CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023

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

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.
DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023 PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD

Opinion

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

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

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

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

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

Valuation of inventory

<u>Description</u>

Refer to Notes 4(12), 5(2) and 6(5) for a description of accounting policy on inventory valuation, accounting estimates and assumptions in relation to inventory and details of loss allowance.

The Company is mainly engaged in manufacturing and selling connectors and cable wires. Due to rapid technological innovations and fluctuations in market demand, there is a higher risk of inventory obsolescence. As inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, the determination of net realisable value of inventories is subject to subjective judgment and uncertainties. Thus, we considered the valuation of inventory as a key audit matter.

As of December 31, 2024, the amount of inventories and allowance for inventory valuation losses were NT$73,792 thousand and NT$7,022 thousand, respectively.

How our audit addressed the matter

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

1. Assessed the reasonableness of provision policies on and procedures of allowance for inventory valuation losses, including understanding the operation and nature of the industry, and the historical information of actual clearance of inventory, to judge the reasonableness and consistency of valuation policies on the inventory valuation losses.
2. Reviewed the stock count plan and observed the annual stock count event in order to assess the effectiveness of internal controls over obsolete inventory.
3. Verified management's appropriateness of the systematic logic used in the inventory aging report and confirmed whether the information was consistent with its policies.
4. Verified whether inventory valuation losses were calculated in accordance with its policies, and ascertained the adequacy of the allowance for inventory valuation losses.

Recognition of export sales revenue

Description

Refer to Note 4(27) for accounting policies on sales revenue recognition.

The Company is mainly engaged in manufacturing and selling connectors and cable wires, which were used in consumer PCs, automobile and communication market. The types of sales include domestic sales, export sales and warehouse sales. Revenue from export sales are recognised based on the terms of the contract. As the determination as to when the control of the products has transferred to customers involves management's subjective judgment, this may lead to improper revenue recognition. Thus, we considered the recognition of export sales revenue as a key audit matter.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the net amount of sales revenue was NT$1,186,428 thousand.

How our audit addressed the matter

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

1. Obtained an understanding on the effectiveness of internal controls over the timing of revenue recognition.
2. Selected samples of export sales transactions and ascertained the consistency of the timing of export revenue recognition with the terms specified in the contracts.
3. Selected samples of receivable accounts and sent out confirmations to ascertain existence of export sales revenue.
4. Ascertained the reasonableness of revenue recognition timing against supporting documents of revenue from export sales during a certain period before and after the balance sheet date.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China, we exercise

professional judgment and professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company only financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the parent company only financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company only financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the parent company only financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the company audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

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Wu, Wei-Hao	Cheng, Ya-Huei

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

February 27, 2025

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

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

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

	Assets	Notes	December 31, 2024 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2023 AMOUNT	%
	Current assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	$ 432,981	12	$ 825,412	24
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(2)	28,718	1	9,444	-
1136	Financial assets at amortised cost - current	6(1)	564,000	16	681,000	19
1150	Notes receivable, net	6(4)	5,218	-	370	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(4)	268,451	8	260,676	7
1180	Accounts receivable due from related parties, net	6(4) and 7	12,300	-	1,603	-
1200	Other receivables	7	1,238	-	370	-
130X	Inventories	6(5)	66,770	2	86,272	3
1410	Prepayments		10,197	-	8,270	-
11XX	**Total current assets**		1,389,873	39	1,873,417	53
	Non-current assets					
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	6(3)	617,093	17	242,729	7
1550	Investments accounted for under equity method	6(6)	1,035,028	29	867,128	25
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(7)	512,874	14	482,948	14
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(8)	10,531	-	10,973	-
1760	Investment property - net	6(10)	17,452	1	-	-
1780	Intangible assets		3,736	-	3,594	-
1840	Deferred tax assets	6(22)	14,091	-	20,122	1
1900	Other non-current assets		3,861	-	3,721	-
15XX	**Total non-current assets**		2,214,666	61	1,631,215	47
1XXX	**Total assets**		$ 3,604,539	100	$ 3,504,632	100

(Continued)

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

	Liabilities and Equity	Notes	December 31, 2024 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2023 AMOUNT	%
	Current liabilities					
2150	Notes payable		$ -	-	$ 805	-
2170	Accounts payable		89,033	3	76,936	2
2180	Accounts payable to related parties	7	5,135	-	24,991	1
2200	Other payables	6(11)	99,751	3	86,011	2
2230	Current income tax liabilities	6(22)	14,030	-	48,479	1
2250	Provisions for liabilities - current		2,500	-	9,500	-
2280	Lease liabilities - current		5,007	-	4,603	-
2399	Other current liabilities, others		19,886	1	19,251	1
21XX	**Total current liabilities**		235,342	7	270,576	7
	Non-current liabilities					
2530	Convertible bonds payable	6(12)	674,631	19	668,173	19
2570	Deferred tax liabilities	6(22)	34,296	1	39,480	1
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current		5,648	-	6,449	-
2600	Other non-current liabilities	6(13)	10,566	-	12,811	1
25XX	**Total non-current liabilities**		725,141	20	726,913	21
2XXX	**Total Liabilities**		960,483	27	997,489	28
	Equityt					
	Share capital	6(14)				
3110	Common stock		822,359	23	822,359	23
	Capital surplus	6(15)				
3200	Capital surplus		479,767	13	479,725	14
	Retained earnings	6(16)				
3310	Legal reserve		413,811	11	393,045	11
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		852,282	24	770,073	22
	Other equity interest	6(17)				
3400	Other equity interest		75,837	2	41,941	2
3XXX	**Total equity**		2,644,056	73	2,507,143	72
	Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognised contract commitments	9				
3X2X	**Total liabilities and equity**		$ 3,604,539	100	$ 3,504,632	100

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

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

	Items	Notes	Year ended December 31 2024 AMOUNT	%	2023 AMOUNT	%
4000	Operating revenue	6(18) and 7	$ 1,186,428	100	$ 1,167,551	100
5000	Operating costs	6(5)(20)(21) and 7	(729,257)	(61)	(758,245)	(65)
5900	Gross profit from operations		457,171	39	409,306	35
	Operating expenses	6(20)(21) and 7				
6100	Selling expenses		(109,583)	(9)	(72,285)	(6)
6200	Administrative expenses		(155,069)	(13)	(132,664)	(12)
6300	Research and development expenses		(52,884)	(5)	(48,358)	(4)
6450	Expected credit gain(loss)	12(2)	(28)	-	1,130	-
6000	Total operating expenses		(317,564)	(27)	(252,177)	(22)
6900	Operating profit		139,607	12	157,129	13
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest revenue		22,121	2	7,695	1
7010	Other income	7	8,465	1	9,240	1
7020	Other gains and losses	6(19) and 7	24,876	2	1,379	-
7050	Finance costs		(17,201)	(2)	(740)	-
7070	Share of (loss)/profit of subsidiaries,associates and joint ventures accounted for under equity method	6(6)	80,523	7	38,791	3
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		118,784	10	56,365	5
7900	**Profit before income tax**		258,391	22	213,494	18
7950	Income tax expense	6(22)	(40,474)	(4)	(43,341)	(4)
8200	**Profit for the year**		$ 217,917	18	$ 170,153	14
	Other comprehensive income (net)					
	Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
8311	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	6(13)	$ 2,774	-	$ 639	-
8316	Unrealised gains (losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)	41,954	4	38,330	3
8330	Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(17)	(10,645)	(1)	19,107	2
8349	Income tax related to item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(22)	(555)	-	(128)	-
8310	Other comprehensive income (net) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		33,528	3	57,948	5
	Item that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
8380	Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(17)	10,863	1	(4,462)	-
8399	Income tax related to item that will be reclassified to profit or loss	6(22)	(2,083)	-	936	-
8360	Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		8,780	1	(3,526)	-
8300	**Other comprehensive (loss) income for the year, net of tax**		$ 42,308	4	$ 54,422	5
8500	**Total comprehensive income for the year**		$ 260,225	22	$ 224,575	19
	Earnings per share (in dollars)	6(23)				
9750	Basic earnings per share		$	2.65	$	2.10
9850	Diluted earnings per share		$	2.42	$	2.07

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

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

			Capital Surplus					Retained Earnings		Other equity interest		
	Notes	Common stock	Capital surplus, additional paid-in capital	Capital surplus, treasury share transactions	Capital surplus - difference between proceeds on actual acquisition of or disposal of equity interest in a subsidiary and its carrying amount and changes in the ownership interest	surplus, changes in equity of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	Capital surplus, share options	Legal reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealised gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total equity
2023												
Balance at January 1, 2023		$ 797,726	$ 385,867	$ 8,509	$ 1,824	$ 74	$ 2,149	$ 351,366	$ 844,156	$ (14,697)	$ 39,727	$ 2,416,701
Profit (loss) for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170,153	-	-	170,153
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	6(17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	573	(3,526)	57,375	54,422
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170,726	(3,526)	57,375	224,575
Disposal of investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,938	-	(36,938)	-
Change in net equity of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(6)	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	90
Conversion of convertible bonds	6(12)	24,633	56,534	-	-	-	(2,149)	-	-	-	-	79,018
Issuing convertible bonds	6(12)	-	-	-	-	-	26,827	-	-	-	-	26,827
Appropriations and distribution of retained earnings:	6(16)											
Legal reserve		-	-	-	-	-	-	41,679	(41,679)	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(240,068)	-	-	(240,068)
Balance at December 31, 2023		$ 822,359	$ 442,401	$ 8,509	$ 1,824	$ 164	$ 26,827	$ 393,045	$ 770,073	$ (18,223)	$ 60,164	$ 2,507,143
2024												
Balance at January 1, 2024		$ 822,359	$ 442,401	$ 8,509	$ 1,824	$ 164	$ 26,827	$ 393,045	$ 770,073	$ (18,223)	$ 60,164	$ 2,507,143
Profit (loss) for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	217,917	-	-	217,917
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	6(17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,527	8,780	31,001	42,308
Total comprehensive income(loss)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220,444	8,780	31,001	260,225
Disposal of investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,885	-	(5,885)	-
Change in net equity of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(6)	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	42
Appropriations and distribution of retained earnings:	6(16)											
Legal reserve		-	-	-	-	-	-	20,766	(20,766)	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(123,354)	-	-	(123,354)
Balance at December 31, 2024		$ 822,359	$ 442,401	$ 8,509	$ 1,824	$ 206	$ 26,827	$ 413,811	$ 852,282	$ (9,443)	$ 85,280	$ 2,644,056

