2413

UNIVERSAL MICROELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
WITH REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2024 AND 2023

Address: 3, 27TH RD., Taichung Industrial Park. Taichung, Taiwan, R.O.C.
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Notice to readers:
The reader is advised that parent company only financial statements have been prepared originally in Chinese. In the event of a conflict between these financial statements and the original Chinese version or difference in interpretation between the two versions, the Chinese language financial statements shall prevail.

Independent Auditors' Report Translated from Chinese

To UNIVERSAL MICROELECTRONICS Co., Ltd.

Opinion

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

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

1. Impairment of accounts receivable

As of 31 December 2024, gross accounts receivable and loss allowance by the Company amounted to NT$1,018,431 thousand and NT$0 thousand, respectively. Net accounts receivable accounted for 25 % of total assets, which was significant to the Company's financial statements. Since the loss allowance of account receivables is measured by the expected credit loss for the duration of the account receivables, it is necessary to divide account receivables into groups in the process of measurement and analyze the application of related assumptions, including appropriate aging intervals and their respective loss rate. As the measurement of expected credit loss involves making judgment, analysis and estimates, and the result will affect the net account receivable, we therefore determined this a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures included, but not limited to, assessing the effectiveness of internal controls around accounts receivable management, including performing simple tests by sampling and understanding management's assessment for expected credit losses of accounts receivable, identifying risk groups and determining appropriate aging intervals and the expected loss rate of each group, selecting samples to perform the accounts receivable confirmation, analyzing trends of changes in account receivable of prior and subsequent periods and turnover rates, reviewing the collection in subsequent period to assess their recoverability. We also assessed the adequacy of the disclosures related to accounts receivable in Notes 5 and 6.

2. Valuation for inventories (Including inventories of the subsidiaries under the equity method)

The amount of inventories of the Company and its subsidiaries was significant to the financial statements. Due to uncertainty arising from rapid changes in product technology, the provision for valuation loss, sluggish or obsolete inventories involves major judgments by the management. We therefore determined this a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures included, but not limited to, evaluate the effectiveness of the internal control established by the management for inventory, including performing simple tests and understanding the appropriateness of the management's assessment of inventory evaluation policies and methods, evaluating the management's stocktaking plan and conducting inventory inspections on the spot, obtain the inventory aging table and test the correctness of the inventory age, re-calculating the unit cost of inventories, and evaluating and testing net realizable value adopted by management. We also assessed the adequacy of the disclosures related to inventories in Notes 5 and 6.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lo, Wen Chen

Huang, Ching Ya

Ernst & Young, Taiwan

11 March 2025

Notice to Readers

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

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

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

UNIVERSAL MICROELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS

31 December 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		As of 31 December	
Assets	Notes	2024	2023
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4,6(1)	$515,812	$443,592
Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,6(2)	70,310	3,177
Current financial assets at amortised cost	4,6(3)	62,785	-
Notes receivable, net	4	3,018	454
Accounts receivable, net	4,6(4)	600,087	550,835
Accounts receivable due from related parties, net	4,6(4),7	418,344	434,037
Other receivables	4	5,912	12,456
Other receivable due from related parties, net	4,7	4,732	207,306
Current tax assets	4	1,673	-
Current inventories	4,6(5)	828,230	1,255,009
Prepayments	7	152,127	126,889
Other current assets	6(6),7	4,869	35,593
Total current assets		2,667,899	3,069,348
Non-current assets			
Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,6(7)	187,497	201,649
Investments accounted for using equity method	4,6(8)	540,336	407,973
Property, plant and equipment	4,6(9)	526,765	513,888
Right-of-use assets	4,6(19)	5,720	1,001
Investment property, net	4,6(10)	102,302	102,778
Intangible assets	4	6,947	12,062
Deferred tax assets	4,6(23)	34,295	45,552
Other non-current assets	7	15,076	287,779
Total non-current assets		1,418,938	1,572,682
Total assets		$4,086,837	$4,642,030

(continued)

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

UNIVERSAL MICROELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS

31 December 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		As of 31 December	
Liabilities and Equity	Notes	2024	2023
Current liabilities			
Current borrowings	4,6(11)	$70,000	$228,000
Short-term notes and bills payable	4,6(12)	-	79,944
Current contract liabilities	6(17),7	50,016	59,291
Accounts payable		262,658	554,451
Other payables	6(13),7	123,666	165,404
Current tax liabilities	4	-	39,703
Current lease liabilities	4,6(19)	2,553	826
Long-term borrowings, current portion	4,6(14)	369,851	513,310
Other current liabilities, others		22,479	20,002
Total current liabilities		901,223	1,660,931
Non-current liabilities			
Non-current portion of non-current borrowings	4,6(14)	1,232,517	912,432
Non-current lease liabilities	4,6(19)	3,213	189
Net defined benefit liability, non-current	4,6(15)	209	49,434
Other non-current liabilities, others		508	1,015
Total non-current liabilities		1,236,447	963,070
Total liabilities		2,137,670	2,624,001
Equity	4,6(16)		
Share capital			
Ordinary share		1,273,592	1,273,592
Capital surplus		373,069	373,076
Retained earnings			
Legal reserve		55,458	48,839
Special reserve		353,098	332,604
Unappropriated retained earnings		259,431	349,167
Total retained earnings		667,987	730,610
Other equity interest		(359,330)	(353,098)
Treasury shares		(6,151)	(6,151)
Total equity		1,949,167	2,018,029
Total liabilities and equity		$4,086,837	$4,642,030

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

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

UNIVERSAL MICROELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023

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

	Notes	For the years ended 31 December 2024	2023
Operating revenue	4,6(17),7	$3,714,431	$5,147,932
Operating costs	4,6(20),7	(3,310,898)	(4,641,034)
Gross profit from operations		403,533	506,898
Unrealized loss from sales		(177)	(140)
Realized profit on from sales		140	104
Gross profit from operations		403,496	506,862
Operating expenses	4,6(20),7		
Selling expenses		(69,559)	(80,812)
Administrative expenses		(149,699)	(154,683)
Research and development expenses		(214,435)	(201,076)
Impairment loss (impairment gain and reversal of impairment loss)	6(18)	50	83
Total operating expenses		(433,643)	(436,488)
Net operating (losses) income		(30,147)	70,374
Non-operating income and expenses	4,6(21),7		
Interest income		7,271	10,313
Other income		19,931	20,678
Other gains and losses		74,047	8,504
Finance costs		(35,924)	(35,557)
Share of (loss) profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	4,6(8)	(120,614)	47,181
Total non-operating income and expenses		(55,289)	51,119
Net (loss) profit before tax		(85,436)	121,493
Income tax benefit (expense)	4,6(23)	29,948	(15,007)
Current net (loss) profit		(55,488)	106,486
Other comprehensive income (loss)	4,6(22)		
Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Gains (loss) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans		21,051	(3,256)
Unrealised loss from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(22,321)	(55,183)
Share of other comprehensive (loss) income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(78)	124
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive (loss) income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(4,210)	10,073
Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Exchange differences on translation		21,944	(15,680)
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive (loss) income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		(4,389)	3,136
Total other comprehensive income (loss)		11,997	(60,786)
Total comprehensive (loss) income		$(43,491)	$45,700
(Loss) earnings per share (NTD)			
Basic (loss) earnings per share	6(24)	$(0.44)	$0.84
Diluted (loss) earnings per share		$(0.44)	$0.84

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

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

			Retained earnings			Other equity interest			
	Ordinary share	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealised gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Treasury shares	Total equity
Balance as of 1 January 2023	$1,273,592	$373,076	$11,494	$135,032	$581,301	$(18,632)	$(313,972)	$(6,151)	$2,035,740
Appropriation and distribution of 2022 retained earnings									
Legal reserve appropriated			37,345		(37,345)				-
Special reserve appropiated				197,572	(197,572)				-
Cash dividends of ordinary share					(63,411)				(63,411)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2023					106,486				106,486
Other comprehensive income in 2023					(2,605)	(12,544)	(45,637)		(60,786)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	103,881	(12,544)	(45,637)	-	45,700
Others					(37,687)		37,687		-
Balance as of 31 December 2023	$1,273,592	$373,076	$48,839	$332,604	$349,167	$(31,176)	$(321,922)	$(6,151)	$2,018,029
Balance as of 1 January 2024	$1,273,592	$373,076	$48,839	$332,604	$349,167	$(31,176)	$(321,922)	$(6,151)	$2,018,029
Appropriation and distribution of 2023 retained earnings									
Legal reserve appropriated			6,619		(6,619)				-
Special reserve appropriated				20,494	(20,494)				-
Cash dividends of ordinary share					(25,364)				(25,364)
Changes in equity of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method		(7)							(7)
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries									-
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2024					(55,488)				(55,488)
Other comprehensive income in 2024					16,841	17,555	(22,399)		11,997
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(38,647)	17,555	(22,399)	-	(43,491)
Disposal of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income					1,388		(1,388)		-
Balance as of 31 December 2024	$1,273,592	$373,069	$55,458	$353,098	$259,431	$(13,621)	$(345,709)	$(6,151)	$1,949,167

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

English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese
UNIVERSAL MICROELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities:		
(Loss) profit from continuing operations before tax	$(85,436)	$121,493
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile profit or loss:		
Depreciation expense	70,902	63,399
Amortization expense	17,610	12,109
Expected credit gain	(50)	(83)
Net loss (gain) on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	1,797	(922)
Interest expense	35,924	35,557
Interest income	(7,271)	(10,313)
Dividend income	(5,209)	(3,113)
Share of loss (profit) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	120,614	(47,181)
Gain on disposal of property, plan and equipment	-	(8)
Loss on disposal of investments	-	10,274
Unrealized loss from sales	177	140
Realized profit on from sales	(140)	(104)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) decrease in notes receivable	(2,564)	11,287
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(33,509)	236,271
Decrease in other receivable	212,027	141,310
Decrease in inventories	426,779	89,989
Increase in prepayments	(25,238)	(39,694)
Increase in other current assets	(288)	(263)
Decrease in contract liabilities	(9,275)	(169,161)
Decrease in accounts payable	(291,793)	(80,742)
Decrease in other payable	(41,481)	(7,940)
Increase in other current liabilities	2,477	9,502
Decrease in net defined benefit liability	(28,174)	(1,529)
Cash inflow generated from operations	357,879	370,278
Interest received	6,951	10,288
Dividends received	5,209	3,113
Interest paid	(36,181)	(35,593)
Income taxes paid	(8,769)	(32,965)
Net cash flows from operating activities	325,089	315,121

(Continued)

English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese
UNIVERSAL MICROELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS(Continued)
For the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(10,000)	(22,400)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,831	-
Acquisition of financial assets at amortised cost	(62,785)	-
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(72,173)	(3,212)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,243	-
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method	(233,744)	-
Proceeds from capital reduction of investments accounted for using equity method	-	233,743
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(31,150)	(70,609)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	1,238
Acquisition of intangible assets	(9,669)	(13,729)
Decrease in other financial assets	31,012	172,587
Decrease (increase) in other non-current assets	220,382	(240,039)
Net cash flows (used in) from investing activities	(163,053)	57,579
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Decrease in short-term loans	(158,000)	(12,800)
(Decrease) increase in short-term notes and bills payable	(79,944)	34,999
Proceeds from long-term debt	1,049,078	973,585
Repayments of long-term debt	(872,452)	(1,202,015)
Payments of lease liabilities	(2,627)	(2,289)
Decrease in other non-current liabilities	(507)	(1,224)
Cash dividend distribution	(25,364)	(63,411)
Net cash used in financing activities	(89,816)	(273,155)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	72,220	99,545
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	443,592	344,047
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$515,812	$443,592

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

UNIVERSAL MICROELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended 31 December 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

1. History and organization

UNIVERSAL MICROELECTRONICS Co., Ltd. (the Company) was incorporated in Republic of China (R.O.C) on 18 February 1984. The main activities of the Company include manufacturing and selling computer peripherals, connectors, wires and other parts. The shares of the Company commenced trading on Taiwan's Over-the-Counter Market in 1998 and were listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange on 11 September 2000. Its registered location and main operational base were situated at No. 3, Industrial Road 27, Nantun District, Taichung City.

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

The parent company only financial statements of the Company for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 were authorized for issue by the Company's board of directors on 11 March 2025.

