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TAIWAN PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD TECHVEST CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS With Independent Auditor's Report

For the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Taiwan Printed Circuit Board Techvest Co., Ltd.:

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only financial statements of Taiwan Printed Circuit Board Techvest Co., Ltd. ("the "Company"), which comprise the parent company only balance sheets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the parent company only statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the 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 accompanying parent company only financial position of the Company as of 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 following the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China as commissioned. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's 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 under 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 parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company only financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Timing of revenue recognition

Please refer to Note 4(13) "Revenue recognition", and Note 6(17) "Revenue disclosures" of the financial statements.

Description of key audit matter:

Taiwan Printed Circuit Board Techvest Co., Ltd. is a listed company. Sales revenue serves as a primary metric for investors, and the management evaluates the company's financial performance based on it. The timepoint of revenue recognition holds significant importance for the financial statements. Consequently, our audit of Taiwan Printed Circuit Board Techvest Co., Ltd. focused on assessing the timepoint of revenue recognition as one of the key audit matters.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

Our Accountant's principal audit procedures encompassed testing the internal controls of the sales and cash collection cycles, including the effectiveness of test of controls and detailed tests of details; understanding the revenue recognition accounting treatment of Taiwan Printed Circuit Board Techvest Co., Ltd., a listed company, and evaluating its compliance with relevant standard rules; selecting samples of sales transactions before and after the financial reporting date, and verifying relevant form documents to assess the accuracy of revenue recognition timing. Additionally, we sought to understand if there were significant goods returns after the period.

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 following 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 a going concern, and using the going concern's 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

auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the auditing standards in the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misrepresentation may be the result of fraud or error. 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 based on these parent company only financial statements.

As part of an audit under the auditing standards in the Republic of China, we exercised 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 to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not to express 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 auditor's 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 auditor's 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 investment in other entities accounted for using the equity method to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit.

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 for the year ended December 31, 2024 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless laws or regulations preclude public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Chen, Yi-Chun and Lien, Shu-Ling.

KPMG

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

Notes to Readers

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

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

Parent Company Only Balance Sheets

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2022

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Assets	December 31, 24 Amount	024 %	December 31, Amount	, <u>2023</u> %		Liabilities and Equity	December 31, Amount	2024 %	December 31 Amount	1, 2023 %
	Current assets:			-			Current liabilities:				·——
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6(1))	\$ 1,966,415	7	1,647,217	6	2100	Short-term debt (Note 6(9))	\$ 4,209,625	14	6,546,860	23
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, current (Note 6(2))	-	-	1,156	-	2170	Notes and accounts payable	284,179	1	324,544	1
1170	Notes and accounts receivable from non-related parties, net (Note 6(3))	4,873,548	16	4,972,347	18	2180	Accounts payable to related parties (Note 7)	5,507,005	19	4,458,657	16
1180	Accounts receivable due from related parties, net (Note 6(3) and 7)	155,394	1	37,819	-	2200	Other payables (Note 7)	950,403	3	1,106,426	5
1200	Other receivables (Note 6(4))	16,592	-	17,031	-	2230	Current tax liabilities	62,039	-	133,351	-
1210	Other receivables-related parties (Note 6(4) and 7)	169,536	1	1,065,893	4	2280	Lease liabilities, current (Note 6(10))	5,882	-	10,772	-
1310	Inventories (Note 6(5))	687,532	2	672,343	2	2322	Current portion of long-term debt (Note 6(12))	449,82	3 2	34,286	-
1476	Other financial assets, current (Note 8)	49,096	-	45,611	-	2365	Refund liabilities, current (Note 6(11))	248,554	- 1	289,098	1
1479	Other current assets, others	81,012	-	32,806		2300	Other current liabilities	8,756	<u> </u>	7,574	
	Total current assets	7,999,125	27	8,492,223	30		Total current liabilities	11,726,266	<u>40</u>	12,911,568	46
	Non-current assets:										
1510	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, non-current (Note 6(2))	60,000	-	42,000	-						
1550	Investment accounted for using equity method (Note 6(6))	20,735,066	70	18,823,711	67		Non-current liabilities:				
1600	Property, plant and equipment (Note 6(7) and 7)	833,594	3	843,294	3	2540	Long-term debt (Note 6(12))	1,905,89	1 6	505,714	2
1755	Right-of-use assets (Note 6(8))	10,256	-	15,454	-	2580	Lease liabilities, non-current (Note 6(10))	4,478	3 -	4,830	-
1980	Other financial assets, non-current (Note 8)	438	-	3,237	-	2600	Other non-current liabilities (Note 6(14))	84,100	<u> </u>	67,022	
1995	Other non-current assets	19,072	-	10,611			Total non-current liabilities	1,994,475	6	577,566	2
	Total non-current assets	21,658,426	73	19,738,307	70		Total liabilities	13,720,741	46	13,489,134	48
							Equity: (Note 6(15))				
						3110	Ordinary shares	2,712,425	9	2,712,425	9
						3200	Capital reserve	2,875,694	10	2,875,694	10
							Retained earnings:				
						3310	Legal reserve	1,986,488	3 7	1,877,180	7
						3320	Special reserve	1,035,019	3	719,314	3
						3350	Unappropriated retained earnings	7,641,809	26	7,591,802	27
							Others:				
						3410	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	(307,076	(1)	(1,027,719)	(4)
						3420	Unrealized gains or losses on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(7,549) -	(7,300)	
							Total equity	15,936,810	54	14,741,396	52
	Total assets	<u>\$ 29,657,551</u>	100	28,230,530	<u>100</u>		Total liabilities and equity	\$ 29,657,551	100	28,230,530	<u>100</u>

See accompanying notes to the parent company only financial statements.

Chairman: Hsu, Chen-Ming

Manager: Li, Ming-Hsi

Accounting supervisor: Hu, Hsiu-Hsing

Parent Company Only Statements of Comprehensive Income For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Amount Monount % Amount % 511 Operating revenue (Note 6(1) and 7) 13,474,732 10 14,473,73 10 511 Cost of sales (Note 6(5) and 7) 13,181,74 9 3,855,02 9 600 Sperating expenses 383,32 3 325,57 2 6200 General and administrative expenses 227,587 1 227,986 2 6400 Expected credit loss (gain) (Note 6(3)) 227,588 1 255,000 4 6400 Expected credit loss (gain) (Note 6(3)) 227,588 1 255,000 4 6401 Expected credit loss (gain) (Note 6(3)) 278,833 3 323,639 2 6402 Expected credit loss (gain) (Note 6(3)) 383,030 3 323,639 2 7401 Chal operating income 252,418 3 48,610 2 7502 Other gains and losses (Note 6(19)) 1,01,058 1 1,044,41 1 7502 Frace costs (Note 6(19)) 2,01,055				2024		2023	
				Amount	%	Amount	%
Cross profit	4110	Operating revenue (Note 6(17) and 7)	\$	14,074,572	100	14,473,736	100
	5110	Cost of sales (Note 6(5) and 7)	_	13,118,174	93	13,585,021	94
6100 Sales and marketing expenses 383,320 3 325,572 2 6200 General and administrative expenses 227,587 1 227,986 2 6450 Expected credit loss (gain) (Note 6(3))		Gross profit	_	956,398	7	888,715	6
Contemp Cont		Operating expenses:					
Expected credit loss (gain) (Note 6(3)) 1, 15, 18	6100	Sales and marketing expenses		383,320	3	325,572	2
Total operating expenses 378,359 4 565,076 4 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	6200	General and administrative expenses		227,587	1	227,986	2
Not-operating income and expenses:	6450	Expected credit loss (gain) (Note 6(3))		(27,548)	-	11,518	
Non-operating income and expenses:		Total operating expenses		578,359	4	565,076	4
Interest revenue		Net operating income		378,039	3	323,639	2
7010 Other income(Note 6(19)) 4,084 - 1,542 - 7020 Other gains and losses (Note 6(19)) 5,137 - (20,340) - 7050 Finance costs (Note 6 (19)) (170,568) (1) (174,441) (1) 7070 Share of profit (losses) of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method 580,708 4 1,099,221 8 7090 Income before income and expenses 444,779 3 954,592 7 7901 Income before income tax 822,818 6 1,278,231 9 7951 Less: Income tax expense (Note 6(14)) 76,556 1 184,140 1 8300 Other comprehensive income (loss): 446,262 5 1,094,091 8 8310 Items that will not be reclassified into profit or loss (249) - (1,252) - 8349 Less: Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently into profit or loss 4 2,049 - (1,252) - 8360 Items that may be reclassified subsequ		Non-operating income and expenses:					
7020 Other gains and losses (Note 6(19)) 5,137 - (20,340) - 7050 Finance costs (Note 6 (19)) (170,568) (1) (174,441) (1) 7070 Share of profit (losses) of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method 580,708 4 1,099,221 8 7090 Income before income and expenses 444,779 3 954,592 7 7901 Income before income tax 822,818 6 1,278,231 9 7951 Less: Income tax expense (Note 6(14)) 76,556 1 184,140 1 8300 Other comprehensive income (loss) 444,779 3 9,54,592 7 8310 Items that will not be reclassified into profit or loss 1 1,094,091 8 8320 Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method that will not be reclassified into profit or loss 2 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	7100	Interest revenue		25,418	-	48,610	-
Finance costs (Note 6 (19))	7010	Other income(Note 6(19))		4,084	-	1,542	-
Share of profit (losses) of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method Total non-operating income and expenses 444,779 3 954,592 7	7020	Other gains and losses (Note 6(19))		5,137	-	(20,340)	_
Total non-operating income and expenses	7050	Finance costs (Note 6 (19))		(170,568)	(1)	(174,441)	(1)
	7070		_	580,708	4	1,099,221	8
7900 Income before income tax 822,818 6 1,278,231 9 7951 Less: Income tax expense (Note 6(14)) 76,556 1 184,140 1 8300 Other comprehensive income (loss): 1 1,040,001 8 8310 Items that will not be reclassified into profit or loss (249) - (1,252) - 8330 Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method that will not be reclassified into profit or loss (249) - (1,252) - 8349 Less: Income tax related to items that will not profit or loss -		Total non-operating income and expenses		444,779	3	954,592	7
Net income in the period 746,262 5 1,094,091 8 8 300 Other comprehensive income (loss):	7900			822,818	6	1,278,231	9
Net income in the period 746,262 5 1,094,091 8 8 8 1,094,091 8 8 1 1,094,091 8 8 1 1,094,091 8 8 1 1,094,091 8 8 1 1,094,091 8 8 1 1,094,091 8 8 1 1,094,091 8 8 1 1,094,091 8 1,094,091 8	7951	Less: Income tax expense (Note 6(14))			1		1
Sample State Sta				746,262	5	1,094,091	8
Sample	8300						
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method that will not be reclassified into profit or loss 8349 Less: Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified Total (249) - (1,252) - 10 (249) - (1,252) - 10 (249) - (1,252) - 10 (249) - (1,252) - 11 (249) - (1,252) - 12 (249) - (1,252) - 13 (249) - (1,252) - 14 (249) - (1,252) - 15 (249) - (1,252) - 16 (249) - (1,252) - 17 (249) - (1,252) - 18 (249) - (8310						
Total (249) - (1,252) -	8330	Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity		(249)	-	(1,252)	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently into profit or loss Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements From Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements From Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements From Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements From Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements From Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements From Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements From Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements From Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements From Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements From Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements From Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements From Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements From Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements From Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements From Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements From Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements From Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements From Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements From Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements From Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements From Exchange diff	8349	Less: Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified		-	-	-	
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements 720,643 5 (315,470) (2)		Total		(249)	-	(1,252)	
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements 720,643 5 (315,470) (2)	8360	Items that may be reclassified subsequently into profit or loss					
subsequently Total 720,643 5 (315,470) (2) 8300 Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income tax 720,394 5 (316,722) (2) 8500 Total comprehensive income (loss) in the period \$ 1,466,656 10 777,369 6 Basic earnings per share (NTD) (Note 6(16)) \$ 2.75 4.03	8361	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial		720,643	5	(315,470)	(2)
Total 720,643 5 (315,470) (2) 8300 Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income tax 720,394 5 (316,722) (2) 8500 Total comprehensive income (loss) in the period \$ 1,466,656 10 777,369 6 Basic earnings per share (NTD) (Note 6(16)) \$ 2.75 4.03 9750 Basic earnings per share (Unit: NTD) \$ 2.75 4.03	8399	·				-	
8300 Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income tax 720,394 5 (316,722) (2) 8500 Total comprehensive income (loss) in the period \$ 1,466,656 10 777,369 6 Basic earnings per share (NTD) (Note 6(16)) 9750 Basic earnings per share (Unit: NTD) \$ 2.75 4.03		•		720,643	5	(315,470)	(2)
Total comprehensive income (loss) in the period Basic earnings per share (NTD) (Note 6(16)) Basic earnings per share (Unit: NTD) Sample 1,466,656 10 777,369 6 2.75 4.03	8300	Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income tax		720,394	5	(316,722)	(2)
Basic earnings per share (NTD) (Note 6(16)) 9750 Basic earnings per share (Unit: NTD) \$\frac{\\$2.75\}{4.03}\$	8500		\$		10		
9750 Basic earnings per share (Unit: NTD) <u>\$ 2.75 4.03</u>							
	9750	Basic earnings per share (Unit: NTD)	<u>\$</u>		2.75		4.03
	9850	Diluted earnings per share (Unit: NTD)	\$		2.73		

See accompanying notes to the parent company only financial statements.