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

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31 2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		$ 258,391	$ 213,494
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
(Gain) loss on valuation of financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6(19)	(8,679)	(1,807)
Expected credit impairment (gain) loss	12(2)	28	(1,130)
Share of profit of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for under equity method	6(6)	(80,523)	(38,791)
Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(19)	(825)	-
Depreciation charges on property, plant and equipment (Include right-of-use assets)	6(20)	36,119	30,338
Amortisations	6(20)	3,239	3,370
Dividend income	6(3)	(7,479)	(9,154)
Interest income		(22,121)	(7,695)
Interest expense		17,201	740
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, net		(10,595)	3,851
Notes receivable, net		(4,848)	1,380
Accounts receivable		(7,803)	216,882
Accounts receivable due from related parties,net		(10,697)	2,339
Other receivables		(868)	7,920
Inventories		19,502	25,244
Prepayments		(1,927)	7,349
Changes in operating liabilities			
Notes payable		(805)	(958)
Accounts payable		12,097	(47,527)
Accounts payable to related parties		(19,856)	(159,371)
Other payables		3,634	(12,077)
Provisions for liabilities - current		(7,000)	-
Other current liabilities		635	(3,496)
Other non-current liabilities		(111)	(89)
Cash inflow generated from operations		166,709	230,812
Interest received		22,121	7,695
Interest paid		(318)	(275)
Dividends received		7,479	9,154
Income tax paid		(78,415)	(71,031)
Income tax refunded		2,145	1,833
Net cash flows from operating activities		119,721	178,188

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31 2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Decrease (Increase) in financial assets at amortised cost		117,000	(536,000)
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(374,277)	(2,266)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		41,867	50,593
Capital reduction/liquidation of investments under the equity method		-	38,243
Acquisition of investments accounted for under equity method		(142,560)	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(24)	(60,169)	(48,100)
Increase in intangible assets		(3,381)	(1,660)
Increase in refundable deposits		(1,140)	(1,615)
Decrease in refundable deposits		1,000	1,595
Dividends received in cash		55,554	50,198
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		1,047	-
Acquisition of investment property	6(10)	(17,666)	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(382,725)	(449,012)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payments of lease liabilities	6(8)	(6,158)	(5,742)
Increase in guarantee deposits		140	15
Decrease in guarantee deposits		(55)	-
Issuance of corporate bonds	6(12)	-	695,000
Cash dividends paid	6(16)	(123,354)	(240,068)
Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities		(129,427)	449,205
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(392,431)	178,381
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		825,412	647,031
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		$ 432,981	$ 825,412

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

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.
NOTES TO THE PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

1. History and Organisation

Chant Sincere Co., Ltd. (the “Company”) was incorporated as a company limited by shares under the provisions of the Company Act of the Republic of China (R.O.C.) in April 1986. The Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred herein as the “Group”) are primarily engaged in the manufacturing, processing and sales of electronic components. The Company has been a listed company in the Taipei Exchange since December 20, 2002, and the Company’s stocks were transferred to be listed in the Taiwan Stock Exchange since January 21, 2008.

2. The Date of Authorisation for Issuance of the Financial Statements and Procedures for Authorisation

These parent company only financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on February 27, 2025.

3. Application of New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, 'Amendments to the classification and measurement of financial Instruments'	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, 'Contracts referencing nature dependent electricity'	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, 'Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture'	To be determined by International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IFRS 17, 'Initial application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – comparative information'	January 1, 2023
IFRS 18, 'Presentation and disclosure in financial statements'	January 1, 2027
IFRS 19, 'Subsidiaries without public accountability: disclosures'	January 1, 2027
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11	January 1, 2026

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

A.Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, 'Amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments'

The IASB issued the amendments to:
Update the disclosures for equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The entity shall disclose the fair value of each class of investment and is no longer required to disclose the fair value of each investment. In addition, the amendments require the entity to disclose the fair value gain or loss presented in other comprehensive income during the period, showing separately the fair value gain or loss related to investments derecognised during the reporting period and the fair value gain or loss related to investments held at the end of the reporting period; and any transfers of the cumulative gain or loss within equity during the reporting period related to the investments derecognised during that reporting period.

B.IFRS 18, 'Presentation and disclosure in financial statements'

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

4. Summary of Material Accounting Policies

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

(1) Compliance statement

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

(2) Basis of preparation

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

(A) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.
(B) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.
(C) Defined benefit liabilities recognized based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation.

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

(3) Foreign currency translation

The parent company only financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollar, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.
Foreign currency transactions and balances

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

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

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

D.All other foreign exchange gains and losses based on the nature of those transactions are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'other gains and losses'.

(4) Classification of current and non-current items

A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets:
(A) Assets arising from operating activities that are expected to be realised, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle;
(B) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;
(C) Assets that are expected to be realised within 12 months from the balance sheet date;
(D) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to settle liabilities more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.

B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities:
(A) Liabilities that are expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle;
(B) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;
(C) Liabilities that are to be settled within 12 months from the balance sheet date;
(D) Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than 12 months after the balance sheet date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

(5) Cash equivalents

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(8) Financial assets at amortised cost

A. Financial assets at amortised cost are those that meet all of the following criteria:
(A) The objective of the Company's business model is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows.
(B) The assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

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

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

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

(9) Accounts and notes receivable

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

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

(10) Impairment of financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company recognises the impairment provision for the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) if such credit risk has increased since initial recognition after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information that includes forecasts. On the other hand, for accounts receivable or contract assets that do not contain a significant financing component, the Company recognises the impairment provision for lifetime ECLs.

(11) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when one of the following conditions is met:

A. The contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire.

B. The contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.

C. The contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset have been transferred; however, the Company has not retained control of the financial asset.

(12) Inventories

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

(13) Investments accounted for using equity method /subsidiaries, associates

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

B. Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between companies within the Company are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.

C. The Company's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income. When the Company's share of losses in a subsidiary equals or exceeds its interest in the subsidiary, the Company continues to recognise losses in proportion to its ownership.

D. Associates are all entities over which the Company has significant influence but not control. In general, it is presumed that the investor has significant influence, if an investor holds, directly or indirectly 20 percent or more of the voting power of the investee. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognised at cost.

E. The Company's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income. When the Company's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Company does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

F. When changes in an associate's equity do not arise from profit or loss or other comprehensive income of the associate and such changes do not affect the Company's ownership percentage of the associate, the Company recognises change in ownership interests in the associate in'capital surplus' in proportion to its ownership.

G. Unrealised gains on transactions between the Company and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in the associates. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.

H. In the case that an associate issues new shares and the Company does not subscribe or acquire new shares proportionately, which results in a change in the Company's ownership percentage of the associate but maintains significant influence on the associate, then 'capital surplus' and 'investments accounted for under the equity method' shall be adjusted for the increase or decrease of its share of equity interest. If the above condition causes a decrease in the Company's ownership percentage of the associate, in addition to the above adjustment, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are reclassified to profit or loss proportionately on the same basis as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of.

I. Upon loss of significant influence over an associate, the Company remeasures any investment retained in the former associate at its fair value. Any difference between fair value and carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

J. When the Company disposes its investment in an associate and loses significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate, are reclassified to profit or loss, on the same basis as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of. If it retains significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are reclassified to profit or loss proportionately in accordance with the aforementioned approach.

K. When the Company disposes its investment in an associate and loses significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognised as capital surplus in relation to the associate are transferred to profit or loss. If it retains significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognised as capital surplus in relation to the associate are transferred to profit or loss proportionately.

L. In accordance with "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers", the profit or loss and other comprehensive income or loss presented on the parent company only financial statements are consistent with the profit or loss and the amortisation of other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent company presented on the consolidated financial statements. In addition, owner's equity presented on the parent company only financial statements is consistent with equity attributable to owners of parent presented in the consolidated financial statements.

(14) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

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

Buildings and structures	12~55 years
Machinery and equipment	3~6 years
Mold equipment	2~5 years
Transportation equipment	2~5 years
Other equipment	3~5 years

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

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

B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate. Lease payments are comprised of fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable. The Group subsequently measures the lease liability at amortised cost using the interest method and recognises interest expense over the lease term. The lease liability is remeasured and the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset when there are changes in the lease term or lease payments and such changes do not arise from contract modifications.

C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost comprising the following:
(A) The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
(B) Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date; and
(C) Any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee.
The right-of-use asset is measured subsequently using the cost model and is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the asset's useful life or the end of the lease term. When the lease liability is remeasured, the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

(16) Investment property

An investment property is stated initially at its cost and measured subsequently using the cost model.

(17) Intangible assets

Software is stated initially at cost and is amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 3 years.

(18) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

(19) Notes and accounts payable

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

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

(20) Convertible bonds payable

Convertible bonds or issued by the Company contain conversion options (that is, the bondholders have the right to convert the bonds into the Company's common shares by exchanging a fixed amount of cash for a fixed number of common shares) and call options. The Company classifies the bonds payable upon issuance as a financial asset an equity instrument in accordance with the contract terms. They are accounted for as follows:

A. The embedded call options are recognised initially at net fair value as 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss'. They are subsequently remeasured and stated at fair value on each balance sheet date; the gain or loss is recognised as 'gain or loss on valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss'.

B. The host contracts of bonds are initially recognised at fair value. Any difference between the initial recognition and the redemption value is accounted for as the premium or discount on bonds payable and subsequently is amortised in profit or loss as an adjustment to'finance costs'over the period of circulation using the effective interest method.

C. The embedded conversion options which meet the definition of an equity instrument are initially recognised in 'capital surplus—share options' at the residual amount of total issue price less the amount of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and bonds payable as stated above. Conversion options are not subsequently remeasured.

D. Any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance are allocated to each liability or equity component in proportion to the initial carrying amount of each abovementioned item.

E. When bondholders exercise conversion options, the liability component of the bonds (including bonds payable and'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss') shall be remeasured on the conversion date. The issuance cost of converted common shares is the total book value of the abovementioned liability component and 'capital surplus—share options'.

(21) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and reported in the net amount in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(22) Provisions

Provisions (contingent liabilities from warranty provision.) are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation on the balance sheet date, which is discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

(23) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

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

B. Pensions

(A) Defined contribution plans

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

(B) Defined benefit plans

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

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

c. Past service costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

C. Employees’ compensation and directors’ and supervisors’ remuneration

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

(24) Income tax

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

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

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

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

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

(25) Share capital

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

(26) Dividends

Dividends are recorded in the Company's financial statements in the period in which they are resolved by the Company's shareholders. Cash dividends are recorded as liabilities; stock dividends are recorded as stock dividends to be distributed and are reclassified to ordinary shares on the effective date of new shares issuance. Additionally, the Company authorised the Board of Directors to resolve with the attendance of two-thirds of directors and the agreement of over half of directors. The distributable dividends and bonus or all or some of legal reserve and capital surplus as regulated in the Company Act could be distributed in the form of cash, and the distribution should be reported to the shareholders.

(27) Revenue recognition

The Company is primarily engaged in the manufacturing and sales of connectors and cable wires. Sales are recognised 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, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

5. Critical Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Key Sources of Assumption Uncertainty

The preparation of these parent company only financial statements requires management to make critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies and make critical assumptions and estimates concerning future events. Assumptions and estimates may differ from the actual results and are continually evaluated and adjusted based on historical experience and other factors. Such assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year; and the related information is addressed below:

(1) Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

None.