3. Newly issued or revised standards and interpretations

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21

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

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

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

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

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

The amendments address the inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is contributed to an associate or a joint venture. IAS 28 restricts gains and losses arising from contributions of non-monetary assets to an associate or a joint venture to the extent of the interest attributable to the other equity holders in the associate or joint ventures. IFRS 10 requires full profit or loss recognition on the loss of control of the subsidiary. IAS 28 was amended so that the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized in full.

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

(b) IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”

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

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

IFRS 17 was issued in May 2017 and it was amended in 2020 and 2021. The amendments include deferral of the date of initial application of IFRS 17 by two years to annual beginning on or after 1 January 2023 (from the original effective date of 1 January 2021); provide additional transition reliefs; simplify some requirements to reduce the costs of applying IFRS 17 and revise some requirements to make the results easier to explain. IFRS 17 replaces an interim Standard – IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts – from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

(c) IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The amendments include:

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

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

(i) Amendments to IFRS 1
(ii) Amendments to IFRS 7
(iii) Amendments to Guidance on implementing IFRS 7
(iv) Amendments to IFRS 9
(v) Amendments to IFRS 10
(vi) Amendments to IAS 7

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

The amendments include:

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

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

4. Summary of significant accounting policies

(1) Statement of Compliance

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

(2) Basis of Preparation

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

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

(3) Foreign Currency Transactions

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in NT$, which is also the Company's functional currency. Items included in the financial statements are measured using that functional currency.

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

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

(a) Exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings for an acquisition of a qualifying asset to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs are included in the borrowing costs that are eligible for capitalization.
(b) Foreign currency items within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments are accounted for based on the accounting policy for financial instruments.
(c) Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation is recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

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

(4) Translation of financial statements in foreign currency

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

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

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

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

(5) Current and non-current distinction

An asset is classified as current when:

(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 unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(6) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid time deposits (including ones that have maturity within 3 months) or investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(7) Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments are recognized initially at fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial assets or financial liabilities.

(a) Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement

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

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

a. the Company's business model for managing the financial assets
b. the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset

Financial assets measured at amortized cost.

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

a. the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
b. the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

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

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

Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

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

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

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

   (i) Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Company applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.

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

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

Financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

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

(b) Impairment of financial assets

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

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

a. an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
b. the time value of money; and

c. reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The loss allowance is measured as follows:

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

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

(c) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized when:

a. The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired
b. The Company has transferred the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset have been transferred
c. The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

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

(d) Financial liabilities and equity

Classification between liabilities or equity

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

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. The transaction costs of an equity transaction are accounted for as a deduction from equity (net of any related income tax benefit) to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided.

Financial liabilities

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss. A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

a. it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term
b. on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or

c. it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument)

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

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

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

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

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

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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

(e) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

(8) Derivative instruments

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

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

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

(9) Fair value measurement

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Company.

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

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

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

(10) Inventories

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

Costs incurred in bringing each inventory to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

Raw materials – Purchase cost under weighted average cost method
Finished goods and work in progress – Cost of direct materials and labor and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs.

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

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

(11) Investments accounted for under the equity method

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Its share of the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the associate or joint venture, including the cash flows from the operations of the associate and the proceeds on the ultimate disposal of the investment; or
(b) The present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from dividends to be received from the investment and from its ultimate disposal.

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

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

(12) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

Buildings	20～40 years
Machinery and equipment	6～10 years
Transportation equipment	5～10 years
Office equipment	3～10 years
Other Fixed Assets	2～13 years

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

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

(13) Investment property

The Company's owned investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing of an investment property. Subsequent to initial recognition, other than those that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale (or are included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*, investment properties are measured using the cost model in accordance with the requirements of IAS 16 *Property, plant and equipment* for that model. If investment properties are held by a lessee as right-of-use assets and is not held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5, investment properties are measured in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 16.

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

Buildings	20 years

Investment properties are derecognized when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

The Company transfers properties to or from investment properties according to the actual use of the properties.

The Company transfers to or from investment properties when there is a change in use for these assets. Properties are transferred to or from investment properties when the properties meet, or cease to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use.

(14) Leases

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

(a) the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset; and
(b) the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

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

<u>Company as a lessee</u>

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

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

(a) fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
(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 by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
(d) the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
(e) payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Company as a lessor

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

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

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

(15) Intangible Assets

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

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

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

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

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

A summary of the policies applied to the Group's intangible assets is as follows:

	Patents	Computer software	Other intangible Assets
Useful lives	10 years	10 years	2～5 years
Amortization method used	Amortized on a straight-line basis over the period of the patent	Amortized on a straight- line basis over the estimated useful life	Amortized on a straight- line basis over the estimated useful life
Internally generated or acquired	Acquired	Acquired	Acquired

(16) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

(17) Provisions

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

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

(18) Treasury shares

Own equity instruments which are reacquired (treasury shares) are recognized at cost and deducted from equity. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration is recognized in equity.

(19) Revenue recognition

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

<u>Sale of goods</u>

The Company manufactures and sells goods. Sales are recognized when control of the goods is transferred to the customer and the goods are delivered to the customers. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized based on the prices stipulated in the contracts.

The credit period of the Company's sale of goods is from 10 to 150 days. For most of the contracts, when the Company transfers the goods to customers and has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, these contracts are recognized as trade receivables. The Company usually collects the payments shortly after transfer of goods to customers; therefore, there is no significant financing component to the contract. For some of the contracts, the Company has transferred the goods to customers but does not has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, these contacts should be presented as contract assets. Besides, in accordance with IFRS 9, the Company measures the loss allowance for a contract asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

(20) Borrowing costs

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

(21) Government grants

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

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

(22) Post-employment benefits

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

For the defined contribution plan, the Company will make a monthly contribution of no less than 6% of the monthly wages of the employees subject to the plan. The Company recognizes expenses for the defined contribution plan in the period in which the contribution becomes due.

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

(a) the date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
(b) the date that the Company recognizes restructuring-related costs or termination benefits

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

(23) Income taxes

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

Current income tax

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

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

(a) Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination; at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and at the time of the transaction, does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.
(b) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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

(b) In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

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

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

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

5. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

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

Estimates and assumptions

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

(1) Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using valuation techniques including the income approach (for example the discounted cash flow model) or market approach. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of the financial instruments. Please refer to Note 12 for more details.

(2) Impairment of non-financial assets

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date less incremental costs that would be directly attributable to the disposal of the asset or cash generating unit. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows projections are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the cash generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the different cash generating units, including a sensitivity analysis, are further explained in Note 6.

(3) Pension benefits

The cost of post-employment benefit and the present value of the pension obligation under defined benefit pension plans are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. These include the determination of the discount rate and changes of the future salary etc. Please refer to Note 6 for more details.

(4) Income tax

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

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

(5) Trade receivables – estimation of impairment loss

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

(6) Inventories

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

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

6. Contents of significant accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	As of 31 December	
	2024	2023
Cash on hand	$538	$511
Demand deposits	515,274	443,081
Total	$515,812	$443,592

(2) Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	As of 31 December	
	2024	2023
Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss:		
Stocks	$33,325	$ -
Corporate bonds	36,985	-
Index bond fund	-	3,177
Total	$70,310	$3,177

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

(3) Current financial assets measured at amortised cost

	As of 31 December	
	2024	2023
Time deposits	$62,785	$ -

The Company classified certain financial assets as financial assets measured at amortised cost. Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk management.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost were not pledged.

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

(4) Accounts receivables and accounts receivable - related parties

	As of 31 December	
	2024	2023
Accounts receivables	$600,087	$552,745
Less: loss allowance	-	(1,910)
Subtotal	600,087	550,835
Accounts receivable – related parties	418,344	434,037
Total	$1,018,431	$984,872

Accounts receivables were not pledged.

Accounts receivables are generally on 10-150 day terms. The total carrying amount as of 31 December 2024 and 2023 were NT$1,018,431 thousand and NT$986,782 thousand, respectively. Please refer to Note 6(18) for more details on loss allowance of accounts receivables for the year ended 31 December 2024 and 2023. Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk management.

(5) Inventories

	As of 31 December	
	2024	2023
Raw materials	$547,864	$868,889
Supplies & parts	24,787	36,140
Semi-finished products	16,101	27,207
Work in progress	72,868	78,377
Finished goods	166,610	244,396
Total	$828,230	$1,255,009

The cost of inventories recognized as operating costs for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 were NT$3,310,898 thousand and NT$4,641,034 thousand, respectively. The loss from price recovery of inventories related to cost of goods sold were NT$5,117 thousand and NT$6,078 thousand.

No inventories were pledged.

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

(6) Other current assets

	As of 31 December	
	2024	2023
Restricted deposit	$4,000	$35,012
Temporary debits	728	473
Other assets	141	108
Total	$4,869	$35,593

Please refer to Note 8 for more details on other current assets under pledge.

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

	As of 31 December	
	2024	2023
Equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income – Non-current		
Listed companies stocks	$90,833	$114,112
Emerging companies stocks	41,935	35,288
Unlisted companies stocks	54,729	52,249
Total	$187,497	$201,649

The Company entered into a stock conversion agreement with Lightel Corporation on 28 September 2023, as the stock conversion reference date. The Company exchanged 5,082,027 shares of Lightel Technologics Inc. It held for 5,082,027 ordinary shares of Lightel Corporation. The fair value at the time of conversion was NT$57,306 thousand. The unrealized valuation loss accumulated at the time of conversion in the amount of NT$47,109 thousand, and the income tax benefit directly recognized in equity in the amount NT$(9,422) thousand was transferred from other equity to retained earnings.

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

The Company's dividend income related to equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follow:

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Related to investments held at the end of the reporting period	$3,624	$3,113
Related to investments derecognized during the period	-	-
Dividends recognized during the period	$3,624	$3,113

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income were not pledged.

(8) Investments accounted for using the equity method

The following table lists the investments accounted for using the equity method of the Company:

	As of 31 December			
	2024		2023	
Investees	Amount	%	Amount	%
Investments in subsidiaries:				
UMEC Investment Co., Ltd.	$242,853	100.00%	$200,522	100.00%
Tien Lung Investment Co., Ltd.	60,996	100.00%	58,313	100.00%
Advanced Radar Technology Co., Ltd.	4,825	84.78%	11,955	84.78%
UMEC JAPAN CO., LTD.	1,152	100.00%	1,229	100.00%
UMEC USA, Inc.	39,400	99.99%	43,215	99.99%
UMEC VIETNAM Co., Ltd.	112,365	100.00%	31,481	25.73%
PT UMEC Green Tech Indonesia	-	60.00%	-	60.00%
Subtotal	461,591		346,715	
Investments in associates:				
Lightel Corporation	78,745	23.55%	61,258	23.88%
Total	$540,336		$407,973	

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

(a) For the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Company recognized share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, the details are as follows:

	For the years ended 31 December	
Investees	2024	2023
UMEC Investment Co., Ltd.	$(108,532)	$56,986
Tien Lung Investment Co., Ltd.	5,220	8,868
Advanced Radar Technology Co., Ltd.	(7,130)	(8,426)
Lightel Corporation	17,624	3,953
UMEC JAPAN CO., LTD.	(37)	(21)
UMEC USA, Inc.	(6,555)	(4,557)
UMEC VIETNAM Co., Ltd.	(21,204)	(7,557)
AMIT System Service Ltd.	-	(1,354)
UEC System Solutions Corporation	-	(711)
PT UMEC Green Tech Indonesia	-	-
Total	$(120,614)	$47,181

(b) For the year ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Company recognized exchange differences on translation of foreign operations accounted for using equity method, and the details are as follows:

	For the years ended 31 December	
Investees	2024	2023
UMEC Investment Co., Ltd.	$40,577	$(13,016)
UMEC JAPAN CO., LTD.	(40)	(89)
UMEC USA, Inc.	2,775	48
UMEC VIETNAM Co., Ltd.	(21,368)	(2,623)
Total	$21,944	$(15,680)

(c) Investments in subsidiaries

Investing subsidiaries was expressed as “Investments accounted for under the equity method” in the parent company only financial statements and was made the adjustment which was necessary.

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

In the fourth quarter of the year ended 31 December 2022, the company engaged in debt-to-equity swap for capital increase in UMEC VIETNAM Co., Ltd. In the second quarter of the year ended 31 December 2023, the company obtained the business license issued by the Vietnamese government and completed the capital increase, acquiring a 25.73% stake. In the first quarter of the year ended 31 December 2024, the investment structure was adjusted, transferring 74.27% of the shares held by Global Development Co. Ltd to be directly held by the company.

