earnings				Other equity					
	Ordinary shares	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	Total retained earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized loss from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total other equity interest	Total equity attributable to owners of parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 1,375,632	1,476,353	18,844	729,059	41,420	789,323	(665,232)	(130,267)	(795,499)	2,845,809	21,837	2,867,646
Profit (loss)	-	-	-	-	(215,646)	(215,646)	-	-	-	(215,646)	(18,116)	(233,762)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	(6,719)	(6,719)	(58,827)	(7,546)	(66,373)	(73,092)	(131)	(73,223)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	(222,365)	(222,365)	(58,827)	(7,546)	(66,373)	(288,738)	(18,247)	(306,985)
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:												
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	4,031	-	(4,031)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	1,104	(1,104)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	(31,640)	(31,640)	-	-	-	(31,640)	-	(31,640)
Cash dividends form capital surplus	-	(9,629)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,629)	-	(9,629)
Balance at December 31, 2023	1,375,632	1,466,724	22,875	730,163	(217,720)	535,318	(724,059)	(137,813)	(861,872)	2,515,802	3,590	2,519,392
Profit (loss)	-	-	-	-	62,442	62,442	-	-	-	62,442	1,439	63,881
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	7,541	7,541	152,108	-	152,108	159,649	47	159,696
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	69,983	69,983	152,108	-	152,108	222,091	1,486	223,577
Special reserve used to offset accumulated deficits	-	-	-	(217,720)	217,720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends from capital surplus	-	(34,391)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(34,391)	-	(34,391)
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ 1,375,632**	**1,432,333**	**22,875**	**512,443**	**69,983**	**605,301**	**(571,951)**	**(137,813)**	**(709,764)**	**2,703,502**	**5,076**	**2,708,578**

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

MIN AIK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2024	2023
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities:		
Profit (loss) before tax	$ 77,394	(212,140)
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile (profit) loss:		
Depreciation expense	157,209	150,316
Amortization expense	2,142	4,332
Expected credit loss (gain)	(10,641)	13,548
Net loss (profit) on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(17,615)	121,684
Interest expense	12,874	13,594
Interest income	(14,476)	(9,438)
Dividend income	-	(2,539)
Share of profit of associates accounted for using equity method	(72,368)	(28,165)
Gain on disposal of property, plan and equipment	(2,509)	(1,498)
Impairment on property, plan and equipment	33,625	-
Gain on disposal of non-current assets classified as held for sale	-	(52,065)
Recognition losses on (reversal of) inventory valuation and obsolescence	9,177	(14,890)
Others	2,641	2,071
Total adjustments to reconcile profit	100,059	196,950
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Changes in operating assets:		
Notes and trade receivable, net	(414,667)	(206,992)
Other receivable	21,019	(19,101)
Inventories	(35,181)	461,836
Other current assets	15,050	8,705
Other non-current assets	1,081	(988)
Total changes in operating assets	(412,698)	243,460
Changes in operating liabilities:		
Notes and trade payable (including related parties)	140,162	182,469
Other financial liabilities	7,374	(10,522)
Other current liabilities	(3,787)	(8,627)
Other non-current liabilities	336	(140)
Total changes in operating liabilities	144,085	163,180
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities	(268,613)	406,640
Total adjustments	(168,554)	603,590
Cash inflow generated from (used in) operations	(91,160)	391,450
Interest received	14,525	7,921
Dividends received	29,857	46,785
Interest paid	(12,976)	(13,296)
Income taxes paid	(1,231)	(10,353)
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	(60,985)	422,507
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities:		
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	198,753	658
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method	(2,079)	(12,907)
Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets classified as held for sale	-	75,179
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(33,673)	(68,631)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	2,822	3,085
Decrease in refundable deposits	12,044	287
Decrease (increase) in other receivables	(1,605)	1,014
Other investing activities	(4,470)	(3,128)
Net cash flows flow (used in) investing activities	171,792	(4,443)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities:		
Decrease in short-term loans	(45,000)	(25,000)
Repayments of (proceed from) long-term debt	(30,683)	5,833
Payment of lease liabilities	(41,232)	(44,754)
Cash dividends paid	(34,391)	(41,269)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(151,306)	(105,190)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	107,202	(49,945)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	66,703	262,929
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	693,423	430,494
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ **760,126**	**693,423**

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

MIN AIK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

(1) Company history

Min Aik Technology Co., Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated on October 3, 1979, as a company limited by shares and registered under the Ministry of Economic Affairs, ROC. The address of the Company's registered office is 10F. 1, No. 492 1, Sec. 1, Wanshou Rd., Guishan District, Taoyuan City. The Company and subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group" and individually as "Group entities") primarily is involved in the design, manufacture, and sale of hard disk drive components, plastic camera components, medical device parts, and mechanical components for optical devices.

(2) Approval date and procedures of the consolidated financial statements:

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

(3) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted:

(a) The impact of the IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. which have already been adopted.

The Group has initially adopted the following new amendments, which do not have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements, from January 1, 2024:

- Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"
- Amendments to IAS 1 "Non-current Liabilities with Covenants"
- Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 "Supplier Finance Arrangements"
- Amendments to IFRS 16 "Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback"

(b) The impact of IFRS issued by the FSC but not yet effective

The Group assesses that the adoption of the following new amendments, effective for annual period beginning on January 1, 2025, would not have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements:

- Amendments to IAS21 "Lack of Exchangeability"

(Continued)

(c) The impact of IFRS issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

The following new and amended standards, which may be relevant to the Group, have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), but have yet to be endorsed by the FSC:

Standards or Interpretations	Content of amendment	Effective date per IASB
IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”	The new standard introduces three categories of income and expenses, two income statement subtotals and one single note on management performance measures. The three amendments, combined with enhanced guidance on how to disaggregate information, set the stage for better and more consistent information for users, and will affect all the entities. ● A more structured income statement: under current standards, companies use different formats to present their results, making it difficult for investors to compare financial performance across companies. The new standard promotes a more structured income statement, introducing a newly defined ‘ operating profit’ subtotal and a requirement for all income and expenses to be allocated between three new distinct categories based on a company’ s main business activities. ● Management performance measures (MPMs): the new standard introduces a definition for management performance measures, and requires companies to explain in a single note to the financial statements why the measure provides useful information, how it is calculated and reconcile it to an amount determined under IFRS Accounting Standards. ● Greater disaggregation of information: the new standard includes enhanced guidance on how companies group information in the financial statements. This includes guidance on whether information is included in the primary financial statements or is further disaggregated in the notes.	January 1, 2027

The Group is evaluating the impact on its consolidated financial position and consolidated financial performance upon the initial adoption of the abovementioned standards or interpretations. The results thereof will be disclosed when the Group completes its evaluation.

The Group does not expect the following other new and amended standards, which have yet to be endorsed by the FSC, to have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements:

- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture”
- IFRS 17 “ Insurance Contracts” and amendments to IFRS 17 “ Insurance Contracts”
- IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures”
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments”
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity”

(4) Summary of material accounting policies:

The significant accounting policies presented in the consolidated financial statements are summarized as follows. The following accounting policies were applied consistently to the periods presented in the financial statements.

(a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers (hereinafter, referred to as “the Regulations”) and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, ROC.

(b) Basis of preparation

(i) Basis of measurement

Except for the following significant accounts, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis:

1) Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value;

2) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value;

3) The defined benefit liabilities (assets) are measured at fair value of the plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

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(ii) Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of each Group entity is determined based on the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars, which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in New Taiwan dollars has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

(c) Basis of consolidation

(i) Principles of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements comprise the Company and subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group 'controls' an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases. Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. The Group attributes the profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

The Group prepares consolidated financial statements using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. Changes in the Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received will be recognized directly in equity, and the Group will attribute it to the owners of the parent.

(ii) List of subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements

			Shareholding	
Name of investor	**Name of subsidiary**	**Principal activity**	**December 31, 2024**	**December 31, 2023**
The Company	Min Aik Technology USA Inc. (MAUS)	Researching hard disk drive components	100.00 %	100.00 %
"	Min Aik International Development Pte., Ltd. (MAS)	Investment holding, researching hard disk drive components, and providing sales and marketing support	100.00 %	100.00 %
"	Synergy Technology Industrial Co., Ltd. (Synergy)	Holding company	100.00 %	100.00 %
"	Min Aik Technology (Thailand) Co., Ltd. (MATH)	Manufacture and sale of hard disk drive components	100.00 %	100.00 %
"	Good Master Holding Co., Ltd. (Good Master)	Holding company	100.00 %	100.00 %
"	Green Far Company Ltd. (Green Far)	Sale of electricity produced by curvature module	100.00 %	100.00 %
"	Geminnovative Technology Co., LTD. (GIT)	Sale and retail of electricity product	100.00 %	100.00 %

(Continued)

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Name of investor	Name of subsidiary	Principal activity	Shareholding December 31, 2024	Shareholding December 31, 2023
MAS	Min Aik Technology(M) Sdn. Bhd. (MAM)	Manufacture and sale of hard disk drive components	100.00 %	100.00 %
Synergy	Min Aik Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. (MAY)	Manufacture and sale of hard disk drive components	100.00 %	100.00 %
"	MATC Technology (M) Sdn. Bhd. (MATC)	Manufacture and sale of hard disk drive components	80.00 %	80.00 %
Good Master	MU-Technology Ptd. Ltd. (MUS)	Holding Company	69.41 %	69.41 %
MUS	MU Technology (M) Sdn.Bhd. (MUM)	Manufacture and sale of hard disk drive components	100.00 %	100.00 %

(iii) Subsidiaries excluded from the consolidated financial statement: None.

