

**Chang Wah Technology Co., Ltd. and  
Subsidiaries**

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

## **REPRESENTATION LETTER**

The entities that are required to be included in the combined financial statements of Chang Wah Technology Co., Ltd. as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024, under the Criteria Governing the Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises are the same as those included in the consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standard 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements”. In addition, the information required to be disclosed in the combined financial statements is included in the consolidated financial statements. Consequently, Chang Wah Technology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries did not prepare a separate set of combined financial statements.

Very truly yours,

Chang Wah Technology Co., Ltd.

By

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Chuan-Cheng, Hung  
Chairman

March 12, 2025

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Chang Wah Technology Co., Ltd.

### Opinion

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

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

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Key Audit Matters

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

The key audit matter of the Company and its subsidiaries' consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 is described as follows:

### Recognition of Revenue from Specific Customers

Due to the pressure of having to meet expected targets and market expectations, the possibility of overstating sales may arise. Operating revenue in 2024 has increased slightly compared with that of 2023, especially revenue from specific customers, whose amount is inconsistent with the market trend and is significant to the overall operating revenue. Therefore, the recognition of revenue from specific customers with significant sales amounts and changes was deemed a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures performed in response to the abovementioned key audit matter are as follows:

1. We obtained an understanding of and tested the effectiveness of the implementation of internal controls over sales.
2. We selected appropriate samples from the sales revenue receipts of specific customers, examined purchase orders, shipping documents and proof of payments as pertaining to the same transaction counterparties.
3. We obtained details on sales returns and allowances for the year and after the reporting period and checked for major abnormalities in sales returns and allowances for the purpose of confirming the authenticity of the sales recognized before the balance sheet date.

### **Other Matter**

We have also audited the parent company only financial statements of Chang Wah Technology Co., Ltd. as of and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

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

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

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

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

### **Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 consolidated financial statements.

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

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

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

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

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

The engagement partners on the audits resulting in this independent auditors' report are Lee-Yuan Kuo and Hung-Ju Liao.

Deloitte & Touche  
Taipei, Taiwan  
Republic of China

March 12, 2025

Notice to Readers

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

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

# Chang Wah Technology Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6)	\$ 5,334,076	25	\$ 5,946,488	30
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Notes 4 and 7)	83,300	-	93,883	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current (Notes 4 and 8)	90,416	-	-	-
Notes receivable (Notes 4, 5 and 9)	7,434	-	16,203	-
Accounts receivable, net (Notes 4, 5 and 9)	1,944,808	9	1,806,045	9
Accounts receivable - related parties (Notes 4, 5, 9 and 31)	621,812	3	473,345	2
Other receivables (Notes 9 and 31)	136,462	1	98,651	1
Current tax assets (Note 25)	3,611	-	19,433	-
Inventories (Notes 4, 5 and 10)	2,539,486	12	1,931,465	10
Other financial assets - current (Note 11)	2,991,058	14	2,012,827	10
Other current assets	88,661	-	97,203	1
Total current assets	13,841,124	64	12,495,543	63
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current (Notes 4 and 8)	2,628,125	12	2,036,662	10
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 13 and 31)	3,626,701	18	3,856,614	19
Right-of-use assets (Notes 4 and 14)	456,985	2	475,817	2
Investment properties (Notes 4, 15 and 31)	4,898	-	137,408	1
Goodwill (Notes 4 and 16)	704,700	3	683,802	3
Other intangible assets (Notes 4 and 17)	92,749	-	102,272	1
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4, 5 and 25)	147,657	1	120,232	1
Prepayments for equipment	35,603	-	22,573	-
Other financial assets - non-current (Notes 11 and 32)	22,680	-	22,568	-
Other non-current assets (Notes 31)	14,450	-	13,459	-
Total non-current assets	7,734,548	36	7,471,407	37
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 21,575,672</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>\$ 19,966,950</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>				
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>				
Short-term borrowings (Note 18)	\$ 1,300,000	5	\$ 2,545,000	13
Contract liabilities - current (Notes 4, 23 and 31)	187,539	1	267,513	1
Notes payable (Note 19)	341	-	341	-
Accounts payable (Note 19)	986,772	5	814,978	4
Accounts payable - related parties (Notes 19 and 31)	3,470	-	5,841	-
Dividends payable	809,958	4	754,271	4
Other payables (Notes 20 and 31)	1,009,303	5	889,622	4
Current tax liabilities (Note 25)	129,295	1	352,312	2
Lease liabilities - current (Notes 4, 14 and 31)	19,305	-	16,379	-
Current portion of long-term borrowings (Note 18)	426,006	2	602,061	3
Other current liabilities	37,687	-	62,017	-
Total current liabilities	4,909,676	23	6,310,335	31
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>				
Contract liabilities - non-current (Notes 4, 23 and 31)	21,157	-	36,526	-
Long-term borrowings (Note 18)	4,458,052	21	2,909,181	15
Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4, 5 and 25)	401,541	2	273,175	1
Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 4, 14 and 31)	64,464	-	83,666	1
Guarantee deposits received (Note 31)	6,351	-	6,282	-
Other non-current liabilities (Note 21)	22,455	-	14,341	-
Total non-current liabilities	4,974,020	23	3,323,171	17
Total liabilities	9,883,696	46	9,633,506	48
<b>EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY (Notes 4, 22 and 27)</b>				
Ordinary shares	380,215	2	380,215	2
Capital surplus	6,053,109	28	6,033,692	30
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	1,069,991	5	894,391	5
Special reserve	-	-	10,317	-
Unappropriated earnings	3,128,159	14	2,877,254	14
Total retained earnings	4,198,150	19	3,781,962	19
Other equity	927,573	4	(30,821)	-
Treasury shares	(314,420)	(1)	(261,137)	(1)
Total equity attributable to owners of the Company	11,244,627	52	9,903,911	50
<b>NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS (Note 22)</b>	447,349	2	429,533	2
Total equity	11,691,976	54	10,333,444	52
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 21,575,672</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>\$ 19,966,950</b>	<b>100</b>

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

## Chang Wah Technology Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

### CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2024		2023	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 4, 23 and 31)	\$ 11,986,794	100	\$ 11,581,245	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 10, 24 and 31)	<u>9,101,502</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>8,980,738</u>	<u>78</u>
GROSS PROFIT	<u>2,885,292</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>2,600,507</u>	<u>22</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 9, 24 and 31)				
Selling and marketing expenses	224,595	2	210,486	2
General and administrative expenses	576,185	4	524,272	4
Research and development expenses	431,124	4	420,520	4
Expected credit gains	<u>(3,703)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,055)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>1,228,201</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>1,152,223</u>	<u>10</u>
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	<u>1,657,091</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>1,448,284</u>	<u>12</u>
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Notes 24 and 31)				
Interest income	340,410	3	285,112	3
Other income	216,303	2	243,140	2
Other gains and losses	260,333	2	86,900	1
Finance costs	<u>(112,588)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(93,248)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Total non-operating income and expenses	<u>704,458</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>521,904</u>	<u>5</u>
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	2,361,549	20	1,970,188	17
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 25)	<u>430,083</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>373,041</u>	<u>3</u>
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	<u>1,931,466</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>1,597,147</u>	<u>14</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (Notes 21, 22 and 25)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(991)	-	290	-
Unrealized gains and losses on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	729,527	6	342,093	3

(Continued)



# Chang Wah Technology Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2024		2023	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	\$ (2,496)	-	\$ (58)	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	454,298	4	(57,968)	(1)
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	<u>(88,974)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>10,986</u>	<u>-</u>
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	<u>1,091,364</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>295,343</u>	<u>2</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	<u>\$ 3,022,830</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>\$ 1,892,490</u>	<u>16</u>
NET PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Owners of the Company	\$ 1,895,822		\$ 1,564,512	
Non-controlling interests	<u>35,644</u>		<u>32,635</u>	
	<u>\$ 1,931,466</u>		<u>\$ 1,597,147</u>	
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Owners of the Company	\$ 2,945,349		\$ 1,857,656	
Non-controlling interests	<u>77,481</u>		<u>34,834</u>	
	<u>\$ 3,022,830</u>		<u>\$ 1,892,490</u>	
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 26)				
Basic	\$ 2.02		\$ 1.67	
Diluted	2.02		1.67	

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

(Concluded)