Chairman: Hsu, Chen-Ming Manager: Li, Ming-Hsi Accounting supervisor: Hu, Hsiu-Hsing

Parent Company Only Statements of Changes in Equity For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

						Oth		
	re capital	Capital reserve	Legal reserve	Retained earnings Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized gains or losses on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total equity
Balance on January 1, 2023	\$ 2,712,425	2,875,694	1,729,758	974,883	7,068,687	(712,249)	(7,065)	14,642,133
Net income in 2023	-	-	-	-	1,094,091	-	-	1,094,091
Other comprehensive income (loss) in 2023	 -	-	-	-	(1,017)	(315,470)	(235)	(316,722)
Total comprehensive income (loss) in 2023	 -	-	-	-	1,093,074	(315,470)	(235)	777,369
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:								
Legal reserve	-	-	147,422	-	(147,422)	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	(255,569)	255,569	-	-	-
Cash dividends on ordinary shares	 -	-	-	-	(678,106)	-	<u>-</u>	(678,106)
Balance on December 31, 2023	2,712,425	2,875,694	1,877,180	719,314	7,591,802	(1,027,719)	(7,300)	14,741,396
Net income in 2024	-	-	-	-	746,262	-	-	746,262
Other comprehensive income (loss) in 2024	 -	-	-	-	-	720,643	(249)	720,394
Total comprehensive income (loss) in 2024	 -	-	-	-	746,262	720,643	(249)	1,466,656
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:								
Legal reserve	-	-	109,308	-	(109,308)	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	315,705	(315,705)	-	-	-
Cash dividends on ordinary shares	 -	-	-		(271,242)			(271,242)
Balance on December 31, 2024	\$ 2,712,425	2,875,694	1,986,488	1,035,019	7,641,809	(307,076)	(7,549)	15,936,810

See accompanying notes to the parent company only financial statements.

Chairman: Hsu, Chen-Ming

Manager: Li, Ming-Hsi

Accounting supervisor: Hu, Hsiu-Hsing

Parent Company Only Cash Flow Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities:	Φ	022 010	1 270 221
Income before income tax	\$	822,818	1,278,231
Adjustments for:			
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss)		86,586	88,035
Depreciation expense Amortization expense		1,078	969
Expected credit loss (reversal profit)			11,518
Gain from financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		(27,548)	
5 1		170.569	(1,156)
Interest expense		170,568	174,441
Interest revenue		(25,418)	(48,610)
Dividend revenue		(2,348)	(1,000,001)
Share of profit of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method		(580,708)	(1,099,221)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(3,644)	(1,057)
Loss on disposal of investments accounted for using equity method		-	18,235
Others		29	(3)
Total adjustments		(381,405)	(856,849)
Changes in assets and liabilities relating to operating activities:			
Net changes in assets relating to operating activities:		1.150	
Financial assets that are forced to be measured at fair value through profit or loss		1,156	- 262.064
Notes and accounts receivable		8,772	262,064
Other receivables		(22,610)	12,737
Inventories		(15,189)	(154,709)
Other current assets		(48,206)	(4,316)
Total net changes in assets relating to operating activities		(76,077)	115,776
Net changes in liabilities relating to operating activities:		1 005 002	705.166
Notes and accounts payable		1,007,983	725,166
Other payables		(165,706)	(301,404)
Refund liabilities, current		(40,544)	8,730
Other current liabilities		1,182	(617)
Total net changes in liabilities relating to operating activities		802,915	431,875
Total net changes in assets and liabilities relating to operating activities		726,838	547,651
Total adjustments		345,433	(309,198)
Cash provided by (used in) operations		1,168,251	969,033
Interest received		25,418	48,610
Interest paid		(175,178)	(175,322)
Income taxes paid		(130,784)	(261,428)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		887,707	580,893
Cash flows from investing activities:		(4.0.000)	(40.000)
Acquisition of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		(18,000)	(18,000)
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method		(614,180)	(936,260)
Disposal of investments accounted for using equity method		-	15,433
Acquisition of property, plant, and equipment		(79,479)	(62,585)
Disposal of property, plant, and equipment		30,732	2,050
Acquisition of intangible assets		(9,539)	(445)
Other receivables		918,351	(1,033,682)
Other financial assets		(686)	22,598
Other non-current assets		-	(1,499)
Dividends received		8,512	35,210
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		235,711	(1,977,180)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Short-term debt		(2,337,235)	720,586
Short-term notes and bills payable		-	(199,843)
Proceeds from long-term debt		1,900,000	540,000
Repayment of long-term debt		(84,286)	-
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities		(11,457)	(16,480)
Distribution of cash dividends		(271,242)	(678,106)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		(804,220)	366,157
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents in the period		319,198	(1,030,130)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		1,647,217	2,677,347
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	1,966,415	1,647,217

See accompanying notes to the parent company only financial statements.

Chairman: Hsu, Chen-Ming Manager: Li, Ming-Hsi Accounting supervisor: Hu, Hsiu-Hsing

Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

Taiwan Printed Circuit Board Techvest Co., Ltd. ("the Company") was incorporated as a company limited by shares on April 21, 1998 under the approval of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, R.O.C. The address of the Company's registered office is No. 12, Gongye 2nd Rd., Yongfeng Vil., Pingzhen Dist., Taoyuan City. On December 25, 2009, the Company's shares were listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE). The Company is primarily involved in the business of producing and selling electronic components and printed circuit boards.

2. APPROVAL DATE AND PROCEDURES OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

(1) Effect of the adoption of new issuances of or amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC")

Effective January 1, 2024, the Company adopted the following newly revised International Financial Reporting Standards, which had no significant effect on its parent company only financial statements.

- Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"
- Amendments to IAS 1 "Non-current Liabilities with Covenants"
- Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 "Supplier Finance Arrangements"
- Amendment to IFRS 16 "Lease liability in a sale and leaseback"
- (2) Effect of new standards and amendments to IFRSs as endorsed by the FSC but not yet adopted by the Company

The Company has assessed that the application of the following newly revised IFRSs effective from January 1, 2025, would not have a significant effect on its parent company only financial statements.

Amendment to IAS 21 "Lack of Exchangeability"

(3) IFRSs issued by International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") but not yet endorsed by the FSC

The following standards and interpretations, issued or amended by the International Accounting Standards Board but not yet endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, may be relevant to the Company:

New or Amended Standards

Statements"

Kev Amendments

IFRS 18 "Presentation and The new standard introduces three Disclosure in Financial categories of revenue and expenses, two income statement subtotals, and a single note disclosure for managementperformance defined measures (MPMs). These three key changes, along with enhanced guidance on disaggregation in financial statements, aim to provide users with improved and more consistent information, and will affect all companies.

- Structured Profit and Loss Account: Under current standards, companies use varying formats to present their financial performance, making it difficult for investors to compare results across entities. The standard introduces a more structured income statement, including a newly defined subtotal for Operating Income, and requires all revenue and expenses be classified into three new categories based on the company's main operating activities.
- Management-defined Performance Measures (MPMs): The new standard introduces a definition for Managementdefined Performance Measures and requires companies to include a single note in the financial statements explaining each measure—why it provides useful information, how it is calculated, and how it reconciles to amounts recognized in accordance with IFRS and IAS accounting standards.
- More Granular Information: The new

Effective Date Issued by IASB January 1, 2027

standard includes enhanced guidance on how companies should disaggregate information in the financial statements. This includes whether the information should be presented in the primary financial statements or further disaggregated in the notes.

The Company is currently assessing the potential impact of the above standards and interpretations on its financial position and operating results. Relevant disclosures will be made once the evaluation is complete.

The Company does not expect the following other newly issued and amended standards, which have yet to be endorsed by the FSC, to have a significant impact on its financial statements.

- Amendment to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures"
- Amendment to IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" and amendments to IFRS 17
- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 Contracts for Electricity that Depend on Nature (Nature-dependent Power Contracts)

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies presented in the parent company only financial statements are summarized below. Except for those specifically indicated, the following accounting policies were applied consistently throughout the periods presented in the financial statements.

(1) Statement of compliance

These parent company only financial statements have been prepared following the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

(2) Basis of preparation

A. Basis of measurement

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

- (a) Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value;
- (b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value.

B. Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of the Company is determined based on the primary economic environment. The financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollar (NTD), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in NTD has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

(3) Foreign Currency

A. Foreign currency transactions

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

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

B. Foreign operations

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

When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, significant influence, or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. When the Company disposes of only part of its interest in a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation

while retaining control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to non-controlling interests. When the Company disposes of only part of its investment in an associate or joint venture that includes a foreign operation while retaining significant influence or joint control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

When the settlement of a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, Exchange differences arising from such items are considered to form part of a net investment in the foreign operation and are recognized in other comprehensive income.

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

The Company classifies an asset as current when it meets any of the following criteria. All other assets are classified as non-current:

- A. The Company expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle;
- B. The Company holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading;
- C. The Company expects to realize the asset within twelve months after the reporting period;
- D. The asset is cash or cash equivalent (as defined in IAS 7), unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies a liability as current when it meets any of the following criteria. All other liabilities are classified as non-current:

- A. The Company expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle;
- B. The Company holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading;
- C. The liability is expected to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period;
- D. The Company does not have an unconditional right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement through the issuance of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

(5) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(6) Financial instruments

Trade receivables are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

A. Financial assets

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

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost; Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) – equity investment; or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified after their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

(a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

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

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

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

(b) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- ·It is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- ·Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the

Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is made on an instrument by instrument basis.

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

(c) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

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

Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.

(d) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, Notes and trade receivables, other receivables, and other financial assets), debt investments measured at FVOCI, and contract assets.

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

- Debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- Other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

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

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

Lifetime ECL is the ECL that results from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

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

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

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

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit impaired. A financial asset is 'credit impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit impaired includes the following observable data:

- ·Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- ·A breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- •The lender of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- ·The borrower will probably enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- •The disappearance of an active market for financial assets because of financial difficulties.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. For debt securities at FVOCI, the loss allowance is charged to profit or loss and is recognized in other comprehensive income in stead of reducing the carrying amount of the asset.

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

(e) Derecognition of financial assets

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

The Company enters transactions whereby it transfers its assets recognized in the balance sheet but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In this case, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

B. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

(a) Classification between liabilities or equity

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

(b) Equity transaction

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

(c) Treasury shares

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

(d) Financial liabilities

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

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are

recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

(e) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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

(f) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

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

C. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Company holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate exposures. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the host contract is not a financial asset and certain criteria are met.

Derivatives are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognized in profit or loss.

(7) Inventories

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

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

(8) Subsidiaries

The subsidiaries which the Company is holding for controlling are measured under the equity method in the financial statement. Under the equity method, the net income, other comprehensive income and equity in the financial statement are equivalent to the net income, other comprehensive income and equity which are attributable to the owners of the parent company in the financial statement.

The changes in ownership of the subsidiaries are recognized as an equity transaction.

(9) Property, plant, and equipment

A. Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

B. Subsequent costs

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

C. Depreciation

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

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for current and comparative periods are as follows:

(a) Buildings and structures
 (b) Machinery and equipment
 (c) Office and other equipment
 2 years~12 years
 2 years~12 years

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

(10) Lease

At the inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of

an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

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

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

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

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

- (a) Fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- (b) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- (c) Amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- (d) Payments for purchase or termination options that are reasonably certain to be exercised.