(d) Foreign currencies

(i) Foreign currency transaction

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of Group entities at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each subsequent reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items denominated in a foreign currency that are measured based on historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences are generally recognized in profit or loss, except for investments in equity securities designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income, which are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(ii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated into the presentation currency at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into the presentation currency at the average exchange rate. Exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, significant influence, or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. When the Group disposes of any part of its interest in a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation while retaining control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to non-controlling interest. When the Group disposes of only part of investment in an associate or joint venture that includes a foreign operation while retaining significant influence or joint control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

(Continued)

(e) Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

The Group classifies the asset as current under one of the following criteria, and all other assets are classified as non-current.

(i) It is expected to be realized, or intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle;

(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(iii) It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or

(iv) The asset is cash or a cash equivalent (as defined in IAS 7) unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Group classifies the liability as current under one of the following criteria, and all other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(i) It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;

(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or

(iv) The Group does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits which meet the above definition and are held for the purpose of meeting short term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes should be recognized as cash equivalents.

(g) Financial instruments

Trade receivables are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(i) Financial assets

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

(Continued)

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost, which is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition, plus/minus, the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method, adjusted for any loss allowance. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, as well as impairment, are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

2) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Equity investments at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date on which the Group's right to receive payment is established.

3) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

All financial assets not classified as amortized cost or FVOCI described as above are measured at FVTPL, including derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset, which meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI, as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.

(Continued)

4) Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, amortized costs, notes and trade receivables, other receivables, guarantee deposit paid and other financial assets).

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss, except for the following which are measured as 12-month ECL：

· Debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date；and

· Other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowance for trade receivables and contract assets are measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

Lifetime of ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 month after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment as well as forward-looking information.

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e the difference between the cash flows due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For corporate customers, the Group individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Group expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(Continued)

5) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized in its statement of balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

(ii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

1) Classification of debt or equity

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

2) Equity instrument

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued are recognized as the amount of consideration received, less the direct cost of issuing.

3) Treasury shares

When shares recognized as equity are repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, which includes directly attributable costs, is recognized as a deduction from equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognized as an increase in equity, and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is recognized in capital surplus or retained earnings (if the capital surplus is not sufficient to be written down).

4) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

5) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expired. The Group also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

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

6) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of balance sheet when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(h) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is based on weighted-average method and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs, and other costs incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less, the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

(i) Investment in associates

Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over their financial and operating policies.

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are recognized initially at cost. The cost of the investment includes transaction costs. The carrying amount of the investment in associates includes goodwill arising from the acquisition, less any accumulated impairment losses.

The consolidated financial statements include the Group' s share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those associates, after adjustments to align their accounting policies with those of the Group, from the date on which significant influence commences until the date on which significant influence ceases. The Group recognizes any changes of its proportionate share in the investee within capital surplus, when an associate's equity changes due to reasons other than profit and loss or comprehensive income, which did not result in changes in actual significant influence.

Gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and an associate are recognized only to the extent of unrelated Group's interests in the associate.

(Continued)

When the Group's share of losses of an associate equals or exceeds its interests in an associate, it discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. After the recognized interest is reduced to zero, additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognized, only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

The Group discontinues the use of the equity method and measures the retained interest at fair value from the date when its investment ceases to be an associate. The difference between the fair value of retained interest and proceeds from disposing, and the carrying amount of the investment at the date the equity method was discontinued is recognized in profit or loss. The Group accounts for all the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that investment on the same basis as would have been required if the associates had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. If a gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities, the Group reclassifies the gain or loss from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) when the equity method is discontinued. If the Group's ownership interest in an associate is reduced while it continues to apply the equity method, the Group reclassifies the proportion of the gain or loss that had previously been recognized in other comprehensive income relating to that reduction in ownership interest to profit or loss.

When the Group subscribes to additional shares in an associate at a percentage different from its existing ownership percentage, the resulting carrying amount of the investment will differ from the amount of the Group's proportionate interest in the net assets of the associate. The Group records such a difference as an adjustment to investments, with the corresponding amount charged or credited to capital surplus. The aforesaid adjustment should first be adjusted under capital surplus. If the capital surplus resulting from changes in ownership interest is not sufficient, the remaining difference is debited to retained earnings. If the Group's ownership interest is reduced due to the additional subscription to the shares of the associate by other investors, the proportionate amount of the gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate will be reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required if the associate had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

(j) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalized borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent cost

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group.

(Continued)

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on the cost of an asset less its residual value and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment.

Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative years of significant items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

1) Building facilities: 8~50 years

2) Machinery: 2~20 years

3) Leasehold improvement: 3~15 years

4) Office and other equipment: 1~10 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives, and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(k) Leases

(i) Identifying a lease

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

(ii) As a leasee

The Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be reliably determined, the Group’s incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- payments for purchase or termination options that are reasonably certain to be exercised.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when:

- there is a change in future lease payments arising from the change in an index or rate; or
- there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or
- there is a change in the lease term resulting from a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise an option to purchase the underlying asset, or
- there is a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise a extension or termination option; or
- there is any lease modifications

When the lease liability is remeasured, other than lease modifications, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or in profit and loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

When the lease liability is remeasured to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease for lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the Group accounts for the remeasurement of the lease liability by decreasing the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognize in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the lease.

The Group presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment and lease liabilities as a separate line item respectively in the statement of financial position.

The Group has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of staff dormitory that have a lease term of 12 months or less. The Group recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(Continued)

(l) Research & development

Expenditure on research activities is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Development expenditure is capitalized only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Group intends to, and has sufficient resources to, complete development and to use or sell the asset. Otherwise, it is recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, development expenditure is measured at cost, less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(m) Impairment – non-derivative financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories, and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(Continued)

(n) Revenue

(i) Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The Group recognizes revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a good or a service to a customer. The accounting policies for the Group's main types of revenue are explained below.

1) Sale of goods–electronic components

The Group recognizes revenue when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

A receivable is recognized when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the Group has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional.

2) Financing components

The Group does not expect to have any contracts when the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the group does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

(o) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities that are highly probable to be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use, are reclassified as held for sale. Immediately before classification as held for sale, the assets, or components of a disposal group, are remeasured in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. Thereafter, generally, the assets or disposal groups are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Any impairment loss on a disposal group is first allocated to goodwill, and then to the remaining assets and liabilities on a pro rata basis, except that no loss is allocated to assets not within the scope of IAS 36 – Impairment of Assets. Such assets will continue to be measured in accordance with the Group's accounting policies.

Impairment losses on assets initially classified as held for sale and any subsequent gains or losses on remeasurement are recognized in profit or loss. Gains are not recognized in excess of the cumulative impairment loss that has been recognized.

Once classified as held for sale, intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are no longer amortized or depreciated, and any equity-accounted investee is no longer equity accounted.

(Continued)

(p) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

The Group’s net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each the plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Group, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income, and accumulated in retained earnings within equity. The Group determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset). Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in profit or loss.

(q) Income taxes

Income taxes comprise current taxes and deferred taxes. Except for expenses related to business combinations or recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, all current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss.

Current taxes comprise the expected tax payables or receivables on the taxable profits (losses) for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payables or receivables are the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred taxes arise due to temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax bases. Deferred taxes are recognized except for the following:

(i) temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profits (losses) at the time of the transaction;

(ii) temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and

(iii) taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred taxes are measured at tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reserve, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and reflect uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if the following criteria are met:

(i) the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

(ii) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:

1) the same taxable entity; or

2) different taxable entities which intend to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis, or to realize the assets and liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for the carry forward of unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefits will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

(r) Earnings per share

The Group discloses the Company's basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company. Basic earnings per share are calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share are calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all potentially dilutive ordinary shares, including employee compensation.

(s) Operating segments

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the Group). Operating results of the operating segment are regularly reviewed by the Group's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance. Each operating segment consists of standalone financial information.

(Continued)

(5) Significant accounting assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty:

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, management has made judgments and estimates about the future, including climate-related risks and opportunities, that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The management continues to monitor the accounting estimates and assumptions. The management recognizes any changes in accounting estimates during the period and the impact of those changes in accounting estimates in the next period.

Information about judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements is as follows:

Judgment regarding control of subsidiaries

Although the Group is the largest shareholder of Min Aik Precision Industrial Co., Ltd (MAP), the Group still cannot assign more than half of the total number of MAP's directors, and it also cannot obtain more than half of the voting rights at a shareholders' meeting. Therefore, it is determined that the Group only has significant influence on MAP.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year is as follows:

(a) Valuation of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, the Group estimates the net realizable value of inventories for obsolescence and unmarketable items at the end of the reporting period and then writes down the cost of inventories to net realizable value. The net realizable value of the inventory is mainly determined based on assumptions as to future demand within a specific time horizon. Due to the rapid industrial transformation, there may be significant changes in the net realizable value of inventories.

The Group’s accounting policies include measuring financial and non-financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. the Group’ s financial instrument valuation group conducts independent verification on fair value by using data sources that are independent, reliable, and representative of exercise prices. This financial instrument valuation group also periodically adjusts valuation models, conducts back-testing, renews input data for valuation models, and makes all other necessary fair value adjustments to assure the rationality of fair value. The Group strives to use market observable inputs when measuring assets and liabilities.

Different levels of the fair value hierarchy to be used in determining the fair value of financial instruments are as follows:

(a) Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identifiable assets or liabilities.

(b) Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (ie as prices) or indirectly (ie derived from prices).

(c) Level 3: inputs for the assets or liability that are not based on observable market data.

(Continued)

For any transfer within the fair value hierarchy, the impact of the transfer is recognized on the reporting date. Please refer to note 6(u) for assumptions used in measuring fair value.