In the year ended 31 December 2023, UMEC Investment Co., Ltd. reduced its capital by 7,437 shares and the Company received a refund in the amount of NT$233,743 thousand.

(d)Investments in associates

The Company entered into a share conversion agreement with Lightel Corporation on 28 September 2023 as the share conversion reference date, whereby it exchanged 5,082,027 shares of Lightel technology, Inc. it held for 5,082,027 ordinary shares of Lightel Corporation.

The Company did not participate in the cash capital increase of AMIT System Service Ltd., in the third quarter of the year ended 31 December 2023, and its shareholding ratio decreased from 14.75% to 11.00%. As a result, the Company lost significant influence over AMIT System Service Ltd., and therefore reclassified it as a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

In the third quarter of the year ended 31 December 2023, the Company participated in the cash capital increase of UEC System Solutions Corporation, increasing its investment by NT$1,400 thousand. However, as the Company did not subscribe in proportion to its shareholding, its shareholding ratio decreased from 13.89% to 11.08%. Consequently, the Company lost significant influence over UEC System Solutions Corporation, and therefore reclassified the investment as financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Company’s investments in the companies above are not individually material. The aggregate financial information of the Company’s share of its associates is as follows:

	For the years ended 31 December	
Investees	2024	2023
Profit from continuing operations	$17,624	$1,888
Other comprehensive loss (net of tax)	(130)	-
Total comprehensive income	$17,494	$1,888

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

The associates had no contingent liabilities or capital commitments as of 31 December 2024 and 2023.

(9) Property, plant and equipment

	Land and land Improvements	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Mold equipment	Other equipment	Construction in progress and equipment pending examination	Total
Cost:									
As of 1 January 2024	$149,380	$506,099	$564,040	$8,933	$62,519	$114,462	$131,548	$70,932	$1,607,913
Additions	-	-	17,403	-	8,085	1,351	1,645	2,666	31,150
Reclassification	-	73,597	6,285	3,949	-	618	38,643	(73,598)	49,494
Disposals	-	-	(9,967)	-	(13,638)	-	(379)	-	(23,984)
As of 31 December 2024	$149,380	$579,696	$577,761	$12,882	$56,966	$116,431	$171,457	$ -	$1,664,573
Depreciation and impairment:									
As of 1 January 2024	$(449)	$(379,997)	$(438,992)	(6,585)	(52,537)	(110,048)	(105,417)	$ -	$(1,094,025)
Depreciation	-	(17,939)	(32,291)	(777)	(5,930)	(2,790)	(8,040)	-	(67,767)
Disposals	-	-	9,967	-	13,638	-	379	-	23,984
As of 31 December 2024	$(449)	$(397,936)	$(461,316)	$(7,362)	$(44,829)	$(112,838)	$(113,078)	$ -	$(1,137,808)
Cost:									
As of 1 January 2023	$149,380	$495,055	$551,026	$8,483	$57,597	$111,307	$116,754	$66,297	$1,555,899
Additions	-	770	11,726	-	6,424	1,514	1,964	15,249	37,647
Reclassification	-	10,614	16,680	1,490	-	1,641	13,151	(10,614)	32,962
Disposals	-	(340)	(15,392)	(1,040)	(1,502)	-	(321)	-	(18,595)
As of 31 December 2023	$149,380	$506,099	$564,040	$8,933	$62,519	$114,462	$131,548	$70,932	$1,607,913
Depreciation and impairment:									
As of 1 January 2023	$(449)	$(367,110)	$(419,994)	$(7,212)	$(48,936)	$(106,917)	$(100,116)	$ -	$(1,050,734)
Depreciation	-	(13,171)	(33,216)	(413)	(5,103)	(3,131)	(5,622)	-	(60,656)
Disposals	-	284	14,218	1,040	1,502	-	321	-	17,365
As of 31 December 2023	$(449)	$(379,997)	$(438,992)	$(6,585)	$(52,537)	$(110,048)	$(105,417)	$ -	$(1,094,025)
Net carrying amount as at:									
31 December 2024	$148,931	$181,760	$116,445	$5,520	$12,137	$3,593	$58,379	$ -	$526,765
31 December 2023	$148,931	$126,102	$125,048	$2,348	$9,982	$4,414	$26,131	$70,932	$513,888

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

Components of building that have different useful lives are the main building structure and air conditioning, which are depreciated 20~40 years and 10~15 years, respectively.

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

The company did not have any instances where interest capitalization was required for the acquisition of real estate, plants, and equipment.

(10) Investment property

	Land	Buildings	Total
Cost:			
As of 1 January 2024	$96,713	$9,514	$106,227
Additions from acquisitions	-	-	-
As of 31 December 2024	$96,713	$9,514	$106,227
As of 1 January 2023	$96,713	$9,514	$106,227
Additions from acquisitions	-	-	-
As of 31 December 2023	$96,713	$9,514	$106,227
Depreciation and impairment:			
As of 1 January 2024	$ -	$(3,449)	$(3,449)
Depreciation	-	(476)	(476)
As of 31 December 2024	$ -	$(3,925)	$(3,925)
As of 1 January 2023	$ -	$(2,973)	$(2,973)
Depreciation	-	(476)	(476)
As of 31 December 2023	$ -	$(3,449)	$(3,449)
Net carrying amount as at:			
As of 31 December 2024	$96,713	$5,589	$102,302
As of 31 December 2023	$96,713	$6,065	$102,778

Please refer to Note 8 for more details on investment property under pledge.

Investment properties held by The Company are not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed. The fair value measurements of the investment properties are categorized within Level 3.

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

The fair value of the investment properties held by the Company as of 31 December 2024 and 2023 amounted to NT$231,797 thousand. The aforementioned fair values were determined by independent external valuation experts and evaluated based on recent transaction prices of comparable properties obtained from the Ministry of the Interior's real estate transaction actual price inquiry. The valuation method employed was the comparison approach, with the primary input being the price per ping.

(11) Current borrowings

	As of 31 December	
	2024	2023
Unsecured bank loans	$70,000	$200,000
Secured bank loans	-	28,000
Total	$70,000	$228,000

	As of 31 December	
Interest rates applied	2024	2023
Unsecured bank loans	1.88%	1.81%
Secured bank loans	- %	1.81%

The Company’s unused short-term lines of credits amounted to NT$1,433,145 thousand and NT$1,296,130 thousand as of 31 December 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The short- term loans are guaranteed by time deposits, please refer to Note 8 for details.

(12) Short-term notes and bills payable

	Guarantee or	As of 31 December	
Nature	acceptance institution	2024	2023
Commercial papers payable	China Bills Finance Corporation	$ -	$50,000
	Ta Ching Bills Finance Corporation	-	30,000
Less: discount on short-term notes and bills payable		-	(56)
Total		$ -	$79,944

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

	As of 31 December	
	2024	2023
Interest rates applied	- %	1.39%-1.51%

Short-term notes and bills payable represent credit borrowings were not pledged.

(13) Other payables

	As of 31 December	
	2024	2023
Wages and salaries payable	$62,322	$70,913
Insurance expense payable	8,514	8,884
Other payables to related parties	8,855	7,449
Pension expense payable	15,960	5,175
Payable on machinery and equipment	1,668	13,770
Employee bonus payable	-	13,859
Compensation due to directors	-	2,508
Other payables, others	26,347	42,846
Total	$123,666	$165,404

(14) Long-term borrowings

Details of long-term borrowings as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

		As of 31 December	
Lenders	Maturity date	2024	2023
Mega International Commercial Bank	2033/11/13	$879,939	$486,690
Chang Hwa Commercial Bank	2029/06/23	386,098	434,318
Bank of Taiwan	2029/07/22	135,417	104,883
Hua Nan Commercial Bank	2025/12/28	100,000	200,000
Taichung Commercial Bank	2027/06/17	42,000	14,000
First Commercial Bank	2027/04/15	36,152	52,509
Taiwan Cooperative Bank	2025/08/02	22,762	102,009
Land Bank of Taiwan	2027/11/25	-	31,333
Subtotal		1,602,368	1,425,742
Less: current portion		(369,851)	(513,310)
Total		$1,232,517	$912,432

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

	As of 31 December	
	2024	2023
Interest rates applied	2.02%-2.52%	1.85%-2.39%

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

(15) Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plan

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

Pension expenses under the defined contribution plan for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 were NT$34,719 thousand and NT$17,090 thousand, respectively.

Defined benefits plan

The Company adopt a defined benefit plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act of the R.O.C. The pension benefits are disbursed based on the units of service years and the average salaries in the last month of the service year. Two units per year are awarded for the first 15 years of services while one unit per year is awarded after the completion of the 15th year. The total units shall not exceed 45 units. Under the Labor Standards Act, the Company contribute an amount equivalent to 2% of the employees’ total salaries and wages on a monthly basis to the pension fund deposited at the Bank of Taiwan in the name of the administered pension fund committee. Before the end of each year, the Company assess the balance in the designated labor pension fund. If the amount is inadequate to pay pensions calculated for workers retiring in the same year, the Company will make up the difference in one appropriation before the end of March the following year.

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

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

The weighted average duration of the defined benefits obligation was 6.3 years as of 31 December 2024.

Pension costs recognized in profit or loss are as follows:

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Current service costs	$32	$31
Net interest on the net defined benefit liabilities (assets)	436	467
Total	$468	$498

Reconciliations of defined benefit obligation and plan assets at fair value are as follows:

	As of		
	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2023	1 Jan.2023
Defined benefit obligation	$153,873	$167,784	$179,622
Plan assets at fair value	(153,664)	(118,350)	(131,915)
Other non-current liabilities - Net defined benefit liabilities	$209	$49,434	$47,707

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

Reconciliation of liabilities (assets) of the defined benefit plan are as follows:

	Defined benefit obligation	Plan assets at fair value	Net defined benefit liabilities (assets)
As of 1 January 2023	$179,622	$(131,915)	$47,707
Current period service costs	31	-	31
Interest expense (income)	1,797	(1,330)	467
Prior service costs and gains or losses on settlement	-	-	-
Subtotal	181,450	(133,245)	48,205
Remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities /assets:			
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	-	-	-
Experience adjustments	4,167	-	4,167
Remeasurements of the defined benefit assets	-	(911)	(911)
Subtotal	4,167	(911)	3,256
Payments of benefit obligation	(17,833)	17,833	-
Contributions by employer	-	(2,027)	(2,027)
As of 31 December 2023	167,784	(118,350)	49,434
Current period service costs	32	-	32
Interest expense (income)	1,678	(1,242)	436
Prior service costs and gains or losses on settlement	-	-	-
Subtotal	169,494	(119,592)	49,902
Remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities /assets:			
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(1,377)	-	(1,377)
Experience adjustments	(8,290)	-	(8,290)
Remeasurements of the defined benefit assets	-	(11,384)	(11,384)
Subtotal	(9,667)	(11,384)	(21,051)
Payments of benefit obligation	(5,954)	5,954	-
Contributions by employer	-	(28,642)	(28,642)
As of 31 December 2024	$153,873	$(153,664)	$209

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

The principal assumptions used in determining the Company's defined benefit plan are shown below:

	As of 31 December	
	2024	2023
Discount rate	1.25%	1.00%
Expected rate of salary increases	2.00%	2.00%

Sensitivity analysis for significant assumption are shown below:

	For the years ended 31 December			
	2024		2023	
	Defined benefit obligation increase	Defined benefit obligation decrease	Defined benefit obligation increase	Defined benefit obligation decrease
Discount rate increase by 0.50%	$ -	$2,664	$ -	$3,222
Discount rate decrease by 0.50%	2,786	-	3,382	-
Future salary increase by 0.50%	2,790	-	3,368	-
Future salary decrease by 0.50%	-	2,696	-	3,243

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

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

(16) Equity

(a) Common stock

The Company's authorized capital and the issued capital was NT$2,207,460 thousand and NT$1,273,592 thousand in a total of 220,746 thousand shares and 127,359 thousand shares as of 31 December 2024 and 2023. Each share has one voting right and a right to receive dividends.

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

(b) Capital surplus

	As of 31 December	
	2024	2023
Additional paid-in capital	$335,197	$335,197
Treasury share transactions	34,058	34,058
Decrease through changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	(564)	(564)
Share of changes in net assets of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	4,378	4,385
Total	$373,069	$373,076

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

(c) Treasury stock

As of 31 December 2024 and 2023, the treasury stock held by the Company was NT$6,151 thousand, and the number of treasury stock held by the Company was 538 thousand.