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

- (a) There is a change in future lease payments arising from the change in an index or rate; or
- (b) There is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or(c) Amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee;
- (c) There is a change in the lease term resulting from a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise an option to purchase the underlying asset, or
- (d) There is a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise an extension or termination option; or
- (e) There is any lease modifications.

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

carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

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

The Company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment and lease liabilities as a separate line item respectively in the balance Sheets.

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of staff dormitories, certain machinery, transportation and other equipment that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

(11) Intangible assets

A. Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets, including computer software, that are acquired by the Company are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

B. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

C. Amortization

Amortization is calculated over the cost of the asset, less its residual value, and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, other than goodwill, from the date that they are available for use.

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

(12) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

For impairment testing, assets are grouped into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash-generating units (CGUs).

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

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cashgenerating unit's ("CGU") fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets.

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

(13) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

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

A. Sale of goods–electronic components

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

The Company often recognizes revenue based on the total amount if the sale according to aggregate sales of electronic components is over a 6-months period and had a discount agreement previously or its highly possible to have sales discounts in marketing experience. The Company evaluates the amount of discounts at the day of the occurrence of that fact or the date of the balance sheet, offsets sales revenue or recognizes sales allowance, and

recognizes the revenue only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. As of the reporting date, the expecting amount paid to customers relating to the unit price discounts and defects of the product is recognized as refund liabilities.

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

B. Financing components

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

(14) Employee benefits

A. Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

B. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(15) Income taxes

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

The Company has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatment, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under IAS 37.

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

It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred taxes arise due to temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for the reporting date and their respective tax bases. Deferred taxes are recognized

except for the following:

- A. Temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profits (losses) at the time of the transaction;
- B. Temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- C. Taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

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

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

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

- A. The Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- B. The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:
 - (a) The same taxable entity; or
 - (b) Different taxable entities which intend to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis, or to realize the assets and liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

(16) Earnings per share

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

The Company's potentially dilutive ordinary shares include employee compensation.

(17) Segment information

The operating segment information is disclosed in the Company's consolidated financial statements; therefore, the Company does not disclose segment information in parent company only financial statements.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of the parent company only financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions about the future (including climate-related risks and opportunities) that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Management continuously reviews the estimates and underlying assumptions to ensure alignment with the Company's risk management practices and climate-related commitments. Any changes in accounting estimates are recognized in the period of the change and prospectively in future periods affected.

6. STATEMENTS OF MAJOR ACCOUNTING ITEMS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

		cember 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	
Cash in hand	\$	107	100	
Cash in banks				
Demand deposits		1,441,748	1,647,117	
Time deposits		524,560	<u>-</u>	
Cash and cash equivalents in statement of cash flows	\$	1,966,415	1,647,217	

Please refer to Note 6(20) for the disclosure of credit, currency risks and interest analysis of the financial instruments of the Company.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents have not been pledged as collaterals.

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

A. Details were as follows:

	De	cember 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit			
or loss:			
Derivative instruments not used for hedging	\$	-	1,156
Non-derivative financial assets - Limited Partnership		60,000	42,000
Total	\$	60,000	43,156

Details on the determination of fair value of financial instruments, credit and liquidity risk associated with financial instruments, and fair value disclosures are provided in Note 6(20) of the financial statements.

The Company's financial assets have not been pledged as collaterals.

B. Derivative financial instruments not designated as hedging instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to hedge the certain foreign exchange risk the Company is exposed to, arising from its operating, financing and investing activities. The following derivative instruments, without the application of hedge accounting, were classified as held for trading financial instruments:

Forward exchange contracts:

	December 31, 2023							
	Book value	Contract amount (in	Currency	Maturity dates				
		thousands of NTD)						
Derivative financial assets	4							
Forward exchange sold	<u>\$ 1,15</u>	56 USD 2,000	USD to TWD	Jan. 08, 2024				

(3) Notes and accounts receivable

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023
Notes receivable	\$	388	-
Accounts receivable		5,041,210	5,050,370
Less: Loss allowance		(12,656)	(40,204)
Total	<u>\$</u>	5,028,942	5,010,166

The Company applies the simplified approach to provide for its expected credit losses, i.e. the use of lifetime expected loss provision for all receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due, as well as the incorporated forward-looking information, including

macroeconomic and relevant industry information. The expected credit losses for notes and accounts receivable were determined as follows:

]	December 31, 2024	
	G	ross carrying amount	Weighted average loss rate	Loss allowance provision
Not yet due	\$	4,971,356	0.00%~0.10%	3,017
Overdue within 30 days		62,768	0.00%~6.74%	2,604
Overdue 31-90 days		4,889	0.00%~100.00%	4,504
Overdue 91 days above		2,585	0.00%~100.00%	2,531
	<u>\$</u>	5,041,598	=	12,656
]	December 31, 2023	
	G	ross carrying amount	Weighted average loss rate	Loss allowance provision
Not yet due	\$	4,940,573	0.00%~0.19%	5,628
Overdue within 30 days		81,267	0.00%~9.72%	7,776
Overdue 31-90 days		28,063	0.00%~100.00%	26,333
Overdue 91 days above		467	0.00%~100.00%	467
	<u>\$</u>	5,050,370	=	40,204

The movement in the loss allowance for notes and accounts receivable were as follows:

	 2024	2023
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 40,204	28,686
Recognized impairment (reversal of gains) loss	 (27,548)	11,518
Balance, end of year	\$ 12,656	40,204

Please refer to 6(20) for the credit and the currency risks of the Company's notes and accounts receivables.

The Company's notes and accounts receivable have not been pledged as collateral. (4) Other receivables

	Dec	cember 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Other receivables	\$	190,802	1,087,598
Less: Loss allowance		(4,674)	(4,674)
Total	<u>\$</u>	186,128	1,082,924

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company assessed that the other receivables had been adequately provided for with a loss allowance. For details regarding credit and foreign

exchange risk, please refer to Note 6(20).

The Company's other receivables have not been pledged as collateral.

(5) Inventories

	D	ecember 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Finished goods	\$	586,240	579,518
Work in progress		56,306	66,511
Raw materials and supplies		44,986	26,314
Total	\$	687,532	672,343
The details of the cost of sales of the Company were as follows:	ws:	2024	2023
Cost of goods sold	\$	13,104,218	13,563,989
Inventory scrap loss		17,967	30,113
Loss (Gain) for market price decline, obsolete and slow-			
moving inventories		(13,073)	(17,676)
Revenue from the sale of scraps		(45,853)	(39,321)
Unallocated manufacturing expenses		54,915	47,916
Total	\$	13,118,174	13,585,021

The Company has recognized inventory recovery gains due to the disappearance of factors that previously caused the net realizable value of inventory to be lower than cost, resulting in an increase in net realizable value.

The Company's inventories have not been pledged as collateral.

(6) Investments accounted for using the equity method

A summary of the Company's financial information for investments accounted for using the equity method at the reporting date was as follows:

	December 31,	December 31,
	2024	2023
Subsidiary	<u>\$ 20,735,060</u>	5 18,832,711

For information on subsidiaries, please refer to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024.

The Company did not provide any investment accounted for using the equity method as collateral for its loans.

(7) Property, plant, and equipment

The cost, depreciation, and impairment of the property, plant and equipment of the Company were as follows:

	 Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Other equipment	Construction in progress and equipment to be inspected	Total
Cost or deemed cost:						
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$ 202,597	575,886	965,051	115,418	158	1,859,110
Additions	-	-	91,430	2,500	-	93,930
Disposals	-	-	(93,565)	(450)	-	(94,015)
Transfer (out) in	 -	=	=	-	(158)	(158)
Balance on December 31, 2024	\$ 202,597	575,886	962,916	117,468		1,858,867
Balance on January 1, 2023	\$ 202,597	580,461	1,021,342	112,267	158	1,916,825
Additions	-	1,230	33,584	3,341	-	38,155
Disposal	-	(5,805)	(89,875)	(387)	-	(96,067)
Transfer (out) in	 -	-	-	197	-	197
Balance on December 31, 2023	\$ 202,597	575,886	965,051	115,418	158	1,859,110
Accumulated depreciation and						
impairment loss:						
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$ -	292,628	628,104	95,084	-	1,015,816
Depreciation in the period	-	12,491	58,826	3,820	-	75,137
Disposals	 -	-	(65,230)	(450)	-	(65,680)
Balance on December 31, 2024	\$ 	305,119	621,700	98,454		1,025,273
Balance on January 1, 2023	\$ -	285,993	660,434	92,043	-	1,038,470
Depreciation in the period	-	12,440	55,734	3,428	-	71,602
Disposals	 _	(5,805)	(88,064)	(387)	-	(94,256)
Balance on December 31, 2023	\$ -	292,628	628,104	95,084	-	1,015,816
Book value						
December 31, 2024	\$ 202,597	270,767	341,216	19,014		833,594
January 1, 2023	\$ 202,597	294,468	360,908	20,224	158	878,355
December 31, 2023	\$ 202,597	283,258	336,947	20,334	158	843,294

The Company's property, plant and equipment have not been pledged as collateral.

(8) Right-of-use assets

The cost and depreciation of the leasing transportation equipment of the Company were as follows:

as follows.		ldings and ructures	Transportationequipment	Total
Cost:				
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$	-	40,257	40,257
Additions		5,719	1,832	7,551
Decreases			(24,022)	(24,022)
Balance on December 31, 2024	<u>\$</u>	5,719	<u> 18,067</u>	23,786
Balance on January 1, 2023	\$-		69,092	69,092
Additions		-	3,083	3,083
Decrease		-	(31,918)	(31,918)
Balance on December 31, 2023	\$		40,257	40,257
Accumulated depreciation:				
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$	-	24,803	24,803
Provisions		953	10,496	11,449
Decreases			(22,722)	(22,722)
Balance on December 31, 2024	\$	953	12,577	13,530
Balance on January 1, 2023	\$	-	40,117	40,117
Provisions		-	16,433	16,433
Decrease			(31,747)	(31,747)
Balance on December 31, 2023	<u>\$</u>		24,803	24,803
Book value				
December 31, 2024	\$	4,766	<u>5,490</u>	10,256
December 31, 2023	<u>\$</u>		15,454	15,454
) Short-term debt				
			December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Unsecured bank loans			\$ 4,209,625	6,546,860
Unused short-term credit lines			\$ 7,362,260	5,493,281
Interest Rates (%)			1.85%~4.94%	1.60%~6.36%

Please refer to Note 6(20) for the information of liquidity, currency risks and interest analysis of short-term debt of the Company.

The Company did not provide any asset as collateral for its bank borrowings.

(10) Lease liabilities

The Company lease liabilities were as follows:

		December 31, 2024	
Current	<u>\$</u>	5,882	10,772
Non-current	\$	4,478	4,830

For the liquidity risk, please refer to Note 6(20) Financial Instruments.

The amounts recognized in profit or loss were as follows:

	2	2024	2023
Interest on lease liabilities	<u>\$</u>	227	283
Expenses relating to short-term leases	<u>\$</u>	6,856	1,988
Expenses relating to leases of low value assets,	<u>\$</u>	437	442
excluding short-term leases of low-value assets			

The amounts recognized in the statement of cash flows for the Company were as follows:

		2024	2023
Total cash outflow for leases	<u>\$</u>	18,977	19,193

The Company leases warehouse and transportation equipment with lease terms of one to five years.

In addition, the lease period of the employee dormitory and parts of the transportation equipment and other equipment of the Company is one to six years. These leases are short-term or low-value leases. The Company chooses to apply the exemption requirements and not recognize its related right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.

(11) Refund liabilities, current

	De	cember 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	
Refund liabilities, current	\$	248,554	289,098	

Refund liability is mainly due to the characteristics of the industry in which the sales of electronic components may generate a sales discount due to product defects or price drops, which are expected to be paid to customers.

(12) Long-term debt

	December 31, 2024				
	Currency	Interest Rates	Period		Amount
Unsecured bank loans	New Taiwan	1.92%~2.09%	May 19,	\$	2,355,714
	Dollars		2026~December 6,		
			2031		
Less: Current portion					(449,823)
Total				<u>\$</u>	1,905,891
Unused long-term cred	it			<u>\$</u>	300,000
lines					

	December 31, 2023				
	Currency	Interest Rates	Period	A	mount
Unsecured bank loans	New Taiwan	1.90%	May 19,	\$	540,000
	Dollars		2026~December 18,		
			2028		
Less: Current portion					(34,286)
Total				<u>\$</u>	505,714
Unused long-term cred	it			<u>\$</u>	300,000
lines					

Please refer to Note 6(20) for the information of liquidity risks and interest analysis.