(6) Explanation of significant accounts:

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cash on hand and demand deposits	$	396,874	420,495
Time deposits		363,252	272,928
Cash and cash equivalents in consolidated statement of cash flows	**$**	**760,126**	**693,423**

Please refer to note 6(u) for the interest rate risk, and the fair value sensitivity analysis of the financial assets and liabilities of the Group.

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

		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current:			
Forward foreign exchange contract	**$**	**-**	**1,328**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current:			
Funds investment	$	-	5,759
Stocks listed on domestic markets		-	168,208
	$	**-**	**173,967**

The Group uses derivative financial instruments to hedge the certain foreign exchange and interest rate risk the Group exposures arising from its operating, financing and investing activities. The following derivative instruments, without the application of hedge accounting, were classified as mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss and held-for-trading financial assets:

December 31, 2023			
Financial instruments	**Nominal amount (in thousand)**	**Currency**	**Delivery date**
Forward exchange sold	USD1,000	USD to MYR	2023.12.11 ~2024.6.13
Forward exchange sold	USD1,000	USD to MYR	2023.10.20 ~2024.3.25

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, none of the financial assets at fair value through profit of loss of the Group had been pledged as collateral.

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(c) Notes and accounts receivable (including related parties)

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Notes receivable	$ 65	736
Accounts receivable	1,150,729	736,738
Accounts receivable due from related parties	7,204	5,856
Less: allowance for impairment	(6,452)	(17,092)
	$ 1,151,546	726,238

The Group applies the simplified approach to provide for its expected credit losses, i.e. the use of lifetime expected loss provision for all receivables on December 31, 2024 and 2023. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due, as well as incorporated forward looking information, including macroeconomic and relevant industry information. The loss allowance provision in Taiwan was determined as follows:

	December 31, 2024		
	Gross carrying amount	Weighted-average loss rate	Loss allowance provision
Current	$ 1,113,298	0%~1%	1,110
1 to 90 days past due	39,701	0%~22%	1,023
91 to 180 days past due	770	0%~28%	212
181 to 360 days past due	456	0%~100%	334
More than 360 days past due	3,773	100%	3,773
	$ 1,157,998		6,452

	December 31, 2023		
	Gross carrying amount	Weighted-average loss rate	Loss allowance provision
Current	$ 669,778	0%~1%	100
1 to 90 days past due	55,935	0%~21%	1,566
91 to 180 days past due	2,225	0%~27%	112
181 to 360 days past due	587	0%~100%	509
More than 360 days past due	14,805	100%	14,805
	$ 743,330		17,092

(Continued)

MIN AIK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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The movement in the allowance for notes and trade receivable were as follows:

	2024	2023
Balance at January 1	$ 17,092	3,548
Impairment losses recognized (reversed)	(10,641)	13,548
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	1	(4)
Balance at December 31	**$ 6,452**	**17,092**

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, none of the aforementioned notes and trade receivables of the Group were pledged as collateral.

(d) Inventories

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Raw materials	$ 409,903	475,636
Work in progress	70,724	80,338
Finished goods and products	344,172	248,959
	$ 824,799	**804,933**

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group recognized the following items as cost of goods sold:

	2024	2023
Cost of goods sold	$ 2,860,587	2,230,527
Unallocated fixed manufacturing overhead resulting from the actual production being lower than the normal capacity	185,340	216,947
Write-down (Reversal of write-downs) and retirement of inventory	9,177	(14,890)
Others	(4,867)	65
	$ 3,050,237	**2,432,649**

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group did not provide any inventories as collateral.

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

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Overseas equity investment	**$ -**	**-**

The Group designated the investments shown above as equity securities as at fair value through other comprehensive income because these equity securities represent investments that the Group intends to hold for long-term for strategic purposes. The Group recognized the unrealized loss on valnation $7,546 thousand for 2023.

There were no disposals of strategic investments and transfers of any cumulative gain or loss within equity relating to these investments as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

For credit risk and market risk, please refer to 6(u).

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, none of the Group's financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income had been pledged as collateral.

(f) Investments accounted for using equity method

A summary of the Group’s financial information for equity-accounted investees at the reporting date is as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Associates	$ 815,935	753,756

(i) The information on material associates

Name of Associates	Main business activities	Country	Ownership (%) December 31, 2024	Ownership (%) December 31, 2023
MAP	Manufacturing of electronic parts and components	Taiwan	38.78 %	38.68 %

Alhough the Group is the largest shareholder of its associate MAP, considering that the Group cannot obtain more than half of the board seats or shareholder's voting rights at a shareholders’ meeting, it is determined that the Group only has significant influence on MAP.

The fair value of material associate to the Group listed on the Stock Exchange is as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
MAP	$ 1,367,451	893,610

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The following consolidated financial information of significant associate has been adjusted according to individually prepared IFRS financial statements of these associates:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Current assets	$ 2,008,011	1,774,367
Non-current assets	1,247,067	1,289,929
Current liabilities	(939,375)	(944,746)
Non-current liabilities	(308,002)	(256,367)
Net assets	**$ 2,007,701**	**1,863,183**
Net assets attributable to non-controlling interests	**$ 1,999,854**	**1,855,336**

	2024	2023
Operating revenue	**$ 2,396,125**	**2,075,139**
Net income	$ 182,775	83,064
Other comprehensive loss	38,743	(2,613)
Total comprehensive income	**$ 221,518**	**80,451**
Comprehensive income attributable to controlling interests	**$ 221,518**	**80,451**

	2024	2023
Share of net assets of affiliate as of January 1	$ 729,109	732,229
Equities acquired due to increase in ownership of associates	88,469	28,219
Comprehensive income attributable to the Group	2,079	12,907
Dividends received from associates	(29,857)	(44,246)
Share of net assets of affiliate as of December 31	789,800	729,109
Add: The differences of equity attributable to owners	28,632	28,632
Less: Unrealized profit in ending inventory	(2,497)	(3,985)
The equity of associates that belongs to the Group	**$ 815,935**	**753,756**

The Group acquired interests in an associate-Min Aik Precision Industrial Co., Ltd. (MAP) for an additional investment of $2,079 thousand. As of December 31, 2024, the shareholding percentage stood at 38.78%.

(ii) Collateral

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group did not provide any investment accounted for using equity method as collaterals for its loans.

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(g) Property, plant and equipment

The cost, depreciation, and impairment of the property, plant and equipment of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	Land	Buildings and construction	Machinery and equipment	Other facilities	Prepayment for purchase of equipment	Total
Cost or deemed cost:						
Balance on January 1, 2024	$ -	188,711	1,699,116	848,423	29,061	2,765,311
Additions	-	-	19,640	9,070	6,870	35,580
Disposal	-	-	(92,691)	(7,069)	-	(99,760)
Transfer from inventory	-	-	3,614	2,524	-	6,138
Reclassification	-	-	34,738	2,723	(37,461)	-
Transfer to others	-	-	-	-	(1,368)	(1,368)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	17,939	108,119	51,416	2,898	180,372
Balance on December 31, 2024	**$ -**	**206,650**	**1,772,536**	**907,087**	**-**	**2,886,273**
Balance on January 1, 2023	$ -	197,341	1,797,250	759,796	167,931	2,922,318
Additions	-	-	7,426	11,867	44,845	64,138
Disposal	-	-	(111,135)	(68,832)	-	(179,967)
Transfer from inventory	-	-	36,803	8,701	-	45,504
Reclassification	-	-	19,785	156,938	(176,723)	-
Transfer to others	-	-	-	(615)	(27)	(642)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	(8,630)	(51,013)	(19,432)	(6,965)	(86,040)
Balance on December 31, 2023	**$ -**	**188,711**	**1,699,116**	**848,423**	**29,061**	**2,765,311**
Depreciation and impairments loss:						
Balance on January 1, 2024	$ -	80,657	1,411,046	569,512	-	2,061,215
Depreciation for the year	-	3,363	72,888	39,804	-	116,055
Disposal	-	-	(92,378)	(7,069)	-	(99,447)
Impairment loss	-	-	29,091	4,534	-	33,625
Transfer from (to) others	-	-	460	(33)	-	427
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	7,808	92,633	27,942	-	128,383
Balance on December 31, 2024	**$ -**	**91,828**	**1,513,740**	**634,690**	**-**	**2,240,258**
Balance on January 1, 2023	$ -	80,999	1,490,454	621,887	-	2,193,340
Depreciation for the year	-	3,268	74,691	28,981	-	106,940
Disposal	-	-	(110,453)	(67,927)	-	(178,380)
Transfer from others	-	-	154	387	-	541
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	(3,610)	(43,800)	(13,816)	-	(61,226)
Balance on December 31, 2023	**$ -**	**80,657**	**1,411,046**	**569,512**	**-**	**2,061,215**
Carrying amounts:						
Balance on December 31, 2024	**$ -**	**114,822**	**258,796**	**272,397**	**-**	**646,015**
Balance on December 31, 2023	**$ -**	**108,054**	**288,070**	**278,911**	**29,061**	**704,096**
Balance on January 1, 2023	**$ -**	**116,342**	**306,796**	**137,909**	**167,931**	**728,978**

(Continued)

MIN AIK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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(i) The Group's subsidiary MATH had decided to dispose some of its land and buildings, of which is expected to be completed within one year. Therefore, the related land and buildings were classified as non-current asset held for sale at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Please refer to note 6(i).

(ii) In the year 2024, the Group assessed that certain assets would no longer provide future economic benefits, therefore, an impairment loss of $33,625 thousand was recognized and reported as other gains and losses.

(iii) Collateral

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, none of the property, plant and equipment of the Group had been pledged as collateral.