(2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes estimates and assumptions based on the expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances at the end of the reporting period. The resulting accounting estimates might be different from the actual results. The estimates and assumptions that may significantly adjust the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below:

Evaluation of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, the Company must determine the net realisable value of inventories on balance sheet date using judgements and estimates. Due to the rapid technology innovation, the Company evaluates the amounts of normal inventory consumption, obsolete inventories or inventories without market selling value on balance sheet date, and writes down the cost of inventories to the net realisable value. Such an evaluation of inventories is principally based on the demand for the products within the specified period in the future. Therefore, there might be material changes to the evaluation.

As of December 31, 2024, the carrying amount of inventories was $66,770.

6. Details of Significant Accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cash on hand and revolving funds	$ 875	$ 807
Checking accounts and demand deposits	359,638	609,980
Time deposits	72,468	214,625
Total	$ 432,981	$ 825,412

A. The Company transacts with a variety of financial institutions with high credit quality for the purpose of dispersing credit risk, so it expects that the probability of counterparty default is low.

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

C. On December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had time deposits with maturity over three months were shown as “current financial assets at amortised cost” in the amounts of $564,000 and $681,000, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company recognised interest income from financial assets at amortised cost in the amounts of $9,456 and $2,031, respectively.

D. Information relating to credit risk of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is provided in Note 12(2). The counterparties of the company's investment certificates of deposit are financial institutions with good credit quality, so it expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote.

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

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Current items:		
Financial assets held for trading		
Listed stocks	$ -	$ 4,308
Beneficiary certificates	20,000	-
Hybrid instruments- convertible bonds	7,514	4,410
Valuation adjustment	1,204	726
Total	$ 28,718	$ 9,444

A. The Company recognised net profit (loss) amounting to gain of $8,679 and $1,807 on financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

B. The Company has no financial assets at fair value through profit or loss pledged to others as collateral.

C. Information relating to credit risk is provided in Note 12(2).

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

Items	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Non-current items:		
Debt instruments		
Government bonds	$ 279,800	$ -
Corporate bonds	94,476	-
Valuation adjustment	7,090	-
	381,366	-
Equity instruments		
Listed stocks	155,174	169,404
Unlisted stocks	3,236	22,672
Valuation adjustment	77,317	50,653
	235,727	242,729
	$ 617,093	$ 242,729

A. The Company has elected to classify Attend Technology Inc., Guangdong Quanjie Technology Co., Ltd. (This company had been disposed in February, 2024) and Quanjie International PTE Co., Ltd. (This company had been disposed in November, 2024) that are considered to be strategic investments as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of such investments amounted to $22,021 and $34,141 as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

B. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had unrealised (loss) gain on equity instruments at fair value through other respectively. comprehensive income due to changes in fair value in the amounts of $41,954 and $38,330, respectively.

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

	Year ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Dividend income recognised in profit or loss		
Held at end of year	$ 7,479	$ 9,124
Derecognised during the year	-	30
	7,479	9,154

D. The Company has no financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged to others.

(4) Notes and accounts receivable

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Notes receivable	$ 5,218	$ 370
Accounts receivable	$ 268,480	$ 260,677
Accounts receivable due from related parties	12,300	1,603
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(29)	(1)
	$ 280,751	$ 262,279

A. The aging analysis of accounts receivable and notes receivable that were past due but not impaired is as follows:

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable
Not past due	$ 277,015	$ 5,218	$ 259,556	$ 370
Up to 30 days	3,753	-	2,578	-
31 to 90 days	1	-	128	-
91 to 180 days	11	-	18	-
Over 180 days	-	-	-	-
	$ 280,780	$ 5,218	$ 262,280	$ 370

The above aging analysis was based on past due date.

B. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, accounts receivable and notes receivable were all from contracts with customers. And as of January 1, 2023, the balance of receivables from contracts with customers amounted to $483,251.

C. The Company has no notes and accounts receivable pledged to others.

D. As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the Company’s notes receivable was $5,218 and $370 and accounts receivable was $280,751 and $262,279, respectively.

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

(5) Inventories

	December 31, 2024		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	$ 13,109	$ (2,635)	$ 10,474
Work in progress	11,779	(936)	10,843
Finished goods	48,904	(3,451)	45,453
Total	$ 73,792	$ (7,022)	$ 66,770

	December 31, 2023		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	$ 26,576	$ (4,607)	$ 21,969
Work in progress	9,831	(469)	9,362
Finished goods	65,765	(10,824)	54,941
Total	$ 102,172	$ (15,900)	$ 86,272

The cost of inventories recognised as expense for the year:

	Year ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Cost of goods sold	$ 731,393	$ 739,788
(Gain) loss from decline in market value	(3,068)	5,141
Others	932	13,316
	729,257	758,245

From January 1 to December 31, 2024, the Company enhanced its inventory management and continued to reduce excess inventory, resulting in a recovery in the net realizable value of inventories.

(6) Investments accounted for using equity method

	2024	2023
Subsidiaries:		
CHANT SINCERE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	$ 8,927	$ 45,724
A&H INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	161,540	141,402
AXMoo Investment corp.	301,210	272,560
DAVID ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	67,814	67,647
CHANT SINCERE (THAILAND) CO., LTD.	144,364	-
Associates:		
GRAND-TEK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	351,173	339,795
	$ 1,035,028	$ 867,128

A. Subsidiaries

Please refer to Note 4(3) in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 for the information regarding the Company’s subsidiaries.

B. Associates

A. The basic information of the associates that are material to the Company is as follows:

Company name	Principal place of business	Shareholding ratio		Nature of relationship	Methods of measurement
		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023		
GRAND-TEK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Taiwan	23.15%	23.15%	Strategic Investment	Equity method

B. The summarised financial information of the associates that are material to the Company is as follows:

Balance sheet

	GRAND-TEK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Current assets	$ 625,012	$ 470,504
Non-current assets	477,546	477,464
Current liabilities	(325,438)	(196,122)
Non-current liabilities	(108,849)	(146,524)
Total net assets	$ 668,271	$ 605,322
Share in associate's net assets	$ 154,705	$ 140,132
Goodwill	199,233	199,233
Others	(2,765)	430
Carrying amount of the associate	$ 351,173	$ 339,795

Statement of comprehensive income

	GRAND-TEK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	
	Year ended December 31, 2024	Year ended December 31, 2023
Revenue	$ 937,724	$ 807,620
Profit for the period from continuing operations	84,045	35,005
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	2,746	299
Total comprehensive income	$ 86,791	$ 35,304
Dividends received from associates	$ 5,557	$ 13,095

C. The Company’s material associate, GRAND-TEK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. has quoted market prices. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the fair value was $313,272 and $324,733, respectively.

C. The Company’s share of profit from subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 was gain of $80,523 and gain of $38,791, respectively, and were valued based on the investees’ financial statements that were audited by other independent auditors.

D. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the amounts of $6,831 and $11,992 due to the unrealised gain (loss) which arose from up-stream transactions of purchasing from investees had been cancelled, respectively.

(7) Property, plant and equipment

2024	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Moulding equipment	Transportation equipment	Other equipment	Unfinished construction and equipment under acceptance	Total
At January 1								
Cost	$ 270,113	$ 106,331	$ 56,261	$ 62,142	$ 800	$ 4,251	$ 55,675	$ 555,573
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(29,183)	(18,950)	(21,812)	(489)	(2,191)	-	(72,625)
	$ 270,113	$ 77,148	$ 37,311	$ 40,330	$ 311	$ 2,060	$ 55,675	$ 482,948
Opening net book amount as at January 1	$ 270,113	$ 77,148	$ 37,311	$ 40,330	$ 311	$ 2,060	$ 55,675	$ 482,948
Additions	24,570	12,800	-	-	2,360	110	20,010	59,850
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(222)	-	-	(222)
Transfers	-	-	8,173	13,215	-	143	(21,531)	-
Depreciation charge	-	(4,285)	(11,144)	(13,150)	(326)	(797)	-	(29,702)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	$ 294,683	$ 85,663	$ 34,340	$ 40,395	$ 2,123	$ 1,516	$ 54,154	$ 512,874
At December 31								
Cost	$ 294,683	$ 119,131	$ 64,434	$ 75,357	$ 2,360	$ 4,504	$ 54,154	$ 614,623
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(33,468)	(30,094)	(34,962)	(237)	(2,988)	-	(101,749)
	$ 294,683	$ 85,663	$ 34,340	$ 40,395	$ 2,123	$ 1,516	$ 54,154	$ 512,874

2023	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Moulding equipment	Transportation equipment	Other equipment	Unfinished construction and equipment under acceptance	Total
At January 1								
Cost	$ 255,489	$ 98,966	$ 40,508	$ 53,557	$ 800	$ 4,511	$ 51,935	$ 505,766
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(25,476)	(11,027)	(11,318)	(222)	(1,633)	-	(49,676)
	$ 255,489	$ 73,490	$ 29,481	$ 42,239	$ 578	$ 2,878	$ 51,935	$ 456,090
Opening net book amount as at January 1	$ 255,489	$ 73,490	$ 29,481	$ 42,239	$ 578	$ 2,878	$ 51,935	$ 456,090
Additions	14,624	7,365	-	-	-	-	29,460	51,449
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	17,135	8,585	-	-	(25,720)	-
Depreciation charge	-	(3,707)	(9,305)	(10,494)	(267)	(818)	-	(24,591)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	$ 270,113	$ 77,148	$ 37,311	$ 40,330	$ 311	$ 2,060	$ 55,675	$ 482,948
At December 31								
Cost	$ 270,113	$ 106,331	$ 56,261	$ 62,142	$ 800	$ 4,251	$ 55,675	$ 555,573
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(29,183)	(18,950)	(21,812)	(489)	(2,191)	-	(72,625)
	$ 270,113	$ 77,148	$ 37,311	$ 40,330	$ 311	$ 2,060	$ 55,675	$ 482,948

A. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, there were no borrowing costs capitalised as part of property, plant and equipment.

B. Property, plant and equipment had not impaired and were not pledged as collateral.

C. The significant components of buildings and structures include main plants and hydropower engineering, which are depreciated over 12~55 and 8 years, respectively.

(8) Leasing arrangements－lessee

A. The Company leases various assets including buildings and business vehicles. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 2 to 5 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

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

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Book Value		Book Value	
Buildings	$	6,991	$	7,971
Transportation equipment (Business vehicles)		3,540		3,002
	$	10,531	$	10,973

	Year ended December 31,			
	2024		2023	
	Depreciation charge		Depreciation charge	
Buildings	$	3,747	$	3,621
Transportation equipment (Business vehicles)		2,456		2,126
	$	6,203	$	5,747

C. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the additions to right-of-use assets were $5,761 and $7,277, respectively.

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

	Year ended December 31,			
	2024		2023	
Items affecting profit or loss				
Interest expense on lease liabilities	$	316	$	247
Expense on short-term lease contracts		287		247
Expense on leases of low-value assets		72		105

E. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company's total cash outflow for leases were $6,833 and $6,341, respectively.