# Chang Wah Technology Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Dividends Per Share)

	Equity Attributable to Owner of the Company						Other Equity							
	Share Capital		Retained Earnings				Exchange Differences on Translating the Financial Statements of Foreign Operations	Unrealized Gains and Losses on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Unearned Employee Benefits	Total	Treasury Shares	Total	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
	Ordinary Shares	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Total								
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2024	\$ 380,215	\$ 6,033,692	\$ 894,391	\$ 10,317	\$ 2,877,254	\$ 3,781,962	\$ (75,903)	\$ 127,818	\$ (82,736)	\$ (30,821)	\$ (261,137)	\$ 9,903,911	\$ 429,533	\$ 10,333,444
Appropriation of earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal reserve	-	-	175,600	-	(175,600)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	(10,317)	10,317	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends to shareholders	-	-	-	-	(1,596,905)	(1,596,905)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,596,905)	-	(1,596,905)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	175,600	(10,317)	(1,762,188)	(1,596,905)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,596,905)	-	(1,596,905)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2024, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	1,895,822	1,895,822	-	-	-	-	-	1,895,822	35,644	1,931,466
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	(793)	(793)	356,022	694,298	-	1,050,320	-	1,049,527	41,837	1,091,364
Purchase of the Company's shares by subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	1,895,029	1,895,029	356,022	694,298	-	1,050,320	-	2,945,349	77,481	3,022,830
Disposal of the Company's shares by subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(53,961)	(53,961)	(56,162)	(110,123)
Cash dividends received by subsidiaries from the Company	-	171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	678	849	884	1,733
Share-based payments	-	13,818	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,818	14,382	28,200
Non-controlling interests	-	5,428	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,138	26,138	-	31,566	-	31,566
Disposal of investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18,769)	(18,769)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2024	\$ 380,215	\$ 6,053,109	\$ 1,069,991	\$ -	\$ 3,128,159	\$ 4,198,150	\$ 280,119	\$ 704,052	\$ (56,598)	\$ 927,573	\$ (314,420)	\$ 11,244,627	\$ 447,349	\$ 11,691,976
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2023	\$ 386,569	\$ 6,205,329	\$ 633,251	\$ 225,382	\$ 3,244,984	\$ 4,103,617	\$ (31,961)	\$ (191,485)	\$ (111,249)	\$ (334,695)	\$ (586,013)	\$ 9,774,807	\$ 398,606	\$ 10,173,413
Appropriation of earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal reserve	-	-	261,140	-	(261,140)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	(215,065)	215,065	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends to shareholders	-	-	-	-	(1,903,950)	(1,903,950)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,903,950)	-	(1,903,950)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	261,140	(215,065)	(1,950,025)	(1,903,950)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,903,950)	-	(1,903,950)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2023, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	1,564,512	1,564,512	-	-	-	-	-	1,564,512	32,635	1,597,147
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	232	232	(43,942)	336,854	-	292,912	-	293,144	2,199	295,343
Cancellation of treasury shares	(6,354)	(247,891)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	254,245	-	-	-
Purchase of the Company's shares by subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(22,178)	(22,178)	(23,084)	(45,262)
Disposal of the Company's shares by subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,053	6,570	6,838	13,408
Cash dividends received by subsidiaries from the Company	-	11,855	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,855	12,339	24,194
Share-based payments	-	62,882	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,513	28,513	87,756	179,151	-	179,151
Disposal of investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	17,551	17,551	-	(17,551)	-	(17,551)	-	-	-	-
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2023	\$ 380,215	\$ 6,033,692	\$ 894,391	\$ 10,317	\$ 2,877,254	\$ 3,781,962	\$ (75,903)	\$ 127,818	\$ (82,736)	\$ (30,821)	\$ (261,137)	\$ 9,903,911	\$ 429,533	\$ 10,333,444

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

# Chang Wah Technology Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Profit before income tax	\$ 2,361,549	\$ 1,970,188
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	755,143	803,773
Amortization expense	20,463	14,755
Expected credit gains	(3,703)	(3,055)
Gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(17,485)	(33,480)
Finance costs	112,588	93,248
Interest income	(340,410)	(285,112)
Dividend income	(169,111)	(135,486)
Share-based compensation	31,566	80,771
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(401)	(2,025)
Impairment loss recognized on (reversal of) non-financial assets	8,645	(6,875)
Others	(18,913)	(19,814)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at fair value through profit or loss	28,068	(2,695)
Notes receivable	8,769	(8,255)
Accounts receivable	(135,291)	198,054
Accounts receivable - related parties	(148,025)	81,957
Other receivables	(18,011)	30,959
Inventories	(622,951)	532,507
Other current assets	3,724	2,925
Other non-current assets	-	2,595
Contract liabilities - current	(79,974)	(63,531)
Notes payable	-	171
Accounts payable	171,794	(115,060)
Accounts payable - related parties	(2,370)	(5,829)
Other payables	128,941	(5,474)
Other current liabilities	(24,330)	7,534
Contract liabilities - non-current	(15,369)	(45,451)
Other non-current liabilities	7,122	(1,337)
Cash generated from operations	2,042,028	3,085,958
Interest received	327,461	256,694
Dividends received	161,818	131,511
Interest paid	(91,594)	(73,675)
Income taxes paid	(625,525)	(638,711)
Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>1,814,188</u>	<u>2,761,777</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(300,919)	(545,803)

(Continued)

# Chang Wah Technology Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$ 348,569	\$ 291,970
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(319,302)	(1,136,636)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	11,345	5,314
Increase in refundable deposits	(7)	(866)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(6,853)	-
Increase in other financial assets	(978,231)	(1,420,337)
Increase in other non-current assets	(253)	(3,175)
Increase in prepayments for equipment	<u>(30,418)</u>	<u>(76,284)</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(1,276,069)</u>	<u>(2,885,817)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	1,575,000	1,705,000
Repayments of short-term borrowings	(2,820,000)	(1,286,544)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	2,819,072	2,648,173
Repayments of long-term borrowings	(1,446,257)	(1,610,916)
Increase in guarantee deposits received	70	-
Repayments of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(18,719)	(18,787)
Cash dividends paid	(1,531,787)	(1,776,990)
Acquisition of the parent company's shares held by subsidiaries	(110,123)	(45,618)
Disposal of treasury shares	1,733	13,408
Treasury shares sold to employees	<u>-</u>	<u>98,380</u>
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(1,531,011)</u>	<u>(273,894)</u>
<b>EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON THE BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<u>380,480</u>	<u>(49,476)</u>
<b>NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>(612,412)</b>	<b>(447,410)</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR</b>	<u><b>5,946,488</b></u>	<u><b>6,393,898</b></u>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR</b>	<u><b>\$ 5,334,076</b></u>	<u><b>\$ 5,946,488</b></u>

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

(Concluded)

# Chang Wah Technology Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

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

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### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Chang Wah Technology Co., Ltd. (the “Company”) was incorporated under the provisions of the Company Act on December 24, 2009. It mainly manufactures industrial plastic products and electronics components, and sells electronics components and machinery and tools.

The shares of the Company have been trading on the TPEx since September 2016.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the parent company, Chang Wah Electromaterials Inc. (CWE), owned 47.49% and 47.44%, respectively, of the Company’s issued ordinary shares for both years.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries are presented in the Company’s functional currency, the New Taiwan dollar.

### 2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Company’s board of directors and authorized for issue on March 12, 2025.

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

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

The initial application of the IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have material impact on the Company and its subsidiaries’ accounting policies.

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

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by IASB
Amendments to IAS 21 “Lack of Exchangeability”	January 1, 2025 (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments” - the amendments to the application guidance of classification of financial assets	January 1, 2026 (Note 2)

Note 1: An entity shall apply those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Upon initial application of the amendments to IAS 21, the Company and its subsidiaries shall not restate the comparative information and shall recognize any effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings or, if applicable, to the cumulative amount of translation differences in equity as well as affected assets or liabilities.

Note 2: An entity shall apply those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. It is permitted to apply these amendments for an earlier period beginning on January 1, 2025. An entity shall apply the amendments retrospectively but is not required to restate prior periods. The effect of initially applying the amendments shall be recognized as an adjustment to the opening balance at the date of initial application. An entity may restate prior periods if, and only if, it is possible to do so without the use of hindsight.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments” - the amendments to the application guidance of classification of financial assets

The amendments mainly amend the requirements for the classification of financial assets, including:

- 1) if a financial asset contains a contingent feature that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows and the contingent event itself does not relate directly to changes in basic lending risks and costs (e.g., whether the debtor achieves a contractually specified reduction in carbon emissions), the financial asset has contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding if, and only if,
  - In all possible scenarios (before and after the occurrence of a contingent event), the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding; and
  - In all possible scenarios, the contractual cash flows would not be significantly different from the contractual cash flows on a financial instrument with identical contractual terms, but without such a contingent feature.
- 2) to clarify that a financial asset has non-recourse features if an entity’s ultimate right to receive cash flows is contractually limited to the cash flows generated by specified assets.
- 3) to clarify that the characteristics of contractually linked instruments include a prioritization of payments to the holders of financial assets using multiple contractually linked instruments (tranches) established through a waterfall payment structure, resulting in concentrations of credit risk and a disproportionate allocation of cash shortfalls from the underlying pool between the tranches.

The Company and its subsidiaries have decided not to apply the amendments earlier.

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

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

<b><u>New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations</u></b>	<b><u>Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)</u></b>
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments” - the amendments to the application guidance of derecognition of financial liabilities	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity”	January 1, 2026

(Continued)

<b>New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations</b>	<b>Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)</b>
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 “Initial Application of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 - Comparative Information”	January 1, 2023
IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”	January 1, 2027
IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures”	January 1, 2027
(Concluded)	

Note 1: Unless stated otherwise, the above IFRS Accounting Standards are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.

1) IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”

IFRS 18 will supersede IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements”. The main changes comprise:

- Items of income and expenses included in the statement of profit or loss shall be classified into the operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations categories.
- The statement of profit or loss shall present totals and subtotals for operating profit or loss, profit or loss before financing and income taxes and profit or loss.
- Provides guidance to enhance the requirements of aggregation and disaggregation: The Company and its subsidiaries shall identify the assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows that arise from individual transactions or other events and shall classify and aggregate them into groups based on shared characteristics, so as to result in the presentation in the primary financial statements of line items that have at least one similar characteristic. The Company and its subsidiaries shall disaggregate items with dissimilar characteristics in the primary financial statements and in the notes. The Company and its subsidiaries labels items as “other” only if it cannot find a more informative label.
- Disclosures on Management-defined Performance Measures (MPMs): When in public communications outside financial statements and communicating to users of financial statements management’s view of an aspect of the financial performance of the Company and its subsidiaries as a whole, the Company and its subsidiaries shall disclose related information about its MPMs in a single note to the financial statements, including the description of such measures, calculations, reconciliations to the subtotal or total specified by IFRS Accounting Standards and the income tax and non-controlling interests effects of related reconciliation items.

2) Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments” - the amendments to the application guidance of derecognition of financial liabilities

The amendments mainly stipulate that, when settling a financial liability in cash using an electronic payment system, the Company and its subsidiaries can choose to derecognize the financial liability before the settlement date if, and only if, the Company and its subsidiaries have initiated a payment instruction that resulted in:

- The Company and its subsidiaries having no practical ability to withdraw, stop or cancel the payment instruction;

- The Company and its subsidiaries having no practical ability to access the cash to be used for settlement as a result of the payment instruction; and
- The settlement risk associated with the electronic payment system being insignificant.

The Company and its subsidiaries shall apply the amendments retrospectively but is not required to restate prior periods. The effect of initially applying the amendments shall be recognized as an adjustment to the opening balance at the date of initial application.

Except for the above impact, as of the date the consolidated financial statements were reported to the board of directors and authorized for issue, the Company and its subsidiaries are continuously assessing the possible impact that the initial application of the other standards and the amendments and interpretations will have on their financial position and financial performance and disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

#### **4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION**

For readers' convenience, the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the ROC. If inconsistencies arise between the English version and the Chinese version or if differences arise in the interpretations between the two versions, the Chinese version of the consolidated financial statements shall prevail.

##### **a. Statement of compliance**

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

##### **b. Basis of preparation**

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

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

- 1) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- 2) Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and
- 3) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

##### **c. Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities**

Current assets include:

- 1) Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- 2) Assets expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period; and



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

Current liabilities include:

- 1) Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- 2) Liabilities due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period, even if an agreement to refinance, or to reschedule payments, on a long-term basis is completed after the reporting period and before the consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue; and
- 3) Liabilities for which the Group does not have the substantial right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

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

d. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and the entities controlled by the Company (i.e., its subsidiaries). Income and expenses of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the period are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the effective date of acquisitions up to the effective date of disposals, as appropriate.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by the Company. All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full upon consolidation. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Changes in the Company's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Company losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Company's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the Company.

For details of the subsidiaries, including the shareholding percentages and nature of activities, please refer to Note 12, Table 8 and 9.

e. Foreign currencies

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

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

Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items are included in profit or loss for the year except for exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income, in which cases, the exchange differences are also recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

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

Goodwill and fair value adjustments recognized on identifiable assets and liabilities of acquired foreign operations are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the rates of exchange prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

f. Inventories

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

g. Property, plant, and equipment

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

Property, plant and equipment in the course of construction are carried at cost. Cost includes professional fees and borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Samples produced when testing whether an item of property, plant and equipment is functioning properly before that asset reaches its intended use are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value, and any proceeds from selling those samples and the cost of those samples are recognized in profit or loss. Such assets are depreciated and classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use and depreciated accordingly.

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

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

h. Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rental.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is recognized using the straight-line method.

For a transfer of classification from investment properties to property, plant and equipment, the deemed cost of the property for subsequent accounting is its carrying amount at the commencement of owner-occupation.

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

i. Goodwill

Goodwill arising from the acquisition of a business is measured at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment loss.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Company and its subsidiaries' cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units (referred to as "cash-generating units") that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired, by comparing its carrying amount, including the attributed goodwill, with its recoverable amount. However, if the goodwill allocated to a cash-generating unit was acquired in a business combination during the current annual period, that unit shall be tested for impairment before the end of the current annual period. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit prorate based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss is recognized directly in profit or loss. Any impairment loss recognized on goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

If goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and the Company and its subsidiaries dispose of an operation within that unit, the goodwill associated with the operation which is disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal and is measured on the basis of the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

j. Other intangible assets

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

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

k. Impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, investment properties and intangible assets (other than goodwill)

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

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

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

## 1. Financial instruments

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

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

### 1) Financial assets

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

#### a) Measurement categories

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: financial assets at FVTPL, financial assets at amortized cost and investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI.

##### i Financial assets at FVTPL

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

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value. Any dividends or interest earned on such financial assets are recognized in other income and interest income, respectively; and any remeasurement of gains and losses on such financial assets are recognized in other gains and losses. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 30.

##### ii Financial assets at amortized cost

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

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

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost, including cash and cash equivalents, notes and accounts receivable (including from related parties) at amortized cost, other receivables, other financial assets and refundable deposits, are measured at amortized

cost, which equals the gross carrying amount determined by the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

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

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

Bank balances used by the Company and its subsidiaries that are subject to third-party contractual restrictions are included as part of cash unless the restrictions result in a bank balance that no longer meets the definition of cash. If the contractual restrictions to use the cash extend beyond 12 months after the end of the reporting period, the related amounts are classified as non-current in the statement of financial position.

### iii Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Company and its subsidiaries may make an irrevocable election to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation as at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other equity.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss when the Company and its subsidiaries' right to receive the dividends is established, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

### b) Impairment of financial assets

The Company and its subsidiaries recognize a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost (including accounts receivable).

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

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

For internal credit risk management purposes, the Company and its subsidiaries consider the following situations as indications that a financial instrument is in default (without taking into account any collateral held by the Company and its subsidiaries):

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

- ii. Financial asset is more than 30 days past due unless the Company and its subsidiaries have reasonable and corroborative information to support a more lagged default criterion.

The impairment loss of all financial assets is recognized in profit or loss by a reduction in their carrying amounts through a loss allowance account.

c) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company and its subsidiaries derecognize a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when they transfer the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss. On derecognition of an investment in an equity instrument at FVTOCI, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss, and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred directly to retained earnings, without recycling through profit or loss.

2) Equity instruments

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

The repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized in and deducted directly from equity, and its carrying amounts are calculated separately for the purpose of repurchase. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issuance or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

3) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

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

m. Treasury shares

The Company's shares held by subsidiaries may be recognized as treasury shares based on the cost of acquisition and the Company's percentage of ownership in a subsidiary.

n. Revenue recognition

The Company and its subsidiaries identify contracts with customers, allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations, and recognize revenue when performance obligations are satisfied.

1) Revenue from the sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the committed goods are delivered from the Company and its subsidiaries to customers and the performance obligations are satisfied. Unearned sales revenues are recognized as contract liabilities until the performance obligations are satisfied.

Revenue is measured at fair value, which is the discounted present value of the price (net of commercial discounts and quantity discounts) agreed to by the Company and its subsidiaries with

customers. Estimated discounts or other allowances of the consideration received are recognized as refund liabilities. For a contract where the period between the date the Company and its subsidiaries transfer a promised good to a customer and the date the customer pays for that good is one year or less, the Company and its subsidiaries do not adjust the promised amount of consideration for any effect of a significant financing component.

2) Commission and revenue from the rendering of services

Commission is charged on the basis of calculation as stated in the contract, while revenue from the rendering of services is from the procurement of raw materials on behalf of customers and the provision of technical support services. Since the period between the date of service transferred and the date of collection is less than one year, the Company does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effect of the significant financing component.

3) Dividend income

Dividend income from investments is recognized when the stockholder's right to receive payment has been established provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

o. Leases

At the inception of a contract, the Company and its subsidiaries assess whether the contract is, or contains, a lease.

1) The Company and its subsidiaries as lessor

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of a lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Lease payments from operating leases are recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the terms of the relevant leases.

When a lease includes both land and building elements, the Company and its subsidiaries assesses the classification of each element separately as a finance or an operating lease based on the assessment as to whether substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of each element have been transferred to the lessee. The lease payments are allocated to the land and the building elements in proportion to the relative fair values of the leasehold interests in the land element and building element of the lease at the inception of the contract. If the allocation of the lease payments can be made reliably, each element is accounted for separately in accordance with its lease classification. When the lease payments cannot be allocated reliably to the land and building elements, the entire lease is generally classified as a finance lease unless it is clear that both elements are operating leases; in which case, the entire lease is classified as an operating lease.

2) The Company and its subsidiaries as lessee

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

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities.