(h) Right-of-use assets

Information about leases for which the Group is a lessee was presented below:

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Total
Cost:				
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 37,481	123,041	2,452	162,974
Additions	-	91,570	4,905	96,475
Disposal	-	(96,158)	-	(96,158)
Effect of change in foreign exchange rates	3,563	3,011	-	6,574
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ 41,044**	**121,464**	**7,357**	**169,865**
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 39,195	138,247	3,087	180,529
Additions	-	13,326	1,001	14,327
Disposal	-	(27,327)	(1,626)	(28,953)
Effect of change in foreign exchange rates	(1,714)	(1,205)	(10)	(2,929)
Balance at December 31, 2023	**$ 37,481**	**123,041**	**2,452**	**162,974**
Accumulated depreciation:				
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 2,174	97,113	609	99,896
Depreciation for the year	457	39,024	1,673	41,154
Disposal	-	(96,158)	-	(96,158)
Other	-	1,151	-	1,151
Effect of movements in exchange rates	225	1,885	-	2,110
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ 2,856**	**43,015**	**2,282**	**48,153**
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 1,819	80,019	1,650	83,488
Depreciation for the year	444	42,378	554	43,376
Disposal	-	(25,793)	(1,626)	(27,419)
Other	-	852	40	892
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(89)	(343)	(9)	(441)
Balance at December 31, 2023	**$ 2,174**	**97,113**	**609**	**99,896**

(Continued)

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Total
Carrying amount:				
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ 38,188	78,449	5,075	121,712
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 37,376	58,228	1,437	97,041
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 35,307	25,928	1,843	63,078

(i) Non-current assets to be sold

In December 2022, the Group has sold the land and factory buildings of its subsidiary company MATH as a result of a takeover offer for cash. The sales amount was $95,830 thousand and the fair value was $37,345 thousand. The gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment was $52,065 thousand and had been recognized under other income and losses. As of December 31, 2023, transfer procedures related to this transaction has been completed and cash generated from the disposal of property, plant and equipment has been collected in full.

(j) Other current assets and other non-current assets

The following are other current assets and other non-current assets of the Group:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Refundable deposits	$ 14,251	26,295
Tax refundable and offset against business tax payable	12,212	12,256
Prepaidment for pension	7,980	3,666
Prepayment for purchases	6,787	22,103
Others	40,911	41,712
	$ 82,141	106,032

(k) Short-term borrowings

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Unsecured bank loans	$ 340,000	285,000
Secured bank loans	-	100,000
	$ 340,000	385,000
Range of interest rates	1.925%~2.026%	1.85%~1.89%

Please refer to note 6(u) for the interest rate risk, and the liquidity risk of the financial assets and liabilities of the Group. For the collateral for short-term borrowings, please refer to note 8.

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(l) Long-term borrowings

The details were as follows:

	December 31, 2024				
	Currency	Interest rate	Maturity year		Amount
Unsecured bank loans	NTD	2.38%~2.575%	2025~2028	$	179,942
Less: current portion					(66,561)
Total				$	**113,381**

	December 31, 2023				
	Currency	Interest rate	Maturity year		Amount
Unsecured bank loans	NTD	1.93%~2.45%	2024~2028	$	210,625
Less: current portion					(84,667)
Total				$	**125,958**

(m) Lease liabilities

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Current	$ **39,748**	**10,719**
Non-current	$ **44,882**	**17,554**

For the maturity analysis, please refer to note 6(u).

The amounts recognized in profit or loss was as follows:

	2024	2023
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	$ **1,730**	**557**
Expenses relating to short-term leases	$ **4,917**	**4,817**

The amounts recognized in the statement of cash flows for the Group was as follows:

	2024	2023
Total cash outflow for leases	$ **47,879**	**50,128**

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(n) Employee benefits

(i) Defined benefit plans

The present value of the defined benefit obligations and the fair value of the plan assets of the Company were as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Present value of defined benefit obligations	$ 39,317	40,893
Fair value of plan assets	(47,297)	(44,559)
Net defined benefit assets	**$ (7,980)**	**(3,666)**

The Group makes defined benefit plan contributions to the pension fund account with Bank of Taiwan that provides pensions for employees upon retirement. Plans (covered by the Labor Standards Law) entitle a retired employee to receive retirement benefits calculated based on years of service and average monthly salary for the six months prior to retirement.

1) Composition of plan assets

The Group allocates pension funds in accordance with the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund, and such funds are managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor. With regard to the utilization of the funds, minimum earnings shall be no less than the earnings attainable from two-year time deposits with interest rates offered by local banks.

The Group’ s Bank of Taiwan labor pension reserve account balance amounted to $47,297 thousand as of December 31, 2024. For information on the utilization of the labor pension fund assets, including the asset allocation and yield of the fund, please refer to the website of the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor.

2) Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligations

The movement in the present value of the defined benefit obligations of the Group were as follows:

	2024	2023
Defined benefit obligation at January 1	$ 40,893	39,987
Current service costs and interest	649	699
Re-measurement loss (gain):		
- Return on plan assets excluding interest income	2,256	1,653
- Actuarial loss (gain) arising from -financial assumptions	(1,621)	582
Benefit paid	(2,860)	(2,028)
Defined benefit obligation at December 31	**$ 39,317**	**40,893**

(Continued)

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3) Movements of the defined benefit plan assets

The movements in the present value of the defined benefit plan assets for the Group were as follows:

		2024	2023
Fair value of plan assets at January 1	$	44,559	44,530
Interest income		554	597
Re-measurement loss (gain)			
- Return on plan assets excluding interest income		4,007	371
Contribution paid by employer		1,037	1,089
Benefits paid		(2,860)	(2,028)
Fair value of plan assets at December 31	**$**	**47,297**	**44,559**

4) Expenses recognized in profit or loss

The expenses recognized in profit or loss for the Group were as follows:

		2024	2023
Current service cost	$	150	174
Net interest of net liabilities (assets) for defined benefit obligations		(55)	(72)
	$	**95**	**102**
Operating cost	$	34	38
Selling expenses		8	9
Administrative expenses		29	29
Research and development expenses		24	26
	$	**95**	**102**

5) Actuarial assumptions

The principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date were as follows:

	2024	2023
Discount rate	1.600 %	1.300 %
Future salary increase rate	1.500 %	1.500 %

The expected allocation payment to be made by the Group to the defined benefit plans for the one-year period after the reporting date is $1,011 thousand.

The weighted-average lifetime of the defined benefits plans is 8 years.

(Continued)

6) Sensitivity analysis

If the actuarial assumptions had changed, the impact on the present value of the defined benefit obligation shall be as follows:

	Influences of defined obligations	
Actuarial assumptions	**Increase of 0.5%**	**Decrease of 0.5%**
2024.12.31		
Discount rate 1.6%	(1,343)	1,423
Future salary increase rate 1.5%	1,375	(1,311)

	Influences of defined obligations	
Actuarial assumptions	**Increase of 0.5%**	**Decrease of 0.5%**
2023.12.31		
Discount rate 1.3%	(1,442)	1,533
Future salary increase rate 1.5%	1,477	(1,403)

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligations by the amounts shown above. The method used in the sensitivity analysis is consistent with the calculation of pension liabilities in the balance sheets.

There was no change in the method and assumptions used in the preparation of the sensitivity analysis for 2024 and 2023.

(ii) Defined contribution plans

The Group allocates 6% of each employee's monthly wages to the labor pension personal account at the Bureau of Labor Insurance in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Pension Act. Under this defined contribution plan, the Group allocates a fixed amount to the Bureau of Labor Insurance without additional legal or constructive obligations.

The Group recognized pension costs under the defined contribution method amounting to $33,772 thousand and $31,383 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

(o) Income taxes

(i) The components of income tax for the years 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

		2024	2023
Current tax expense	$	28,122	9,043
Deferred tax expense (income)		(14,609)	12,579
Income tax expense	**$**	**13,513**	**21,622**

(Continued)

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(ii) The amount of income tax expense (income) recognized in other comprehensive income for 2024 and 2023 was as follows:

	2024	2023
Foreign currency translation differences from foreign operations	**$ 29,344**	**(13,046)**

(iii) Reconciliation of income tax and profit or loss before tax for 2024 and 2023 was as follows:

	2024	2023
Profit (loss) excluding income tax	$ 77,394	(212,140)
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	6,576	(55,540)
Effect of tax rates in foreign jurisdiction	(1,759)	(4,915)
Changes in unrecognized deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability	(721)	16,507
Permanent differences	(8,766)	38,536
Changes in provision in prior periods and others	18,183	27,034
	$ 13,513	**21,622**

(iv) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

1) Unrecognized deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized for 2024 and 2023 was as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
The carry forward of unused tax losses	$ 709,503	650,403
Tax effect of deductible temporary differences	540,404	558,382
	$ 1,249,907	**1,208,785**

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be sufficient to utilize deferred tax asset.

As of December 31, 2024, the Group's unrecognized deduction of tax loss amounts in $204,046 thousand. Deduction may be higher under condition of using the tax rate in foreign jurisdiction up to $878,645 thousand.

(Continued)

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2) Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

Changes in the amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities for 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	Investment income recognized under the equity method	Others	Total
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Balance on January 1, 2024	$ 229,227	2,896	232,123
Recognized in profit or loss	(19,775)	(330)	(20,105)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	29,344	-	29,344
Balance on December 31, 2024	**$ 238,796**	**2,566**	**241,362**
Balance on January 1, 2023	$ 230,616	5,924	236,540
Recognized in profit or loss	11,657	(3,028)	8,629
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(13,046)	-	(13,046)
Balance on December 31, 2023	**$ 229,227**	**2,896**	**232,123**

	Additional loss on inventory valuation	Unused tax losses carry forwards	Others	Total
Deferred tax assets:				
Balance on January 1, 2024	$ (5,214)	(37,028)	(22,672)	(64,914)
Recognized in profit or loss	1,147	3,200	1,149	5,496
Balance on December 31, 2024	**$ (4,067)**	**(33,828)**	**(21,523)**	**(59,418)**
Balance on January 1, 2023	(5,761)	(46,874)	(16,229)	(68,864)
Recognized in profit or loss	547	9,846	(6,443)	3,950
Balance on December 31, 2023	**$ (5,214)**	**(37,028)**	**(22,672)**	**(64,914)**

(v) Examination and approval

The Company’s, Green Far's and GIT’s tax returns for the years through 2022 were examined and approved by the Taipei National Tax Administration.