(9) Leasing arrangements-lessor

A. The Company leases out buildings, with lease terms ranging from 1 to 3 years. The lease agreements are individually negotiated and include various terms and conditions. To ensure appropriate use of the leased assets, lessees are generally not permitted to use the leased assets as collateral.

B. The Company recognised rental income of $524 under operating lease agreements for the year ended 31 December 2024, with no variable lease payments included.

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

Year	December 31, 2024	
2025	$	571
2026		571
2027		571
2028		48
	$	1,761

As of December 31, 2023: None.

(10) Investment property(For the year ended December 31, 2023, no such transaction occurred.)

	2024					
	Land		Buildings and structures		Total	
At January 1, 2024						
Cost	$	-	$	-	$	-
Accumulated depreciation and impairment		-		-		-
	$	-	$	-	$	-
Opening net book amount as at January 1	$	-	$	-	$	-
Additions – Purchases		11,870		5,796		17,666
Depreciation charge		-		(214)		(214)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	$	11,870	$	5,582	$	17,452
At December 31, 2024						
Cost	$	11,870	$	5,796	$	17,666
Accumulated depreciation and impairment		-		(214)		(214)
	$	11,870	$	5,582	$	17,452

A.Rental income from investment property and direct operating expenses arising from investment property are shown below:

	Year ended December 31,			
	2024		2023	
Rental income from investment property	$	524	$	-
Direct operating expenses arising from the investment property that generated rental income during the year	$	214	$	-

B.The fair value of the investment property held by the Company as at 31 December 2024, categorised within Level 3, was $17,720, which was self-valued based on the market transaction prices, locations, and floor areas of similar properties in nearby areas, and was not valued by independent external valuers.

C.For details of lease transactions related to investment property, please refer to Note 6(9).

D.There was no impairment or pledge of the investment property

(11) Other payables

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
Salary and bonus payable	$	38,499	$	31,765
Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration payable		14,536		14,695
Accrued commission		12,042		13,990
Payables on machinery and equipment		9,580		9,899
Interest payable		10,425		-
Other accrued expenses		14,669		15,662
	$	99,751	$	86,011

(12) Convertible bonds payable

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Bonds payable	$ 726,275	$ 736,700
Less: Discount on bonds payable	(51,644)	(68,527)
	$ 674,631	$ 668,173

A. Issuance of domestic convertible bonds by the Company

The terms of the third domestic unsecured convertible bonds issued by the Company are as follows:

(A) The Company issued $350,000, 0%, third domestic unsecured convertible bonds, as approved by the regulatory authority. The bonds mature 3 years from the issue date (November 4, 2020 ~ November 4, 2023) and will be redeemed in cash at face value at the maturity date. The Company will repay in one lump sum at 100.7519% of the convertible bonds' face value at the maturity date. The bonds were listed on the Taipei Exchange on November 4, 2020.

(B) Started from the next date of three months after the issuance of this convertible bonds, until the maturity date, except (1) the book closure period of common stock in accordance with laws; (2) fifteen business days before the book closure date for issuance of bonus shares, book closure date for cash dividends, book closure date for rights issue, until the record date; (3) capital reduction record date to the date before the first day of trading of the Company's stock after capital reduction; (4) the first date the company changed the par value of the stock to the day before the first day of trading of the Company's stock when the stockholder acquires new stocks, the bondholders can request for the conversion of the convertible bonds into the Company's common stocks through the securities firm by notifying the Taiwan Depository Clearing Corporation (TDCC) at any time in accordance with the regulations.

(C) The conversion price of the bonds is set up based on the pricing model in the terms of the bonds, and is subject to adjustments if the condition of the anti-dilution provisions occurs subsequently. The conversion price will be reset based on the pricing model in the terms of the bonds on each effective date regulated by the terms. If the reset conversion price is higher than the conversion price before the reset, the conversion price will not be adjusted.

(D) From the next date of three months after the issuance of this convertible bonds to 40 days before the maturity date, if the Company's closing price of common share exceeded 30% of the current conversion price for 30 consecutive business days, or the balance of outstanding convertible bonds is lower than 10% of the initial total issuance amount, within the subsequent 30 business days or any time, the Company could send a registered mail of "redemption notice of bonds" with a maturity period of 30 days, and ask by letters to Taipei Exchange to issue an announcement regarding the redemption notice. Additionally, within 5 days after the effective date of bonds redemption, the Company could redeem by cash at face value or call back this outstanding convertible bonds.

(E) Under the terms of the bonds, all bonds redeemed (including bonds repurchased from the Taipei Exchange), matured and converted are retired and not to be re-issued; all rights and obligations attached to the bonds are also extinguished.

(F) As of November 4, 2023, the bonds totaling $350,000 had been converted into 10,397 thousand shares of common stock.

B. Issuance of domestic convertible bonds through the private placement by the Company

The issuance conditions for the Company's first private placement domestic unsecured convertible corporate bond in 2023 are as follows:

(A) The Company issued the first domestic private placement unsecured convertible corporate bond, with a total issuance amount of $695,000 and a coupon rate of 1.5%. The interest is calculated twice for each full year of issuance. The term is 4 years, and the circulation period is from December 29, 2023 to December 29, 2027. At maturity, this convertible corporate bond will be repaid in cash at the face value of the bond, with any outstanding interest payable added.

(B) Bondholders may request the Company to convert this private placement convertible corporate bond into the Company's ordinary shares in accordance with the measures at any time from the day after the issuance of the bond for three years till ten days before the maturity date, except during the period of transfer suspension in accordance with the law, and 15 business days before the book-close date of the Company's free share allotment, the book-close date of cash dividends, and the book-close date of capital increase in cash, until the date of distribution of rights, and from the ex-date of capital reduction to the day before the trading of the shares after capital reduction.

(C) The conversion price of this private-placement convertible corporate bond is determined in accordance with the pricing model stipulated in the conversion regulations. The conversion price will be adjusted in accordance with the pricing model stipulated in the conversion measures in the event of an increase in the issued (or private placement) ordinary shares, the distribution of cash dividends in ordinary shares, the reissuance or private placement of securities with ordinary share conversion rights or stock options at a price lower than the current price per share, or a decrease in ordinary shares not caused by the cancellation of treasury shares. The conversion price at the initial issuance was set at $54.4, and it was adjusted to $53.3 in accordance with the conversion regulations.

(D) According to the conversion measures, all private placement convertible corporate bonds recovered, repaid or converted by the Company will be cancelled, and all rights and obligations attached to the corporate bonds will also be extinguished and no longer issued.

(E) Bondholders who hold convertible corporate bonds and convert them into ordinary shares of the Company shall not transfer them again within three years from the delivery date of the private placement convertible corporate bonds in accordance with laws and regulations. After conversion, the Company shall apply to the securities exchange for a consent letter of meeting the listing standards, and declare to the competent authority for a supplementary public offering before having the shares listed for trading.

(13) Pensions

A. (A) The Company and its domestic subsidiaries have a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act, covering all regular employees' service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be subject to the pension mechanism under the Labor Standards Act. Under the defined benefit pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement. The Company and its domestic subsidiaries contribute monthly an amount equal to 4.7% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the independent retirement fund committee. Also, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by December 31, every year. If the account balance is insufficient to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned method to the employees expected to qualify for retirement in the following year, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries will make contributions for the deficit by next March.

Effective from 2013, the Company has a funded defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the "Regulations on Pensions of Managers", covering all managers appointed by the Company. For hired managers who meet the regulation of retirement or post-employment, under the defined benefit pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement.

(B) The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Present value of defined benefit obligations	$ (31,001)	$ (31,344)
Fair value of plan assets	20,534	18,548
Net defined benefit liability	$ (10,467)	$ (12,796)

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

2024	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
At January 1	$ (31,344)	$ 18,548	$ (12,796)
Current service cost	(33)	-	(33)
Interest (expense) income	(376)	223	(153)
	$ (31,753)	$ 18,771	$ (12,982)
Remeasurements :			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	-	-
Change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Change in financial assumptions	757	-	757
Experience adjustments	(5)	1,467	1,462
	752	1,467	2,219
Pension fund contribution	-	296	296
Paid pension	-	-	-
At December 31	$ (31,001)	$ 20,534	$ (10,467)

2023	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
At January 1	$ (31,367)	$ 17,971	$ (13,396)
Current service cost	(32)	-	(32)
Interest (expense) income	(407)	232	(175)
	$ (31,806)	$ 18,203	$ (13,603)
Remeasurements :			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	-	-
Change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Change in financial assumptions	(208)	-	(208)
Experience adjustments	670	49	719
	462	49	511
Pension fund contribution	-	296	296
Paid pension	-	-	-
At December 31	$ (31,344)	$ 18,548	$ (12,796)

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

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

	Year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Discount rate	1.6%	1.2%
Future salary increases	3%	3%

Future mortality rate was estimated based on the 6th Taiwan Standard Ordinary Experience Mortality Table.

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

	Discount rate		Future salary increases	
	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%
December 31, 2024				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	$ (456)	$ 469	$ 385	$ (376)
December 31, 2023				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	$ (516)	$ 532	$ 444	$ (434)

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

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

(F) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Company for the year ending December 31, 2025 amount to $296.

(G) As of December 31, 2024, the weighted average duration of the retirement plan is 7 years. The analysis of timing of the future pension payment was as follows:

Within 1 year	$ 6,206
1-2 years	6,734
2-5 years	4,742
6-10 years	6,897
	$ 24,579

B. Effective July 1, 2005, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries have established a defined contribution pension plan (the "New Plan") under the Labor Pension Act (the "Act"), covering all regular employees with R.O.C. nationality. Under the New Plan, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries contribute monthly an amount based on 6% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the employees' individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment. The pension costs under the defined contribution pension plans of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were $6,043 and $5,445, respectively.

(14) Share capital

A. As of December 31, 2024, the Company had authorised capital in the amount of $1,200,000 thousand ($38,500 was reserved for the issuance of the conversion of employee stock options), and the paid-in capital was $822,359 with a par value of $10, the Company had collected all the proceeds of issued shares.

Movements in the number of the Company’s ordinary shares outstanding (in thousands of shares) are as follows:

	2024	2023
At January 1	82,236	79,773
Conversion of bonds	-	2,463
At December 31	82,236	82,236

B. On June 14, 2023, the shareholders' meeting of the Company passed a resolution to increase its capital in cash through private placement to respond to the Company's future development, reinvestment, or operational turnover needs, in order to strengthen its competitiveness, and the maximum number of private placement shares is 17,000 thousand. This private placement plan was decided not to be carried out by an extraordinary shareholders' meeting on December 1, 2023.

C. On December 1, 2023, the extraordinary shareholders' meeting of the Company passed a resolution that in order to meet the needs of the Company's future development, reinvestment or operational turnover, the Company will issue private-placement shares not exceeding 17,000 thousand shares. The private-placement ordinary shares can be issued alone or in conjunction with other methods, or domestic convertible corporate bonds can be used through private placement. Issuance of private placement domestic convertible corporate bonds are shown in Note 6(12).