The Company did not provide any asset as collateral for its bank borrowings.

(13) Employee benefits

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

The Company's pension costs incurred from the contributions to the Bureau of Labor Insurance amounted to NTD 10,769,000 and NTD 10,404,000 for the years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

(14) Income taxes

A. Income tax expense

-	2024		20233	
Current income tax expense				
Arising during the period	\$	71,830	109,939	
Adjustments for the previous period		(12,358)	54,546	

	2024	20233
	59,472	164,485
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	 17,084	19,655
Income tax expense	\$ 76,556	184,140

Reconciliation of income tax and profit before tax for 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

-		2024	2023
Income before tax	\$	822,818	1,278,231
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	\$	164,564	255,646
Underestimate (overestimation) of the previous period	l	(12,358)	27,673
Non-deductible expenses		10,611	39,859
Tax-exempt income		(72,068)	83,246)
Change in unrecognized temporary differences		(34,034)	(101,005)
Undistributed earnings additional tax		19,841	45,213
Total	<u>\$</u>	76,556	184,140

B. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The Company entity can control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024 and 2023. Also, Management considers it probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Hence, such temporary differences were not recognized under deferred tax liabilities. Details were as follows:

(a) Unrecognized deferred tax liabilities

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	
Aggregate amount of temporary differences related	<u>\$ 1,479,437</u>	1,456,575	
to investments in subsidiaries			

(b) Unrecognized deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following items:

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023
Tax effect of deductible temporary differences	\$	67,022	78,194

(c) Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

Changes in the amount of deferred tax liabilities were as follows:

	Inv	oreign vestment ncome	Others	Total
Deferred Tax Liabilities:				
Balance on January 1, 2024	\$	61,284	5,682	66,966
Recognized in profit or loss	-	21,682	(4,598)	17,084
Balance on December 31, 2024	\$	82,966	1,084	84,050
Balance on January 1, 2023	\$	30,705	16,606	47,311
Recognized in profit or loss		30,579	(10,924)	19,655
Balance on December 31, 2023	\$	61,284	5,682	66,966

C. Assessment of tax

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

(15) Capital and other equity

A. Ordinary shares

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the authorized shares of 350,000,000, with a par value of \$10 per share, amounted to NTD 3,500,000,000, of which, 271,242,000 of ordinary shares were issued. All issued shares were paid up upon issuance.

B. Capital reserve

		cember 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	
Additional paid-in capital	\$	1,977,861	1,977,861	
Differences between acquisition price and carrying		612,761	612,761	
amount arising from acquisition of subsidiaries				
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries		114,641	114,641	
Conversion of treasury shares		163,525	163,525	
Others		6,906	6,906	
	\$	2,875,694	2,875,694	

According to the R.O.C. Company Act, the capital surplus can only be used to offset a deficit, and only the realized capital surplus can be used to increase the common stock or be distributed as cash dividends. The aforementioned realized capital surplus includes capital surplus resulting from premium on the issuance of capital stock and earnings from donated assets received. According to the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of

Securities by Securities Issuers, capital increases by transferring capital surplus above par value should not exceed 10% of the total common stock outstanding.

C. Retained earnings

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

If the Company distributes dividend bonus, legal reserve, special reserve, or part/whole of the capital surplus by cash payment, two of the three authorized board members must be present during the meeting, and half of the attendees' approval must be obtained before reporting the agreed appropriation at the shareholders' meeting.

To consider stable development and complete financial structure, the Company's surplus distribution shall be no less than 10% of the distributable surplus, minus the previous year's surplus. However, if the distributable surplus, minus the previous year's surplus, is less than the percentage of paid-in capital, the Company may decide to transfer all of the retained surplus to unappropriated retained earnings.

When distributing surplus, cash dividend shall not be less than 10% of the total dividend.

(a) Legal reserve

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

(b) Special reserve

When the Company distributes the distributable surplus, the net deduction of other shareholders' equity in the current year is reported, and the special surplus reserve is made up from the current profit and loss and the undistributed surplus in the previous period; it is the deduction of other shareholders' equity accumulated in the previous period amount, from the undistributed surplus of the previous period, the special surplus reserve shall not be distributed. When the deduction amount of other shareholders' equity is reversed thereafter, the surplus may be distributed on the reversed part.

(c) Earnings distribution

The earnings distribution for 2023 and 2022 had been approved during the board's

meeting and shareholder's meeting on April 22, 2024 and April 28, 2023, respectively. The relevant dividend distributions to shareholders were as follows:

	2023			2022		
	per	dend share TD)	Amount	Dividend per share (NTD)	Amount	
Dividends distributed to						
ordinary shareholders						
Cash	\$	1.00	271,242	2.50	678,106	

D. Other equity

The items listed under other equity are Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Financial Statements and the accumulated amount of unrealized gains and losses of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive gains and losses.

(16) Earnings per share

		2024	2023
Basic earnings per share Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the	<u>\$</u>	746,262	1,094,091
Company Weighted average number of ordinary shares (In Thousands)		271,242	271,242
Basic earnings per share (NTD)	<u>\$</u>	2.75	4.03
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	<u>\$</u>	746,262	1,094,091
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (In Thousands)		271,242	271,242
Effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares			
 Effect of employee share bonus 		2,500	3,929
Effect of conversion of convertible bonds (In Thousands (diluted)	s)	273,742	275,171
Diluted earnings per share (NTD)	<u>\$</u>	2.73	3.98

(17) Revenue from contracts with customers

A. Details of revenue

i. Details of revenue		2024	2023
Primary geographical markets:			
China (including Hong Kong)	\$	8,196,062	9,353,815
Singapore		2,926,324	2,194,883
Taiwan		1,735,257	2,062,683
Korea		563,129	508,711
Others		653,800	353,644
	<u>\$</u>	14,074,572	14,473,736
Major products/services lines			
Printed circuit boards	\$	14,047,914	14,410,564
Processing fees revenue and others		26,658	63,172
	<u>\$</u>	14,074,572	14,473,736

B. Contract balances

	De	cember 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	January 1, 2023	
Notes and accounts receivable	\$	5,041,598	5,050,370	5,312,434	
Less: Loss allowance		(12,656)	(40,204)	(28,686)	
Total	\$	5,028,942	5,010,166	5,283,748	

For details on notes and accounts receivable and allowance for impairment, please refer to Note 6(3).

For refund liabilities disclosure please refer to Note 6(11).

(18) Employee compensation and directors' remuneration

Following the articles of incorporation, the Company should contribute 5% to 15% of the profit as employee compensation and less than 3% as directors' remuneration when there is profit for the year. However, if the Company has accumulated deficits (including adjustments to the amount of undistributed surplus), the profit should be reserved to offset the deficit. The amount of remuneration of each director and of compensation for employees entitled to receive the abovementioned employee compensation is approved by the Board of Directors. The recipients of shares and cash may include the employees of the Company's affiliated companies who meet certain conditions.

The estimated amount of remuneration for the Company's employees and directors is as follows:

		2024		
Employees' remuneration	\$	67,815	105,349	
Directors' remuneration		13,563	21,070	
	<u>\$</u>	81,378	126,419	

The estimated amounts mentioned above are calculated based on the income before tax, excluding the remuneration to employees and directors of each period, multiplied by the percentage of remuneration to employees and directors and as specified in the Company's articles. These remunerations were expensed under operating costs or operating expenses during 2024 and 2023. Related information would be available at the Market Observation Post System website.

The amounts, as stated in the parent company only financial statements, are identical to those of the actual distributions for 2024 and 2023.

(19) Non-operating income and expenses

A. Other revenues

The details of other revenues were as follows:

	 2024	
Dividend revenue	\$ 2,348	-
Others	 1,736	1,542
	\$ 4,084	1,542

B. Other gains and losses

The details of other gains and losses were as follows:

		2024	2023
Foreign exchange gains	\$	3,083	6,830
Net losses on financial assets (liabilities) at fair value			
through profit or loss		(3,974)	(7,730)
Net gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	t	3,644	1,057
Losses on disposal of investments		-	(18,235)
Others		2,384	(2,262)
	\$	5,137	(20,340)

C. Finance costs

The details of finance costs were as follows:

 2024
 2023

 Interest expense
 \$ 170,568
 174,441

(20) Financial instruments

A. Credit risk

(a) Credit risk exposure

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum amount exposed to credit risk.

(b) Concentration of credit risk

The customers of the Company are concentrated in a broad customer base, and there is no significant concentration of transactions with a single customer, and the sales area is dispersed, so the credit risk of accounts receivable is not likely to be significantly concentrated. To reduce credit risk, the Company also regularly and continuously assesses the financial status of its customers, but usually does not require customers to provide collateral.

(c) Credit risk of receivables and debt securities

For credit risk exposure of notes and accounts receivables, please refer to Note 6(3). Other financial assets at amortized cost include cash and cash equivalents and other receivables, please refer to Note 6(1) and 6(4).

All these financial assets are considered to have low risk, and thus, the impairment provision recognized during the period was limited to 12 months of expected credit losses. The fixed deposit certificates held by the Company, the transaction counterparty, and the performing party are financial institutions with investment grades and above, so the credit risk is deemed to be low.

B. Liquidity risk

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

	Carrying	Contractual	Within 6	6-12			
	amount	cash flows	months	months	1~2 years	2~5 years	Over5years
December 31, 2024							
Non-derivative financial							
liabilities							
Unsecured bank loans	\$ 6,565	6,702,91	6 4,420,	752 316,	439 803,2	219 1,094,2	53 68,253

	Ca	rrying	Contractual	Within 6	6-12			
	an	ount	cash flows	months	months	1~2 years	2~5 years	Over5years
Notes and accounts		5,791,184	5,791,184	5,774,570	16,614	-	-	-
payable								
Other payables		950,403	950,403	3 940,577	7,384	2,442	-	-
Lease liabilities		10,360	10,610	3,645	2,367	7 1,998	3 2,600) -
	\$	13,317,286						3 68,253
December 31, 2023								
Non-derivative financial								
liabilities								
Unsecured bank loans	\$	7,086,860	7,186,500	6,626,228	39,357	220,01	7 300,898	-
Notes and accounts		4,783,201	4,783,201	1 4,783,201	-	-	-	-
payable								
Other payables		1,106,426	1,106,426	5 1,086,630	19,796	· -	-	-
Lease liabilities		15,602	15,768	6,694	4,143	3 4,569	5 366	; -
Others forward								
exchange contracts:								
Outflow		(1,156)	61,429	61,429	-	-	-	-
Inflow		-	(62,585) (62,585)	-	-	_	-
	\$	12,990,933	13,090,739			224,582	4 301,26	1 -

The Company does not expect the cash flows included in the maturity analysis to occur significantly earlier or at significantly different amounts.

C. Currency risks

(a) Exposure to foreign currency risk

The Company's significant exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows:

	December 31, 2024				December 31, 2023			
	F	oreign	Exchange	New Taiwan	Foreign	Exchange	New Taiwan	
	Cı	ırrency	Rate	Dollars	Currency	Rate	Dollars	
Financial assets								
Monetary items								
USD	\$	200,210	32.785	6,563,872	227,900	30.705	6,994,301	
Financial _								
<u>liabilities</u>								
Monetary items								
USD		198,114	32.785	6,495,164	229,689	30705	7,052,591	

(b) Sensitivity analysis

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk arises from the translation of the foreign currency exchange gains and losses on cash and cash equivalents, notes and accounts receivable, other receivables, loans and borrowings; and notes and accounts payable and other payables that are denominated in foreign currency. A strengthening (weakening) of 5% of the NTD against each transaction currencies currency on December 31, 2024 and 2023 would have increased or decreased (decreased or increased) the net income by \$3,327,000 and \$2,093,000. The analysis in 2024 is performed on the same basis for 2023.

(c) Foreign exchange gain and loss on monetary items

The exchange gains and losses of the Company's monetary items (including realized and unrealized) converted into functional currency, and converted to the parent company's functional currency, New Taiwan dollar (that is, the Company's presentation currency), are as follows:

		202	4	2023		
	g	change ains osses)	Average Rate	Exchange gains (losses)	Average Rate	
New Taiwan Dollars	\$	3,083	-	6,830	-	

D. Interest rate analysis

Please refer to the notes on liquidity risk management about the interest rate exposure of the Company's financial assets and liabilities.

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the exposure to the interest rate risk of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments on the reporting date. Regarding assets with variable interest rates, the analysis assumes that the amount of assets outstanding at the reporting date was outstanding throughout the year. The rate of change is expressed as the interest rate increases or decreases by 1% when reporting to Management internally, which also represents the Company management's assessment of the reasonably possible interest rate change.