In order to encourage employees, the Company decided to repurchase shares as treasury shares by the propose of the Board of Directors on March 25, 2020. The Company repurchased 538 thousand shares between March 26 and May 25, 2020. The range of the repurchased price is between $6.68 and $18.68.

As of 31 December 2024 and 2023, the treasury shares of the Company had not been transferred to employees.

According to the Securities and Exchange Act, the number of shares bought back under the preceding paragraphs might not exceed ten percent of the total number of issued and outstanding shares of the Company. The total amount of the shares bought back might not exceed the amount of retained earnings plus premium on capital stock plus realized capital reserve.

The Company's treasury stocks, as stipulated by securities trading regulations, should not be pledged nor entitled to receive dividends or voting rights.

(d) Retained earnings and dividend policies

According to the Company’s original Articles of Incorporation, current year’s earnings, if any, shall be distributed in the following order:

a. Payment of all taxes and dues;
b. Offset prior years’ operation losses;
c. Set aside 10% of the remaining amount after deducting items (a) and (b) as legal reserve;
d. Set aside or reverse special reserve in accordance with law and regulations; and
e. The distribution of the remaining portion, if any, will be recommended by the Board of Directors and resolved in the shareholders’ meeting.

As the Company is undergoing a growth stage, the policy of dividend distribution should reflect its long-term financial planning. The Board of Directors shall make the distribution proposal annually and present it at the Shareholder’s meeting every year. The distribution of shareholders dividend shall be allocated cash dividends to be distributed may not be less than 10% of total dividends to be distributed.

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

When the Company distributing distributable earnings, it shall set aside to special reserve, an amount equal to “other net deductions from shareholders” equity for the current fiscal year, provided that if the company has already set aside special reserve according to the requirements for the adoption of IFRS, it shall set aside supplemental special reserve based on the difference between the amount already set aside and other net deductions from shareholders’ equity. For any subsequent reversal of other net deductions from shareholders’ equity, the amount reversed may be distributed from the special reserve.

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

On 31 March 2021, the FSC issued Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-1090150022, which sets out the following provisions for compliance:

On a public company's first-time adoption of the IFRS, for any unrealized revaluation gains and cumulative translation adjustments (gains) recorded to shareholders' equity that the company elects to transfer to retained earnings by application of the exemption under IFRS 1, the company shall set aside special reserve. For any subsequent use, disposal or reclassification of related assets, the special reserve in the amount equal to the reversal may be released for earnings distribution.

Details of the 2024 and 2023 earnings distribution and dividends per share as approved and resolved by the Board of Directors' meeting and shareholders' meeting on 11 March 2025 and 26 June 2024, respectively, are as follows:

	Appropriation of earnings		Dividend per share (NT$)	
	For the years ended 31 December		For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Legal reserve appropriated	$ -	$6,619		
Special reserve appropriated	6,232	20,494		
Cash dividend of common stock	-	25,364	$ -	$0.2

Please refer to Note 6(20) for further details on employees' compensation and remuneration to directors.

(17) Operating revenue

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of goods	$3,697,862	$5,128,196
Other operating revenue	16,569	19,736
Total	$3,714,431	$5,147,932

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

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

(a) Disaggregation of revenue

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Magnetic Component & Power product department	Information and communication product department	Optical Communication Product Office	Others department	Total
Sale of goods	$2,237,831	$1,448,890	$11,141	$ -	$3,697,862
Other operating revenues	-	-	-	16,569	16,569
Total	$2,237,831	$1,448,890	$11,141	$16,569	$3,714,431

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Magnetic Component & Power product department	Information and communication product department	Optical Communication Product Office	Others department	Total
Sale of goods	$2,789,844	$2,325,028	$13,324	$ -	$5,128,196
Other operating revenues	-	-	-	19,736	19,736
Total	$2,789,844	$2,325,028	$13,324	$19,736	$5,147,932

The Company recognizes sales revenue when control of goods has been transferred to the customer at a point in time.

(b) Contract balances

a. Contract assets – current

As of December 31 2024 and 2023, the company did not have any contract assets.

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

b. Contract liabilities - current

	2024.12.31	2023.12.31	2023.1.1
Sales of goods	$50,016	$59,291	$228,452

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

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
The opening balance transferred to revenue	$(52,292)	$(199,812)
Increase in receipts in advance during the period (excluding the amount incurred and transferred to revenue during the period)	43,017	30,651

(c) Transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations

As of 31 December 2024, since the duration of all customer contracts for the sale of goods are shorter than one year, it is not required to disclose information related to unrecognized performance obligations.

(d) Assets recognized from costs to fulfil a contract

None.

(18) Impairment gains

The Company had no expected credit losses for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023.

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Operating expenses –Impairment gains		
Accounts receivables	$50	$83

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

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

The Company measures the loss allowance of its trade receivables (including note receivables and trade receivables) at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The assessment of the Company's loss allowance as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

The historical credit loss experience of accounts receivable indicates no significant difference in loss patterns among different customer groups. Therefore, the provision for expected credit losses is measured without distinguishing groups based on the expected credit loss rates. Relevant information is as follows:

31 December 2024

		Overdue					
	Not yet due (note)	<=30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	>=121 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$995,976	$22,090	$3,383	$ -	$ -	$ -	$1,021,449
Loss ratio	- %	- %	- %	- %	3.58%	100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount	$995,976	$22,090	$3,383	$ -	$ -	$ -	$1,021,449

31 December 2023

		Overdue					
	Not yet due (note)	<=30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	>=121 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$966,860	$14,355	2,666	$226	$1,269	$1,860	$987,236
Loss ratio	- %	0.01%	0.05%	0.31%	3.63%	100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	-	(2)	(1)	(1)	(46)	(1,860)	(1,910)
Carrying amount	$966,860	$14,353	$2,665	$225	$1,223	$ -	$985,326

Note: The Company's note receivables were not overdue.

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

The movement in the provision for impairment of note receivables and trade receivables during the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	Note receivables	Accounts receivables
As of 1 January 2024	$ -	$1,910
Addition/(reversal) for the current period	-	(50)
Write off due to uncollectibility	-	(1,860)
As of 31 December 2024	$ -	$ -
As of 1 January 2023	$ -	$1,993
Addition/(reversal) for the current period	-	(83)
Write off due to uncollectibility	-	-
As of 31 December 2023	$ -	$1,910

(19) Leases

(a) The Company is a lessee

The Company leases various properties, including real estate such as land, buildings, office equipment and transportation equipment. The lease terms range from 1 to 3 years.

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

a. Amounts recognized in the balance sheet

i. Right-of-use asset

The carrying amount of right-of-use assets

	As of 31 December	
	2024	2023
Buildings	$5,533	$433
Transportation equipment	-	275
Office equipment	187	293
Total	$5,720	$1,001

During the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, The Company's additions to right-of-use assets amounting to NT$7,378 thousand and NT$320 thousand, respectively.

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

ii. Lease liabilities

	As of 31 December	
	2024	2023
Lease liabilities		
Current	$2,553	$826
Non-Current	3,213	189
Total	$5,766	$1,015

Please refer to Note 6(21)(d) for the interest on lease liabilities recognized during the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 and refer to Note 12(5) Liquidity Risk Management for the maturity analysis for lease liabilities.

b. Amounts recognized in the statement of profit or loss

Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Buildings	$2,278	$1,733
Transportation equipment	275	427
Office equipment	106	107
Total	$2,659	$2,267

c. Income and costs relating to leasing activities

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
The expenses relating to short-term leases	$352	$483

d. Cash outflow related to lessee and lease activity

During the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Company's total cash outflows for leases amounting to NT$3,091 thousand and NT$2,806 thousand.

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

(20) Summary statement of employee benefits, depreciation and amortization expenses by function for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023:

Function / Nature	For the years ended 31 December					
	2024			2023		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits expense						
Salaries	$192,910	$194,568	$387,478	$216,221	$201,756	$417,977
Labor and health insurance	22,989	20,585	43,574	23,757	20,491	44,248
Pension	13,733	21,454	35,187	8,035	9,553	17,588
Remuneration to directors	-	2,678	2,678	-	3,889	3,889
Other employee benefits expense	8,903	4,509	13,412	8,864	5,868	14,732
Depreciation	47,045	23,857	70,902	40,544	22,855	63,399
Amortization	1,932	15,678	17,610	2,910	9,199	12,109

For the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, the average number of employees of the Company were 729 and 762, respectively; the number of directors who were not concurrently employees were both 9 and 8, respectively.

For the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, the average of employees benefits expense of the Company were NT$666 thousand and NT$656 thousand；the average of employees salaries of the Company were NT$538 thousand and NT$554 thousand, respectively. The Company’s average salary expense adjustment for the year ended 31 December 2024 decreased by 3%.

The Company had established an audit committee to replace the supervisor in accordance with the regulations, resulting in the non-recognition of the supervisor's remuneration.

The Company’s policy for compensation of directors, managers and employees is as follows:

Implemented in accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation and the remuneration payment method for directors and functional members. The remuneration of directors shall be determined by the board of directors according to their participation in the operation of the company and the value of their contributions and with reference to the domestic industry standards. Owing that the manager's management ability, strategic planning and execution are the important forces to create the Company's operating performance. In order to closely integrate the personal goals of managers with the long-term and short-term business goals of the Company and the interests of shareholders, the principle of the Company's manager's salary policy is that the fixed salary is at a competitive level in the market, and the variable salary is based on the reasonable cooperation between the Company's operation and personal performance. And the Company also put emphasis on long-term incentive salaries and consideration of future risk for the purpose of encouraging managers to pay attention to the Company's long-term business goals and create a win-win-win situation for the Company, employees and shareholders. The employee remuneration and manager's remuneration for the distribution of the surplus shall be handled in accordance with the regulations of the Company's Articles of Incorporation.

The Company formulates working conditions and various salary and welfare measures for employees in accordance with government labor-related laws and regulations, and according to the job title, function, learning experience, performance, market conditions, future development of the company and other factors, taking into account the retention of outstanding colleagues and shareholders' rights, pay a market-competitive salary level, employee monthly compensation includes monthly salaries, bonuses based on performance, year-end bonuses based on business performance and individual achievements, and employee compensation as stipulated in the Articles of Association. The Company conducts regular performance evaluations of all employees to accurately assess their job performance as the basis for promotion, salary and bonus distribution, and talent development.

According to the Articles of Incorporation, no lower than 4% of profit of the current year is distributable as employees’ compensation and no higher than 3% of profit of the current year is distributable as remuneration to directors. However, when the Company has accumulated losses, they should have been covered in advance.

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

Employee compensation may be distributed in the form of stocks or cash, and the recipients may include employees of subsidiary companies who meet certain conditions. The conditions and distribution methods should be determined by the Board of Directors. The distribution of employee compensation and director remuneration shall be approved by a resolution of the Board of Directors with the attendance of two-thirds or more of the directors and the consent of a majority of the attending directors and shall be reported to the shareholders' meeting. Information on the Board of Directors' resolution regarding the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors can be obtained from the "Market Observation Post System" on the website of the TWSE.

For the years ended 31 December 2024, there were no employees' compensation and directors' remuneration accrued as the Company generated loss before tax. Based on profit of 31 December 2023, the Company estimated the amounts of the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors for the year ended of 31 December 2023 to be 10% and 1.82% of profit, respectively. The employees' compensation and remuneration to directors for the year ended of 31 December 2023 amount to NT$13,778 thousand and NT$2,508 thousand respectively, recognized as salaries.

In the year ended 31 December 2023, actual distributions of employee remuneration and director remuneration amounted to NT$13,778 thousand and NT$$2,508 thousand, respectively. These amounts do not differ significantly from the expenses recognized in the year ended 31 December 2023 financial statements.