(15) Capital surplus

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

(16) Retained earnings

A. Under the Company’s Articles of Incorporation, the current year’s earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay all taxes and offset prior years’ operating losses and then 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve. The remainder, if any, to be retained or to be appropriated shall be resolved by the stockholders at the stockholders’ meeting. Additionally, the Company authorised the Board of Directors to resolve with the attendance of two-thirds of directors and the agreement of over half of directors. The distributable dividends and bonus or all or some of legal reserve and capital surplus as regulated in the Company Act could be distributed in the form of cash, and the distribution should be reported to the shareholders.

B. The Company’s dividend distribution policies were as follows: as the Company was in the growth stage, dividends distribution policies should necessarily be based on the current and future investment environment, capital requirement, competition in domestic and foreign countries, capital budget and other factors and focus on securing shareholders’ interest, balancing dividends and the Company’s long-term financial plan. Distributions should be proposed by the Board of Directors in accordance with laws, and reported to the shareholders. For the distribution of shareholders’ dividends, the cash dividends represented 20%~100% of total dividends, and the stock dividends represented 0%~80% of total dividends.

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

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

E. The Company recognised dividends distributed to owners amounting to $123,354 ($1.5 (in dollars) per share) and $240,068 ($3 (in dollars) per share) for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. On February 27, 2025, the Board of Directors proposed for the distribution of dividends from the 2024 earnings in the amount of $131,577 at $1.6 (in dollars) per share.

(17) Other equity items

	2024		
	Unrealised gains (losses) on valuation	Currency translation	Total
At January 1	$ 60,164	$ (18,223)	$ 41,941
Valuation adjustment	31,001	-	31,001
Cumulative gains reclassified to retained earnings due to derecognition	(5,885)	-	(5,885)
Currency translation differences:			
–Group	-	10,863	10,863
–Tax on Group	-	(2,083)	(2,083)
At December 31	$ 85,280	$ (9,443)	$ 75,837

	2023		
	Unrealised gains (losses) on valuation	Currency translation	Total
At January 1	$ 39,727	$ (14,697)	$ 25,030
Valuation adjustment	57,375	-	57,375
Cumulative gains reclassified to retained earnings due to derecognition	(36,938)	-	(36,938)
Currency translation differences:			
–Group	-	(4,462)	(4,462)
–Tax on Group	-	936	936
At December 31	$ 60,164	$ (18,223)	$ 41,941

(18) Operating revenue

	Year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Revenue from contracts with customers	$ 1,186,428	$ 1,167,551

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

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

	Year ended December 31, 2024			
	Electronic connector	Cable wire	Others	Total
Revenue from external customer contracts	$ 557,830	$ 617,799	$ 10,799	$ 1,186,428
Timing of revenue at a point in time	$ 557,830	$ 617,799	$ 10,799	$ 1,186,428

	Year ended December 31, 2023			
	Electronic connector	Cable wire	Others	Total
Revenue from external customer contracts	$ 554,522	$ 592,141	$ 20,888	$ 1,167,551
Timing of revenue at a point in time	$ 554,522	$ 592,141	$ 20,888	$ 1,167,551

(19) Other gains and losses

	Year ended December 31, 2024	Year ended December 31, 2023
Gains (Losses) on disposals of property, plant and equipment	$ 825	$ -
Net currency exchange gains (losses)	14,547	(1,091)
Net gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8,679	1,807
Other gains (losses)	825	663
	$ 24,876	$ 1,379

(20) Expenses by nature

	Year ended December 31, 2024	Year ended December 31, 2023
Employee benefit expense	$ 190,057	$ 176,121
Depreciation charges	$ 36,119	$ 30,338
Amortisation charges on intangible assets	$ 3,239	$ 3,370

(21) Employee benefit expense

	Year ended December 31, 2024	Year ended December 31, 2023
Wages and salaries	$ 163,786	$ 151,281
Labour and health insurance fees	13,371	12,922
Pension costs	6,229	5,652
Other personnel expenses	6,671	6,266
	$ 190,057	$ 176,121

A. In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, a ratio of distributable profit of the current year, after covering accumulated losses, shall be distributed as employees' compensation and directors' remuneration. The ratio shall not be lower than 2%~15% for employees' compensation and shall not be higher than 2% for directors' remuneration.

B. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, employees' compensation was accrued at $11,140 and $11,663, respectively; while directors' remuneration was accrued at $3,396 and $3,032, respectively. The aforementioned amounts were recognised in salary expenses.

The employees' compensation and directors' remuneration were estimated and accrued based on 4% and 1% of distributable profit of current year as of the end of reporting period. The employees' compensation and directors' remuneration resolved by the Board of Directors were $11,140 and $3,396, respectively, and the employees' compensation will be distributed in the form of cash.

Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration for 2023 as resolved by the Board of Directors were in agreement with those amounts recognised in the 2023 financial statements.

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

(22) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

(A) Components of income tax expense:

	Year ended December 31, 2024	Year ended December 31, 2023
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the year	$ 41,018	$ 45,887
Tax on undistributed surplus earnings	3,177	6,752
Prior year income tax (over) underestimation	(1,930)	(1,973)
Total current tax	42,265	50,666
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1,791)	(7,325)
Total deferred tax	(1,791)	(7,325)
Income tax expense	$ 40,474	$ 43,341

(B) The income tax (charge) / credit relating to components of other comprehensive income is as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2024	Year ended December 31, 2023
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	$ 555	$ 128
Currency translation differences	2,083	(936)
	$ 2,638	$ (808)

(C) The income tax charged / (credited) to equity during the period: None.

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit

	Year ended December 31, 2024	Year ended December 31, 2023
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate	$ 51,818	$ 42,896
Effects from items adjusted in accordance with tax regulation	(12,591)	(4,334)
Difference between prior year’s income tax estimation and assessed results	(1,930)	(1,973)
Tax on undistributed earnings	3,177	6,752
Income tax expense	$ 40,474	$ 43,341

C. Amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities as a result of temporary differences are as follows:

	2024			
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	December 31
Deferred tax assets:				
-Temporary differences:				
Loss on inventory	$ 3,180	$ (614)	$ -	$ 2,566
Pension	2,621	(21)	(555)	2,045
Currency translation differences	5,002	-	(2,083)	2,919
Others	9,319	(2,758)	-	6,561
	20,122	(3,393)	(2,638)	14,091
Deferred tax liabilities:				
-Temporary differences:				
Gains on investment	(38,125)	4,990	-	(33,135)
Others	(1,355)	194	-	(1,161)
	(39,480)	5,184	-	(34,296)
	$ (19,358)	$ 1,791	$ (2,638)	$ (20,205)

	2023			
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	December 31
Deferred tax assets:				
-Temporary differences:				
Loss on inventory	$ 2,152	$ 1,028	$ -	$ 3,180
Pension	2,767	(18)	(128)	2,621
Currency translation differences	4,066	-	936	5,002
Others	7,700	1,619	-	9,319
	16,685	2,629	808	20,122
Deferred tax liabilities:				
-Temporary differences:				
Gains on investment	(41,117)	2,992	-	(38,125)
Others	(3,059)	1,704	-	(1,355)
	(44,176)	4,696	-	(39,480)
	$ (27,491)	$ 7,325	$ 808	$ (19,358)

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

(23) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share	Year ended December 31, 2024 Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 217,917	82,236	$ 2.65
Diluted earnings per share			
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	168	
Convertible bonds	13,506	13,039	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 231,423	95,443	$ 2.42

Basic earnings per share	Year ended December 31, 2023 Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 170,153	80,886	$ 2.10
Diluted earnings per share			
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	214	
Convertible bonds	387	1,304	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 170,540	82,404	$ 2.07

(24) Supplemental cash flow information

Investing activities with partial cash payments

	Year ended December 31, 2024	2023
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	$ 59,850	$ 51,449
Add: Opening balance of payable on equipment	9,899	6,550
Less: Ending balance of payable on equipment	(9,580)	(9,899)
Cash paid during the year	$ 60,169	$ 48,100

7. Related Party Transactions

(1) Names of related parties and relationship

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Company
COXOC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	The subsidiary of the Company (Note 1)
CHANT SINCERE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	The subsidiary of the Company
A&H INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	The subsidiary of the Company
CHANT SINCERE (THAILAND) CO., LTD.	The subsidiary of the Company (Note 2)
DAVID ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	The subsidiary of the Company
Dongguan Quanrong Electronics Co., Ltd.	The second-tier subsidiary of the Company
Kunshan Chant Sincere Electronics Ltd.	The second-tier subsidiary of the Company
DON CONNEX ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	This company's chairman and the Company's chairman were within the second degree of relationship
QUAN HUNG CO., LTD.	This company's chairman and the Company's chairman were within the second degree of relationship
CHUAN WEI WIRE & CABLE CO., LTD.	This company's chairman and the Company's chairman were within the second degree of relationship
ATTEND TECHNOLOGY INC	Other related party
JOINT INTERESTS CO., LTD.	Other related party
GRAND-TEK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Associate
Directors, supervisors, general manager and vice presidents, etc.	Key management personnel of the Company

Note 1: COXOC ELECTRONICS Co., Ltd. has completed its liquidation in January 2024.
Note 2: CHANT SINCERE (THAILAND) CO., LTD. was established in November 2024.

(2) Significant related party transactions

A. Operating revenue:

	Year ended December 31, 2024	Year ended December 31, 2023
Sales of goods:		
Subsidiaries	$ 105	$ 178
Other related parties	947	3,132
Total	$ 1,052	$ 3,310

The aforementioned sales were executed based on general prices and conditions, and were collected within 60~90 days after monthly billings.

B. Purchases:

	Year ended December 31, 2024	Year ended December 31, 2023
Purchases of goods:		
Dongguan Quanrong Electronics Co., Ltd.	$ 416,845	$ 384,554
Subsidiaries	14,291	9,563
Associates	3	128
Other related parties	1,571	1,465
Total	$ 432,710	$ 395,710

The aforementioned purchases, except Dongguan Quanrong Electronics Co., Ltd. adopted cost- plus pricing approach and monthly billings, others were executed based on general prices and conditions, and were paid within 60~90 days after monthly billings.

C. Operating expenses

	Year ended December 31, 2024	Year ended December 31, 2023
Associates	$ -	$ 22
Other related parties	-	13
Total	$ -	$ 35

D. Other income

	Year ended December 31, 2024	Year ended December 31, 2023
Subsidiaries	$ 343	$ 343

E. Rental income

	Year ended December 31, 2024	Year ended December 31, 2023
Subsidiaries	$ 524	$ -

F. Receivables from related parties:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Accounts receivable:		
Subsidiaries	$ 11,888	$ 1,259
Other related parties	412	344
	$ 12,300	$ 1,603
Other receivables:		
Subsidiaries	-	370
Total	$ 12,300	$ 1,973

G. Accounts payable:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Dongguan Quanrong Electronics Co., Ltd.	$ -	$ 21,330
Subsidiaries	4,574	3,350
Other related parties	561	311
Total	$ 5,135	$ 24,991

(3) Key management compensation

	Year ended December 31, 2024	Year ended December 31, 2023
Salaries and other short-term employee	$ 27,740	$ 22,924
Other long-term benefits	669	669
Total	$ 28,409	$ 23,593

8. Pledged Assets

None.