If the interest rate had increased /decreased by 1 %, the Company's net income would have decreased /increased by 40,989,000 in 2024 and \$43,518,000 in 2023 with all other variable factors remaining constant. Mainly due to the Company's variable interest rate deposits and loans.

E. Fair value of financial instruments

(a) Fair value hierarchy

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities through profit or loss is measured regularly. The carrying amount and fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, including the information on fair value hierarchy were as follows; however, except as described in the following paragraphs, for financial instruments not measured at fair value whose carrying amount is reasonably close to the fair value, for equity investments that haves no quoted prices in the active markets and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured, and lease liabilities, for which disclosure of fair value information is not required.

1	December 31, 2023 Fair Value							
		t carrying nount as of:	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total		
Financial assets measured at fair	\$	\$ 60,000 -			- 60,000			
value through profit or loss								
Financial assets measured at								
amortized cost								
Cash and cash equivalents		1,966,415	-	-	-	-		
Notes and accounts receivable		5,028,942	-	-	-	-		
Other receivables		186,128	-	-	-	-		
Other financial assets	_	49,534						
Subtotal		7,231,019	-	-	-			
Total	\$	7,291,019	-	-	60.000	60.000		

	December 31, 2023 Fair Value					
		et carrying mount as of:	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities at amortized						
cost						
Bank loan	\$	6,565,339	-	-	-	-
Notes and accounts payable		5,791,184	-	-	-	-
Other payables		950,403	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities		10,360	-	-	-	
Total	\$	13,317,286		-	-	
			De	ecember 31, 202	3	
	NI	ot commuina	Level 1	Fair V Level 2	Value Level 3	Total
		et carrying mount as of:	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	1 Otal
Financial assets measured at fair	\$	43,156	-	1,156	42,000	43,156
value through profit or loss						
Financial assets measured at						
amortized cost						
Cash and cash equivalents		1,647,217	-	-	-	-
Notes and accounts receivable		5,010,166	-	-	-	-
Other receivables		1,082,924	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets		48,848	-	-	-	
Subtotal		7,789,155	-	-	-	
Total	\$	7,832,311	-	1,156	42,000	43,156
Financial liability at fair value						
through profit or loss						
Financial liabilities at amortized						
cost						
Bank loan	\$	7,086,860	-	-	-	-
Notes and account payable		4,783,201	-	-	-	-
Other payables		1,106,426	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities		15,602	-	-	-	
Total	\$	12,992,089		<u> </u>	-	

- (b) Fair value through profit or loss financial instrument-fair value evaluation technique
 - a. Non-derivative financial instruments

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

If financial instruments can be readily and regularly quoted from a stock exchange, broker, underwriter, industry association, pricing service agency, or regulatory authority, and such quoted prices represent actual and frequent transactions by fair market participants, then the financial instruments are considered to have an active market with quoted prices. If the above conditions are not met, the market is considered inactive. Generally, large bid-ask spreads, significant increase in bid-ask spreads, or low trading volumes are indicators of an inactive market.

For financial instruments other than those with active markets, fair values are obtained using valuation techniques or reference to quoted prices from market participants. Fair values obtained through valuation techniques may be based on current fair values of similar financial instruments with substantially similar conditions and characteristics, discounted cash flow methods, or other valuation techniques including models that utilize market information available at the balance sheet date.

The fair value of financial instruments held by the company that are not traded in an active market shall be presented based on their category and nature as follows:

For limited partnerships, the company applies the equity method to account for these investments. The company evaluates the net asset value of the underlying investment, which approximates the fair value of the equity investment. The evaluation of the underlying investment includes the total value of individual assets and liabilities, in order to reflect the overall value of the enterprise or business.

The fair value of financial instruments held by the company that are not traded in an active market shall be presented based on their category and nature as follows:

For limited partnerships, the company applies the equity method to account for these investments. The company evaluates the net asset value of the underlying investment, which approximates the fair value of the equity investment. The evaluation of the underlying investment includes the total value of individual assets and liabilities, in order to reflect the overall value of the enterprise or business.

b. Derivative financial instruments

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

- (c) Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2: None.
- (d) Fair value measurements in Level 3 sensitivity analysis of reasonably possible alternative assumptions:

	Measured at fair value through profit or loss - Mandatory for non-derivative financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
		2024	2023		
Balance, beginning of year	\$	42,000	24,000		
Purchase		18,000	18,000		
Balance, end of year	<u>\$</u>	60,000	42,000		

(e) Quantitative information on Level 3 fair value measurement using significant unobservable inputs

The financial assets of the company classified as Level 3 for fair value measurement are measured at fair value through profit or loss - Limited partnership.

The Company's investments in equity instruments with no active market have multiple significant unobservable inputs.

The list of quantitative information for significant unobservable inputs is as follows:

Items	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Significant unobservable relationship between inputs and fair value
Financial assets	Net asset value	 Net asset value 	• The higher the net
measured at fair	method	method	asset value, the
value through profit			higher the fair
or loss - Limited			value
partnership			

(21) Financial risk management

A. Overview

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its financial instruments:

- (a) Credit risk
- (b) Liquidity risk
- (c) Market risk

The following likewise discusses the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing the above-mentioned risks. For more disclosures about the quantitative effects of these risk exposures, please refer to the respective notes in the parent company only financial statements.

B. Structure of risk management

The Company's financial management department provides services for each business, coordinates the operation of entering domestic and international financial markets, as well as supervises and manages the financial risks related to the Company's operations through internal risk reports that analyze the level and range of risks that may occur. The use of derivative financial instruments is regulated by the policies adopted by the Board of Directors. Those policies are written principles for the exchange rate, interest rate, credit risk, the use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and the investment of remaining liquid funds. The Audit Committee and the internal audit will regularly review the policies to limit risk exposures. The financial management department will regularly report to the Audit Committee and the Board. In addition, the Company does not trade financial instruments (including derivative financial instruments) for speculative purposes.

C. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from cash and cash equivalents, financial instruments and the Company's receivables from customers.

(a) Accounts receivable and other receivables

The Company credit risk is affected by individual client circumstances.

The Risk Management Committee has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness before the Company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Company's review includes external ratings, when available, and, in some cases, bank references. Purchase limits are established for each customer and represent the maximum open amount without

requiring approval from the board; these limits are reviewed regularly. Customers that fail to meet the Company's benchmark creditworthiness may transact with the Company only on a prepayment basis.

The Company does not require any collateral for accounts receivable and other receivables.

(b) Investments

The credit risk of bank deposits and other financial instruments is measured and monitored by the Company's finance department. Since the Company's counterparties and burden of contract parties are creditworthy banks, financial institutions and corporate organizations with investment grades, there are no materiality concerns, so there is no materiality credit risk.

(c) Guarantees

The Company's policy is to provide financial guarantees only to companies with business dealings, companies that directly and indirectly hold or hold more than 50% of the voting shares. Please refer to Note 13(1) for the Company's endorsement and guarantee information.

D. Liquidity risk

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

The Company uses activity based costing to cost its products and services, which assists it in monitoring cash flow requirements and optimizing its cash return on investments. The Company aims to maintain the level of its cash and cash equivalents and other highly marketable debt investments at an amount above expected cash flows on financial liabilities (other than trade payables) over the succeeding 60 days. The Company also monitors the level of expected cash outflows on trade and other payables. This excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company's unused credit line amounted to \$8,262,260,000 and \$6,093,281,000, respectively.

E. Market risk

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

The Company buys and sells derivatives, and also incurs financial assets and liabilities, in order to manage market risk. All such transactions are carried out within the guidelines set by the Board of Directors.

(a) Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk on sales, purchases, and borrowings that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of the Company's entities. Therefore, the Company engages in derivative transactions to avoid exchange rate risks. The gains and losses of foreign currency assets and liabilities due to exchange rate changes will roughly offset the valuation gains and losses of derivatives. However, derivative transactions can help reduce the number of merged companies but still cannot completely rule out the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

The Company regularly reviews the risky positions of individual foreign currency assets and liabilities and hedges the risky positions. The main hedging tool used is forward foreign exchange contracts. The maturity dates of the forward foreign exchange contracts undertaken by the group are all shorter than six months and do not meet the requirements of hedging accounting.

(b) Interest rate risk

The Company's policy is to reduce the exposure of the risk changes in borrowing interest rates.

(22) Capital management

The Company's objectives for managing capital are to safeguard the capacity to continue to operate, to continue to provide a return on shareholders, to maintain the interest of other related parties, and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to the shareholders, reduce the capital for redistribution to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to settle any liabilities.

The Company and other entities in the same industry use the debt-to-equity ratio to manage capital. This ratio is the total net debt divided by the total capital. The net debt from the balance sheet is derived from the total liabilities less cash and cash equivalents. The total capital and equity include share capital, capital surplus, retained earnings, and other equity

plus net debt.

The Company's capital management strategy in 2024 is consistent with the strategy in 2023. The Company's debt to capital ratios are as follows:

	D(ecember 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Total liabilities	\$	13,720,741	13,489,134
Less: Cash and cash equivalents		(1,966,415)	(1,647,217)
Net debt		11,754,326	11,841,917
Total equity		15,936,810	14,741,396
Total capital	<u>\$</u>	27,691,136	26,583,313
Debt to equity ratio	_	42.45%	44.55%

(23) Investing and financing activities not affecting current cash flow

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

For obtaining the right-of-use asset by lease, please refer to Note 6(8).

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities was as follows:

				changes	
	J:	an. 1, 2024	Cash flows	Others	December 31, 2024
Long-term debt	\$	540,000	1,815,714	-	2,355,714
Short-term debt		6,546,860	(2,337,235)	-	4,209,625
Lease liabilities		15,602	(11,457)	6,215	10,360
Total liabilities from financing	\$	7,102,462	(532,978)	6,215	6,575,699
activities					

	J	an. 1, 2023	- Cash flows	Non-cash changes	December 31, 2023
Long-term debt	\$	-	540,000	-	540,000
Short-term debt	·	5,826,274	720,586	-	6,546,860
Lease liabilities		29,173	(16,480)	2,909	15,602
Short-term notes and bills		199,843	(199,843)		<u>-</u> _
payable					
Total liabilities from financing	\$	6,055,290	1,044,263	2,909	7,102,462
activities					

7. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Related parties and relationship

The followings are entities that have had transactions with the related party during the periods covered in the parent company only financial statements.

Name of related parties	Relationship with the Company
TPT International Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of The
	Company
Chi Yao Ltd.	Subsidiary of The
	Company
T-Flex Techvest PCB Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of The
	Company
tgt Techvest Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of The
	Company
T-Mac Techvest PCB Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of The
	Company
CATAC Electronic (Zhongshan) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of The
	Company
T-Mac Techvest (Wuxi) PCB Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of The
	Company
Chi Chau Printed Circuit Board (Suining) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of The
	Company
Chi Chau Printed Circuit Board (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of The
	Company
Brilliant Star Holdings Limited	Subsidiary of The
	Company
Chi Chau International Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of The
	Company
Chi Chen Investment Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of The
	Company
Chi Yang Investment Ltd.	Subsidiary of The
	Company
Chang Tai International Ltd.	Subsidiary of The
	Company

Name of related parties	Relationship with the Company
Yang An International (Samoa) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of The
	Company
Sin Siang (Xiamen) Technology Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of The
	Company
Chi Chau (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of The
	Company
Chi Chau Printed Circuit Board (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of The
	Company

(2) Significant transactions with the related parties

A. Operating revenue

The amounts of significant sales (including processing fees revenue) by the Company to related parties were as follows:

		2024	2023
Subsidiary	<u>\$</u>	20,857	14,431

The pricing of purchase transactions with related parties was not comparable with those offered by general clients. The payment terms for general clients are ranged from Net 30 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued to Net 180 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued, and the payment terms for related parties are ranged from Net 90 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued to Net 150 days from the end of the month of when the invoice is issued.

Agency transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries have been presented on a net basis on the balance sheet date, based on the assessment of their economic substance. The amounts for the years 2024 and 2023 were NT\$219,529,000 and NT\$73,812,000, respectively.