(21) Non-operating income and expenses

(a) Interest income

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	$266	$ -
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	7,005	10,313
Total	$7,271	$10,313

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

(b) Other income

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Rental income	$660	$660
Dividend income	5,209	3,113
Other income - others	14,062	16,905
Total	$19,931	$20,678

(c) Other gains and losses

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Foreign exchange gain, net	$78,784	$18,399
Gain on disposal of property plant and equipment	-	8
Loss on disposal of investments	-	(10,274)
(Loss) gain of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(1,797)	922
Other expense	(2,940)	(551)
Total	$74,047	$8,504

(d) Finance costs

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Interest on loans from bank	$35,812	$35,523
Interest on lease liabilities	112	34
Total	$35,924	$35,557

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

(22) Components of other comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Other comprehensive income	Income tax benefit (expense)	Other comprehensive income
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	$21,051	$ -	$21,051	$(4,210)	$16,841
Unrealized gains (losses) from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(22,321)	-	(22,321)	-	(22,321)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	(78)	-	(78)	-	(78)
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations	21,944	-	21,944	(4,389)	17,555
Total of other comprehensive income	$20,596	$ -	$20,596	$(8,599)	$11,997

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Other comprehensive income	Income tax benefit (expense)	Other comprehensive income
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	$(3,256)	$ -	$(3,256)	$651	(2,605)
Unrealized gains (losses) from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(55,183)	-	(55,183)	9,422	(45,761)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	124	-	124	-	124
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations	(15,680)	-	(15,680)	3,136	(12,544)
Total of other comprehensive income	$(73,995)	$ -	$(73,995)	$13,209	$(60,786)

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

(23) Income tax

The main components of income tax expense (benefit) for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Current income tax expense (income):		
Current income tax charge	$476	$15,624
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	(33,082)	393
Deferred tax expense (income):		
Deferred tax expense (income) relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	3,095	(1,010)
Deferred tax income relating to origination and reversal of tax loss and tax credit	(437)	-
Total income tax (income) expense	$(29,948)	$15,007

Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Deferred tax expense (income):		
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	$4,210	$(651)
Unrealized losses from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	(9,422)
Exchange differences on translation	4,389	(3,136)
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	$8,599	$(13,209)

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

Income tax charged directly to equity

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Current income tax expense (income):		
Realized losses from equity instruments investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ -	$(9,422)

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

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Accounting (loss) profit before tax from continuing operations	$(85,436)	$121,493
At the Company's statutory income tax rate	$(17,087)	$24,299
Tax effect of revenues exempt from taxation	23,405	(245)
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	362	320
Tax effect of deferred tax assets/liabilities	724	(9,807)
Corporate income surtax on undistributed retained earnings	-	1,800
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	(33,082)	393
Others	(4,270)	(1,753)
Total income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$(29,948)	$15,007

Deferred tax assets (liabilities) relate to the following:

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

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Balance as of 1 January	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Recognized in equity	Balance as of 31 December
Temporary differences					
Unrealized foreign exchange gains or losses	$5,016	$(4,190)	$ -	$ -	$826
Allowance for inventory valuation losses	7,444	1,023	-	-	8,467
Unrealized impairment losses of prepayments to suppliers	1,826	-	-	-	1,826
Impairment on financial assets measured at amortized cost	10,249	-	-	-	10,249
Pension expense payable	9,196	(301)	-	-	8,895
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	9,352	-	(4,389)	-	4,963
Revaluations of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or losses	7	373	-	-	380
Unused tax losses	-	437	-	-	437
Non-current liability – Defined benefit liability	2,462	-	(4,210)	-	(1,748)
Deferred tax income (expense)		$(2,658)	$(8,599)	$ -	
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	$45,552				$34,295
Reflected in balance sheet as follows:					
Deferred tax assets	$45,552				$34,295
Deferred tax liabilities	$ -				$ -

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Balance as of 1 January	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Recognized in equity	Balance as of 31 December
Temporary differences					
Unrealized foreign exchange gains or losses	$4,732	$284	$ -	$ -	$5,016
Allowance for inventory valuation losses	6,228	1,216	-	-	7,444
Unrealized impairment losses of prepayments to suppliers	1,826	-	-	-	1,826
Impairment on financial assets measured at amortized cost	10,249	-	-	-	10,249
Pension expense payable	9,502	(306)	-	-	9,196
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	6,216	-	3,136	-	9,352
Revaluations of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or losses	191	(184)	-	-	7
Unrealized gains (losses) from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	9,422	(9,422)	-
Non-current liability – Defined benefit liability	1,811	-	651	-	2,462
Deferred tax income (expense)		$1,010	$13,209	$(9,422)	
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	$40,755				$45,552
Reflected in balance sheet as follows:					
Deferred tax assets	$40,755				$45,552
Deferred tax liabilities	$ -				$ -

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

Unrecognized deferred tax assets

As of 31 December 2024 and 2023, deferred tax assets had not been recognized NT$230,468 thousand and NT$206,727 thousand, respectively.

The assessment of income tax returns

As of 31 December 2024, the assessment of the income tax returns of the Company is as follows:

	The assessment of income tax returns
The Company	Assessed and approved up to 2022

(24) (Loss) earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity owners of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to ordinary equity owners of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
(a) Basic (loss) earnings per share		
(Loss) profit (in thousand NT$)	$(55,488)	$106,486
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (thousand shares)	126,821	126,821
Basic (loss) earnings per share (NT$)	$(0.44)	$0.84

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

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
(b) Diluted (loss) earnings per share		
(Loss) profit (in thousand NT$)	$(55,488)	$106,486
(Loss) profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company after dilution	$(55,488)	$106,486
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (thousand shares)	126,821	126,821
Effect of dilution:		
Employee compensation-stock (thousand shares)	-	473
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after dilution (thousand shares)	126,821	127,294
Diluted (loss) earnings per share (NT$)	$(0.44)	$0.84

There were no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the completion of the financial statements.

7. Related party transactions

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

Name and nature of relationship of the related parties

Name of the related parties	Nature of relationship
Tien Lung Investment Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
Advanced Radar Technology Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
PT UMEC Green Tech Indonesia	Subsidiary
UMEC Investment Co., Ltd	Subsidiary
UMEC JAPAN CO., LTD.	Subsidiary
UMEC USA, INC.	Subsidiary
UMEC VIETNAM Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
UMEC Company Ltd.	Subsidiary
Global Development Co. Ltd	Subsidiary
JA-LONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.(Shenzhen)	Subsidiary

Name of the related parties	Nature of relationship
UMEC Renlong Electronics Co., Ltd. (Meizhou)	Subsidiary
UMEC Fulong Electronics Co., Ltd. (Longyan)	Subsidiary
PORIS ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	Associate
Lightel Corporation	Associate
Connection Technology Systems Inc.	Substantive related party
Lightel Technologics Inc.	Substantive related party

(1) Sales

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Subsidiaries		
JA-LONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.(Shenzhen)	$565,606	$620,991
Others	3,802	6,648
Associates	-	2,163
Substantive related party	1,576	2,114
Total	$570,984	$631,916

The selling prices to related parties by the Company were not significantly different from those to regular customers. Accounts receivable were generally collected in the form of foreign currency checks or through T/T (wire transfer) within three months from the shipment month, except in cases where the financial condition of the related party required different arrangements.

(2) Purchases

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
JA-LONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.(Shenzhen)	$1,459,597	$2,002,280

The purchase price from related parties by the Company was determined through mutual agreement based on market rates. The payment terms for purchases from related parties by the Company are comparable to those for regular suppliers, with a payment period of one to three months.

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

(3) Accounts receivables

	As of 31 December	
	2024	2023
Subsidiaries		
JA-LONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.(Shenzhen)	$417,132	$433,432
Others	769	125
Substantive related party	442	480
Total	$418,344	$434,037

(4) Other receivables

	As of 31 December	
	2024	2023
JA-LONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.(Shenzhen)	$923	$185,557
UMEC VIETNAM Co., Ltd.	1,220	21,749
Tien Lung Investment Co., Ltd.	2,589	-
Total	$4,732	$207,306

Other receivables represent amounts due from related parties for goods collected on their behalf, expenses advanced on their behalf, equipment and raw materials purchased on their behalf, and funds lent to them.

(5) Prepayments

	As of 31 December	
	2024	2023
UMEC VIETNAM Co., Ltd.	$139,477	$112,709

(6) Temporary payments

	As of 31 December	
	2024	2023
UMEC JAPAN CO., LTD.	$611	$283

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

(7) Prepayments for investments

	As of 31 December	
	2024	2023
Global Development Co. Ltd	$ -	$233,743

(8) Unearned receipts

	As of 31 December	
	2024	2023
Others	$580	$480

(9) Other payables

	As of 31 December	
	2024	2023
UMEC Company Ltd.	$5,929	$4,728
JA-LONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.(Shenzhen)	1,233	-
Advanced Radar Technology Co., Ltd.	994	2,166
UMEC JAPAN CO., LTD.	699	555
Total	$8,855	$7,449

Other payables represent payments due to related parties for the purchase of equipment, payment of processing fees, and outstanding loans.

(10) Processing expense

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
UMEC VIETNAM Co., Ltd.	$141,002	$125,959

(11) Management service income

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
JA-LONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.(Shenzhen)	$862	$876
UMEC VIETNAM Co., Ltd.	547	522
Total	$1,409	$1,398

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

For the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, the company recorded management service income provided to subsidiaries in deduction of expenses of NT$25,627 thousand and NT$25,425 thousand and recorded in other income of NT$1,409 thousand and NT$1,398 thousand, respectively.

(12) Management expense

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
UMEC Company Ltd.	$20,610	$20,803

(13) Rent income

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Advanced Radar Technology Co., Ltd.	$660	$660

The determination and collection of rental fees for the lease agreement were based on general market conditions.

(14) Royalty expense

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Advanced Radar Technology Co., Ltd.	$2,504	$3,728

(15) Commissioned research expenses

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Advanced Radar Technology Co., Ltd.	$8,571	$8,571

(16) Interest revenue

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
JA-LONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.(Shenzhen)	$1,156	$2,722

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

(17) Other expense

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
UMEC JAPAN CO., LTD.	$5,247	$6,089

(18) Key management personnel compensation

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Short-term employee benefits	$19,159	$22,766
Post-employment benefits	709	574
Total	$19,868	$23,340

8. Assets pledged as security

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

	Carrying amount		
Items	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	Secured liabilities
Property, plant and equipment - land	$148,931	$148,931	Long-term borrowings
Property, plant and equipment - buildings	99,499	107,662	Long-term borrowings
Property, plant and equipment - machinery and equipment	40,700	50,678	Long-term borrowings
Investment property	60,000	48,000	Long-term borrowings
Other current assets - restricted deposit	4,000	35,012	Current borrowings
Total	$353,130	$390,283	

9. Significant contingencies and unrecognized contract commitments

The Company provided guarantees notes receivable NT$3,038,179 thousand for loan to banks for the year ended 31 December 2024.

10. Significant disaster loss

None.

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

11. Significant subsequent events

None.

12. Others

(1) Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets

	As of 31 December	
	2024	2023
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
Mandatorily measured at Fair value through profit or loss	$70,310	$3,177
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	187,497	201,649
Financial assets measured at amortised cost:		
Cash and cash equivalents (excluded cash on hand)	515,274	443,081
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	62,785	-
Notes receivable	3,018	454
Accounts receivable	1,018,431	984,872
Other receivables	10,644	219,762
Other current assets - restricted deposit	4,000	35,012
Guarantee deposits paid	1,619	1,719
Subtotal	1,615,771	1,684,900
Total	$1,873,578	$1,889,726

Financial liabilities

	As of 31 December	
	2024	2023
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:		
Current borrowings	$70,000	$228,000
Short-term notes and bills payable	-	79,944
Accounts payable	262,658	554,451
Other payables	123,666	165,404
Long-term borrowings (including current portion with maturity less than 1 year)	1,602,368	1,425,742
Lease liabilities	5,766	1,015
Total	$2,064,458	$2,454,556

(2) Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

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

(3) Market risk

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

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

<u>Foreign currency risk</u>

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

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

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

When NTD strengthens/weakens against USD by 1%, the profit for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 is decreased/increased by NT$11,013 thousand and NT$10,967 thousand, respectively.

Interest rate risk

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

The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable loans and borrowings and entering into interest rate swaps. Hedge accounting does not apply to these swaps as they do not qualify for it.

The interest rate sensitivity analysis is performed on items exposed to interest rate risk as at the end of the reporting period, including investments and borrowings with variable interest rates and interest rate swaps. At the reporting date, a change of 10 basis points of interest rate in a reporting period could cause the profit for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 to decrease/increase by NT$1,672 thousand and NT$1,654 thousand, respectively.

Equity price risk

The fair value of the Company’s listed, emerging and unlisted equity securities is susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Company’s listed, emerging and unlisted equity securities are classified under financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Company manages the equity price risk through diversification and placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Company’s senior management on a regular basis. The Company’s Board of Directors reviews and approves all equity investment decisions.