9. Significant Commitments and Contingencies

(1) Contingencies

None.

(2) Commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for at the balance sheet date but not yet incurred is as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Property, plant and equipment	$ 18,781	$ 17,418

10. Significant Disaster Loss

None.

11. Significant Events after the Balance Sheet Date

None.

12. Others

(1) Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. The Company monitors capital on the basis of the debt ratio. This ratio is calculated as total liabilities divided by total assets.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company's strategy, which was unchanged from 2023, was to maintain the debt ratio below 40%. The debt ratios at December 31, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Total liabilities	$ 960,483	$ 997,489
Total assets	3,604,539	3,504,632
Debt ratio	27%	28%

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Financial assets		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 28,718	$ 9,444
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Designation of equity instrument	$ 235,727	$ 242,729
Qualifying debt instrument	381,366	-
	$ 617,093	$ 242,729
Financial assets at amortised cost/Loans and receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 432,981	$ 825,412
Financial assets at amortised cost	564,000	681,000
Notes receivable	5,218	370
Accounts receivable (including related parties)	280,751	262,279
Other receivables	1,238	370
Refundable deposits (shown as other non-current assets)	3,861	3,721
	$ 1,288,049	$ 1,773,152
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Notes payable	$ -	$ 805
Accounts payable (including related parties)	94,168	101,927
Other accounts payable	99,751	86,011
Bonds payable(including current portion)	674,631	668,173
Guarantee deposits received (shown as other no	10	15
	$ 868,560	$ 856,931
Lease liability	$ 10,655	$ 11,052

B. Financial risk management policies

(A) The Company's book value of financial instruments not at fair value (including cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable, accounts receivable due from related parties, other receivables, notes payable, accounts payable, accounts payable to related parties, other payables) approximated its fair value. Additionally, refer to Note 12(3) for fair value information of financial instruments measured at fair value.

(B) Risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (Company treasury) under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Company treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Company's operating units. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas and matters, such as foreign exchange risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(A) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

a. The Company's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations (the Company's and certain subsidiaries' functional currency: NTD; other certain subsidiaries' functional currency: RMB) and would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations.

b. The Company operates internationally and is exposed to exchange rate risk arising from various currency, primarily with respect to the USD, RMB and HKD. Foreign exchange rate risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognised assets and liabilities and net investments in foreign operations.

c. Management has set up a policy to require Company companies to manage their foreign exchange risk against their functional currency. The companies are required to hedge their entire foreign exchange risk exposure with the Company treasury. The Company companies used forward foreign exchange contracts through the Company treasury to manage the exchange rate risk arising from future commercial transactions, and recognised assets and liabilities. Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognised assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency.

d. The Company has certain investments in foreign operations, whose net assets are exposed to foreign currency translation risk.

	December 31, 2024		
	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 9,335	32.79	$ 306,095
RMB:NTD	10,994	4.48	49,253
Non-monetary items			
THB:NTD	$ 150,020	0.96	$ 144,364
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 1,650	32.79	$ 54,104
RMB:NTD	131	4.48	587

	December 31, 2023		
	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 9,708	30.71	$ 298,133
RMB:NTD	25,510	4.33	110,458
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 2,725	30.71	$ 83,685
RMB:NTD	-	4.33	-

e. The unrealised exchange gain (loss) arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Company for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, amounted to $3,672 and ($7,267), respectively.

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

	Year ended December 31, 2024			
	Sensitivity analysis			
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss		Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)				
Financial assets				
Monetary items				
USD:NTD	3%	$	9,183	-
RMB:NTD	3%		1,478	-
Non-monetary items				
THB:NTD	3%		-	4,331
Financial liabilities				
Monetary items				
USD:NTD	3%	$	1,623	-
RMB:NTD	3%		18	-

	Year ended December 31, 2023			
	Sensitivity analysis			
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss		Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)				
Financial assets				
Monetary items				
USD:NTD	3%	$	8,944	-
RMB:NTD	3%		3,314	-
Financial liabilities				
Monetary items				
USD:NTD	3%	$	2,511	-
RMB:NTD	3%		-	-

Price risk

a. The Company’s equity securities, which are exposed to price risk, are the held financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Company diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Company.

b. The Company’s investments in equity securities comprise shares and open-end funds issued by the domestic companies. The prices of equity securities would change due to the change of the future value of investee companies. If the prices of these equity securities had increased/decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 would have increased / decreased by $287 and $94, respectively, as a result of gains/losses on equity securities classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Other components of equity would have increased / decreased by $2,357 and $2,427, respectively, as a result of other comprehensive income classified as equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(B) Credit risk

a. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Company arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. The main factor is that counterparties could not repay in full the accounts receivable based on the agreed terms.

b. The Company manages its credit risk taking into consideration the entire Company’s concern. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with a minimum rating of 'A' are accepted. According to the Company’s credit policy, each local entity in the Company is responsible for managing and analysing the credit risk for each of their new clients before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the Board of Directors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.

c. The Company adopts the assumptions under IFRS 9, that is, the default occurs when the contract payments are past due over 181 days.

d. The Company adopts following assumption under IFRS 9 to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition:
If the contract payments were past due over 30 days based on the terms, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition.

e. The following indicators are used to determine whether the credit impairment of debt instruments has occurred:
(a) It becomes probable that the issuer will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation due to their financial difficulties;
(b) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties;
(c) Default or delinquency in interest or principal repayments;
(d) Adverse changes in national or regional economic conditions that are expected to cause a default.

f. The Company classifies customers' accounts receivable, contract assets and rents receivable in accordance with credit rating of customer. The Company applies the modified approach using a provision matrix to estimate the expected credit loss.

g. The Company wrote-off the financial assets, which cannot be reasonably expected to be recovered, after initiating recourse procedures. However, the Company will continue executing the recourse procedures to secure their rights.

h. The Company used the forecastability of Taiwan Institute of Economic Research boom observation report to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of accounts receivable. On December 31, 2024 and 2023, the provision matrix is as follows:

	Not past due	1 to 30 days	31 to 90 days	91 to 180 days	Over 181 days	Total
At December 31, 2024						
Expected loss rate	0%	0%	0%	0%-0.55%	0%	
Total book value	$ 282,233	$ 3,753	$ 1	$ 11	$ -	$ 285,998
Loss allowance	$ 10	$ 13	$ -	$ 6	$ -	$ 29

	Not past due	1 to 30 days	31 to 90 days	91 to 180 days	Over 181 days	Total
At December 31, 2023						
Expected loss rate	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Total book value	$ 259,926	$ 2,578	$ 128	$ 18	$ -	$ 262,650
Loss allowance	$ 1	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1

i. Movements in relation to the Company applying the modified approach to provide loss allowance for accounts receivable, contract assets and lease payments receivable are as follows:

	2024	
	Notes receivable	Accounts receivable
At January 1	$ -	$ 1
Recognition (reversal)	-	28
At December 31	$ -	$ 29

	2023	
	Notes receivable	Accounts receivable
At January 1	$ -	$ 1,131
Recognition (reversal)	-	(1,130)
At December 31	$ -	$ 1

(C) Liquidity risk

a. Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating entities of the Company and aggregated by Company treasury. Company treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the Company does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities. Such forecasting takes into consideration the Company's debt financing plans, covenant compliance, compliance with internal balance sheet ratio targets.

b. Company treasury invests surplus cash in interest bearing current accounts and time deposits, choosing instruments with appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to provide sufficient head-room as determined by the above-mentioned forecasts. As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company held money market position of $996,106 and $1,505,605, respectively, that are expected to readily generate cash inflows for managing liquidity risk.

c. The table below analyses the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities and net-settled or gross-settled derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity Companyings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date for non-derivative financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

December 31, 2024 Non-derivative financial liabilities	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years
Accounts payable (including related parties)	$ 76,603	$ 17,565	$ -	$ -
Other payables	41,461	58,290	$ -	$ -
Lease liability	1,484	3,736	3,572	2,246
Bonds payable (including current portion)	-	10,425	10,425	705,425

December 31, 2023 Non-derivative financial liabilities	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years
Notes payable	$ 805	$ -	$ -	$ -
Accounts payable (including related parties)	83,762	18,165	-	-
Other payables	43,055	42,956	-	-
Lease liability	1,294	3,531	3,222	3,474
Bonds payable (including current portion)	-	10,425	10,425	715,850

(3) Fair value information

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

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

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. The fair value of the Company's investment in derivative instruments is included in Level 2.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

B. Fair value information of Level 3 investment property measured at cost is provided in Note 6(10).

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

December 31, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Beneficiary certificates	$ 20,112	$ -	$ -	$ 20,112
Hybrid instruments- convertible bonds	8,606	-	-	8,606
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	213,706	-	22,021	235,727
Debt securities	381,366	-	-	381,366
Total	$ 623,790	$ -	$ 22,021	$ 645,811

December 31, 2023	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity securities	$ 4,576	$ -	$ -	$ 4,576
Hybrid instrument - convertible bonds	4,868	-	-	4,868
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	208,588	-	34,141	242,729
Total	$ 218,032	$ -	$ 34,141	$ 252,173

D. The methods and assumptions the Company used to measure fair value are as follows:

(A) The instruments the Company used market quoted prices as their fair values (that is, Level 1) are listed below by characteristics:

	Listed shares	Open-end fund	Corporate bond
Market quoted price	Closing price	Net asset value	Weighted average quoted price

(B) When assessing non-standard and low-complexity financial instruments, for example, debt instruments without active market, interest rate swap contracts, foreign exchange swap contracts and options, the Company adopts valuation technique that is widely used by market participants. The inputs used in the valuation method to measure these financial instruments are normally observable in the market.

(C)The valuation of derivative financial instruments is based on valuation model widely accepted by market participants, such as present value techniques and option pricing models. Forward exchange contracts are usually valued based on the current forward exchange rate.

E. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, there was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2.

F. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, there was no transfer into or out from Level 3.

G. Management segment is in charge of valuation procedures for fair value measurements being categorised within Level 3, which is to verify independent fair value of financial instruments. Such assessment is to ensure the valuation results are reasonable by applying independent information to make results close to current market conditions, confirming the resource of information is independent, reliable and in line with other resources and making any other necessary adjustments to the fair value.

H. The following is the qualitative information of significant unobservable inputs and sensitivity analysis of changes in significant unobservable inputs to valuation model used in Level 3 fair value measurement:

	Fair value at December 31, 2024	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Unlisted shares	$ 22,021	Market comparable approach	Price to earnings ratio multiple, price to book ratio multiple and discount for lack of marketability	20%	The higher the multiple, the higher the fair value; the higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value.