B. Purchases

The amounts of significant purchases (including processing costs) by the Company from related parties were as follows:

	 2024	2023
Subsidiary - Chi Chau Printed Circuit Board	\$ 3,537,318\$	3,576,723
(Suining) Co., Ltd.		
Subsidiary - T-Mac Techvest (Wuxi) PCB Co., Ltd.	5,439,915	5,690,527

	 2024	2023
Subsidiary - CATAC Electronic (Zhongshan) Co.,	2,615,238	2,468,719
Ltd.		
Other subsidiaries	 343,822	397,459
	\$ 11,936,293	12,133,428

The pricing of transactions with related parties is not comparable to that offered by general suppliers. Payment terms for general suppliers range from immediate wire transfer to Net 180 days from the end of the month in which the invoice is issued, while payment terms for related parties range from immediate wire transfer to Net 150 days from the end of the month in which the invoice is issued.

Agency transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries are presented on a net basis on the balance sheet date, based on the assessment of their economic substance. The transaction amounts for the years 2024 and 2023 were NT\$286,877,000 and NT\$620,945,000, respectively.

C. Receivables from related parties

The receivables from related parties were as follows:

Account	Relationship	Dec	cember 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Accounts	Subsidiary - tgt Techvest Co.,Ltd.	\$	145,082	37,363
receivable Accounts	Subsidiary - Chi Chau Printed		10,312	12
receivable	Circuit Board (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.			
Accounts receivable	Other subsidiaries		-	444
Other	Subsidiary - Chi Chau Printed		146,738	1,051,965
receivables	Circuit Board (Vietnam) Co., Ltd. (Note)			
Other receivables	Subsidiary - T-Mac Techvest (Wuxi)		22,569	10,771
Other	Other subsidiaries		229	3,157
receivables				
		\$	<u>324,930</u>	<u>1,103,712</u>

Note: In the end of December 2023, The Company's funding provided to related parties is based on the interbank lending market interest rate TAIFX for the current year, with an average interest rate of 6.46% and 6.67% respectively, and all loans are unsecured.

D. Payables from related parties

The payables to related parties were as follows:

Account	Relationship	De	ecember 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Accounts	Subsidiary - Chi Chau Printed	\$	1,215,540	1,185,358
payable	Circuit Board (Suining) Co., Ltd.			
Accounts	Subsidiary - T-Mac Techvest (Wuxi)		2,788,605	2,085,352
payable	PCB Co., Ltd.			
Accounts	Subsidiary - CATAC Electronic		1,416,196	951,678
payable	(Zhongshan) Co., Ltd.			
Accounts	Other subsidiaries		86,664	236,269
payable				
Other payables	Subsidiary		69,474	24,917
		\$	5,576,479	4,483,574

E. Property transaction

(a) Purchases of property, plant and equipment

The purchases price of property, plant and equipment purchased from related parties were summarized as follows:

		2024	2023
Subsidiary - tgt Techvest Co., Ltd.	<u>\$</u>	90,024	8,038

(b) Disposal of property, plant, and equipment

The disposals of property, plant and equipment to related parties are summarized as follows:

		202	4	202	23
Relationship		isposal price	Gain (loss) from disposal	Disposal price	Gain (loss) from disposal
Subsidiary—T-Mac Techvest	\$	22,241	2,669	-	-
(Wuxi) PCB Co., Ltd.					
Subsidiary - Chi Chau Printed		8,491	909	-	-
Circuit Board (Vietnam) Co.,					
Ltd.					
Subsidiary - tgt Techvest Co.,		-		1,894	92
Ltd.					
	<u>\$</u>	30,732	3,578	1,894	92

F. Endorsement Guarantee

Please refer to Note 13(1) for the explanation of the endorsement guarantee provided by the Company for the financing loans of its subsidiary, Chi Chau Printed Circuit Board (Vietnam) Co., Ltd., in the fiscal year 2024.

G. Others

Relationship	Items	_	2024	2023
Subsidiary - Chi Chau Printed	Other current assets	\$	57,296	-
Circuit Board (Vietnam) Co.,				
Ltd.				
Other subsidiaries	Other current assets		276	4
Other subsidiaries - tgt	Rent expense	\$	6,558	-
Techvest Co., Ltd.				
Other subsidiaries - tgt	Labor fees		42,646	37,743
Techvest Co., Ltd.				
Other subsidiaries	Miscellaneous		6,928	95
	purchases and			
	supplies etc.			
Subsidiary - Chi Chau Printed	Interest income		1,702	22,774
Circuit Board (Vietnam) Co.,				
Ltd.				
Other subsidiaries	Other income and		2,194	233
	expenses			
Subsidiary - Chi Chau Printed	Purchasing		14,840	305,520
Circuit Board (Vietnam) Co.,	equipment			
Ltd.				

(3) Key management personnel transactions

Key management personnel compensation comprised:

	 2024	2023
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 95,706	188,244
Post-employment benefits	 753	839
	\$ 96,459	189,083

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

The carrying values of pledged assets were as follows:

Pledged assets	Objects	Decem 20		December 31, 2023
Refundable deposits	Lease warehouse and official	<u>\$</u>	1,138	3,523
(classified under other	vehicle deposit etc.			
financial assets)				

- 9. SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES: None.
- 10. LOSSES DUE TO MAJOR DISASTERS: None.
- 11. SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS: None.

12. OTHERS

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

By function		2024			2023	
By nature	Cost of sales	Operating expenses	Total	Cost of sales	Operating expenses	Total
	Saics	capenses		Saics	capenses	
Employee benefits						
Salaries	184,375	180,936	365,311	348,075	112,067	460,142
Labor and health	17,571	9,167	26,738	25,229	9,267	34,496
insurance						
Pension	5,762	5,007	10,769	7,513	2,891	10,404
Remuneration of	-	14,725	14,725	-	22,419	22,419
directors						
Other employee	23,548	2,408	25,956	23,621	2,997	26,618
benefits						
Depreciation	73,959	12,627	86,586	71,300	16,735	88,035
Amortization	-	1,078	1,078	-	969	969

Additional information on the number of employees and employee benefits of the company in 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	2024	2023
Number of employees	314	326
Number of directors who were not employees	5	12
Average employee benefit expense	<u>\$ 1,388</u>	1,693
Average employee salary	<u>\$ 1,182</u>	1,465
Average employee salary adjustment	(19.32)%	
Supervisor's remuneration	\$ -	

The Company's salary and remuneration policy (including directors, managers and employees) are as follows:

- A. If the Company has a surplus, it shall be distributed as remuneration to directors in accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation and the directors' salary standards, which are reviewed by the Compensation Committee and approved by the Board of Directors, thereafter, to be proposed during the shareholders' meeting.
- B. Furthermore, the remuneration to managers is determined by reference to the Company's overall operating performance, as well as the individual's performance achievement rate and contribution to the Company. It will be implemented after being reviewed by the Compensation Committee and approved by the Board of Directors.
- C. In addition, the employee remuneration is based on one's ability, contribution to the Company, and the correlation between individual performance and business performance, wherein the overall salary and remuneration package mainly include base salary, position bonus, performance bonus, employee dividends, and others. The standard payment for employee remuneration is based on one's position and seniority, as well as a reference to the same level within the industry and the Company's policy. Also, bonuses and employee dividends are issued to following each employee's performance and the Company's operating performance.

13. OTHER DISCLOSURES

(1) Information on significant transactions

The following is the information on significant transactions required by the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" for the Company for the year ended December 31, 2024:

A. Lending to other parties:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Number	Name of lender	Name of borrower		Related party	Highest balance of financing to other parties during the period	Ending balance	Actual usage amount during the period		s of fund financin	between two	Reasons for short-term financing	Loss allowance amount	Col	lateral	Individual funding loan limits	Maximum limit of fund financing
						(Note 3)			(Note 1)				Item	Value	(Note 2)	(Note 2)
0	The Company		receivables - related parties	Y	1,313,400	655,700	-	0	2		Working capital		None.		6,374,724	6,374,724
1	Electronic (Zhongshan	Circuit	Other receivables - related parties	Y	1,363,504	-	1	0	2	-	Working capital	1	None.	-	5,219,702	5,219,702

Note 1: 2 Represents companies that have short-term financing needs.

B. Guarantees and endorsements for other parties:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Number	Company Name of the Endorsing Guarantor	Endorsement G Object Name of Company		Endorsements and Guarantees for a Single Enterprise (Note 2)	Endorsement	Balance of Endorsement and Guarantee at the End of the Period		Amount of Endorsement Guarantee Secured by the Property		Maximum Endorsements/ Guarantees Limit	Guarantee Provided by the Parent	Endorsement/ Guarantee Provided by the Subsidiary to the Parent Company	Guarantee Pertaining to Mainland
0	The Company	Chi Chau Printed Circuit Board (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	2	15,936,810	328,350	327,850	-	-	2.06%	15,936,810	Y	N	N

Note 1: 2. A company in which the company directly and indirectly holds more than fifty percent of the voting shares.

- Note 2: The standards for the total amount and limit of the Company's liability related to external endorsement guarantee matters are as follows:
 - 1. The total accumulated external endorsement guarantee liability shall not exceed 100% of the Company's current net value.
 - 2. The limit of endorsement guarantee for a single enterprise shall not exceed 100% of the company's current net value. If it is necessary to engage in an endorsement guarantee because of business, it shall not exceed the total amount of transactions with this company in the most recent year (the amount of purchase or sales between the two parties shall be considered).
 - 3. For companies in which the Company directly and indirectly holds voting shares of 90% or more, the amount of endorsements/guarantees shall not exceed 10% of the Company's net worth. However, for companies in which the Company directly and indirectly holds 100% of the voting shares, there is no such limit.
 - 4. The total amount of endorsements/guarantees that the Company and its subsidiaries can provide shall not exceed 100% of the Company's consolidated net worth.
 - 5. The amount of endorsement guarantees for a single enterprise by the Company and its subsidiaries as a whole shall not exceed 100% of the Company's consolidated net worth.

Note 2: According to the operational procedures of fund lending to others established by the Company, when lending funds to companies or institutions requiring short-term financing, the amount of such lending shall not exceed forty percent of the Company's net worth. For CATAC Electronic (Zhongshan) Co., Ltd, where the Company holds one hundred percent of the voting shares directly or indirectly, engaged in fund lending activities abroad, the total financing amount and individual loan amounts shall not exceed the net worth stated in the company's most recent financial statements. Note 3: Fund loan and quota approved by the Board of Directors.

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

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars/Per share)

	Category and name of security							
Name of holder		Relationship with marketable securities Issuer	Account title	Shares	Carrying amount	Shareholdin g Ratio	Fair Value	Note
The Company	Fuyou Private Equity Limited Partnership		Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, non- current	-	60,000	6.00%	60,000	None.
T-Flex Techvest PCB Co., Ltd.	EVA Technologies Co., Ltd. (Ordinary share)		Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, non- current	560,000	3,587	2.71%	3,587	None.

D. Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount exceeding the lower of NTD300 million or 20% of the capital stock:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Compa	Name of	me of tion				Beginning of Period			Sale				End of Period	
			party	Relations hip	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Book Value	Gain/Loss on Disposal	Number of Shares	Amount (Note)
Compan y			Chi Chau Printed Circuit Board (Vietna m) Co., Ltd	Subsidiary	1	1,162,378	-	614,180	-	-	1	-	-	1,695,006

Note: This includes newly added investments during the period and changes in the investee's equity and comprehensive income recognized based on the Company's ownership interest.

E. Acquisition of real estate with an amount exceeding the lower of NTD300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None.F. Disposal of real estate in the amount exceeding the lower of NTD300 million or 20% of capital stock: None.

G. Related-party transactions for purchases and sales amounts exceeding the lower of NTD100 million or 20% of capital stock:

				Transactio	on details		Reasons why and description of how the transaction conditions differ from general transactions		Notes/ accounts receivable (payable)		
Name of buy-sell company	Name of transaction counterparty	Relationshi p	Purchase/S ale	Amount	Percentage of total purchases/s ales	Payment terms	Unit price	Payment terms	Balance	Percentage of total notes/accoun ts receivable (payable)	Notes
The Company	Chi Yao Ltd.	Subsidiary	Purchase	274,730	2%	Net 90 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	Not applicable	(86,584)	(1)%	None.
The Company	CATAC Electronic (Zhongshan) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Purchase	2,615,238	21%	Net 150 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	Not applicable	(1,416,196)	(24)%	None.
	Chi Chau Printed Circuit Board (Suining) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Purchase	3,537,318	28%	Net 90 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	Not applicable	(1,215,540)	(21)%	None.
The Company	T-Mac Techvest (Wuxi) PCB Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Purchase	5,439,915	44%	Net 150 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	Not applicable	(2,788,605)	(48)%	None.
tgt Techvest Co., Ltd.	The Company	Parent company	(Sale)	(305,217)	(38)%	Net 30 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	Not applicable	80	- %	None
tgt Techvest Co., Ltd.	The Company	Parent company	Purchase	194,328	34%	Net 150 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	Not applicable	(145,082)	(57)%	None
	Printed Circuit Board (Vietnam) Co.,	parent	Purchase	151,828	27%	Net 30 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	Not applicable	(45,435)	(18)%	None.
Chi Yao Ltd.	The Company	Parent company	(Sale)	(275,301)	(100)%	Net 90 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	Not applicable	86,584	100%	None.
	Chi Chau Printed Circuit Board (Suining) Co., Ltd.	The ultimate parent entity is the same as the Company	Purchase	274,596	100%	Net 90 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	Not applicable	(86,364)	(100)%	None.