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

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, which comprise fixed payments and variable lease payments which depend on an index or a rate. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in a lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company and its subsidiaries use the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When there is a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in a lease term, an index or a rate used to determine those payments, the Company and its subsidiaries remeasure the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use-assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

p. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to an acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

Other than those stated above, all other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

q. Government grants

Government grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the Company and its subsidiaries will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants related to income are recognized as a reduction of the related costs on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company and its subsidiaries recognize as expenses the related costs that the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Company and its subsidiaries should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognized as deferred revenue and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company and its subsidiaries with no future related costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are received.

The benefit of a government loan received at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant, measured as the difference between the proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates.



r. Employee benefits

1) Short-term employee benefits

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

2) Retirement benefits

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

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

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

3) Other long-term employee benefits

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

s. Share-based payment arrangements

The fair value at the grant date of the employee share options and restricted shares for employees are expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's best estimates of the number of shares or options that are expected to ultimately vest, with a corresponding increase in capital surplus - employee share options and other equity - unearned employee benefits. The expense is recognized in full at the grant date if the grants are vested immediately. The grant date of treasury shares transferred to employees is the date on which the number of shares that the employees purchase is confirmed.

When restricted shares for employees are issued, other equity - unearned employee benefits is recognized on the grant date, with a corresponding increase in capital surplus - restricted shares for employees. At each balance sheet date, the Company reviews its estimate of the number of employee share options and restricted shares for employees that are expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates is recognized in profit or loss such that the cumulative expenses reflect the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to capital surplus - employee share options, capital surplus - restricted shares for employees and other equity - unearned employee benefits.

t. Taxation

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

1) Current tax

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

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

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

2) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized on all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. If the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit, the resulting deferred tax asset or liabilities is not recognized.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized on taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liabilities are settled or the assets are realized, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company and its subsidiaries expect, at the end of the reporting period to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

3) Current and deferred taxes

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

## **5. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY**

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

When developing material accounting estimates, the estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

#### Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

##### a. Estimated impairment of financial assets

The provision for impairment of accounts receivable is based on assumptions on probability of default and loss given default. The Company and its subsidiaries use judgment in making these assumptions and in selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company and its subsidiaries' historical experience, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates as of the end of each reporting period. For details of the key assumptions and inputs used, see Note 9. Where the actual future cash inflows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise.

##### b. Valuation of inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, and the Company and its subsidiaries use judgment and estimates to determine the net realizable value of inventory at the end of the reporting period. The net realizable value of inventories is mainly evaluated based on current market conditions and historical sales experience of similar products. Changes in market conditions may significantly affect the results of these estimates.

##### c. Income taxes

The realizability of deferred tax assets, which mainly depends on whether sufficient future profit or taxable temporary differences will be available. In cases where the actual future profits generated are less than expected, a reversal of deferred tax assets may arise, which would be recognized in profit or loss for the period in which such a reversal takes place.

Since a portion of the earnings is expected to be used for expanding foreign operations, it will not be remitted in the foreseeable future. The realization of deferred income tax liabilities mainly depends on the scale of operation expansion in the future. If the actual investment amount in the future is less than the expected investment amount, it will be recognized as deferred income tax liabilities and under income taxes in the period of occurrence.

## 6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Cash on hand	\$ 291	\$ 205
Checking accounts and demand deposits	3,186,904	3,775,010
Cash equivalents (investments with original maturities of less than three months)		
Time deposits	<u>2,146,881</u>	<u>2,171,273</u>
	<u>\$ 5,334,076</u>	<u>\$ 5,946,488</u>

## 7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL		
Non-derivative financial assets		
Mutual funds	\$ 83,300	\$ 79,100
Domestic convertible bonds	<u>-</u>	<u>14,783</u>
	<u>\$ 83,300</u>	<u>\$ 93,883</u>

## 8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Current		
Investments in equity instruments		
Domestic listed shares	<u>\$ 90,416</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Non-current		
Investments in equity instruments		
Domestic listed shares	<u>\$ 2,628,125</u>	<u>\$ 2,036,662</u>

These investments in equity instruments are not held for trading; instead, they are held for medium to long-term strategic purposes. Accordingly, the management elected to designate these investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI as they believe that recognizing short-term fluctuations in these investments' fair value in profit or loss would not be consistent with the Company and its subsidiaries' strategy of holding these investments for long-term purposes.

The Company entered into a securities-lending agreement with SinoPac Securities. During the lending period, the Company retains the risks and the returns of these financial assets; therefore, they were not excluded. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the carrying amounts of the securities lent out were NT\$0 thousand and NT\$48,854 thousand, respectively.

## 9. NOTES, ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Notes receivable - operating		
Measured at amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	<u>\$ 7,434</u>	<u>\$ 16,203</u>
Accounts receivable		
Measured at amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	\$ 1,946,425	\$ 1,811,134
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>1,617</u>	<u>5,089</u>
	<u>\$ 1,944,808</u>	<u>\$ 1,806,045</u>

(Continued)

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Accounts receivable - related parties		
Measured at amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	<u>\$ 621,812</u>	<u>\$ 473,345</u>
Other receivables		
Measured at amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	<u>\$ 136,462</u>	<u>\$ 98,651</u>
		(Concluded)

For the Company and its subsidiaries' related credit management policies, refer to Note 30.

The Company and its subsidiaries measure the loss allowance for notes and accounts receivable at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The lifetime expected credit losses on notes and accounts receivable are estimated by reference to the past default experience of the customers, current financial position of the customers, economic condition of the industry in which the customers operate, as well as the industry outlook. The Company and its subsidiaries write off a notes and account receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g., when the debtor has been placed under liquidation, or when the notes and accounts receivable are past due. For notes and accounts receivable that have been written off, the Company and its subsidiaries continue to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivables due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognized in profit or loss.

The following table details the loss allowance of notes and accounts receivable.

#### December 31, 2024

	<b>Not Past Due</b>	<b>Past Due 1 to 30 Days</b>	<b>Past Due 31 to 60 Days</b>	<b>Past Due 61 to 90 Days</b>	<b>Past Due Over 90 Days</b>	<b>Total</b>
Expected credit loss rate (%)	-	-	50	100	100	
Gross carrying amount	\$ 2,486,139	\$ 87,474	\$ 882	\$ 81	\$ 1,095	\$ 2,575,671
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(441)</u>	<u>(81)</u>	<u>(1,095)</u>	<u>(1,617)</u>
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 2,486,139</u>	<u>\$ 87,474</u>	<u>\$ 441</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,574,054</u>

#### December 31, 2023

	<b>Not Past Due</b>	<b>Past Due 1 to 30 Days</b>	<b>Past Due 31 to 60 Days</b>	<b>Past Due 61 to 90 Days</b>	<b>Past Due Over 90 Days</b>	<b>Total</b>
Expected credit loss rate (%)	-	-	50	100	100	
Gross carrying amount	\$ 2,144,761	\$ 145,743	\$ 10,178	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,300,682
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(5,089)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(5,089)</u>
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 2,144,761</u>	<u>\$ 145,743</u>	<u>\$ 5,089</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,295,593</u>

The movements of the loss allowance for notes and accounts receivable were as follows:

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 5,089	\$ 8,146
Reversal in current year	(3,703)	(3,055)
Effect of foreign currency exchange difference	<u>231</u>	<u>(2)</u>
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 1,617</u>	<u>\$ 5,089</u>

## 10. INVENTORIES

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Raw materials and supplies	\$ 691,815	\$ 547,425
Work in progress	889,314	584,702
Finished goods	768,587	631,643
Merchandise	36,176	30,701
Consumable supplies	<u>153,594</u>	<u>136,994</u>
	<u>\$ 2,539,486</u>	<u>\$ 1,931,465</u>

The nature of operating costs for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Cost of inventories sold	\$ 9,930,610	\$ 9,652,585
Write-downs of (reversal of) inventories	8,645	(6,875)
Inventory obsolescence loss	-	9,428
Revenue from sale of scraps	(843,487)	(686,346)
Others	<u>5,734</u>	<u>11,946</u>
	<u>\$ 9,101,502</u>	<u>\$ 8,980,738</u>

The reversal of inventory write-downs was mainly caused by the disappearance of the factors that previously caused the net realizable value of inventories to fall below cost for the year ended December 31, 2023.

## 11. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>Current</b>		
Time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months	<u>\$ 2,991,058</u>	<u>\$ 2,012,827</u>
<b>Non-current</b>		
Pledged time deposits (Note 32)	<u>\$ 22,680</u>	<u>\$ 22,568</u>

## 12. SUBSIDIARIES

a. The detailed information of subsidiaries is as follows:

Investor Company	Investee Company	Main Business and Products	Percentage of Ownership (%)	
			December 31	
			2024	2023
The Company	CWTC (Shanghai) Inc. (CWTS)	Selling of lighting materials and equipment, communication devices, semiconductor materials and equipment, electronic products, machinery and equipment, etc.	100	100
	SH Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd. (SHAP)	Trading of electronic components and electronics; investment activities	100	100
	Shing Zheng Investment Co., Ltd. (Shing Zheng Investment)	Investment activities	49	49
SH Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.	Malaysian SH Electronics Sdn. Bhd. (MSHE)	Manufacturing and selling lead frame and semiconductor materials	100	100
	SH Electronics Chengdu Co., Ltd. (SHEC)	Researching, developing, manufacturing and selling of lead frame, semiconductor materials and precision tools	70	70
	SH Precision Chengdu Co., Ltd. (SHPC)	Researching, developing, manufacturing and selling of lead frame, semiconductor materials and precision tools	70	70
	SH Electronics Suzhou Co., Ltd. (SHS)	Researching, developing, manufacturing and selling of lead frame, semiconductor packaging materials and precision tools	100	100
	WSP Electromaterials Ltd. (WSP)	International investment activities	100	100
WSP Electromaterials Ltd.	Shanghai Chang Wah Electromaterials Inc. (CWES)	Acting as an agent for IC packaging materials and equipment	69	69
	SH Electronics Chengdu Co., Ltd. (SHEC)	Researching, developing, manufacturing and selling of lead frame, semiconductor materials and precision tools	30	30
	SH Precision Chengdu Co., Ltd. (SHPC)	Researching, developing, manufacturing and selling of lead frame, semiconductor materials and precision tools	30	30

b. The Company and its subsidiaries do not have any subsidiaries with significant non-controlling interests.