At the reporting date, a change of 1% in the price of the listed equity securities measured at fair value through profit or loss could increase/decrease the Company's profit for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 by NT$333 thousand and NT$0 thousand, respectively.

At the reporting date, a change of 1% in the price of the listed and emerging companies stocks classified as equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income could have an impact of NT$1,328 thousand and NT$1,494 thousand on the equity attributable to The Company for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Please refer to Note 12(8) for sensitivity analysis information of other equity instruments or derivatives that are linked to such equity instruments whose fair value measurement is categorized under Level 3.

(4) Credit risk management

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

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

As of 31 December 2024 and 2023, amounts receivables from top ten customers represented 76% and 79% of the total accounts receivables of the Company. The credit concentration risk of other accounts receivables is insignificant.

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

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

(5) Liquidity risk management

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

Non-derivative financial liabilities

	Less than 1 year	2 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
As of 31 December 2024					
Loans	$444,507	$735,480	$300,743	$293,476	$1,774,206
Accounts payable	262,658	-	-	-	262,658
Other payables	123,666	-	-	-	123,666
Lease liabilities	2,650	3,258	-	-	5,908
As of 31 December 2023					
Loans	$748,423	$458,016	$253,094	$273,055	$1,732,588
Short-term notes and bills payable	80,000	-	-	-	80,000
Accounts payable	554,451	-	-	-	554,451
Other payables	165,404	-	-	-	165,404
Lease liabilities	834	192	-	-	1,026

Derivative financial liabilities

None.

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

(6) Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities

Reconciliation of liabilities for the year ended 31 December 2024:

	Current borrowings	Short-term notes and bills payable	Long-term borrowings (including current portion with maturity less than 1 year)	Lease liabilities	Other non-current liabilities	Total liabilities from financing activities
As of 1 January 2024	$228,000	$79,944	$1,425,742	$1,015	$1,015	$1,735,716
Cash flow	(158,000)	(79,944)	176,626	(2,627)	(507)	(64,452)
Non-cash change	-	-	-	7,378	-	7,378
As of 31 December 2024	$70,000	$ -	$1,602,368	$5,766	$508	$1,678,642

Reconciliation of liabilities for the year ended 31 December 2023:

	Current borrowings	Short-term notes and bills payable	Long-term borrowings (including current portion with maturity less than 1 year)	Lease liabilities	Other non-current liabilities	Total liabilities from financing activities
As of 1 January 2023	$240,800	$44,945	$1,654,172	$2,984	$2,239	$1,945,140
Cash flow	(12,800)	34,999	(228,430)	(2,289)	(1,224)	(209,744)
Non-cash change	-	-	-	320	-	320
As of 31 December 2023	$228,000	$79,944	$1,425,742	$1,015	$1,015	$1,735,716

(7) Fair values of financial instruments

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

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

(i) The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivables, accounts payable and other current liabilities approximate their fair value due to their short maturities.

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

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

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

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

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

The carrying amount of the Company’s financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost approximate their fair value.

(c) Fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments

Please refer to Note 12(8) for fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments of the Company.

(8) Fair value measurement hierarchy

(a) Definition of fair value hierarchy

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

Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date
Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly
Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

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

(b) Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company’s assets and liabilities

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

As of 31 December 2024

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value:				
Stocks	$33,325	$ -	$ -	$33,325
Corporate bonds	36,985	-	-	36,985
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	132,768	-	54,729	187,497

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

As of 31 December 2023

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value:				
Index bond fund	$3,177	$ -	$ -	$3,177
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	149,400	-	52,249	201,649

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period

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

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

	Assets	
	At fair value through other comprehensive income	
	Stocks	
	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Beginning balance	$52,249	$134,767
Total gains and losses recognized for the year:		
Amount recognized in OCI (presented in "unrealized gains (losses) from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income")	(7,520)	(52,076)
Acquisition	10,000	22,400
Reclassification	-	(52,842)
Ending balance	$54,729	$52,249

Information on significant unobservable inputs to valuation

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

As of 31 December 2024

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantitative information	Relationship between inputs and fair value	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Financial assets:					
At fair value through other comprehensive income					
Stocks	Market approach	Discount for lack of marketability	30%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks	1% increase (decrease) in the discount for lack of marketability would result in (decrease) increase in the Company's equity by NT$547 thousand

As of 31 December 2023

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantitative information	Relationship between inputs and fair value	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Financial assets:					
At fair value through other comprehensive income					
Stocks	Market approach	Discount for lack of marketability	30%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks	1% increase (decrease) in the discount for lack of marketability would result in (decrease) increase in the Company's equity by NT$522 thousand

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

(c) Disclosure of Fair Value Hierarchy Information for Non-Fair Value Measurements

As of 31 December 2024

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed:				
Investment properties (please refer to Note 6(10))	$ -	$ -	$231,797	$231,797

As of 31 December 2023

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed:				
Investment properties (please refer to Note 6(10))	$ -	$ -	$231,797	$231,797

(9) Significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

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

	As of 31 December 2024			As of 31 December 2023		
	Foreign currencies	Foreign exchange rate	NTD	Foreign currencies	Foreign exchange rate	NTD
Financial assets						
Monetary items:						
USD	$40,081	32.785	$1,314,056	$49,931	30.705	$1,533,131
Financial liabilities						
Monetary items:						
USD	6,488	32.785	212,709	14,215	30.705	436,472

The Company has a number of different functional currencies; therefore, we are unable to disclose the exchange loss and gain of monetary financial assets and financial liabilities under each foreign currency that has significant impact. The Company recognized NT$78,784 thousand and NT$18,399 thousand foreign exchange gain for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, respectively.

(10) Capital management

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

13. <u>Other disclosure</u>

(1) Information at significant transactions and information on investees:

(a) Financing provided to others: Please refer to Attachment 1.

(b) Endorsement/Guarantee provided to others: Please refer to Attachment 2.

(c) Securities held (excluding the portion related to investments in subsidiaries, associated companies, and joint ventures): Please refer to Attachment 3.

(d) Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended 31 December 2024: None.

(e) Acquisition of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital: None.

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

(g) Related party transactions for purchases and sales exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20 percent of the capital stock: Please refer to Attachment 4.

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

(h) Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20 percent of capital stock: Please refer to Attachment 5.

(i) Financial instruments and derivative transactions: None.

(j) The business relationship, significant transactions and amounts between parent company and subsidiaries: Please refer to Attachment 6.

(2) Information on investees:

Names, locations, main businesses and products, original investment amount, investment as of 31 December 2024, net income (loss) of investee company and investment income (loss) recognized as of 31 December 2024 (exclude the information on investments in mainland China): Please refer to Attachment 7.

(3) Information on investments in mainland China

(a) The Company's investments in mainland China through Global Development Company Ltd. included names, main businesses and products, total amount of paid-in capital, method of investment, Investment flow situation, percentage of ownership, investment income (loss) recognized, carrying value as of 31 December 2024, accumulated inward remittance of earnings as of 31 December 2024 and upper limit on investment in mainland China: Please refer to Attachment 8.

(b) Significant transactions through third regions with the investees in Mainland China: Please refer to Attachment 1,2,4,5 and 6.

(4) Information of major shareholders

Stocks / Major shareholders	Quantity of shares	Shareholding
OU, CHENG-MING	34,870,964	27.38%
OUMEIYA INVESTMENT CO., LTD	12,693,541	9.96%

Attachment 1: Financing provided to others

No.	Lender	Counterparty	Financial statement account	Related Party	Maximum balance for the period	Ending balance	Actual amount provided	Interest rate	Nature of financing (Note 4)	Amount of sales to (purchases from) counter-party	Reason for short-term financing	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Collateral		Limit of financing amount for individual counter-party	Limit of total financing amount
													Item	Value		
0	The Company	JA-LONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.(Shenzhen)	Other receivables	Y	$393,420	$393,420	$ -	0.00%	1	1,459,596	-	-	-	-	$779,667 (Note 1)	$779,667 (Note 1)
1	UMEC (B.V.I.)	JA-LONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.(Shenzhen)	Other receivables	Y	98,355	98,355	-	0.00%	2	-	Need for operating	-	-	-	150,414 (Note 2)	150,414 (Note 2)
2	Global	JA-LONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.(Shenzhen)	Other receivables	Y	65,570	65,570	-	0.00%	2	-	Need for operating	-	-	-	127,337 (Note 3)	127,337 (Note 3)

Note 1: JA-LONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.(Shenzhen) had business transactions with the Company. The maximum loan amount extended to the Company was limited to 40% of the audited net worth of NT$1,949,167 thousand as of 31 December 2024.
Individual loan amounts were limited to the extent of the business transactions between the two parties.
The business transaction amount referred to was the higher of the purchase or sales amount between the two parties. This year, the business transaction amount exceeded 40% of the Company's net worth as of 31 December 2024.
Therefore, the individual loan amounts were limited to 40% of the audited net worth of NT$1,949,167 thousand as of 31 December 2024.

Note 2: The loan amount was calculated based on 60% of the audited net worth of UMEC (B.V.I.) as of 31 December 2024, which amounted to NT$250,690 thousand.

Note 3: The loan amount was calculated based on 60% of the audited net worth of Global as of 31 December 2024, which amounted to NT$212,229 thousand.

Note 4: To fill in the nature of the loan, please follow the instructions below:
(1) If there is a business transaction, please fill in "1".
(2) If there is a need for short-term financing, please fill in "2".

Attachment 2: Endorsement/Guarantee provided to others

No. (Note 1)	Endorsor/ Guarantor	Receiving party		Limit of guarantee/endorsement amount for receiving party (Note 3)	Maximum balance for the period	Ending balance	Actual amount provided	Amount of collateral guarantee/ endorsement	Percentage of accumulated guarantee amount to net assets value from the latest financial statement	Limit of total guarantee/ endorsement amount (Note 4)	Parent company's guarantee/ endorsement amount to subsidiaries (Note 5)	Subsidiaries' guarantee/ endorsement amount to parent company (Note 5)	Guarantee/ endorsement amount to company in Mainland China (Note 5)
		Company name	Releationship (Note 2)										
0	The Company	JA-LONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.(Shenzhen)	2	$389,833	$223,900	$223,900	$ -	$ -	11.49%	$779,667	Y	N	Y
1	UMEC (B.V.I.)	The Company	2	62,673	32,785	32,785	-	-	13.08%	75,207	N	Y	N
2	Global	The Company	2	63,669	49,178	49,178	-	-	23.17%	74,280	N	Y	N

Note 1: The Company and its subsidiaries are coded as follows:
1. The Company is coded "0".
2. The subsidiaries are coded consecutively beginning from "1" in the order presented in the table above.

Note 2: According to the "Guidelines Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" issued by the R.O.C. Securities and Futures Bureau, receiving parties should be disclosed as one of the following:
1. A company with which it does business.
2. A company in which the public company directly and indirectly holds more than 50% of the voting shares.
3. A company that directly and indirectly holds more than 50% of the voting shares in the public company.
4. A company in which the public company holds, directly or indirectly, 90% or more of the voting shares.
5. A company that fulfills its contractual obligations by providing mutual endorsements/guarantees for another company in the same industry or for joint builders for purposes of undertaking a construction project.
6. A company that all capital contributing shareholders make endorsements/guarantees for their jointly invested company in proportion to their shareholding percentages.
7. Companies in the same industry provide among themselves joint and several security for a performance guarantee of a sales contract for pre-construction homes pursuant to the Consumer Protection Act for each other.

Note 3: 1. Limit of guarantee/endorsement amount for for a single enterprise by the Company is limited to 20% of the Company's net worth of the financial report audited by the certified public accountants as of 31 December 2024, which amounts to NT$1,949,167 thousand.
2. Limit of guarantee/endorsement amount for for a single enterprise by UMEC (B.V.I.) is limited to 25% of UMEC (B.V.I.)'s net worth of the financial report audited by the certified public accountants as of 31 December 2024, which amounts to NT$250,690 thousand.
3. Limit of guarantee/endorsement amount for for a single enterprise by Global is limited to 30% of Global's net worth of the financial report audited by the certified public accountants as of 31 December 2024, which amounts to NT$212,229 thousand.