				Transacti	on details		descrip the tra condita from	s why and tion of how ansaction ions differ general sactions		nts receivable able)	
Name of buy-sell company	Name of transaction counterparty	Relationshi p	Purchase/S ale	Amount	Percentage of total purchases/s ales	Payment terms	Unit price	Payment terms	Balance	Percentage of total notes/accoun ts receivable (payable)	Notes
Circuit Board	Chi Chau Printed Circuit Board (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	parent	(Sale)	(402,548)	(24)%	Net 120 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	Not applicable	403,842	41%	None
(Suzhou) Ltd.	Printed Circuit Board	The	Purchase	862,881	54%	Net 90 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	Not applicable	(264,376)	(44)%	None
Chi Chau Printed Circuit Board (Suzhou) Ltd.	T-Mac Techvest (Wuxi) PCB Co., Ltd.	The ultimate parent entity is the same as the Company	Purchase	332,314	21%	Net 90 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	Not applicable	(123,256)	(21)%	None
CATAC Electronic (Zhongshan) Co., Ltd.	The Company	Parent company	(Sale)	(2,588,105)	(70)%	Net 150 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	Not applicable	1,390,488	70%	None
(Zhongshan) Co., Ltd.	Chi Chau Printed Circuit Board (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	parent	Purchase	280,057	12%	Net 30 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	Not applicable	(5,279)	(1)%	None
Chi Chau Printed Circuit Board (Suining) Co., Ltd.	The Company	Parent company	(Sale)	(3,515,632)	(75)%	Net 90 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	Not applicable	1,208,290	77%	None
Chi Chau Printed Circuit Board (Suining) Co., Ltd.	Chi Yao Ltd.	The ultimate parent entity is the same as the	(Sale)	(270,840)	(6)%	Net 90 days from the end of the month of when invoice is	-	Not applicable	84,796	5%	None.
	Chi Chau Printed Circuit Board (Suzhou) Ltd.	parent entity is the same as the	(Sale)	(862,881)	(18)%	issued Net 90 days from the end of the month of when invoice is	-	Not applicable	264,376	17%	None.
T-Mac Techvest (Wuxi) PCB Co., Ltd.	The Company	Company Parent company	(Sale)	(5,389,571)	(85)%	issued Net 150 days from the end of the month of when invoice is	-	Not applicable	2,756,983	85%	None.
T-Mac Techvest (Wuxi) PCB Co., Ltd.	Chi Chau Printed Circuit Board (Suzhou) Ltd.	The ultimate parent entity is the same as the Company	(Sale)	(332,287)	(5)%	issued Net 90 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	Not applicable	123,256	4%	None.

				Transactio	on details		descrip the tr condit from	ns why and tion of how ansaction ions differ a general sactions	Notes/ accour (pay:	nts receivable able)	
Name of buy-sell company	Name of transaction counterparty	Relationshi p	Purchase/S ale	Amount	Percentage of total purchases/s ales	Payment terms	Unit price	Payment terms	Balance	Percentage of total notes/accoun ts receivable (payable)	
(Wuxi) PCB Co., Ltd.	Chi Chau Printed Circuit Board (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	parent	Purchase	116,855	3%	Net 30 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	Not applicable	(9,456)	(1)%	None.
(Vietnam) Co.,	CATAC Electronic (Zhongshan) Co., Ltd.	The ultimate parent entity is the same as the Company	(Sale)	(284,136)	(40)%	Net 30 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	Not applicable	5,377	4%	None.
(, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	T-Mac Techvest (Wuxi) PCB Co., Ltd.	The ultimate parent entity is the same as the Company	(Sale)	(118,447)	(17)%	Net 30 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	Not applicable	9,632	7%	None.
Chi Chau Printed Circuit Board (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	tgt Techvest Co., Ltd.	The ultimate parent entity is the same as the Company	(Sale)	(151,279)	(21)%	Net 30 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	Not applicable	45,435	34%	None.
(Vietnam) Co.,	Chi Chau Printed Circuit Board (Suzhou) Ltd.	The	Purchase	357,137	61%	Net 180 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	Not applicable	(356,435)	(89)%	None.

Note 1: Purchasing goods belonging to an agency relationship have been eliminated.

H. Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NTD100 million or 20% of capital stock:

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

						receivables ated party	Amount received in subsequent period	Loss allowance amount
Companies whose accounts are listed in accounts receivable	Transaction counterparty's name	Relationship	Balance Amount	Turnover rate	Amount	Action taken	·	
The Company (Note 2) The Company (Note 2)	-	Subsidiary Subsidiary	145,082 10,312	2.51times 1.97 times	2,858	Not applicable Not applicable	59,502 -	-
The Company (Note 3)	' '	Subsidiary	146,738	- times	46,707	Not applicable	6,189	-
CATAC Electronic (Zhongshan) Co., Ltd.(Note 2)	The Company	Parent company	1,390,488	2.19 times	-	Not applicable	252,987	-
CATAC Electronic (Zhongshan) Co., Ltd.(Note 3)	The Company	Parent company	3,612	- times	-	Not applicable	-	-
Chi Chau Printed Circuit Board (Suining) Co., Ltd.(Note 2)	The Company	Parent company	1,208,290	2.89 times	-	Not applicable	-	-

						receivables lated party	Amount received in subsequent period	Loss allowance amount
Companies whose	Transaction	Relationship	Balance	Turnover	Amount	Action taken		
accounts are listed in accounts receivable	counterparty's name		Amount	rate				
Chi Chau Printed	Chi Chau Printed	Other related	264,376	2.86 times	-	Not applicable	_	_
Circuit Board	Circuit Board	parties whose						
(Suining) Co.,	(Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	ultimate						
Ltd.(Note 2)		parent entity is						
		the same as						
		that of the						
		Company						
Chi Chau Printed	Chi Chau Printed	Other related	373,839	- times	-	Not applicable	-	-
Circuit Board	Circuit Board	parties whose						
(Suining) Co., Ltd.	(Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	ultimate						
(Note 3)		parent entity is						
		the same as						
		that of the						
		Company						
	The Company	Parent	2,756,983	2.21 times	-	Not applicable	964,296	-
(Wuxi) PCB Co.,		company						
Ltd.(Note 2)								
T-Mac Techvest	Chi Chau Printed	Other related	123,256	2.96 times	-	Not applicable	71,453	-
(Wuxi) PCB Co.,	Circuit Board	parties whose						
Ltd.(Note 2)	(Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	ultimate						
		parent entity is						
		the same as						
		that of the						
L.,		Company						
T-Mac Techvest	Chi Chau Printed	Other related	2,239	- times	-	Not applicable	-	-
(Wuxi) PCB Co., Ltd.		parties whose						
(Note 3)	(Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	ultimate						
		parent entity is						
		the same as						
		that of the						
Chi Chan Drintad	Chi Chan Drints 1	Company	102 942	1 60 tim		Not omnling!-1-		
Chi Chau Printed Circuit Board	Chi Chau Printed Circuit Board	The ultimate	403,842	1.69 times	-	Not applicable	-	-
		parent entity is						
(Suzhou) Co.,	(Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	the same as						
Ltd.(Note 2)	1	the Company						

I. Trading in derivative instruments:

Please refer to Note 6(2).

Note 1: The difference is due to the unrealized gain/loss.

Note 2: The difference is due to the amortization between the investment cost and the fair value of the identifiable net assets.

Note 3: If the relevant figures in this table involve foreign currencies, except for the amount remitted from Taiwan at the historical exchange rate, the profit and loss are calculated at the average exchange rate, and the rest are listed in Taiwan dollars at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date.

(2) Information on investees:

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

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars/Per share)

Investors	Investees	Location	Main businesses and products	Original inves		Balance as	of December		Net income (losses) of the investee	Shere of profits/losses of investee	- /
				December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Shares	Percentage of ownership	Carrying amount			Note
The Company	Chi Yang Investment Ltd.	Taiwan	General investment	85,000	85,000	=	100.00%	205,637	3,958	3,958	None.
The Company	T-Mac Techvest PCB Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	General investment	2,065,497	2,065,497	345,307,533	100.00%	6,817,346	396,114	377,937	Note 1
The Company	T-Flex Techvest PCB Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	General investment and selling of circuit boards	385,357	385,357	30,821,897	44.21%	352,134	(9,627)	(4,256)	None.
The Company	Chi Chau International Co., Ltd.	Samoa	General investment	273,300	273,300	1,153,524	96.13%	3,072,466	113,079	108,700	None.
The Company	Brilliant Star Holdings Ltd.	Cayman	General investment	2,125,349	2,125,349	68,126,618	97.28%	5,585,723	123,545	118,565	Note 1
The Company	Chi Chen Investment Co., Ltd.	Samoa	General investment	1,079,519	1,079,519	35,600,000	80.73%	2,922,477	226,377	195,013	Note 1
The Company	TGT Techvest Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Manufacturing, selling of circuit boards	134,057	134,057	9,680,606	20.70%	48,479	(94,577)	(19,649)	Note 1
The Company	Chi Chau (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Thailand	Manufacturing, selling of circuit boards	37,645	37,645	14,850,000	99.00%	35,798	45	45	None.
The Company	Chi Chau Vietnam	Vietnam	Manufacturing, selling of circuit boards	1,865,722	1,251,541	-	100.00%	1,695,006	(199,605)	(199,605)	Note 1
Chi Yang Investment Ltd.	Chi Chau International Co., Ltd.	Samoa	General investment	11,252	11,252	46,476	3.87%	122,126	113,079	4,379	None.
Chi Yang Investment Ltd.	Chi Chau (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Thailand	Manufacturing, selling of circuit boards	131	131	50,000	0.33%	120	45	-	None.
T-Mac Techvest PCB Co., Ltd.	Chang Tai International., Ltd.	Samoa	General investment	2,292,370	2,292,370	73,580,000	100.00%	6,800,818	395,039	395,039	None.
T-Mac Techvest PCB Co., Ltd.	Chi Chau (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Thailand	Manufacturing, selling of circuit boards	261	261	100,000	0.67%	241	45	-	None.
Chang Tai International., Ltd.	Yang An International Co., Ltd.	Samoa	General investment	2,493,627	2,493,627	76,060,000	100.00%	6,797,976	395,051	395,051	None.
T-Flex Techvest PCB Co., Ltd.	Chi Chen Investment Co., Ltd.	Samoa	General investment	252,297	252,297	8,500,000	19.27%	715,100	226,377	43,633	None.
T-Flex Techvest PCB Co., Ltd.	TGT Techvest Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Manufacturing, selling of circuit boards	405,977	405,977	26,757,000	57.21%	138,576	(94,577)	(54,110)	Note 1
Chi Chau International Co., Ltd.	Chi Yao Ltd.	Hong Kong	General investment and international trading	38,961	38,961	1,188,379	100.00%	3,135,483	112,297	112,297	None.

Note 1: The difference is due to the unrealized gain/loss or the difference between the fair value amortization of investment costs and identifiable net assets is amortized

Note 2: If the relevant figures in this table involve foreign currencies, except for the amount remitted from Taiwan at the historical exchange rate, the profit and loss are calculated at the average exchange rate, and the rest are listed in Taiwan dollars at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date.