## 13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Lands	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Tooling Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Office Equipment	Other Equipment	Construction in Progress and Equipment to be Inspected	Total
<u>Cost</u>									
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 232,919	\$ 2,272,222	\$ 5,494,420	\$ 3,755,940	\$ 32,274	\$ 93,981	\$ 455,378	\$ 1,520,592	\$ 13,857,726
Additions	-	1,055,006	408,284	139,152	2,988	16,759	140,903	(1,437,660)	325,432
Disposals	-	(10,085)	(38,572)	(31,484)	(516)	(1,873)	(5,263)	-	(87,793)
Reclassification	95,653	39,601	-	-	-	-	-	(680)	134,574
Effect of foreign currency exchange difference	-	75,226	167,455	144,601	1,251	4,599	4,662	1,330	399,124
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>328,572</u>	<u>3,431,970</u>	<u>6,031,587</u>	<u>4,008,209</u>	<u>35,997</u>	<u>113,466</u>	<u>595,680</u>	<u>83,582</u>	<u>14,629,063</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>									
Balance at January 1, 2024	-	(1,644,565)	(4,421,639)	(3,433,474)	(21,655)	(85,094)	(325,595)	-	(9,932,022)
Depreciation	-	(93,048)	(345,047)	(234,824)	(3,016)	(4,705)	(46,547)	-	(727,187)
Disposals	-	10,085	29,171	29,954	516	1,873	5,249	-	76,848
Reclassification	-	(3,484)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,484)
Effect of foreign currency exchange difference	-	(63,013)	(139,967)	(135,189)	(753)	(4,228)	(4,218)	-	(347,368)
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,794,025)</u>	<u>(4,877,482)</u>	<u>(3,773,533)</u>	<u>(24,908)</u>	<u>(92,154)</u>	<u>(371,111)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(10,933,213)</u>

(Continued)

	Lands	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Tooling Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Office Equipment	Other Equipment	Construction in Progress and Equipment to be Inspected	Total
<u>Accumulated impairment</u>									
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ -	\$ (29,736)	\$ (11,117)	\$ (27,966)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (271)	\$ -	\$ (69,090)
Effect of foreign currency exchange difference	-	-	(47)	-	-	-	(12)	-	(59)
Balance at December 31, 2024	-	(29,736)	(11,164)	(27,966)	-	-	(283)	-	(69,149)
Carrying amount at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 328,572</u>	<u>\$ 1,608,209</u>	<u>\$ 1,142,941</u>	<u>\$ 206,710</u>	<u>\$ 11,089</u>	<u>\$ 21,312</u>	<u>\$ 224,286</u>	<u>\$ 83,582</u>	<u>\$ 3,626,701</u>

(Concluded)

## For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	Lands	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Tooling Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Office Equipment	Other Equipment	Construction in Progress and Equipment to be Inspected	Total
<u>Cost</u>									
Balance at January 1, 2023	\$ 232,919	\$ 2,274,145	\$ 5,284,732	\$ 3,581,499	\$ 30,329	\$ 97,978	\$ 435,853	\$ 984,247	\$ 12,921,702
Additions	-	10,902	258,614	207,369	6,690	2,837	33,575	536,136	1,056,123
Disposals	-	(1,717)	(17,442)	(10,347)	(4,672)	(6,513)	(12,561)	-	(53,252)
Effect of foreign currency exchange difference	-	(11,108)	(31,484)	(22,581)	(73)	(321)	(1,489)	209	(66,847)
Balance at December 31, 2023	<u>232,919</u>	<u>2,272,222</u>	<u>5,494,420</u>	<u>3,755,940</u>	<u>32,274</u>	<u>93,981</u>	<u>455,378</u>	<u>1,520,592</u>	<u>13,857,726</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>									
Balance at January 1, 2023	-	(1,560,245)	(4,119,356)	(3,180,923)	(23,784)	(84,929)	(295,673)	-	(9,264,910)
Depreciation	-	(96,132)	(341,748)	(283,943)	(2,535)	(6,996)	(41,998)	-	(773,352)
Disposals	-	1,717	14,060	10,314	4,672	6,485	10,740	-	47,988
Effect of foreign currency exchange difference	-	10,095	25,405	21,078	(8)	346	1,336	-	58,252
Balance at December 31, 2023	-	<u>(1,644,565)</u>	<u>(4,421,639)</u>	<u>(3,433,474)</u>	<u>(21,655)</u>	<u>(85,094)</u>	<u>(325,595)</u>	-	<u>(9,932,022)</u>
<u>Accumulated impairment</u>									
Balance at January 1, 2023	-	(29,736)	(13,100)	(27,966)	-	-	(276)	-	(71,078)
Disposals	-	-	1,974	-	-	-	1	-	1,975
Effect of foreign currency exchange difference	-	-	9	-	-	-	4	-	13
Balance at December 31, 2023	-	<u>(29,736)</u>	<u>(11,117)</u>	<u>(27,966)</u>	-	-	<u>(271)</u>	-	<u>(69,090)</u>
Carrying amount at December 31, 2023	<u>\$ 232,919</u>	<u>\$ 597,921</u>	<u>\$ 1,061,664</u>	<u>\$ 294,500</u>	<u>\$ 10,619</u>	<u>\$ 8,887</u>	<u>\$ 129,512</u>	<u>\$ 1,520,592</u>	<u>\$ 3,856,614</u>

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

Buildings	
Main building	15-35 years
Renovation	2-25 years
Machinery and equipment	2-10 years
Tooling equipment	2-5 years
Transportation equipment	3-5 years
Office equipment	2-5 years
Other equipment	2-10years

## 14. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

### a. Right-of-use assets

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Carrying amount		
Land	\$ 410,186	\$ 420,043
Buildings	46,452	54,965
Transportation equipment	<u>347</u>	<u>809</u>
	<u>\$ 456,985</u>	<u>\$ 475,817</u>



	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Additions to right-of-use assets	\$ 6,894	\$ 23,875
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Land	\$ 10,139	\$ 10,423
Buildings	16,615	16,334
Transportation equipment	<u>462</u>	<u>462</u>
	<u>\$ 27,216</u>	<u>\$ 27,219</u>

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

b. Lease liabilities

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Carrying amount		
Current	\$ 19,305	\$ 16,379
Non-current	<u>\$ 64,464</u>	<u>\$ 83,666</u>

Range of discount rates (%) for lease liabilities was as follows:

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Land	1.9235-2.171	1.9235-2.171
Buildings	0.6661-5.0932	0.6661-5.0932
Transportation equipment	1.1033	1.1033

c. Material leasing activities and terms

The Company lease land from the government. The lease term will expire in December 2031, and the Company has the option to extend or to terminate the lease contract. The Company does not have a purchase option to acquire the leased land at the expiration of the lease period. The government has the option to adjust the lease payments on the base on changes in announced land value.

The Company leases buildings from its associate, JMC Electronics Co., Ltd. (JMC). The rent was determined by negotiation and collected according to the contract. The contract price is comparable to the prices of similar contracts in the area. The lease term will expire in August 2026, and under certain conditions, the Company has the options to extend or to terminate the lease contract. The Company does not have bargain purchase option to acquire the leasehold buildings at the expiration of the lease period.

The main lease agreements of the subsidiaries SHEC, SHS, and MSHE are right-of-use agreements for the lease of land with lease terms of 50-97 years. The lease term will expire in end of March 2052, February 2054 and March 2087, respectively. The subsidiaries does not have bargain purchase option to acquire the leasehold land at the expiration of the lease period.