Note 4: 1. The total limit of guarantee/endorsement amount by the Company is limited to 40% of the Company's net worth of the financial report audited by the certified public accountants as of 31 December 2024, which amounts to NT$1,949,167 thousand.
2. The total limit of guarantee/endorsement amount by UMEC (B.V.I.) is limited to 30% of UMEC (B.V.I.)'s net worth of the financial report audited by the certified public accountants as of 31 December 2024, which amounts to NT$250,690 thousand.
3. The total limit of guarantee/endorsement amount by Global is limited to 35% of Global's net worth of the financial report audited by the certified public accountants as of 31 December 2024, which amounts to NT$212,229 thousand.

Note 5: "Y" for the listed (OTC) parent company guarantees/endorses for subsidiary, subsidiary guarantees/endorses for the listed (OTC) parent company or guarantee/endorse for companies in Mainland China.

Attachment 3: Securities held (Excluding subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)

Holding Company	Type of securities	Name of securities	Relationship (Note 1)	Financial statement account	As of 31 December 2024				Note
					Shares	Carrying amount	Percentage of ownership (%)	Fair value	
Tien Lung Investment Co., Ltd.	Stocks	LELON ELECTRONICS CORP.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss- current	484,153 shares	$39,362	0.29%	$39,362	-
				Subtotal		$39,362		$39,362	
The Company	Stocks	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, Ltd	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss- current	31,000 shares	$33,325	0.00%	$33,325	-
				Subtotal		$33,325		$33,325	
Tien Lung Investment Co., Ltd.	Stocks	GOODWAY MACHINE CORP.	-	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income-noncurrent	34,327 shares	$2,334	0.03%	$2,334	-
Tien Lung Investment Co., Ltd.	Stocks	INTEGRATED DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	-	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income-noncurrent	279,129 shares	-	0.97%	-	-
Tien Lung Investment Co., Ltd.	Stocks	Asia Pacific Microsystems, Inc.	-	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income-noncurrent	62,044 shares	388	0.13%	388	-
Tien Lung Investment Co., Ltd.	Stocks	EVERMORE TECHNOLOGY, INC.	-	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income-noncurrent	195,192 shares	-	2.22%	-	-
				Subtotal		$2,722		$2,722	
The Company	Stocks	GOODWAY MACHINE CORP.	-	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income-noncurrent	50,567 shares	3,439	0.05%	3,439	-
The Company	Stocks	Partner Tech Corp.	-	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income-noncurrent	574,151 shares	13,917	0.76%	13,917	-
The Company	Stocks	Connection Technology Systems Inc.	-	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income-noncurrent	4,481,726 shares	87,394	14.10%	87,394	-
The Company	Stocks	Asia Pacific Microsystems, Inc.	-	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income-noncurrent	1,208,872 shares	7,670	2.57%	7,670	-
The Company	Stocks	EVERMORE TECHNOLOGY, INC.	-	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income-noncurrent	457,921 shares	-	5.20%	-	-
The Company	Stocks	SysJust Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income-noncurrent	221,015 shares	28,018	0.84%	28,018	-
The Company	Stocks	AESOPOWER, INC.	-	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income-noncurrent	2,505,643 shares	4,172	9.64%	4,172	-
The Company	Stocks	Hannlync Technologies Inc.	-	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income-noncurrent	700,000 shares	-	0.42%	-	-
The Company	Stocks	Silver PAC Inc.	-	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income-noncurrent	1,809,609 shares	-	-	-	-
The Company	Stocks	Terasilic Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income-noncurrent	535,523 shares	794	1.90%	794	-
The Company	Stocks	Phoenix 3 Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income-noncurrent	2,000,000 shares	18,939	8.70%	18,939	-
The Company	Stocks	LIEN SHEN ELECTRONICS CORP.	-	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income-noncurrent	500,000 shares	5,040	14.29%	5,040	-
The Company	Stocks	GaN Power Technology Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income-noncurrent	3,000,000 shares	12,414	6.20%	12,414	-
The Company	Stocks	AMIT System Service Ltd.	-	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income-noncurrent	301,036 shares	-	11.00%	-	-
The Company	Stocks	UEC System Solutions Corporation	-	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income-noncurrent	1,640,000 shares	3,209	11.08%	3,209	-
The Company	Stocks	Millilab Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income-noncurrent	1,000,000 shares	2,491	13.97%	2,491	-
				Subtotal		$187,497		$187,497	

Note 1：Not required if the issuer of securities is not a related party.

Attachment 4: Related party transactions for purchases and sales exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20 percent of the capital stock

Related-party	Counter-party	Relationship	Intercompany Transactions				Details of non-arm's length transaction		Notes and accounts receivable (payable)		Note
			Purchases (Sales)	Amount	Percentage of total consolidated purchase (Sales)	Credit period	Unit price	Credit period	Carrying amount	Percentage of total consolidated receivables (payable)	
The Company	JA-LONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.(Shenzhen)	Subsidiary	Purchase	$1,459,597	60.46%	Collected over a specific period	$ -	-	$ -	-%	
The Company	JA-LONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.(Shenzhen)	Subsidiary	Sales	565,606	15.23%	Collected over a specific period	-	-	417,132	40.84%	
JA-LONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.(Shenzhen)	The Company	Subsidiary	Sales	1,459,597	96.05%	Collected over a specific period	-	-	-	-%	
JA-LONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.(Shenzhen)	The Company	Subsidiary	Purchase	565,606	59.05%	Collected over a specific period	-	-	(417,132)	-73.24%	

Attachment 5: Receivables from related parties with accounts exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20 percent of the capital stock

Related-party	Counter-party	Relationship	Amount	Average collection turnover	Overdue account receivable-related parties		Collection in subsequent period	Allowance for doubtful debts
					Amount	Processing method		
The Company	JA-LONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.(Shenzhen)	Subsidiary	Accounts receivable $417,132	1.33	$ -	-	$ -	$ -

Attachment 6: The business relationship, significant transactions and amounts between parent company and subsidiaries

No. (Note 1)	Related-party	Counterparty	Relationship with the Company (Note 2)	Transactions			
				Account	Amount	Terms	Percentage of consolidated operating revenues or consolidated total assets(Note3)
0	The Company	UMEC VIETNAM Co., Ltd.	1	Processing fees	$141,002	(Note 4)	3.80%
0	The Company	UMEC VIETNAM Co., Ltd.	1	Prepayment	139,477	(Note 4)	3.41%
0	The Company	JA-LONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.(Shenzhen)	1	Sales	565,606	(Note 4)	15.23%
0	The Company	JA-LONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.(Shenzhen)	1	Accounts receivable	417,132	(Note 4)	10.21%
0	The Company	JA-LONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.(Shenzhen)	1	Purchase	1,459,597	(Note 4)	39.30%

Note 1: The Company is coded "0".The subsidiaries are coded consecutively beginning from "1" in the order presented in the table above.

Note 2: Transactions are categorized as follows:

1. The holding company to subsidiary.
2. Subsidiary to holding company.
3. Subsidiary to subsidiary.

Note 3: The percentage with respect to the Company asset/liability for transactions of balance sheet items are based on each item's balance at period-end. For profit or loss items, interim cumulative balances are used as basis.

Note 4: The transaction terms include collecting payments over a specified period.

Attachment 7: Names, locations, main businesses and products, original investment amount, net income (loss) of investee company and investment income (loss) recognized: (Excluding investment in Mainland China)

Investor	Investee company	Address	Main businesses and products	Initial Investment		Investment as of 31 December 2024			Net income (loss) of investee company	Investment income (loss) recognized	Note
				Ending balance	Beginning balance	Number of shares (shares)	Percentage of ownership (%)	Book value			
The Company	UMEC (B.V.I.)	Vistra Corporate Services Centre, Wickhams Cay II, Road Town Tortola ,VG1110 ,BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	Investment and holding company	$753,401	$753,401	22,961,020	100.00%	$242,853	$(107,502)	$(108,532)	(Note1)
The Company	Tien Lung Investment Co., Ltd.	1F., No. 37, Sec. 2, Meicun Rd., South Dist., Taichung City, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	Investment company	88,000	88,000	8,800,000	100.00%	60,996	5,220	5,220	
The Company	ARadTek	8F-2, No.487, Dayou Rd., Taoyuan Dist., Taoyuan City, Taiwn (R.O.C.)	Manufacturing and sales of electronic parts and components	42,559	42,559	4,255,894	84.78%	4,825	(8,410)	(7,130)	
The Company	PT UMEC Green Tech Indonesia	Ketapang Business Centre,Jl. Kh. Zainul Arifin No 20 Blok A16 Jakarta Barat, Indonesia 11140	Manufacturing and sales of electronic parts and components	3,757 USD 114,600	3,757 USD 114,600	-	60.00%	-	-	-	
The Company	UMEC (JAPAN)	No. 5-3, Osaki 3-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo	Promotion and sales of switch mode power supply, transformer and manufacturing and assembly of circuit board	1,368	1,368	-	100.00%	1,152	(37)	(37)	
The Company	UMEC (USA)	1921 Ellen St #7 Sturgis,SD 57785,USA	R&D and sales of electromagnetic parts	43,013	43,013	499,999	99.99%	39,399	(6,555)	(6,555)	
The Company	UMEC VIETNAM Co., Ltd.	B(B1)lot, Quang Chau Industrial Park, Bac Giang Province, Vietnam	Manufacturing and sales of switch mode power supply, transformer and circuit board	329,574	95,831	-	100.00%	112,364	(20,182)	(21,204)	
The Company	Lightel Corporation	Oleander Way, 802 West Bay Road, P.O. Box 32052, Grand Cayman KY1-1208, Cayman Islands	Investment and holding company	57,306	57,306	5,082,027	23.55%	78,745	73,031	17,624	
UMEC (B.V.I.)	UMEC (H.K.)	Unit B, 6/F, Levy Building, 61-63 Jingye Street, Kwun Tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong	Established in Hongkong to handle export shipping affairs of China.	7,523 HKD 1,782,000	7,523 HKD 1,782,000	1,782,000	100.00%	13,852	1,031	1,031	
UMEC (B.V.I.)	Global	P.O.Box 31119 Grand Pavilion, Hibiscus Way, 802 West Bay Road, Grand Cayman, KY1-1205 Cayman	Investment and holding company	761,102 USD 23,214,961	761,102 USD 23,214,961	23,214,961	100.00%	212,229	(110,090)	(110,090)	
Global	UMEC VIETNAM Co., Ltd.	B(B1)lot, Quang Chau Industrial Park, Bac Giang Province, Vietnam	Manufacturing and sales of switch mode power supply, transformer and circuit board	- USD -	295,182 USD 9,003,574	-	0.00%	-	(20,182)	1,023	
Tien Lung Investment Co., Ltd.	ARadTek	8F-2, No.487, Dayou Rd., Taoyuan Dist., Taoyuan City, Taiwn (R.O.C.)	Manufacturing and sales of electronic parts and components	5,420	5,420	541,945	10.80%	615	(8,410)	(908)	
Tien Lung Investment Co., Ltd.	PORIS ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	11 F., No. 866-7, Zhongzheng Rd., Zhonghe Dist., New Taipei City, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	Electronic information supply services industry	10,400	10,400	1,201,637	33.55%	6,249	717	240	

Note1：The investment income recognized in the current period includes the investment gains or losses generated by the investee company due to favorable or unfavorable market conditions.

Attachment 8: Investment in Mainland China

Investee company	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of 1 January 2024	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of 31 December 2024	Net income (loss) of investee company	Percentage of Ownership	Investment income (loss) recognized	Carrying Value as of 31 December 2024	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of 31 December 2024
					Outflow	Inflow						
JA-LONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. (Shenzhen)	Assembly, manufacturing and sales of switch mode power supply, transformer and circuit board	$578,655 USD 17,650,000	Establishing a company through investment in a third jurisdiction and subsequently reinvesting in a company in mainland China.	$573,738 USD 17,500,000	$ -	$ -	$573,738 USD 17,500,000	$(56,585)	100.00%	$(56,585)	$216,956	$ -
UMEC Anhui Company Limited	Assembly, manufacturing and sales of switch mode power supply, transformer and circuit board	196,710 USD 6,000,000	Establishing a company through investment in a third jurisdiction and subsequently reinvesting in a company in mainland China.	196,710 USD 6,000,000	-	-	196,710 USD 6,000,000	-	-%	-	(Note 4)	-
UMEC Renlong Electronics Co., Ltd. (Meizhou)	Manufacturing and sales of switch mode power supply and transformer	19,671 USD 600,000	Establishing a company through investment in a third jurisdiction and subsequently reinvesting in a company in mainland China.	19,671 USD 600,000	-	-	19,671 USD 600,000	(30,197)	100.00%	(30,197)	(58,155)	-
UMEC Fulong Electronics Co., Ltd. (Longyan)	Manufacturing and sales of switch mode power supply and transformer	98,355 USD 3,000,000	Establishing a company through investment in a third jurisdiction and subsequently reinvesting in a company in mainland China.	98,355 USD 3,000,000	-	-	98,355 USD 3,000,000	(24,273)	100.00%	(24,273)	33,213	-

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of 31 December 2024	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA (Note1)	Upper Limit on Investment (Note2)
$888,474	$973,977	$1,169,500

Note 1: The Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs has approved an investment amount of USD 29,708 thousand.