(3) Information on investment in mainland China:

A. The names of investees in Mainland China, the main businesses and products, and other information:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investees	Main businesses and products	Paid-in capital	od of invest	Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2022	for th	nent flows e period	Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2022	(losses) of the investee for the period	The Company percentage of shareholding ratio of direct or indirect investment	income (losses)	Book value of investments at the end	ed
			(Note 1)		Outflow	Inflow				(Note 2(2))	Value	
Printed Circuit	Selling of circuit boards	163,925	(2)	39,342	-	-	39,342	112,778	100.00%	112,778	3,132,621	1,418,685
CATAC Electronic (Zhongshan) Co., Ltd.(Note 6)	Manufacturing , selling of circuit boards	2,229,380	(2)	2,174,454	-	-	2,174,454	121,609	97.28%	118,303	5,077,833	-
Printed Circuit Board	Manufacturing , selling of circuit boards	1,813,288	(2)	1,442,540	-	-	1,442,540	284,527	91.26%	259,661	4,253,909	-
Techvest (Wuxi) PCB	Manufacturing , selling of circuit boards	3,147,360	(2)	2,393,305	-	-	2,393,305	395,004	100.00%	395,004	6,789,661	-

B. Limitation on investment in Mainland China:

Company Name	Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2021	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment (Note 3)
The Company	3,377,663	3,502,247	9,947,161
T-Mac Techvest PCB Co., Ltd.	2,393,305	3,147,360	4,145,292
T-Flex Techvest PCB Co., Ltd.	278,673	278,673	540,054

- Note 1: The investment method is divided into three types:
 - (1) Direct investments in mainland China.
 - (2) Investment in mainland China through third region companies.
 - (3) Other methods.
- Note 2: The investment profit and loss column recognized in this period:
 - The recognition basis of investment gains and losses is divided into the following three types, which should be specified.
 - (1) Financial statements verified by international accounting firms in partnership with the Republic of China Accounting Firm.
 (2) The financial statements have been reviewed by the Taiwanese parent company's certified accountant.
- Note 3: According to the "Principles of Investing or Technical Cooperation Review in Mainland China", the limit is calculated based on 60% of the group net value.

 Note 4: If the relevant figures in this table involve foreign currencies, profit and loss are calculated at the average exchange rate, and others are listed in Taiwan dollars at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date.

 Note 5: The parent company indirectly invested in Chi Chau Printed Circuit Board (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. through Chi Yao Ltd. The difference between the subscribed capital and the
- accumulated investment remitted amounts to a surplus transferred to capital increase of USD 3,800,000.

 Note 6: The parent company indirectly invested in CATAC Electronic (Zhongshan) CO., Ltd through Brilliant Star Holdings Ltd...
- Note 7: The parent company indirectly invested in Chi Chau Printed Circuit Board (Suining) Co., Ltd. through Chi Chen Investment Co., Ltd., Chi Chau Printed Circuit Board (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. and CATAC Electronic (Zhongshan) CO., Ltd.
- Note 8: The parent company indirectly invested in T-Mac Techvest (Wuxi) PCB Co., Ltd. through Yang An International (Samoa) Co., Ltd. The difference between the subscribed capital and the accumulated investment remitted amounts to a surplus transferred to capital increase of USD 20,000,000 and Changtai International Limited invested USD 3,000,000 from its proprietary funds in the form of common stock dividends.

3. Significant transactions

The significant intercompany transactions in 2024 with the subsidiary in Mainland China, which were eliminated in the preparation of consolidated financial statements, are disclosed in "Information on significant transactions".

(4) Major Shareholder Information

There are no shareholders holding 5% or more of the Company's shares.

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Please refer to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024.

TAIWAN PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD TECHVEST CO., LTD. STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

December 31, 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	Summary	Amount
Cash in hand		\$ 107
Cash in banks	Demand deposits	619,532
	Foreign currency deposits USD 25,079,000	822,211
	Foreign currency deposits USD 1	5
	Foreign currency time deposits USD16,000,000	 524,560
Total		\$ 1, 966,415

STATEMENT OF NOTES AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Name of Client	Description	Amount	Note
Related party:			
tgt Techvest Co., Ltd.	Payment for goods	\$ 145,082	
Chi Chau Printed Circuit Board	Payment for goods	10,312	
(Vientam) Co.,Ltd.			
Subtotal		155,394	
Non-related party:			
Client A	Payment for goods	1,019,581	
Client B	Payment for goods	550,753	
Client C	Payment for goods	312,526	
Client D	Payment for goods	260,760	
Others	Payment for goods	2,742,584	The balance of a
			counterparty does
			not reach 5%
Subtotal		4,886,204	
Less: Loss allowance		(12,656)	
Net amount		4,873,548	
Total		\$ 5,028,942	

TAIWAN PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD TECHVEST CO., LTD. STATEMENT OF OTHER RECEIVABLES

December 31, 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	A	Amount	Note
Other receivables from	Purchasing equipment	\$	169,536	
related parties	and others, etc.			
Others	Accounts receivable for income		16,592	
	tax refunds and others			
		\$	186,128	

STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES

		Amou	ints	
Item	Cost		Net Realizable Value	Note
Raw materials	\$	45,633	44,986	
Work in progress		65,126	56,306	
Finished goods		634,577	586,240	
Total		745,336 __	687,532	
Less: Loss for market price		(57,804)		
decline and obsolete and slow-				
moving inventories				
Net amount	\$	687,532		

TAIWAN PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD TECHVEST CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

										Market V	alue or Net	Collateral or Pledge	
	Opening l	balance	Additions	<u> </u>	De	crease	Endir	ng balance		Assets	(Note 2)	Situation	
					Numb								
					er of			Shareho					
	Number of		Number of		Share		Number of	lding		Unit			
Name of Company	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	S	Amount	Shares	ratio	Amount	price	Total Price		Note
Equity Method													
Chi Yang Investment Ltd. TPT	- \$	197,655	-	7,982	-	-	-	100.00%	205,637	-	205,637	None.	
International Co., Ltd.													
T-Mac Techvest PCB Co., Ltd.	307,906,633	6,221,020	37,400,900	596,326	-	-	345,307,533	100.00%	6,817,346	-	6,908,821	None.	Note 1
Chi Chau International Co.,													
Ltd.													
T-Flex Techvest PCB Co., Ltd.	30,821,897	352,688	-	5,610	-	6,164	30,821,897	44.21%	352,134	15	453,082	None.	
Chi Chau International Co., Ltd.	1,153,524	2,862,679	-	209,787	-	-	1,153,524	96.13%	3,072,466	-	3,072,466	None.	
Brilliant Star Holdings	68,126,618	5,295,199	-	290,524	-	-	68,126,618	97.28%	5,585,723	-	5,153,288	None.	Note 1
Ltd.Limited													
tgt Techvest Co., Ltd.	35,600,000	2,631,645	-	290,832	-	-	35,600,000	80.73%	2,922,477	-	2,995,007	None.	Note 1
Chi Chau (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	9,680,606	66,947	-	-	-	18,468	9,680,606	20.70%	48,479	-	50,137	None.	Note 1
Chi Chau Printed Circuit Board	14,850,000	33,500	-	2,298	-	-	14,850,000	99.00%	35,798	-	35,798	None.	
(Vietnam) Co., Ltd.													
Chi Chau (Thailand) Co., Ltd.		1,162,378		532,628	-		-	100.00% _	1,695,006		1,707,538	None.	Note 1
		<u>\$18,823,711</u>	=	1,935,987		24,632		=	20,735,066	:	20,581,774		

Note 1: The difference between the book amount and the equity is due to the unrealized gains on sales or the unamortized items of equity.

Note 2: If there is a public market price, it is the public market price, and those without a public market price are listed as the equity net value.

TAIWAN PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD TECHVEST CO., LTD. STATEMENT OF SHORT-TERM DEBT

December 31, 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Type of Debt	Description	Endi	ng Balance	Term of Contract	Interest Rates Range	Credit Agreement	Pledge or Collateral	Note
Unsecured loan -		<u>\$</u>	4,209,625	June 13, 2025	1.85%~4.94%	11,572,800	None.	
Financing institution								

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TAIWAN PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD TECHVEST CO., LTD. STATEMENT OF NOTES AND ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

December 31, 2024

Name of Client	Description		Amount	Note
Related party:				
T-Mac Techvest (Wuxi) PCB		\$	2,788,605	
Co., Ltd.				
CATAC Electronic			1,416,196	
(Zhongshan) Co., Ltd.				
Chi Chau Printed Circuit			1,215,540	
Board (Suining) Co., Ltd.				
Others			86,664	The balance of a
				counterparty does not
				reach 5%
Subtotal			5,507,005	
Non-related party:				
Supplier A			29,850	
Supplier B			24,958	
Supplier C			22,941	
Supplier D			18,775	
Supplier E			16,341	
Supplier F			15,915	
Supplier G			15,255	
Supplier H			14,511	
Others			125,633	The balance of a
				counterparty does not
				reach 5%
Subtotal			284,179	
Total		<u>\$</u>	5,791,184	

TAIWAN PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD TECHVEST CO., LTD. STATEMENT OF OTHER PAYABLES

December 31, 2024

Item	Description	 Amount
Salaries payable	Salary, employee and director compensation,	\$ 429,760
	etc.	
Estimated expenses payable	Commission and others, etc.	307,663
Other payables - others	Consumables, repairs, freight expense and	85,050
	others, etc.	
Others	Payables on equipment, prepare for	 127,930
	employee benefits liabilities, and others, etc.	
		\$ 950,403

TAIWAN PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD TECHVEST CO., LTD. STATEMENT OF LONG-TERM DEBT

December 31, 2024

Creditor	Description	A	mount	Contract Period	Interest Rates (%)	Assets pledged as collateral	Note
KGI Commercial Bank	Unsecured Loan	\$	705,714	19/05/2026 – 02/04/2027	2.09%	None.	
Far Eastern Int'l Bank	Unsecured Loan		300,000	05/06/2028	2.00%	None.	
Chang Hwa Commercial Bank	Unsecured Loan		300,000	18/12/2028	2.03%	None.	
Bank of Taiwan	Unsecured Loan		300,000	12/01/2029	2.03%	None.	
First Commercial Bank	Unsecured Loan		250,000	06/02/2029	2.03%	None.	
Yuanta Commercial Bank	Unsecured Loan		300,000	01/11/2029	1.95%	None.	
Shanghai Commercial Bank	Unsecured Loan		200,000	06/12/2031	1.92%	None.	
Subtotal			2,355,714				
Less: Current Portion Due Within One Year			(449,823)				
Total		\$	1,905,891				

STATEMENT OF NET REVENUE

January 1 to December 31, 2024

Item	Volume (000's square	Amount	Note
	feet)		
Printed circuit boards	42,543 \$	14,047,914	
Processing fees revenue and	2,383	26,658	
others			
Net operating revenue	<u>\$</u>	14,074,572	

TAIWAN PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD TECHVEST CO., LTD. STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS

January 1 to December 31, 2024

	Amount				
Item	Subtotal		Total		
Raw materials and supplies					
Raw materials and supplies at the beginning of the period	\$ 28,651				
Add: Purchase for the current period	568,961				
Less: Raw Material Write-Off	(2,226)				
Others	(307)				
Raw materials and supplies at the end of the period	 (45,633)	_			
Direct material		\$	549,446		
Direct labor			117,446		
Manufacturing expenses			551,564		
Manufacturing cost			1,218,456		
Add: Work in progress at the beginning of the period			80,519		
Purchases for the current period			673		
Less: Scrapping of work in process			(673)		
Less: Work in progress at the end of the period			(65,126)		
Cost of finished goods			1,233,849		
Add: Finished goods at the beginning of the period			634,050		
Purchases for the current period			11,887,412		
Less: Scrapping of finished goods			(15,068)		
Others			(1,448)		
Finished goods at the end of the period			(634,577)		
Cost of goods sold			13,104,218		
Add: Unallocated manufacturing expenses			54,915		
Add: Inventory scrap loss			17,967		
Less: Income from Sale of Scrap and Wastes			(45,853)		
Less: Loss for market price decline, obsolete and slow-			(13,073)		
moving inventories					
Operating costs		<u>\$</u>	13,118,174		

TAIWAN PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD TECHVEST CO., LTD. STATEMENT OF SALE EXPENSE

January 1 to December 31, 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u> Item</u>	Description	A	Amount	Note
Commissions expense		\$	290,110	
Payroll expense			41,084	
Others			52,126	The balance of an item
				does not reach 5%
		<u>\$</u>	383,320	

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

Item	Description	Amount		Note	
Payroll expense		\$	139,852		
Labor fee			18,251		
Others			64,484	The balance of a item	
				does not reach 5%	
		<u>\$</u>	222,587		

For changes in plant, property and equipment, please refer to Note 6(7) of the financial report.

For changes in depreciation of plant, property and equipment, please refer to Note 6(7) of the financial report.

For refund liabilities, please refer to Note 6(11) of the financial report.

For other gains and losses and financial costs, please refer to Note 6(19) of the financial report.