The main lease agreements of the subsidiaries SHEC are leases buildings. The lease term will expire in September 2025, and under certain conditions, the subsidiaries has the options to extend or to terminate

the lease contract. The subsidiaries does not have bargain purchase option to acquire the leasehold buildings at the expiration of the lease period.

d. Other lease information

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Expenses relating to short-term leases	\$ <u>10,278</u>	\$ <u>13,371</u>
Expenses relating to low-value asset leases	\$ <u>737</u>	\$ <u>796</u>
Total cash outflow for leases	\$ <u>31,627</u>	\$ <u>32,188</u>

For staff dormitory, and other equipment that qualify as low-value asset leases, the Company and its subsidiaries have elected to apply the recognition exemption; thus, the Company and its subsidiaries did not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

## 15. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	<b>Land</b>	<b>Buildings</b>	<b>Total</b>
<u>For the year ended December 31, 2024</u>			
Cost			
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 95,653	\$ 68,048	\$ 163,701
Reclassification	<u>(95,653)</u>	<u>(39,601)</u>	<u>(135,254)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>-</u>	<u>28,447</u>	<u>28,447</u>
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance at January 1, 2024	-	(26,293)	(26,293)
Depreciation	-	(740)	(740)
Reclassification	<u>-</u>	<u>3,484</u>	<u>3,484</u>
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>-</u>	<u>(23,549)</u>	<u>(23,549)</u>
Carrying amount at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,898</u>	<u>\$ 4,898</u>
<u>For the year ended December 31, 2023</u>			
Cost			
Balance at January 1 and December 31, 2023	\$ <u>95,653</u>	\$ <u>68,048</u>	\$ <u>163,701</u>
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance at January 1, 2023	-	(23,091)	(23,091)
Depreciation	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,202)</u>	<u>(3,202)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2023	<u>-</u>	<u>(26,293)</u>	<u>(26,293)</u>
Carrying amount at December 31, 2023	<u>\$ 95,653</u>	<u>\$ 41,755</u>	<u>\$ 137,408</u>

Investment properties are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings	10-35 years
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The Company's investment properties are located at the Nanzih Technology Industrial Park and Daliao Dist., Kaohsiung. The Company's management was unable to reliably measure the fair value of the investment property located at the Nanzih Technology Industrial Park because the land belongs to the

government, and the Company only holds the building's ownership. The market transactions are not frequent and comparable properties in the active market and alternative reliable measurements of fair value are not available; therefore, the Company and its subsidiaries determined that the fair value of the investment property is not reliably measurable.

The real estate located in the Daliao Dist., Kaohsiung will no longer be leased for renewal and will be converted for self-use from January 1, 2024. The property will be transferred from investment property to property, plant, and equipment. Please refer to Note 13. The fair value of this investment property was appraised by an independent valuation company on February 10, 2022, which was unrelated to the company. The fair value was NT\$138,096 thousand based on the sales comparison approach and the cost comparison approach. Since there is no significant change in the transaction price of real estate in this area, there should be no significant difference between the fair value assessed on December 31, 2023 and the aforementioned fair value assessed by the independent valuation company.

The maturity analysis of lease payments receivable under operating leases of investment properties was as follows:

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Year 1	\$ 5,034	\$ 4,903
Year 2	2,724	2,520
Year 3	<u>2,095</u>	<u>210</u>
	<u>\$ 9,853</u>	<u>\$ 7,633</u>

## 16. GOODWILL

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 683,802	\$ 683,852
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	<u>20,898</u>	<u>(50)</u>
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 704,700</u>	<u>\$ 683,802</u>

The Company and its subsidiaries carried out impairment testing on the recoverable amount of goodwill at the end of the annual reporting period. The recoverable amount was determined based on the value in use calculation that used the cash flow projections in the financial budgets covering a 5-year period, using annual discount rates of 12.35% and 17.31% as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Based on the assessment results, the recoverable amount exceeded the carrying amount; hence, the Company and its subsidiaries need not recognize any impairment loss on goodwill.

## 17. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Computer software	\$ 20,228	\$ 27,738
Patents	<u>72,521</u>	<u>74,534</u>
	<u>\$ 92,749</u>	<u>\$ 102,272</u>

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Computer software	2-10 years
Patents	10-20 years

## 18. BORROWINGS

### a. Short-term borrowings

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Credit loans	<u>\$ 1,300,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,545,000</u>
Range of interest rate (%)	1.68-1.7874	1.55-1.68

### b. Long-term borrowings

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Credit loans (Expires before June 2030)	\$ 4,884,058	\$ 3,511,242
Less: Current portion	<u>426,006</u>	<u>602,061</u>
	<u>\$ 4,458,052</u>	<u>\$ 2,909,181</u>
Range of interest rate (%)	0.72-1.88	0.595-1.7938

- 1) The Company has committed to maintain certain percentages and amounts for the current ratio, debt ratio, interest coverage ratio and total equity in the consolidated financial statements during the loan period, which are reviewed at least once every six months. If the Company is not in compliance with the aforementioned restrictions on the financial ratios and amounts, the Company should make improvements by the end of the year of submission of the annual consolidated financial statements or by the end of the second quarter of the next year's consolidated financial statements. If the restrictions are met, the Company will be deemed as not in violation of the restrictions, however, the interest rate will be raised. The Company and its subsidiaries' consolidated financial statements as of the year ended December 31, 2024 was not in breach of the aforementioned restrictions.
- 2) The Company entered into a syndicated loan agreement of NT\$7,200,000 thousand with seven banks led by First Commercial Bank in December 2020. The credit line can be used for loan A and loan B. The credit line of loan A is NT\$7,200,000 thousand (or equivalent amount in USD, RMB or JPY), and the joint credit line with loan B cannot exceed NT\$7,200,000 thousand. The credit line of loan B is NT\$5,760,000 thousand, which can be used on a revolving basis during the loan period (5 years from the initial drawdown date), and is used for the purpose of repaying the loans of financial institutions and enriching medium-term working capital. In addition, the Company may extend the loan period by 2 years after obtaining the consent of the seven banks, within the period of six months starting from 4 years after the initial drawdown date.
- 3) In September 2019, the Company obtained the approval letter from the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA), Republic of China according to "Action Plan for Welcoming Overseas Taiwanese Businesses to Return to Invest in Taiwan." The Company signed a credit loan contract with a financial institution to obtain a financing line of NT\$2,400,000 thousand, with a credit period of 7 to 10 years. The funds obtained are used for factory expansion, purchased machinery and equipment, buildings and operating turnover, etc.

## 19. NOTES PAYABLE AND TRADE PAYABLES

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Notes payable	\$ <u>341</u>	\$ <u>341</u>
Accounts payable	\$ <u>986,772</u>	\$ <u>814,978</u>
Accounts payable - related parties	\$ <u>3,470</u>	\$ <u>5,841</u>

The Company and its subsidiaries have in place financial risk management policies to ensure that all payables are repaid within the credit period.

## 20. OTHER PAYABLES

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Salaries and bonuses	\$ 596,742	\$ 486,628
Purchase of equipment	67,815	77,953
Employees' compensation and remuneration of directors	31,180	53,066
Others	<u>313,566</u>	<u>271,975</u>
	\$ <u>1,009,303</u>	\$ <u>889,622</u>

## 21. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

### a. Defined contribution plans

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

The subsidiaries in foreign countries contribute on a monthly basis a certain percentage of employees' monthly salaries and wages to their respective pension funds in accordance with the local laws and regulations.

### b. Defined benefit plans

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

The amounts included in the consolidated balance sheets in respect of the Company and its subsidiaries' defined benefit plans and other long-term employee benefit were as follows:

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$ 7,740	\$ 8,323
Fair value of plan assets	(4,241)	(7,798)
Present value of other long-term employee benefit obligation appropriated	<u>11,280</u>	<u>11,699</u>
	14,779	12,224
Recognized under other payables	<u>(11,280)</u>	<u>(11,699)</u>
Net defined benefit liabilities (Note)	<u>\$ 3,499</u>	<u>\$ 525</u>

Note: Net defined benefit liabilities are recognized under other non-current liabilities.

Movements of net defined benefit liabilities were as follows:

	<b>Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation</b>	<b>Fair Value of the Plan Assets</b>	<b>Present Value of Other Long-term Employee Benefit Obligation Appropriated</b>	<b>Net Defined Benefit Liabilities (Assets)</b>
Balance at January 1, 2024	<u>\$ 8,323</u>	<u>\$ (7,798)</u>	<u>\$ 11,699</u>	<u>\$ 12,224</u>
Service cost				
Current service cost	609	-	3,307	3,916
Past service cost	1,866	-	-	1,866
Interest expense (income)	<u>125</u>	<u>(119)</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>149</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>2,600</u>	<u>(119)</u>	<u>3,450</u>	<u>5,931</u>
Remeasurement				
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(629)	-	(629)
Actuarial loss (gain)				
Changes in financial assumptions	(245)	-	(52)	(297)
Experience adjustments	<u>1,865</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,249)</u>	<u>616</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income (the portion of other long-term employee benefits is recognized in profit or loss)	<u>1,620</u>	<u>(629)</u>	<u>(1,301)</u>	<u>(310)</u>
Contributions from the employer	-	(498)	-	(498)
Payments on plan assets	(4,803)	4,803	-	-
Benefits paid	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,568)</u>	<u>(2,568)</u>
	<u>(4,803)</u>	<u>4,305</u>	<u>(2,568)</u>	<u>(3,066)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 7,740</u>	<u>\$ (4,241)</u>	<u>\$ 11,280</u>	<u>\$ 14,779</u>
Balance at January 1, 2023	<u>\$ 4,771</u>	<u>\$ (7,366)</u>	<u>\$ 10,639</u>	<u>\$ 8,044</u>
Service cost				
Current service cost	124	-	3,055	3,179