(p) Capital and other equity

(i) Capital stock

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the authorized common stock was $4,000,000 (including employee stock options for 7.5 million shares). The total common stock outstanding amounted to $1,375,632 thousand as of both December 31, 2024 and 2023. The par value of the Company's common stock is $10 (NT dollars) per share. All of the payments of outstanding shares were received.

(ii) Capital surplus

The balances of capital surplus as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, were as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Additional paid-in capital	$ 1,127,039	1,161,430
Treasury share transactions	39,954	39,954
Gain on disposal of assets	7	7
Change of equity of associates accounted for using equity method	265,333	265,333
	$ 1,432,333	**1,466,724**

According to the ROC Company Act, capital surplus can only be used to offset a deficit, and only the realized capital surplus can be used to increase the common stock or be distributed as cash dividends. The aforementioned realized capital surplus includes capital surplus resulting from premium on issuance of capital stock and earnings from donated assets received. According to the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers, capital increases by transferring paid-in capital in excess of par value should not exceed 10% of the total common stock outstanding.

The resolution that capital surplus will be used to pay cash dividends of $0.25 per share, for a total of $34,391 thousand had been approved during the board meeting on March 13, 2024, as well as the shareholders' meeting on June 18, 2024.

The resolution that capital surplus will be used to pay cash dividends of $0.07 per share, for a total of $9,629 thousand had been approved during the board meeting on March 22, 2023, as well as the shareholders' meeting on June 15, 2023.

(iii) Retained earnings

The Company's article of incorporation stipulates that Company's net earnings should first be used to offset the prior years' deficits, if any, before paying any income taxes. Of the remaining balance, 10% is to be appropriated as legal reserve, and then any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be distributed according to the distribution plan proposed by the Board of Directors and submitted to the stockholders' meeting for approval.

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Before the distribution of dividends, the Company shall first take into consideration its operating environment, industry developments, and the long-term interests of stockholders, as well as its programs to maintain operating efficiency and meet its capital expenditure budget and financial goals in determining the stock or cash dividends to be paid. After the above appropriations, current and prior-period earnings that remain undistributed will be proposed for distribution by the Board of Directors, and a meeting of shareholders will be held to decide on this matter. The cash dividends shall not be more than 10% of total dividends. Distribution of earnings may be exempted if surplus of earnings is less than $0.5 per share.

1) Legal reserve

When a company incurs no loss, it may, pursuant to a resolution by a shareholders' meeting, distribute its legal reserve by issuing new shares or by distributing cash, and only the portion of legal reserve which exceeds 25% of the capital may be distributed.

2) Special reserve

A portion of current-period earnings and undistributed prior-period earnings shall be reclassified as a special earnings reserve during earnings distribution. The amount to be reclassified should equal the current-period total net reduction of other shareholders' equity. Similarly, a portion of undistributed prior-period earnings shall be reclassified as a special earnings reserve (and is not qualified for earnings distribution) to account for cumulative changes to other shareholders' equity pertaining to prior periods. Amounts of subsequent reversals pertaining to the net reduction of other shareholders' equity shall qualify for additional distributions. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the amount of reversal of special reserve are $512,443 thousand and $730,163 thousand, respectively.

3) Earnings distribution

Earnings distribution for 2023 was decided via shareholders' meeting held on June 18, 2024. The Company decided to use special reserve to offset loss amounting to $217,720 thousand.

Earnings distributions for 2022 was decided via shareholders' meetings held on June 15, 2023.

	2022	
	Dividends per share (NT dollars)	**Amount**
Dividend distributions to shareholders:		
Cash from unappropriated retained earnings	$ **0.23**	**31,640**

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(q) Earnings (loss) per share

(i) Basic earnings (loss) per share

The calculation of basic earnings (loss) per share and diluted earnings per share at December 31, 2024 and 2023 were calculated as follows:

	2024	2023
Profit (loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	$ **62,442**	**(215,646)**
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares at December 31 (thousand shares)	**137,564**	**137,564**
Basic earnings (loss) per share (dollar)	$ **0.45**	**(1.57)**

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

	2024
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	$ **62,442**
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares shares at December 31 (thousand shares)	137,564
Impact on employee compensation	197
Weight-average number of ordinary shares (diluted) at December 31 (thousand shares)	**137,761**
Diluted earnings per share (dollar)	$ **0.45**

There was a net loss for the year 2023. There will not be a dilutive effect by adjusting based on the potential diluted ordinary shares. Thus, the diluted earnings per share for 2023 is not disclosed.

In calculating the dilutive effect of employee compensation, which is considered as issuing all shares, the fair value is based on the quoted market price on the day before the Company's reporting date.

(r) Revenue from contracts with customers

(i) The details of the revenue were as follows:

	2024	2023
Primary geographical markets		
Thailand	$ 2,510,319	1,620,537
Singapore	544,082	626,445
Taiwan	167,982	156,929
United States	125,448	49,459
Others	160,386	202,158
	$ **3,508,217**	**2,655,528**

(Continued)

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		2024	2023
Major products/services lines			
VCM	$	1,529,266	1,045,886
COVER		608,163	261,690
EHD		382,014	432,770
HDD		201,769	183,140
OEM		143,742	153,795
Others		643,263	578,247
	$	3,508,217	2,655,528

(ii) Contract balance

For disclosures related to trade receivables and impairment, please refer to note 6(c).

(s) Employee compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration

In accordance with the articles of incorporation the Company should contribute no less than 1% of the profit as employee compensation and less than 3% as directors' and supervisors' remuneration when there is profit for the year. However, when there are still accumulated loss, the compensation should be reserved. The recipients of shares and cash may include the employees of the Company's affiliated companies who meet certain conditions.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company estimated its employee remuneration and directors' and supervisors' remuneration amounting to $4,767 thousand and $1,589 thousand, respectively. The estimated amounts mentioned above are calculated based on the net profit before tax, excluding the remuneration to employees, directors, and supervisors of each period, multiplied by the percentage of remuneration to employees, directors and supervisors as specified in the Company's articles. These remunerations were expensed under operating costs or operating expenses during 2024. Related information would be available at the Market Observation Post System website.

In addition, since the Company was at a net loss position before tax for the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company did not contribute to employee compensation or directors' and supervisors' remuneration.

(t) Non-operating income and expenses

(i) Other income

The other income for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, was as follows:

		2024	2023
Dividend income	$	-	2,539
Others		3,906	12,280
	$	3,906	14,819

(Continued)

(ii) Other gains and losses

The other gains and losses for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, were as follows:

	2024	2023
Foreign exchange gains	$ 5,442	31,848
Gains on disposal of non-current assets held for sale	-	52,065
Gain on disposal property, plant and equipment	2,509	1,498
Gain (loss) on valuation of financial assets	17,615	(121,684)
Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment	(33,625)	-
Other	(1,501)	2,359
	$ (9,560)	**(33,914)**

(u) Financial instruments

(i) Credit risk

1) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, which arises from the Group's accounts receivable and security investments.

a) Accounts receivable and other receivables

The Group has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness before the Group's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Group's review includes external ratings, when available, and in some cases bank references. These limits are reviewed periodically. Customers that fail to meet the Group's benchmark creditworthiness may transact with the Group only on a prepayment basis.

b) Investment

The credit risk exposure in bank deposits, fixed-income investment, and other financial instruments is measured and monitored by the Group's finance department. As the Group deals with banks and other external parties with good credit standing and with financial institutions, corporate organizations, and government agencies which are graded above investment level, the management believes that the Group does not have any compliance issues, and therefore, there is no significant credit risk.

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2) Other information about credit risk was as follows:

a) Exposure to credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers and investments in debt securities. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the carrying amount of financial assets, which represents the maximum amount exposed to credit risk, was $1,971,027 thousand and $1,510,523 thousand, respectively. Furthermore, the bank deposits of the Group are made with various banks, all of which are with good credits, therefore, there is no significant credit risks.

b) The Group's credit risk is mainly affected by the credit characteristics of each creditor. This is also an impact on credit risk from the business of the customer. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, 91% and 86%, respectively, of the ending balance of accounts receivable arose from sales to individual customers constituting the top three customers.

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is a risk that the Group is unable to meet the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as much as possible, that it always has sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

1) Based on the date on which the Group may be required to make an early repayment and on the preparation of the financial liabilities' undiscounted cash flows, including interest.

2) Other non-derivative financial liabilities' maturity analysis prepared in accordance with the agreed repayment date.

The following table shows the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements.

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Within 1 year	1 ~ 2 years	2 ~5 years	Over 5 years
December 31, 2024						
Non-derivative financial liabilities:						
Short-term and long-term borrowings	$ 519,942	525,209	410,263	106,439	8,507	-
Accounts payable	522,883	522,883	522,883	-	-	-
Accounts payable–related parties	159,378	159,378	159,378	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	84,630	86,695	40,912	37,156	5,323	3,304
Other financial liabilities	175,289	175,289	175,289	-	-	-
	$ 1,462,122	**1,469,454**	**1,308,725**	**143,595**	**13,830**	**3,304**

(Continued)

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	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Within 1 year	1 ~ 2 years	2 ~5 years	Over 5 years
December 31, 2023						
Non-derivative financial liabilities:						
Short-term and long-term borrowings	$ 595,625	606,571	473,743	38,579	59,870	34,379
Accounts payable	444,383	444,383	444,383	-	-	-
Accounts payable–related parties	97,715	97,715	97,715	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	28,273	29,473	11,096	6,995	6,968	4,414
Other financial liabilities	160,388	160,388	160,388	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities:						
Forward Exchange Agreement						
Outflow	-	61,025	61,025	-	-	-
Inflow	(1,328)	(62,353)	(62,353)	-	-	-
	$ 1,325,056	1,337,202	1,185,997	45,574	66,838	38,793

The Group does not expect that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier or at significantly different amounts.