	Fair value at December 31, 2023	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Unlisted shares	$ 34,141	Market comparable approach	Price to earnings ratio multiple, price to book ratio multiple and discount for lack of marketability	20%	The higher the multiple, the higher the fair value; the higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value.

I. The Company has carefully assessed the valuation models and assumptions used to measure fair value, thus, the valuation of fair value was reasonable. However, use of different valuation models or assumptions may result in different measurement.

13. Supplementary Disclosures

(1) Significant transactions information

A. Loans to others: None.

B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: None.

C. Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Please refer to table 1.

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

E. Acquisition of real estate reaching $300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

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

G. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 2.

H. Receivables from related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

I. Trading in derivative instruments undertaken during the reporting periods: None.

J. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods: Please refer to table 3.

(2) Information on investees

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China)：Please refer to table 4.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

A. For information of reinvestment in China area: Please refer to table 5.

B. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area: Please refer to table 3.

(4) Major shareholders information

Major shareholders information: Please refer to table 6.

14. Operating segment information

Not applicable.

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.
Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)
December 31, 2024

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Securities held by	Marketable securities	Relationship with the securities issuer	General ledger account	As of December 31, 2024				Footnote
				Number of shares	Book value	Ownership (%)	Fair value	
CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.	NORTHSTAR SYSTEMS CORPORATION	None.	Non-current financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	39,391 shares	$ -	0.09%	$ -	
"	ATTEND TECHNOLOGY INC.	Other related parties	Non-current financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	778,400 shares	22,021	9.73%	22,021	
"	MSP Engineering Co.,Ltd.	None.	Non-current financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	79 shares	-	13.17%	-	
"	NEXTRONICS ENGINEERING CORP.	None.	Non-current financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	730,821 shares	84,045	1.81%	84,045	
"	Fubon Financial Holding Co Ltd. - Preferred share	None.	Non-current financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	475,000 shares	30,020	-	30,020	
"	Fubon Financial Holding Co Ltd. - Preferred share B	None.	Non-current financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	21,922 shares	1,326	-	1,326	
"	Cathay Financial Holding Co. Ltd. - Preferred share	None.	Non-current financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	629,000 shares	38,369	-	38,369	
"	Cathay Financial Holding Co. Ltd. - Preferred share B	None.	Non-current financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	26,293 shares	1,580	-	1,580	
"	P-TWO INDUSTRIES INC.	None.	Non-current financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,992,000 shares	58,366	3.62%	58,366	
"	United States Treasury securitiesT3.875	None.	Non-current financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	810,000 units	25,958	-	25,958	
"	Taishin 1699 Money Market Fund	None.	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,421,585.35 units	20,112	-	20,112	
"	SINTRONES TECHNOLOGY CORP.- Convertible bonds	None.	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	55,000 shares	6,487	-	6,487	
"	WEIKENG INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.- Convertible bonds	None.	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	20,000 shares	2,119	-	2,119	
AXMoo Investment corp.	P-TWO INDUSTRIES INC.	None.	Current financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	553,439 shares	16,216	1.01%	16,216	
"	PAN-INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CORP.	None.	Current financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	250,000 shares	10,250	0.05%	10,250	
"	Intel Corp. (INTC)	None.	Current financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	7,000 shares	4,601	-	4,601	
"	Applied Optoelectronics Inc. (AAOI)	None.	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	20,000 shares	24,169	0.05%	24,169	

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.

Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more

Year ended December 31, 2024

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

			Transaction				Compared to third party transactions		Notes/accounts receivable (payable)		
Purchaser/seller	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Purchases (sales)	Amount	Percentage of total purchases (sales)	Credit term	Unit price	Credit term	Balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	Footnote
DONGGUAN QUANRONG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.	Parent company	(Sales)	($ 416,845)	(30%)	Note 1	Note 1	Note 1	$ -	0%	

Note 1: The transaction price adopted cost-plus pricing approach as the pricing basis, and collected after monthly billings.

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.
Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods
Year ended December 31, 2024

Table 3

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Number (Note 1)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction: General ledger account	Transaction: Amount	Transaction: Transaction terms	Transaction: Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 3)
1	DONGGUAN QUANRONG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.	2	Sales revenue	$ 416,845	Note 4	30%
1	DONGGUAN QUANRONG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	KUNSHAN CHANT SINCERE ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	3	Sales revenue	50,176	Note 5	4%
1	DONGGUAN QUANRONG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	KUNSHAN CHANT SINCERE ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	3	Accounts	21,867	-	1%
4	DAVID ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.	2	Sales revenue	14,291	-	1%
3	ZHUHAI DAVID ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	DAVID ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	2	Sales revenue	31,357	-	2%
2	DAVID ELECTRONICS COMPANY (BVI)., LTD.	DAVID ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	2	Accounts	46,004	-	1%
3	ZHUHAI DAVID ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	DAVID ELECTRONICS COMPANY (BVI)., LTD.	3	Accounts	26,171	-	1%
4	DAVID ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	DAVID ELECTRONICS COMPANY (BVI)., LTD.	1	Prepayment	14,788	-	0%

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the transaction company in respect of inter-company transactions are as follows:
(1) Parent company is ‘0’.
(2) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from ‘1’.

Note 2: Relationship between transaction company and counterparty is classified into the following three categories; fill in the number of category each case belongs to (If transactions between parent company and subsidiaries or between subsidiaries refer to the same transaction, it is not required to disclose twice. For example, if the parent company has already disclosed its transaction with a subsidiary, then the subsidiary is not required to disclose the transaction; for transactions between two subsidiaries, if one of the subsidiaries has disclosed the transaction, then the other is not required to disclose the transaction.):
(1) Parent company to subsidiary.
(2) Subsidiary to parent company.
(3) Subsidiary to subsidiary.

Note 3: Regarding percentage of transaction amount to consolidated total operating revenues or total assets, it is computed based on period-end balance of transaction to consolidated total assets for balance sheet accounts and based on accumulated transaction amount for the period to consolidated total operating revenues for income statement accounts.

Note 4: The transaction price adopted cost-plus pricing approach as the pricing basis, and collected after monthly billing.

Note 5: The transaction price adopted cost-plus pricing approach as the pricing basis, and collected in 90 days after monthly billings.

Note 6: For the year ended December 31, 2024, another side of transactions among the Company and subsidiaries were not disclosed due to the direction of transaction was in reversal. Additionally, the threshold of significant transactions was NT$ 10 million.

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.
Information on investees (not including investees in Mainland China)
Year ended December 31, 2024

Table 4

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as at December 31, 2024			Net income of investee as of December 31, 2024	Investment income(loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2024	Footnote
				Balance as at December 31, 2024	Balance as at December 31, 2023	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.	CHANT SINCERE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	American Samoa	General investment business	$ 6,764	$ 6,764	210,000	100%	$ 8,927	(2,723)	(2,723)	Subsidiary
"	AXMoo INVESTMENT CORP.	Taiwan	General investment business	200,000	200,000	24,700,000	100%	301,210	39,604	39,604	Subsidiary
"	DAVID ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	Taiwan	Manufacture, sales and process of conductor joints and connectors	19,054	19,054	4,236,042	86.89%	67,814	925	(152)	Subsidiary
"	A&H INTERNATIONAL CO.,LTD.	British Virgin Islands	General investment business	15,381	15,381	50,500	100%	161,540	21,034	27,749	Subsidiary
"	CHANT SINCERE (THAILAND) CO., LTD.	Thailand	Manufacture, sale, import and export of electronic component, telecommunications equipment, electronic materials , mold and related equipment.	142,560	-	15,000,000	100%	144,364	19	19	Subsidiary
"	GRAND-TEK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Taiwan	Research, manufacture and sales of high frequency connector wire, wireless communication integration subsystem	332,915	332,915	6,946,166	23.15%	351,173	84,045	16,027	Associate
DAVID ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	DAVID ELECTRONICS COMPANY (BVI)., LTD.	British Virgin Islands	Manufacture, process and sales of electronic components	89,937	89,937	2,000,339	100%	40,669	5,513	Not applicable	Second-tier subsidiary

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.
Information on investments in Mainland China
Year ended December 31, 2024

Table 5

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investee Company	Main business	Total amount of Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment	Beginning balance of accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan	Remitted to China	Remitted back to Taiwan	Ending balance of accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan	Net income (loss) of investee as of December 31, 2024	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect)	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2024	Book value of investments as of December 31, 2024	Ending balance of accumulated inward remittance of earnings	Footnote
KUNSHAN CHANT SINCERE ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	Sales of electronic components	$ 6,679 (USD 210 thousand)	CHANT SINCERE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. (Note 1)	$ 6,679 (USD 210 thousand)	$ -	$ -	$ 6,679 (USD 210 thousand)	($ 3,293)	100%	($ 3,293) (Note2)	$ 8,927	$ 83,578 (RMB 18,560 thousand)	-
DONGGUAN QUANRONG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	Manufacture, process and sales of electronic components	28,179 (USD 900 thousand)	A&H INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD. (Note 1)	28,179 (USD 900 thousand)	-	-	28,179 (USD 900 thousand)	19,808	100%	19,808 (Note 2)	168,370	84,005 (RMB 19,000 thousand)	-
ZHUHAI DAVID ELECTRONICS CO.,	Manufacture and sales of electronic	31,491 (USD 1,000	DAVID ELECTRONICS COMPANY (BVI) LTD.	31,491 (USD 1,000 thousand)	-	-	31,491 (USD 1,000 thousand)	4,996	86.89%	4,341 (Note 2)	13,149	-	-

Company name	Ending balance of accumulated investment in China	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)	Upper limit on investment authorized by the Investment Commission of MOEA
CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.	$ 110,663 US$3,447 thousand (Note 3)	$ 113,010 US$3,447 thousand (Note 4, Note 5 and Note 7)	$ 1,592,573
DAVID ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	$ 49,254 US$1,638 thousand (Note 3)	$ 53,702 US$1,638 thousand (Note 4 and Note 6)	$ 80,000

Note 1: Through investing in an existing company in the third area, which then invested in the investee in China.
Note 2: The financial statements that are reviewed by CPA of parent company in Taiwan.
Note 3: The number of New Taiwan dollars was exchanged based on historical exchange rate.
Note 4: The number of New Taiwan dollars was exchanged based on the exchange rate at the balance sheet date.
Note 5: The amount approved by Investment Commission, MOEA, and the accumulated investment amount when the Company report to Investment Commission, MOEA both were USD 3,447 thousand. The difference of USD 2,055 thousand between reported amount and the total
A. In 1990, Investment Commission, MOEA approved by the Tou-Shen-II-Zi Letter No. 89002369, (1990), that British Virgin Islands outward investor, COXOC ELECTRONICS CO.,LTD., could lease plants in Shenzhen-Fuyong-Huaide in Mainland China, it is “Yonglong Electronics and
B. In 2004, Investment Commission, MOEA approved by the Tou-Shen-II-Zi Letter No. 092039335, that British Virgin Islands outward investor, COXOC ELECTRONICS CO.,LTD., could lease plants in Shenzhen-Baoan-Songgang in Mainland China, it is “Quanxin Electronics and
C. On October 5, 2006, the Investment Commission, MOEA approved by the Tou-Shen-II-Zi Letter No. 09500325340, that British Virgin Islands outward investor, COXOC ELECTRONICS CO.,LTD., could receive plants from A&H INFORMATION CO., LTD. who leased plants in Shenzhen-Baoan-Songgang in Mainland China, it is “Quansheng electric and hardware factory”, invested and operated it with equipment and components in the amount of USD 415 thousand in the way of processing on order. This processing plants was disposed in 2013, the Company had not cancelled the registration in Mainland China to the Investment Commission until now.