(Continued)

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Present Value of Other Long-term Employee Benefit Obligation Appropriated	Net Defined Benefit Liabilities (Assets)
Past service cost	\$ 3,601	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,601
Interest expense (income)	<u>72</u>	<u>(111)</u>	<u>131</u>	<u>92</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>3,797</u>	<u>(111)</u>	<u>3,186</u>	<u>6,872</u>
Remeasurement				
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(45)	-	(45)
Actuarial loss (gain)				
Experience adjustments	<u>(245)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,756</u>	<u>1,511</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income (the portion of other long-term employee benefits is recognized in profit or loss)	<u>(245)</u>	<u>(45)</u>	<u>1,756</u>	<u>1,466</u>
Contributions from the employer	-	(276)	-	(276)
Benefits paid	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,882)</u>	<u>(3,882)</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>(276)</u>	<u>(3,882)</u>	<u>(4,158)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2023	<u>\$ 8,323</u>	<u>\$ (7,798)</u>	<u>\$ 11,699</u>	<u>\$ 12,224</u> (Concluded)

An analysis by function of the amounts recognized in profit or loss in respect of the defined benefit plans and other long-term employee benefit are as follows:

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Operating costs	\$ 3,953	\$ 7,301
General and administrative expenses	<u>677</u>	<u>1,327</u>
	<u>\$ 4,630</u>	<u>\$ 8,628</u>

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

1) Investment risk

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

2) Interest risk

A decrease in the government bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.

### 3) Salary risk

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

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

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Discount rate (%)	1.625	1.5
Expected rate of salary increase (%)	2.5	2.5
Turnover rate (%)	0.0-10.0	0.0-10.0

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

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Discount rate		
0.25% increase	<u>\$ (466)</u>	<u>\$ (383)</u>
0.25% decrease	<u>\$ 498</u>	<u>\$ 407</u>
Expected rate of salary increase		
0.25% increase	<u>\$ 489</u>	<u>\$ 397</u>
0.25% decrease	<u>\$ (459)</u>	<u>\$ (376)</u>

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

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Expected contributions to the plan for the next year	<u>\$ 504</u>	<u>\$ 250</u>
Average duration of the defined benefit obligation	25.4 years	22.3 years

## 22. EQUITY

### a. Ordinary shares

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Number of shares authorized (in thousands)	<u>1,750,000</u>	<u>1,750,000</u>
Shares authorized	<u>\$ 700,000</u>	<u>\$ 700,000</u>
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	<u>950,539</u>	<u>950,539</u>
Shares issued	<u>\$ 380,215</u>	<u>\$ 380,215</u>



Under Article 28-2 of the Securities and Exchange Act, the Company's board of directors resolved to cancel treasury shares in May 2023 which were bought back in 2018 and had not been transferred to employees within five years. The Company canceled 15,883 thousand treasury shares on July 6, 2023, which was the date for capital reduction. The amount of capital reduction was NT\$6,354 thousand. The difference between the cost and the cancelled shares decreased capital surplus - share issue premium by NT\$68,068 thousand and capital surplus - treasury share transaction by NT\$179,823 thousand, respectively.

b. Capital surplus

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
<u>May be used to offset a deficit, distribute cash or transferred to share capital (Note)</u>		
Additional paid-in capital	\$ 4,082,840	\$ 4,082,840
Conversions of bonds	1,784,093	1,784,093
Treasury share transactions	65,184	51,195
Expired options of convertible bonds	190	190
Expired employee share options	89	89
<u>May be used to offset deficits only</u>		
Share of changes in equity of subsidiaries	1	1
<u>May not be used for any purpose</u>		
Restricted stocks for employees	<u>120,712</u>	<u>115,284</u>
	<u>\$ 6,053,109</u>	<u>\$ 6,033,692</u>

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

c. Retained earnings and dividend policy

After the Company's articles of incorporation, that earnings distribution or loss make-up may be made after the close of each quarter. If there is any surplus at the end of each quarter, the Company shall first make up for losses, estimate and retain the taxable contributions and compensation to employees and directors, and set aside 10% of the legal reserve, except when the legal reserve has reached the Company's total capital, and set aside or reverse the special reserve as required by law or regulations prescribed by the competent authority. If there is any surplus, the remaining balance shall be added to the accumulated undistributed earnings of the previous quarter, and the board of directors shall prepare a proposal for the distribution of the earnings, which shall be resolved by the shareholders' meeting if the earnings are to be distributed by issuing new shares, or by the board of directors if the earnings are to be distributed in cash.

If there is any surplus in the Company's annual final accounts, the Company shall first pay taxes and make up for losses, and then set aside 10% as legal reserve, except when the accumulated legal reserve has reached the Company's total capital, and set aside or reverse the special reserve as required by law or the competent authority; if there is any remaining balance, the Company may give priority to the distribution of dividends from the preferred shares; if there is any unappropriated earnings from prior years, the Board of Directors shall prepare a proposal for the distribution of earnings, if the distribution

is to be made by issuing new shares.

In accordance with the Article 240 of the Company Act, the Company authorizes the board of directors to distribute the distributable dividends and bonuses, as well as all or part of statutory surplus reserve and capital reserve in cash as stipulated in Article 241 of the Company Act, with the presence of more than two-thirds of the directors and a resolution approved by more than half of the directors present, and it shall be reported to the shareholders' meeting.

The Company is in line with the overall environment and the growth characteristics of the industry, as well as the long-term financial planning of the Company, in order to achieve sustainable and stable business development. The Company's dividend policy is based on the residual dividend policy, which is based on the Company's future capital budget plan to measure the annual capital requirements, and the remaining earnings are distributed in the form of cash and stock dividends after reserving the necessary capital for financing. The distribution steps are as follows:

- 1) Determine the best capital budget.
- 2) Determine the amount of financing needed to meet the previous capital budget.
- 3) Determine the amount of capital to be financed by retained earnings.
- 4) The remaining earnings may be distributed to the shareholders in the form of dividends, after reserving an appropriate amount for operating needs, and the distribution should be no less than 10% of the Company's distributable earnings for the year, provided that the portion of cash dividends is no less than 10% of the total dividends to be paid.

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

In accordance with the Rule issued by FSC and the directive titled "Questions and Answers for Special Reserves Appropriated Following Adoption of IFRSs", the Company should appropriate to or reverse from special reserve.

The appropriations of earnings for 2024, 2023 and 2022 had been approved by the Company's board of directors. The appropriations and dividends per share were as follows:

	<b>For the Second Half of Year, 2022</b>	<b>For the First Half of Year, 2022</b>
Resolution Date of the Company's board of directors in its meeting	March 16, 2023	November 4, 2022
Legal reserve	<u>\$ 133,177</u>	<u>\$ 153,349</u>
Special reserve	<u>\$ 31,557</u>	<u>\$ 54,752</u>
Cash dividends	<u>\$ 765,496</u>	<u>\$ 661,540</u>
Cash dividends per share (NT\$)	<u>\$ 0.81</u>	<u>\$ 0.70</u>

	<b>For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2023</b>	<b>For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2023</b>	<b>For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2023</b>	<b>For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2023</b>
Resolution Date of the Company's board of directors in its meeting	March 12, 2024	November 7, 2023	August 8, 2023	May 5, 2023
Legal reserve	<u>\$ 30,266</u>	<u>\$ 42,310</u>	<u>\$ 46,838</u>	<u>\$ 38,815</u>
Special reserve (reversal)	<u>\$ (1,456)</u>	<u>\$ (10,787)</u>	<u>\$ 21,104</u>	<u>\$ (256,939)</u>
Cash dividends	<u>\$ 389,721</u>	<u>\$ 380,216</u>	<u>\$ 380,215</u>	<u>\$ 378,023</u>
Cash dividends per share (NT\$)	<u>\$ 0.41</u>	<u>\$ 0.40</u>	<u>\$ 0.40</u>	<u>\$ 0.40</u>
	<b>For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2024</b>	<b>For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2024</b>	<b>For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2024</b>	<b>For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2024</b>
Resolution Date of the Company's board of directors in its meeting	March 12, 2025	November 5, 2024	August 6, 2024	May 10, 2024
Legal reserve	<u>\$ 55,975</u>	<u>\$ 50,081</u>	<u>\$ 51,309</u>	<u>\$ 43,944</u>
Special reserve (reversal)	<u>\$ 14,830</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (4,185)</u>	<u>\$ (4,676)</u>
Cash dividends	<u>\$ 427,740</u>	<u>\$ 427,742</u>	<u>\$ 389,721</u>	<u>\$ 389,721</u>
Cash dividends per share (NT\$)	<u>\$ 0.45</u>	<u>\$ 0.45</u>	<u>\$ 0.41</u>	<u>\$ 0.41</u>

In addition to the above-mentioned cash dividends, the appropriations of earnings for 2023 and 2022 were resolved by the shareholders in their meetings in May 2024 and May 2023, respectively. The appropriations of earnings for 2024 are subject to the resolution by the shareholders in their meetings to be held in May 2025.