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates, and equity prices, will affect the Group’s income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

1) Exposure to foreign currency risk

The Group’s significant exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows:

	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	TWD	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	TWD
Financial assets						
Monetary items						
USD	$ 48,337	32.785	1,584,724	34,560	30.705	1,061,165
SGD	2,203	24.13	53,157	2,015	23.29	46,929
Financial liabilities						
Monetary items						
USD	17,385	32.785	569,975	7,618	30.705	233,911
THB	4,240	0.9623	4,080	2,503	0.902	2,257

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The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk arises from the translation of the foreign currency exchange gains and losses on cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, loans and borrowings, and trade and other payables that are denominated in foreign currency. A weakening (strengthening) of 1% of the TWD against the foreign currency as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, would have increased (decreased) the net profit (loss) before tax by $10,638 thousand and $8,719 thousand, respectively. The analysis is performed on the same basis for both periods.

As the Group deals in diverse foreign currencies, gains or losses on foreign exchange were summarized as a single amount. In 2024 and 2023, the foreign exchange gain, including both realized and unrealized, amounted to $5,442 thousand and $31,848 thousand, respectively.

2) Interest rate analysis

The details of financial assets and liabilities exposed to interest rate risk were as follows:

	Carrying amount	
	December 31, 2024	**December 31, 2023**
Fixed-rate instruments:		
Financial assets	$ 277,196	200,966
Financial liabilities	(373,000)	(392,500)
	$ (95,804)	**(191,534)**
Variable-rate instruments:		
Financial assets	$ 470,102	459,373
Financial liabilities	(146,942)	(203,124)
	$ 323,160	**256,249**

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the exposure to interest rate risk of the derivative and non-derivative financial instruments on the reporting date. If the interest rate had increased or decreased by 0.25%, the net profit (loss) before tax would have increased (decreased) by $808 thousand and $641 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, assuming all other variable factors were constant. This mainly resulted from borrowings at variable interest rates.

The Group's financial liabilities at fixed interest rates are measured using the amortized cost method. Since the change in market interest rate at the end of each reporting period had no impact on profit and loss, disclosure of the sensitivity to changes in fair value is not necessary.

(Continued)

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3) Other market price risk

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the sensitivity analyses for the changes in the securities price at the reporting date were performed using the same basis for the profit and loss as illustrated below:

	For the years ended December 31,			
	2024		2023	
Prices of securities at the reporting date	Other comprehensive income after tax	Net income	Other comprehensive income after tax	Net income
Increasing 5%	$ -	-	-	8,410
Decreasing 5%	$ -	-	-	(8,410)

(iv) Fair value of financial instrument

1) Fair value and carrying amount

The carrying amount and fair value of the Group' s financial assets and liabilities, including the information on fair value hierarchy were as follows; however, except as described in the following paragraphs, for financial instruments not measured at fair value whose carrying amount is reasonably close to the fair value, and lease liabilities, disclosure of fair value information is not required:

	December 31, 2024				
		Fair value			
	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets carried at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 760,126				
Accounts and notes receivable, net	1,144,342				
Accounts receivable－related parties, net	7,204				
Other receivables	45,104				
Refundable deposits	14,251				
	$ 1,971,027				
Financial liabilities carried at amortized cost					
Borrowings	519,942				
Accounts and notes payable	522,883				
Accounts payable-related parties	159,378				
Lease liabilities	84,630				
Other financial liabilities	175,289				
	$ 1,462,122				

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	December 31, 2023				
		Fair value			
	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	$ 1,328	-	1,328	-	1,328
Total non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	$ 173,967	5,759	-	168,208	173,967
Financial assets carried at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 693,423				
Accounts and notes receivable, net	720,382				
Accounts receivable－related parties, net	5,856				
Other receivables	64,567				
Refundable deposits	26,295				
	$ 1,510,523				
Financial liabilities carried at amortized cost					
Borrowings	$ 595,625				
Accounts and notes payable	444,383				
Accounts payable－related parties	97,715				
Lease liabilities	28,273				
Other financial liabilities	160,388				
	$ 1,326,384				

2) Valuation techniques for financial instruments not measured at fair value

a) Non-derivative financial instruments

If the quoted prices in active markets are available, the market price is established as the fair value.

A financial instrument is regarded as being quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's-length basis.

Quoted market prices may not be indicative of the fair value of an instrument if the activity in the market is infrequent, the market is not well-established, only small volumes are traded, or bid-ask spreads are very wide. Determining whether a market is active involves judgment.

Measurements of fair value of financial instruments held by the Company are based on a valuation technique or quoted price from a competitor. Fair value measured by a valuation technique can be extrapolated from similar financial instruments, the discounted cash flow method, or other valuation technique including a model using observable market data at the reporting date.

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Financial instruments without an active market are classified according to their fair value categories and attributes: equity instruments without public quoted prices, which uses the market comparable company method, estimation basis being the earnings before tax, depreciation, amortization and interest, comparable to other listed company's multiplier. The estimation has been adjusted for the discounting effect due to the lack of market liquidity of the security.

b) Derivative financial instruments

Measurement of the fair value of derivative instruments is based on the valuation techniques generally accepted by market participants such as the discounted cash flow or option pricing models. Fair value of forward currency is usually determined by the forward currency exchange rate.

3) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair values

	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income
Opening balance, January 1, 2024	$ 168,208	-
Recognized in profit or loss	18,917	-
Disposal	(187,125)	-
Ending Balance, December 31, 2024	**$ -**	**-**
Opening balance, January 1, 2023	$ 291,401	7,546
Recognized in profit or loss	(123,193)	-
Recognized in other comprehensive income	-	(7,546)
Ending Balance, December 31, 2023	**$ 168,208**	**-**

The above total gains and losses for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were listed under "other gains and losses" and "unrealized gains and losses from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income".

4) Quantified information on significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) used in fair value measurement.

The Group's financial instruments that use Level 3 inputs to measure fair value including "fair value through profit or loss-equity investments and fair value through other comprehensive income – equity investments".

(Continued)

Quantified information of significant unobservable inputs was as follows:

Item	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – equity investments without an active market	Comparable Listed Company Method	· Enterprise Value to Revenue (2023: 2.87) · Price-Book Ratio(2023: 2.61) · Lack of discount on market liquidity (2023: 21%)	· The higher the discount on market liquidity, the lower the fair value · The higher the multiplier, the higher the fair value.
	Comparable Transaction Method	· Enterprise Value to Revenue (2023: 2.35) · Price-Book Ratio(2023: 2.27)	· The higher the multiplier, the higher the fair value.

(v) Financial risk management

(i) Structure of risk management

The Group’s risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group’s activities. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Group’ s Board of Directors oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group’ s risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The Group’s Board of Directors is assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to The Group’s Board of Directors.

(ii) The Group is exposed to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

1) Credit risk

2) Liquidity risk

3) Market risk

This note presents information on exposure to each of the above risks and on the objectives, policies, and processes as for measuring and managing risk. For detailed information, please refer to 6(u).

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(w) Capital management

The Group manages capital to safeguard the capacity to continue to operate. The management uses the asset-liability ratio to manage capital. This ratio is debt divided by assets. Debt is derived from the loans, accounts payable, expense payable and other liabilities.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group’ s asset-liability ratios were 40% and 39%, respectively. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, there were no changes in the Group’s approach to capital management.

(x) Investing and financing activities affecting non-current cash flow

The Group’s investing and financing activities which did not affect the current cash flow in the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 as each, were as follows:

(i) For acquisition of right-of-use assets, please refer to notes 6(h).

(ii) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities were as follows:

			Non-cash changes		
	January 1, 2024	**Cash flows**	**Changes in lease payments**	**Others**	**December 31, 2024**
Long-term borrowings	$ 210,625	(30,683)	-	-	179,942
Short-term borrowings	385,000	(45,000)	-	-	340,000
Lease liabilities	28,273	(41,232)	96,475	1,114	84,630
Total liabilities from financing activities	**$ 623,898**	**(116,915)**	**96,475**	**1,114**	**604,572**

			Non-cash changes		
	January 1, 2023	**Cash flows**	**Changes in lease payments**	**Others**	**December 31, 2023**
Long-term borrowings	$ 204,792	5,833	-	-	210,625
Short-term borrowings	410,000	(25,000)	-	-	385,000
Lease liabilities	60,399	(44,754)	14,327	(1,699)	28,273
Total liabilities from financing activities	**$ 675,191**	**(63,921)**	**14,327**	**(1,699)**	**623,898**

(7) Related-party transactions:

(a) Name of related parties and relationships

The related parties who have transactions with the Group during the period covered by the the Consolidated Financial Statements are as follows:

Name of related parties	Relationship with the Group
Min Aik Precision Industrial Co., Ltd (MAP)	An associate
MAP Plastics Ptd Ltd. (MAPP)	An associate
Amould Plastic Technologies (Suzhou) Co., Ltd (AMO)	An associate
Key management personnel	Key management personnel of the Group

(b) Significant related-party transactions

(i) Sales

The amounts of significant sales by the Group to related parties and the resulting accounts receivable were as follows:

	Sales		Accounts receivable – related party	
	2024	**2023**	**December 31, 2024**	**December 31, 2023**
Associates				
MAPP	$ 32,891	25,625	7,204	5,856
Other related parties	442	12	-	-
	$ 33,333	25,637	7,204	5,856

The credit terms were 30 to 120 days for related parties, but may be adjusted depending on the demand for funds of the related party. The general credit terms for counterparties other than related parties are about 2 to 3 months after delivery. The sales prices were not significantly different from those for third-party customers.