Note 2: According to Ministry of Economic Affairs, R.O.C., the Company's investment in Mainland China is not limited to 60% of net worth or consolidated net worth specified by the Investment Commission.

Note 3: The aforementioned amount in foreign currency will be converted into New Taiwan Dollars using the exchange rate on the balance sheet date.

Note 4: The company obtained the approval for deregistration from the Administration for Industry and Commerce of Ma'anshan City on November 16, 2018.

The liquidation process was completed on January 17, 2019, and the company received the notification letter of filing for deregistration from the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs on June 9, 2022.

UNIVERSAL MICROELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

THE CONTENTS OF STATEMENTS OF MAJOR ACCOUNTING ITEMS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

UNIVERSAL MICROELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

1. STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

31 DECEMBER 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount		Note
		Subtotal	Total	
Cash on hand			$538	
Cash in banks				
	Demand deposits－NTD		145,148	
	Demand deposits－foreign currency	Mainly includes: USD 8,321 thousand EUR 318 thousand	286,862	
	Checking account deposits		479	
	Time deposits		82,785	
Total			$515,812	

UNIVERSAL MICROELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

2. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST

31 DECEMBER 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Cash in banks	Time deposits	$62,785	

UNIVERSAL MICROELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

3. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

31 DECEMBER 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Client Name	Description	Amount	Note
Third parties:			
Client A		$104,156	
Client B		91,172	
Client C		43,929	
Client D		34,032	
Client E		33,331	
Others (Note)		293,467	
Subtotal		600,087	
Less: loss allowance		-	
Accounts receivable, net		$600,087	

(Note) The amount of individual client in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

UNIVERSAL MICROELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

4. STATEMENT OF CURRENT INVENTORIES

31 DECEMBER 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Cost	Net Realizable Value	Note
Raw materials		$547,864	$579,815	Please refer to Note 4 (10) for more details on net realizable value
Supplies & parts		24,787	25,344	
Semi-finished products		16,101	16,920	
Work in progress		72,868	74,116	
Finished goods		166,610	210,537	
Total		$828,230	$906,732	

UNIVERSAL MICROELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

5. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NONCURRENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of Securities	As of 1 January 2024		Additions		Decrease		Gains (losses) on valuation	As of 31 December 2024		Accumulated impairment	Collateral	Note
	Shares	Fair Value	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount		Shares	Fair Value			
Listed companies stocks:												
GOODWAY MACHINE CORP.	50,567	$3,413	-	$ -	-	$ -	$26	50,567	$3,439	N/A	None	
Connection Technology Systems Inc.	4,481,726	110,699	-	-	-	-	(23,305)	4,481,726	87,394	N/A	None	
Subtotal		114,112					(23,279)		90,833			
Emerging companies stocks:												
SysJust Co., Ltd.	221,015	17,858	-	-	-	-	10,160	221,015	28,018	N/A	None	
Partner Tech Corp.	649,151	17,430	-	-	(75,000)	(443)	(3,070)	574,151	13,917	N/A	None	
Subtotal		35,288					7,090		41,935			
Unlisted companies stocks:												
Asia Pacific Microsystems, Inc.	1,208,872	6,979	-	-	-	-	691	1,208,872	7,670	N/A	None	
EVERMORE TECHNOLOGY, INC.	457,921	-	-	-	-	-	-	457,921	-	N/A	None	
AESOPOWER, INC.	2,505,643	3,158	-	-	-	-	1,014	2,505,643	4,172	N/A	None	
Hannlync Technologies Inc.	700,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	700,000	-	N/A	None	
Silver PAC Inc.	1,809,609	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,809,609	-	N/A	None	
Terasilic Co., Ltd.	535,523	1,559	-	-	-	-	(765)	535,523	794	N/A	None	
Phoenix 3 Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	15,856	-	-	-	-	3,083	2,000,000	18,939	N/A	None	
LIEN SHEN ELECTRONICS CORP.	500,000	5,068	-	-	-	-	(28)	500,000	5,040	N/A	None	
GaN Power Technology Co., Ltd.	3,000,000	13,992	-	-	-	-	(1,578)	3,000,000	12,414	N/A	None	
AMIT System Service Ltd.	301,036	1,407	-	-	-	-	(1,407)	301,036	-	N/A	None	
UEC System Solutions Corporation	1,640,000	4,230	-	-	-	-	(1,021)	1,640,000	3,209	N/A	None	
Millilab Co., Ltd.	-	-	1,000,000	10,000	-	-	(7,509)	1,000,000	2,491	N/A	None	
Subtotal		52,249		10,000		(443)	(7,520)		54,729			
Total		$201,649		$10,000		$(443)	(23,709)		$187,497			

Note：

1. In this period, 75,000 shares of Partner Technology Co., Ltd. were sold for a total of NT$1,832 thousand.
2. In this period, 1,000,000 shares of Millilab Co., Ltd. were issued for a total of NT$10,000 thousand.

UNIVERSAL MICROELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

6. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR UNDER THE EQUITY METHOD

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name	As of 1 January 2024		Additions		Decrease		Changes in transaction volume for inflows and outflows	Investment income (loss)	Unrealized gains/losses on financial assets.	Exchange differences	Changes in accordance with the percentage of shareholding	As of 31 December 2024			Collateral
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount						Shares	%	Amount	
UMEC Investment Co., Ltd.	22,961,020	$200,522	-	$ -	-	$ -	$(1,031)	$(107,502)	$ -	40,577	$110,287	22,961,020	100%	$242,853	None
PT UMEC Green Tech Indonesia	114,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114,600	60%	-	None
Tien Lung Investment Co., Ltd.	8,800,000	58,313	-	-	-	(2,589) (Note 3)	-	5,220	52	-	-	8,800,000	100%	60,996	None
Advanced Radar Technology Co., Ltd.	4,255,894	11,955	-	-	-	-	-	(7,130)	-	-	-	4,255,894	84.78%	4,825	None
UMEC JAPAN CO., LTD.	-	1,229	-	-	-	-	-	(37)	-	(40)	-	-	100%	1,152	None
UMEC USA, Inc.	499,999	43,215	-	-	-	-	(37)	(6,554)	-	2,775	-	499,999	99.99%	39,399	None
UMEC VIETNAM Co., Ltd.	-	31,481	-	233,742 (Note 1)	-	-	-	(21,204)	-	(21,368)	(110,287)	-	100%	112,364	None
Lightel Corporation	5,082,027	61,258	-	-	-	-	-	17,624	(130)	-	(7) (Note 2)	5,082,027	23.55%	78,745	None
Total		$407,973		$233,742		$(2,589)	$(1,068)	$(119,583)	$(78)	$21,944	$(7)			$540,336	

Note：

1. In the fourth quarter of the year ended 31 December 2022, the company engaged in debt-to-equity swap for capital increase in UMEC VIETNAM Co., Ltd. In the second quarter of the year ended 31 December 2023, the company obtained the business license issued by the Vietnamese government and completed the capital increase, acquiring a 25.73% stake.In the first quarter of the year ended 31 December 2024, the investment structure was adjusted, transferring 74.27% of the shares held by Global Development Co. Ltd to be directly held by the company.
2. In this period, Lightel Corporation increased its capital. However, due to our company not subscribing according to the shareholding ratio, our shareholding ratio decreased from 23.88% to 23.55%.
3. In this period, Tien Lung Investment Co., Ltd. repatriated earnings totaling NT$2,589 thousand

UNIVERSAL MICROELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

7. STATEMENT OF CURRENT BORROWINGS

31 DECEMBER 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Type	Lending bank	Balance, End of Year	Contract Period	Financing limit	Collateral	Note
Credit loan	First Commercial Bank－Taichung Branch	$70,000	2024/11-2025/05	$70,000	None	

Interest rates applied	As of 31 December 2024
Unsecured bank loans	1.88%

UNIVERSAL MICROELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

8. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

31 DECEMBER 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Vendor Name	Description	Amount	Note
Vendor A		$12,849	
Others (Note)		249,809	
		$262,658	

(Note)The amount of individual client in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

UNIVERSAL MICROELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

9. STATEMENT OF NET OPERATING REVENUES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Magnetic Component & Power product	$2,237,831	
Assembly of circuit board	1,448,890	
Optical cables	11,141	
Others	16,569	
Net operating revenues	$3,714,431	

UNIVERSAL MICROELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

10. STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Direct raw material: Raw material, beginning of year	$890,930
Add：Raw material purchased	984,529
Transferred from work in progress	9,994
Less: Raw material, end of year	(579,633)
Cost of raw material sold	(735,144)
Updated standard cost	(3,585)
Transferred to expenses	(564)
Direct raw material used	566,527
Supplies & parts: Supplies & parts , beginning of year	36,639
Add：Supplies & parts purchased	58,550
Updated standard cost	650
Less: Supplies & parts, end of year	(25,362)
Cost of supplies & parts sold	(12,853)
Transferred to expenses	(19,512)
Supplies & parts used	38,112
Direct labor	68,887
Manufacturing expenses (Refer to 11)	223,536
Manufacturing cost	897,062
Add: Semi-finished goods, beginning of year	28,129
Semi-finished goods purchased	3,344
Transferred from work in progress	149,419
Transferred from expense	39
Less: Semi-finished goods, end of year	(17,129)
Cost of semi-finished goods sold	(10,360)
Updated standard cost	(417)
Semi-finished goods used	153,025
Add: Work in process, beginning of year	80,219
Transferred from finished goods	180,986
Reprocessing cost	28,419
Less: Work in process, end of year	(73,869)
Transferred to semi-finished goods	(149,419)
Transferred to raw material	(9,994)
Updated standard cost	(734)
Transferred to expenses	(4,034)

Item	Amount
Cost of finished goods	
Add: Finished goods, beginning of year	256,313
Finished goods purchased	1,208,334
Less: Finished goods, end of year	(174,574)
Updated standard cost	(2,325)
Transferred to work in process	(180,986)
Transferred to expenses	(7,699)
Subtotal of cost of goods sold	2,200,724
Other operating costs	
Cost of raw material sold	735,144
Cost of supplies & parts sold	12,853
Cost of semi-finished goods sold	10,360
Loss on valuation	5,117
Updated standard cost	6,410
Purchase price variance	159,359
Reprocessing cost	(28,419)
Direct labor cost variance	67,209
Manufacturing expense variance	145,530
Others	(3,389)
Subtotal	1,110,174
Operating Costs	$3,310,898

UNIVERSAL MICROELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

11. STATEMENT OF MANUFACTURING EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Indirect labor	$92,247
Processing costs	145,018
Depreciation	47,045
Consumption of materials and tools	26,788
Utilities Expenses	19,984
Other expense	37,984
Subtotal	369,066
Manufacturing expense variance	(145,530)
Total	$223,536

(Note) The amount of individual client in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

UNIVERSAL MICROELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

12. STATEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Selling Expenses	Administrative Expenses	Research and Development Expenses	Expected credit gain	Total
Wages and salaries	$31,477	$78,713	$129,120	$ -	$239,310
Insurance expense	4,614	-	12,658	-	17,272
Depreciation	781	11,018	12,058	-	23,857
Amortizations	-	7,916	-	-	7,916
Commissions expense	14,079	-	-	-	14,079
Import/export expense	6,073	-	-	-	6,073
Professional service fees	-	14,726	-	-	14,726
Instrument calibration fees	-	-	14,142	-	14,142
R&D material expenses	-	-	16,396	-	16,396
Others	12,535	37,326	30,061	(50)	79,872
Total	$69,559	$149,699	$214,435	$(50)	$433,643

(Note) The amount of individual client in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.