Note 6: There was difference of USD 600 thousand between the amount of USD 1,400 thousand approved by the Investment Commission, MOEA, and the actual remitted amount of USD 800 thousand which was an investment in Hong Hsin Electronics (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. by DAVID ELECTRONICS CO., LTD., the reasons were as follows: (1) the subsidiary, David Electronics Co.,(BVI)Ltd., invested with self-owned capital in the amount of $498.96 thousand, and (2) investing with Mainland China investment of T.D.C Electronics and Metal Factory which was appraised to be USD $101.04 thousand. This company had been disposed in December 2018, and had cancelled the registration on June 19, 2019 to the Investment Commission.

Note 7: In 2019, the Company directly invested USD 886 thousand in Zhongshan Quanjie Wire Co., Ltd. after the approval of the Investment Commission, MOEA by the Tou-Shen-II-Zi Letter No. 10800270660. In addition, a portion of the equity was sold for USD604 thousand in February 2022, and the transfer was completed with the approval of the Investment Commission, MOEA on October 27, 2022.

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.
Major shareholders information
December 31, 2024

Table 6

Name of major shareholders	Shares	
	Name of shares held	Ownership (%)
Wu LianXi	4,367,577	5.31%
Wu RongChun	4,115,912	5.00%

Note 1: The major shareholders' information was derived from the data using the Company issued common shares (including treasury shares) and preferred shares in dematerialised form which were registered and held by the shareholders above 5% on the last operating date of each quarter and was calculated by Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation. The share capital which was recorded on the financial statements may be different from the actual number of shares in dematerialised form due to the difference of calculation basis.

Note 2: If the aforementioned data contains shares which were kept in the trust by the shareholders, the data was disclosed as a separate account of the client which was set by the trustee. For shareholders who declare insider shareholdings with ownership greater than 10% in accordance with the Security and Exchange Act, the shareholdings include shares held by shareholders and those delivered to the trust over which shareholders have rights to determine the use of trust property. For information relating to insider shareholding declaration, refer to Market Observation Post System.

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 1

Items	Description	Amount	Maturity Date	Interest Rate
Cash:				
Cash on hand		$ 575		
Petty cash		300		
Cash in banks:				
Checking accounts - NTD		915		
Demand deposits - Foreign currency	USD 2,016 thousand, conversion rate: 32.79	66,096		
	RMB 2,426 thousand, conversion rate: 4.48	10,862		
	Others	45,089		
Demand deposits - NTD		236,676		
Time deposits - Foreign currency	RMB 6,000 thousand, conversion rate: 4.48	26,868	2024/12/3~2025/1/3	1.15%
Time deposits - NTD		45,600	2024/12/17~2025/3/17	1.25%
Total		$ 432,981		

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF TRADE RECEIVABLES
DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 2

Client Item	Description	Amount	Note
General customers:			
Customer A		$ 136,996	
Customer F		17,689	
Customer B		14,648	
Others		99,147	Each individual customer balance did not exceed 5% of the account balance.
		268,480	
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts		(29)	
		268,451	
Related parties:			
Others		12,300	Each individual customer balance did not exceed 5% of the account balance.
Total		$ 280,751	

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES
DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 3

Item	Description	Amount: Cost	Amount: Net Realizable Value	Note
Raw materials		$ 13,109	$ 13,136	Stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value with item-by-item approach.
Work in progress		11,779	36,263	"
Finished goods		48,904	75,074	"
		73,792	$ 124,473	
Allowance for valuation loss		(7,022)		
		$ 66,770		

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

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

Statement 4

	Beginning Balance		Addition		Decrease		Ending Balance			Market Value or Net Assets Value		
Name	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Percentage of Ownership	Amount	Unit Price	Total Amount	Collateral
CHANT SINCERE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	210,000	$ 45,724	-	$ -	-	($36,797)	210,000	100%	$ 8,927	$ 43	$ 8,927	None
AxWooo Investment corp.	23,200,000	272,560	1,500,000	28,650	-	-	24,700,000	100%	301,210	12	301,210	None
DAVID ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	4,236,042	67,647	-	167	-	-	4,236,042	86.89%	67,814	16	67,814	None
A&H INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	50,500	141,402	-	20,138	-	-	50,500	100%	161,540	3,199	161,540	None
CHANT SINCERE (THAILAND) CO., LTD. (Note)	-	-	15,000,000	144,364	-	-	15,000,000	100%	144,364	10	144,364	None
GRAND-TEK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	6,946,166	339,795	-	16,935	-	(5,557)	6,946,166	23.15%	351,173	45	313,272	None
Total		$ 867,128		$ 210,254		($42,354)			$ 1,035,028			

Note: CHANT SINCERE (THAILAND) CO., LTD. was established in November 2024.

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF TRADE PAYABLES
DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 5

Client Name	Description	Amount	Note
General suppliers:			
JBL		$ 7,387	
NEC		7,203	
DGCHE		6,632	
CYPIC		6,471	
DLIC		4,975	
HFPIC		4,933	
Others		51,432	None of the balances of each remaining client is greater than 5%.
		89,033	
Related parties:			
Others		5,135	None of the balances of each remaining client is greater than 5%.
Total		$ 94,168	

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 6

Item	Volume	Amount	Note
Electronic connector	42,951 (Unit: in thousands of sets)	$ 578,497	
Cable wire	4,392 (Unit: in thousands of tubes)	625,670	
Others		10,855	
		1,215,022	
Less: Sales returns		(16,316)	
Sales discounts and allowances		(12,278)	
Operating revenue, net		$ 1,186,428	

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 7

Item	Amount
Beginning raw materials	$ 26,576
Add: Raw materials purchased in the year	87,112
Transferred from work in progress	102,864
Less: Transferred to expenses	(4,543)
Raw materials sold	(27,733)
Other adjustments	1
Ending raw materials	(13,109)
Raw materials used in the year	171,168
Direct labor	15,707
Manufacturing expense	68,558
Manufacturing cost	255,433
Beginning work in progress	9,831
Add: Purchased work in progress	26,252
Transfer from finished goods	37,871
Less: Transferred to expenses	(2,476)
Transferred into raw materials	(102,864)
Semi-finished goods sold	(15,766)
Other adjustments	(664)
Ending work in Progress	(11,779)
Cost of finished goods	195,838
Beginning finished goods	65,765
Add: Purchase of finished goods	518,523
Other adjustments	(3,781)
Less: Transferred to expenses	(1,677)
Transfer into work in progress	(37,871)
Ending finished goods	(48,904)
Manufacturing and selling costs	687,893
Cost of materials sold	27,733
Cost of semi-finished goods sold	15,766
Other operating costs	
Cost to sell modules	7,950
Reversal of warranty cost	(7,000)
Income from sale of scraps	(17)
Gains on reversal of decline in market value	(3,068)
Operating costs	$ 729,257

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

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

Statement 8

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Selling expenses:			
Wages and salaries		$ 41,422	
Commissions expense		30,245	
Shipping expenses		7,629	
Other expenses		30,287	Each individual account balance did not exceed 5% of the account balance.
Subtotal		109,583	
Administrative expenses:			
Wages and salaries		87,066	
Depreciation		11,860	
Other expenses		56,143	Each individual account balance did not exceed 5% of the account balance.
Subtotal		155,069	
Research and development expenses:			
Wages and salaries		25,820	
Materials and supplies expenses		5,846	
Other expenses		21,218	Each individual account balance did not exceed 5% of the account balance.
Subtotal		52,884	
Expected credit impairment loss		28	
Total operating expenses		$ 317,564	

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT PERIOD EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, DEPRECIATION, DEPLETION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES BY FUNCTION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

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

Statement 9

Function / Nature	Year ended December 31, 2024			Year ended December 31, 2023		
	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total
Employee benefit expense						
Wages and salaries	15,464	144,926	160,390	17,058	131,191	148,249
Labour and health insurance fees	1,423	11,948	13,371	1,655	11,267	12,922
Pension costs	243	5,986	6,229	290	5,362	5,652
Directors' remuneration	-	3,396	3,396	-	3,032	3,032
Other personnel expenses	1,126	5,545	6,671	1,355	4,911	6,266
Depreciation expense	22,971	13,148	36,119	18,345	11,993	30,338
Amortisation expense	-	3,239	3,239	-	3,370	3,370

Note:

1. As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had 180 and 177 employees, including 5 and 5 non-employee directors, respectively.

2. A company whose stock is listed for trading on the stock exchange or over-the-counter securities exchange shall additionally disclose the following information :

(1) Average employee benefit expense in current year was $1,067 thousand ((Total employee benefit expense in current year - Total directors compensation in current year) / (Number of employees in current year - Number of non-employee directors in current year)).

Average employee benefit expense in previous year was NT$1,006 (Total of employees' benefit expenses - total remunerations of directors of the previous year/ number of the employees - numbers of directors no concurring employees of the previous year).

(2) Average employees salaries in current year was $917 thousand (Total employee salaries in current year / (Number of employees in current year - Number of non-employee directors in current year)).

Average employees salaries in previous year was $862 (Total employee salaries in previous year / (Number of employees in previous year–Number of non-employee directors in previous year)).

(3) Adjustments of average employees salaries was 6.38% ((Average employee salaries in current year - Average employee salaries in previous year) / Average employee salaries in previous year).

(4) For the year ended December 31, 2024, supervisors' remuneration was $0 , and was $0 for the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company set up an audit committee to replace the supervisor on June 2020.

Statement 9

(5) Details of compensation policy is as follows:

1. Employees and managers:

All salaries and remuneration could be divided into fixed and variable rewards and compensations,

A. Setting fixed rewards and compensations:

i. According to the price index level of economic market,

ii. According to the salaries rank of each competency, job level and position in the salaries investigation report of electronic component industry and the same industry.

B. Setting variable rewards and compensations:

i. Distributed 2%-15% of net income before taxes as employees' (including managers') compensation.

ii. Distributed encouraging rewards according to the Company's operating performance regulations and profit status.

2. Directors and supervisors (supervisors had been changed to be the audit committee in June 2020)

Distributed not higher than 2% of net income before taxes as directors' remuneration.