(ii) Purchases

The amounts of purchases by the Group from related parties were as follows:

	Purchase		Accounts payable – related party	
	2024	**2023**	**December 31, 2024**	**December 31, 2023**
Associates				
MAP	$ 425,203	253,421	159,189	97,249

The credit terms were 90 to 120 days for related parties, but they may be adjusted depending on the demand for funds of the related party. The general credit terms for counterparties other than related parties are L/C, T/T, or 60~120 days after goods are received. The purchase price is negotiated by the parties.

(iii) Service revenue

1) Inspection revenue

	Amounts		Other accounts receivable – related party	
	2024	**2023**	**December 31, 2024**	**December 31, 2023**
Associates				
MAP	$ -	4,042	-	1,284

(Continued)

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2) Other revenues

	Amounts		Accounts receivable – related party	
	2024	**2023**	**December 31, 2024**	**December 31, 2023**
Associates				
MAP	$ 2,590	354	1,568	163
MAPP	378	26	36	-
	$ 2,968	**380**	**1,604**	**163**

Revenue stated above are shown as operating revenue or other revenue after the deduction of related expense.

(iv) Purchasing services from related parties

	Amount		Other accounts receivable - related party	
	2024	**2023**	**December 31, 2024**	**December 31, 2023**
Associates				
MAP	**$ 1,214**	**1,262**	**189**	**466**

The above expenses are recorded under operating costs or operating expenses.

(v) Property transactions

	Amounts		Other accounts payable – related parties	
	2024	**2023**	**December 31, 2024**	**December 31, 2023**
Associates	**$ -**	**293**	**-**	**-**

(c) Key management personnel compensation

	2024	**2023**
Short-term employee benefits	$ 31,759	34,862
Post-employment benefits	439	441
	$ 32,198	**35,303**

(8) Pledged assets:

The carrying values of pledged assets were as follows:

Pledged assets	Object	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Time deposit (classified under other receivable)	Bank loans and guarantee for credit line	$ 37,384	35,779

(9) Significant commitments and contingencies:

(a) Unrecognized commitments of the Group were as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	$ 800	5,707

(b) Guarantee notes issued as collateral for applying for a credit line were as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Guarantee notes issued	$ 1,058,785	1,126,705
Endorsement guarantee	$ 35,000	35,000

(c) Green Far has entered into a contract with Taiwan Power Company since 2012 for the purchase and sale of electricity generated by solar power. The duration of the agreement is 20 years and shall commence on the agreed date. In addition, the contract stipulates that the electricity can only be used by power plants with equipment registered under the Energy Bureau of the Ministry of Economic Affairs in a single region, violation of this term would release Taiwan Power Company of its liability of the purchase fees of the period and grant Taiwan Power Company of the right to terminate the contract immediately.

(d) The Group purchased machinery and equipment from its supplier, Company E, wherein the Group claimed that the equipment specifications submitted by Company E were incorrect; hence, the Group refused to pay for the items, resulting in Company E filing a lawsuit against the Group, demanding payment of the purchase price. In the third quarter of 2024, the Group reached a settlement agreement with Company E. The Group used the previously deposited litigation bond to repay the outstanding amounts owed to Company E and purchased a batch of machinery and equipment from Company E. The remaining funds have been recovered by the Group. As of December 31, 2024, the litigation matter has been concluded.

(10) Losses Due to Major Disasters:None

(11) Subsequent Events:None

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(12) Other:

A summary of current-period employee benefits, depreciation, and amortization, by function, is as follows:

By function / By item	2024			2023		
	Cost of sales	Operating expenses	Total	Cost of sales	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits						
Salary	362,441	188,529	550,970	314,446	177,265	491,711
Labor and health insurance	15,305	14,214	29,519	15,500	13,823	29,323
Pension	22,218	11,649	33,867	20,009	11,476	31,485
Remuneration of directors	-	6,895	6,895	-	5,744	5,744
Others	40,055	10,894	50,949	38,680	10,228	48,908
Depreciation	123,718	33,491	157,209	111,675	38,641	150,316
Amortization	1,185	957	2,142	3,329	1,003	4,332

(13) Other disclosures:

(a) Information on significant transactions:

The following is the information on significant transactions required by the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers” for the Group:

(i) Loans to other parties:

Number	Name of lender	Name of borrower	Account name	Related party	Highest balanceof financing to other parties during the period	Ending balance	Actual usage amount during the period	Range of interest rates during the period	Purposes of fund financing for the borrower	Transaction amount for business between two parties	Reasons for short-term financing	Allowance for bad debt	Collateral		Individual funding loan limits	Maximum limit of fund financing
													Item	Value		
0	The Company	MATC	Other receivables from related parties	Yes	196,710	180,318	147,533	2%	Short-term financing	-	Working turnover	-	-	-	540,700	1,081,400

Note 1: The highest amounts were approved by the Board of Directors.
Note 2: The short term financing available for purposes shall not exceed 20% of the lending company’s net worth in the latest financial statements.
Note 3: The total amount available for lending purposes shall not exceed 40% of the lending company’s net worth in the latest financial statements.

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(ii) Guarantees and endorsements for other parties:

No.	Name of guarantor	Counter-party of guarantee and endorsement		Limitation on amount of guarantees and endorsements for a specific enterprise (Note 1)	Highest balance for guarantees and endorsements during the period	Balance of guarantees and endorsements as of reporting date	Actual usage amount during the period	Property pledged for guarantees and endorsements (Amount)	Ratio of accumulated amounts of guarantees and/ endorsements to net worth of the latest financial statements	Maximum amount for guarantees and endorsements	Parent company endorsements/ guarantees to third parties on behalf of subsidiary	Subsidiary endorsements/ guarantees to third parties on behalf of parent company	Endorsements/ guarantees to third parties on behalf of companies in Mainland China
		Name	Relationship with the Company										
0	The Company	Green Far	Subsidiary of the Company	270,350	35,000	35,000	19,931	-	1.30 %	5,407,004	Y	N	N

Note 1: Except for the Company's subsidiaries, in which the Company directly or indirectly holds 100% of their shares, the guarantee amounts given to them shall not exceed 10% of the Company's net worth in the latest financial statements.

Note 2: The highest balance for guarantees can not exceed 2 time the Compnay's net worth in the latest financial statement.

(iii) Securities held as of December 31, 2024 (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures):

Name of holder	Category and name of security	Relationship with company	Account title	Ending balance				Highest	Note
				Shares/Units (thousands)	Carrying value	Percentage of ownership (%)	Fair value	Percentage of ownership (%)	
The Company	Archers Inc.	No	Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	4,500	-	13.89 %		13.89 %	
〃	LBO	〃	〃	165	-	0.72 %		0.72 %	
〃	HDDisk	〃	〃	833	-	12.50 %	-	12.50 %	
					$ -				
〃	Tascent, Inc.	〃	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,500	$ -	5.14 %	-	5.14 %	

(iv) Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None

(v) Acquisition of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None

(vi) Disposal of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None

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(vii) Related-party transactions for purchases and sales with amounts exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20% of the capital stock:

Name of company	Related party	Nature of relationship	Transaction details				Transactions with terms different from others		Notes/Accounts receivable (payable)		Note
			Purchase/Sale	Amount	Percentage of total purchases/sales	Payment terms	Unit price	Payment terms	Ending balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	
The Company	MAM	The subsidiary held 100 percentage shares by MAS	Purchase	1,477,350	48 %	Note 1	-	The general credit terms are about 2 to 4 months	(931,762)	(67)%	Note 2
MAM	The Company	The subsidiary held 100 percentage shares by MAS	(Sale)	(1,477,350)	(99) %	〃	-	〃	931,762	100%	〃
The Company	MAY	The subsidiary held 100 percentage shares by Synergy	Purchase	539,181	20 %	〃	-	〃	(2,624)	-%	〃
MAY	The Company	The subsidiary held 100 percentage shares by Synergy	(Sale)	(539,181)	(100) %	〃	-	〃	2,624	96%	〃
The Company	MATC	The subsidiary held 80 percentage shares by Synergy	Purchase	325,480	13 %	〃	-	〃	(287,435)	(21)%	〃
MATC	The Company	The subsidiary held 80 percentage shares by Synergy	(Sale)	(325,480)	(86) %	〃	-	〃	287,435	96%	〃
The Company	MAP	The Company held 38.78 percentage shares of the invested company	Purchase	188,720	6 %	〃	-	〃	(71,915)	(5)%	-
MAM	MAP	The Company held 38.78 percentage shares of the invested company	Purchase	236,483	22 %	〃	-	〃	(87,272)	(28)%	-

Note 1: Payment term given to related parties is 120 days; any further adjustment on the term will have to be agreed by both parties.

Note 2: Transactions within the Group were eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

(viii) Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20% of the capital stock:

Name of company	Counter-party	Nature of relationship	Ending balance	Turnover rate	Overdue		Amounts received in subsequent period (Note 1)	Allowance for bad debts
					Amount	Action taken		
MAM	The Company	The subsidiary held 100 percentage shares by MAS	931,762	1.64	268,650	Receipt according to fund status	125,876	-
MAY	The Company	The subsidiary held 100 percentage shares by Synergy	287,435	1.17	134,017	-	31,601	-

Note 1: The information is last updated on Februrary 11, 2025.

Note 2: Transactions within the Group were eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

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(ix) Trading in derivative instruments:None

(x) Business relationships and significant intercompany transactions:

Disclosure of the amounts exceeding the $10,000 thousand.

No.	Name of company	Name of counter-party	Nature of relationship	Intercompany transactions			
				Account name	Amount	Trading terms	Percentage of the consolidated net revenue or total assets
0	The Company	MAM	1	Purchase	1,477,350	Note 3	42.11%
				Accounts payable	931,762	〃	20.67%
0	〃	MATC	1	Purchase	539,181	〃	15.37%
				Other receivables	147,758	Loans	3.28%
0	〃	MAY	1	Purchase	325,480	Note 3	9.28%
			1	Accounts payable	287,435	〃	6.38%
0	〃	GIT	1	Service revenue	13,163	〃	0.38%
1	GIT	MAY	3	Purchase	32,243	〃	0.92%
2	MAS	MAM	3	Service revenue	31,370	〃	0.89%
3	MAUS	MAM	3	Service revenue	10,299	〃	0.29%

Note 1: “0” represents the parent company, and the others represent the subsidiaries.

Note 2: “1” represents the transactions from parent company to subsidiary.

“2” represents the transactions from subsidiary to parent company.

“3” represents the transactions between subsidiaries.

Note 3: The purchase price paid to related parties is negotiated after considering the cost incurred. In addition, capital allocation of these related parties is decided by the Company. The netting off on accounts receivable and accounts payables concerning purchase transactions, advance payment on behalf of the associated company, and the provision of labor income is agreed upon by both parties. Payment term given to related parties is 120 days; any further adjustment on the term will have to be agreed upon by both parties.

(b) Information on investees:

The following is the information on investees for the year ended December 31, 2024 (excluding information on investees in Mainland China):

Name of investor	Name of investee	Location	Main businesses and products	Original investment amount		Balance as of December 31, 2024			Highest Percentage of ownership	Net income (losses) of investee	Share of profits/losses of investee	Note
				December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Shares (thousands)	Percentage of wnership	Carrying value				
The Company	MAS	Singapore	Market development and customer service	353,522	353,522	18,564	100.00 %	1,436,106	100.00 %	(58,116)	(58,649)	Note 1
The Company	Synergy	Samoa	Holding company	883,384	883,384	22,057	100.00 %	436,353	100.00 %	14,975	14,975	〃
The Company	MATH	Thailand	Manufacturing and sale of machinery components	433,606	433,606	262	100.00 %	110,882	100.00 %	(552)	(552)	〃
The Company	MAUS	USA	Information collection on hardware	968	968	30	100.00 %	1,331	100.00 %	(2,150)	(2,150)	〃
The Company	Good Master	Caymen	Holding company	239,894	239,894	7,490	100.00 %	24,147	100.00 %	(323)	(323)	〃
The Company	Green Far	Taiwan	Energy	12,000	12,000	1,200	100.00 %	15,026	100.00 %	(975)	(975)	〃

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Name of investor	Name of investee	Location	Main businesses and products	Original investment amount December 31, 2024	Original investment amount December 31, 2023	Balance as of December 31, 2024 Shares (thousands)	Balance as of December 31, 2024 Percentage of wnership	Balance as of December 31, 2024 Carrying value	Highest Percentage of ownership	Net income (losses) of investee	Share of profits/losses of investee	Note
The Company	GIT	Taiwan	Sale of raw materials for electronic parts	5,000	5,000	500	100.00 %	16,380	100.00 %	2,410	2,410	Note 1
The Company	MAP Tech.	Singapore	Holding company	260,791	260,791	66,913	46.60 %	-	46.60 %	(482)	-	-
The Company	MAP	Taiwan	Manufacturing of electronic parts and components	568,823	566,744	29,857	38.78 %	815,935	38.78 %	182,775	72,368	-
The Company	Ablytek	Taiwan	Manufacturing and sales of solar mold	209,885	209,885	16,229	27.05 %	-	27.05 %	-	-	Note 2
MAS	MAM	Malaysia	Sale and retail of electronic materials	333,937	333,937	60,000	100.00 %	1,415,113	100.00 %	(58,758)	(58,758)	Note 1
Synergy	MATC	Malaysia	Manufacture and sale of hard disk drive components	406,648	406,648	17,707	80.00 %	(22,263)	80.00 %	7,908	6,326	〃
Good Master	MUS	Singapore	Holding company	239,201	239,201	11,800	69.41 %	24,145	69.41 %	(466)	(324)	〃
MUS	MUM	Malaysia	Manufacture and sale of hard disk drive components	347,134	347,134	35,996	100.00 %	6	100.00 %	(57)	(39)	〃

Note 1: Transactions within the Group were eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

Note 2: Ablytek was discontinued on November 10, 2021, but the liquidation documents are not yet received.

(c) Information on investment in mainland China:

(i) The names of investees in Mainland China, the main businesses and products, and other information:

Name of investee	Main businesses and products	Total amount of paid-in capital	Method of investment	Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2023	Investment flows Outflow	Investment flows Inflow	Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2024	Net income (losses) of the investee	Percentage of ownership	Investment income (losses) (Note 1)	Book value (Note 1)	Highest Percentage of ownership	Accumu-lated remittance of earnings in current period
MAY	Manufacturing sale of machinery components and customer service	492,127 (USD15,000 thousands)	Remittance from third-region company Synergy to invest in Mainland China	476,438 (USD14,512 thousands)	-	-	476,438 (USD14,512 thousands)	8,649	100%	8,649	459,916	100%	-

Note 1: The investment income (loss) were based on financial statements audited by the auditor of the Company.
Note 2: Transactions within the Group were eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

(ii) Limitation on investment in Mainland China:

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2024	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment
479,610	520,548	1,622,101

(iii) Significant transactions:

The significant inter-company transactions with the subsidiary in Mainland China, which were eliminated in the preparation of consolidated financial statements, are disclosed in "Information on significant transactions" and "Business relationships and significant intercompany transactions".

(d) Major shareholders:

The major shareholders information is based on the last business day of the end of each quarter by TDCC (Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation), which calculated that the total number of ordinary shares and special shares registration of non-physical securities (including treasury shares) that have been reached more than 5%. The Consolidated Company does not disclose the information of major shareholders, because there are no shareholders holding more than 5% of the shares.

(14) Segment information:

(a) General information

The Group identifies its operating segments based on the decision of the chief operating decision maker (CODM). The Group's operating segments are EMS (Electronics Manufacturing Service), Automatic Equipment Service, and Commerce Service. Except for EMS, the operating segments did not meet the quantitative threshold for individually reportable segments nor are they aggregated with other operating segments.

EMS's main operating activities are designing and manufacturing consumer electronics end products. Those of Automatic Equipment Service are designing and manufacturing automatic machinery for industrial use. The main operating activity of Commerce Service is trading business. Since the strategy of each segment is different, it is necessary to separate them for management.

(b) Information about reportable segments and their measurement and reconciliations

The Group uses the internal management report that the chief operating decision maker reviews as the basis to determine resource allocation and make a performance evaluation. The internal management report includes profit before taxation, but not including any extraordinary activity and foreign exchange gain or losses because taxation, extraordinary activity, and foreign exchange gain or losses are managed on a group basis, and hence they are not able to be allocated to each reportable segment. In addition, not all reportable segments include depreciation and amortization of significant non-cash items. The reportable amount is similar to that in the report used by the chief operating decision maker.

The operating segment accounting policies are similar to those described in note 4 "significant accounting policies" except for the recognition and measurement of pension cost, which is on a cash basis.

The Group treated intersegment sales and transfers as third-party transactions. They are measured at market price.

(Continued)

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The Group’s segment financial information was as follows:

	For the years ended December 31, 2024			
	EMS	Others	Adjustments and eliminations	Total
Revenue				
External revenue	$ 3,099,642	408,575	-	3,508,217
Intra-group revenue	-	-	-	-
Total segment revenue	$ 3,099,642	408,575	-	3,508,217
Segment gross profit (gross loss)	$ 15,889	(6,811)	-	9,078
Interest income and other income				18,382
Other gains and losses, net				(9,560)
Finance costs				(12,874)
Share of profit of associates accounted for using equity method, net				72,368
Segment profit before tax				$ 77,394
Segment total assets				$ 4,506,796

	For the years ended December 31, 2023			
	EMS	Others	Adjustments and eliminations	Total
Revenue				
External revenue	$ 2,354,494	301,034	-	2,655,528
Intra-group revenue	-	-	-	-
Total segment revenue	$ 2,354,494	301,034	-	2,655,528
Segment gross profit (gross loss)	$ (227,397)	10,343	-	(217,054)
Interest income and other income				24,257
Other gains and losses, net				(33,914)
Finance costs				(13,594)
Share of profit of associates accounted for using equity method, net				28,165
Segment loss before tax				$ (212,140)
Segment total assets				$ 4,156,332

(Continued)

(c) Product and service information

The Group's product revenues from exterior clients were as follows:

Product	2024	2023
VCM	$ 1,529,266	1,045,886
COVER	608,163	261,690
EHD	382,014	432,770
HDD	201,769	183,140
OEM	143,742	153,795
Others	643,263	578,247
	$ 3,508,217	**2,655,528**

(d) Geographic information

The Group's non-current assets are located in Asia, and its revenue from external clients by geographical location was as follows:

Geographic area	2024	2023
Thiland	$ 2,510,319	1,620,537
Singapore	544,082	626,445
Taiwan	167,982	156,929
United States	125,448	49,459
Others	160,386	202,158
	$ 3,508,217	**2,655,528**

(e) Major customers

Sales to individual clients constituting over 10% of total revenue in 2024 and 2023 are summarized as follows:

	2024		**2023**	
	Revenue	**Percentage of net sales**	**Revenue**	**Percentage of net sales**
Western Digital Storage	$ 2,476,051	71	1,589,104	60
Western Digital (Singapore)	337,899	10	399,004	15
	$ 2,813,950	**81**	**1,988,108**	**75**