d. Other equity items

1) Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Balance, beginning of the year	\$ (75,903)	\$ (31,961)
Recognized for the year		
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	444,996	(54,928)
Related income tax	<u>(88,974)</u>	<u>10,986</u>
Balance, end of the year	<u>\$ 280,119</u>	<u>\$ (75,903)</u>

2) Unrealized gains and losses on financial assets at FVTOCI

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Balance, beginning of the year	\$ 127,818	\$ (191,485)
Recognized for the year		
Unrealized gains and losses - equity instruments	696,992	336,854

(Continued)

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Related income tax	\$ (2,694)	\$ -
Cumulative unrealized gains and losses of equity instruments transferred to retained earnings due to disposal	<u>(118,064)</u>	<u>(17,551)</u>
Balance, end of the year	<u>\$ 704,052</u>	<u>\$ 127,818</u> (Concluded)

3) Unearned employee benefits

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Balance, beginning of the year	\$ (82,736)	\$ (111,249)
Share - based payment expense	31,566	28,513
Estimated changes	<u>(5,428)</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance, end of the year	<u>\$ (56,598)</u>	<u>\$ (82,736)</u>

e. Non-controlling interests

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Balance, beginning of the year	\$ 429,533	\$ 398,606
Share of net profit for the year	35,644	32,635
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year		
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	9,302	(3,040)
Unrealized gains and losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	32,535	5,239
Acquisition of the Company's shares held by subsidiaries	(56,162)	(23,084)
Disposal of the Company's shares held by subsidiaries	884	6,838
Change in non-controlling interest increased by capital increase of the subsidiary	(18,769)	-
Others	<u>14,382</u>	<u>12,339</u>
Balance, end of the year	<u>\$ 447,349</u>	<u>\$ 429,533</u>

f. Treasury shares

Purpose of Treasury Shares	Thousand Shares			December 31	
	Beginning of Year	Addition	Reduction	Thousand Shares	Amount
For the year ended December 31, 2024					
Shares held by subsidiaries	<u>\$ 7,553</u>	<u>\$ 1,437</u>	<u>\$ 20</u>	<u>\$ 8,970</u>	<u>\$ 314,420</u>
For the year ended December 31, 2023					
Transferring to employees	21,365	-	21,365	-	\$ -
Shares held by subsidiaries	<u>7,088</u>	<u>612</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>7,553</u>	<u>261,137</u>
	<u>28,453</u>	<u>612</u>	<u>21,512</u>	<u>7,553</u>	<u>\$ 261,137</u>

The Company's shares acquired and held by the subsidiary, Shing Zheng Investment, for the purpose of investment are accounted for as treasury shares (subsidiaries recorded those shares as financial assets at FVTOCI) based on the percentage of ownership held by the Company. The Company does not hold more than 50% of the shares of Shing Zheng Investment; therefore, its rights to hold the Company's shares are the same as those of other ordinary shareholders. Refer to Table 3 for details of the subsidiaries' ownership of the Company's shares. In 2024 and 2023, the subsidiary sold 40 thousand and 300 thousand shares, respectively, of the Company held by it at disposal price of NT\$1,733 thousand and NT\$13,408 thousand, respectively, and the carrying amount of treasury shares attributed to the Company was NT\$678 thousand and NT\$5,053 thousand, respectively, which was based on the proportion of shareholdings, and the gain on disposal of NT\$171 thousand and NT\$1,517 thousand, respectively, was recognized as capital surplus -treasury stock transactions. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the market value of the shareholding ratio of the Company above treasury shares was NT\$299,590 thousand and NT\$252,276 thousand based on the Company's shareholding at the end of the year, respectively.

In accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act, treasury shares held by the Company shall not be pledged, and do not hold any shareholder rights.

For the above-mentioned treasury shares transferred to employees, included the cancellation of the shares that have not been transferred to employees in five years under the law and the actual transferred. Refer to Notes 22 (a) and 27 (b).

## 23. OPERATING REVENUE

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Revenue from sale of goods	\$ 11,925,865	\$ 11,498,016
Commission and revenue from the rendering of services	32,374	53,297
Dividend income	14,336	12,993
Other operating revenue	<u>14,219</u>	<u>16,939</u>
	<u>\$ 11,986,794</u>	<u>\$ 11,581,245</u>

a. Refer to Note 4 (n) for information relating to the contracts with customers.

b. Contract balances

	<b>December 31, 2024</b>	<b>December 31, 2023</b>	<b>January 1, 2023</b>
Notes and accounts receivable	<u>\$ 2,574,054</u>	<u>\$ 2,295,593</u>	<u>\$ 2,564,292</u>
Contract liabilities (including current and non-current)			
Sale of goods	<u>\$ 208,696</u>	<u>\$ 304,039</u>	<u>\$ 413,021</u>

The changes in the balance of contract liabilities resulted primarily from the difference in timing between the satisfaction of performance obligations and customer payment.

Revenue recognized in the current year from the satisfaction of performance obligations of the contract liabilities at the beginning of the year was as follows:

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Sale of goods	<u>\$ 224,776</u>	<u>\$ 287,518</u>

c. Disaggregation of revenue

For the year ended December 31, 2024

Type of revenue	<b>Operating Segment</b>					<b>Total</b>
	<b>IC Lead Frames</b>	<b>LED Lead Frames</b>	<b>Resins Material</b>	<b>Investments</b>	<b>Others</b>	
Sale of goods	\$ 8,640,312	\$ 856,217	\$ 2,230,753	\$ -	\$ 198,583	\$ 11,925,865
Commission and rendering of services	2,212	-	25,691	-	4,471	32,374
Dividend income	-	-	-	14,336	-	14,336
Others	-	184	-	-	14,035	14,219
	<u>\$ 8,642,524</u>	<u>\$ 856,401</u>	<u>\$ 2,256,444</u>	<u>\$ 14,336</u>	<u>\$ 217,089</u>	<u>\$ 11,986,794</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2023

Type of revenue	<b>Operating Segment</b>					<b>Total</b>
	<b>IC Lead Frames</b>	<b>LED Lead Frames</b>	<b>Resins Material</b>	<b>Investments</b>	<b>Others</b>	
Sale of goods	\$ 8,735,931	\$ 721,069	\$ 1,833,751	\$ -	\$ 207,265	\$ 11,498,016
Commission and rendering of services	20,267	-	30,340	-	2,690	53,297
Dividend income	-	-	-	12,993	-	12,993
Others	311	440	-	1,307	14,881	16,939
	<u>\$ 8,756,509</u>	<u>\$ 721,509</u>	<u>\$ 1,864,091</u>	<u>\$ 14,300</u>	<u>\$ 224,836</u>	<u>\$ 11,581,245</u>

d. Partially completed contracts

The transaction prices, excluding any estimated amounts of variable consideration that are constrained, allocated to the performance obligations that were not fully satisfied and the expected timing for recognition of revenue were as follows:

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Sale of goods		
Full fill in first year	\$ 187,539	\$ 267,513
Full fill in second year and subsequent years	<u>21,157</u>	<u>36,526</u>
	<u>\$ 208,696</u>	<u>\$ 304,039</u>

## 24. PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX

The following items were included in profit before income tax:

a. Other income

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Dividend income	\$ 154,775	\$ 122,493
Government grants	32,909	37,304
Tooling revenue	19,849	36,468
Rental income	5,367	7,916
Compensation income	236	37,072
Others	<u>3,167</u>	<u>1,887</u>
	<u>\$ 216,303</u>	<u>\$ 243,140</u>

b. Other gains and losses

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Net foreign exchange gain	\$ 245,910	\$ 61,227
Gain arising from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	17,485	32,172
Others	<u>(3,062)</u>	<u>(6,499)</u>
	<u>\$ 260,333</u>	<u>\$ 86,900</u>

c. Finance costs

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Interest on bank loans	\$ 109,225	\$ 93,497
Amortization of syndicated loan fee	2,880	2,880
Interest on lease liabilities	2,142	1,827
Others	17	10
Less: Amounts included in the cost of qualifying assets	<u>(1,676)</u>	<u>(4,966)</u>
	<u>\$ 112,588</u>	<u>\$ 93,248</u>

Information about capitalized interest was as follows:

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Capitalized amount	<u>\$ 1,676</u>	<u>\$ 4,966</u>
Capitalization rates (%)	0.595-1.837	0.47-1.652

d. Depreciation and amortization

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Depreciation expense		
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 727,187	\$ 773,352
Right-of-use assets	27,216	27,219
Investment properties	<u>740</u>	<u>3,202</u>
	<u>\$ 755,143</u>	<u>\$ 803,773</u>
Analysis of depreciation by function		
Operating costs	\$ 710,056	\$ 749,981
Operating expenses	44,347	50,590
Non-operating income and expenses	<u>740</u>	<u>3,202</u>
	<u>\$ 755,143</u>	<u>\$ 803,773</u>
Amortization expense		
Computer software	\$ 11,324	\$ 13,223
Patents	8,041	541
Other non-current assets	<u>1,098</u>	<u>991</u>
	<u>\$ 20,463</u>	<u>\$ 14,755</u>
Analysis of amortization by function		
Operating costs	\$ 13,577	\$ 4,935
Operating expenses	<u>6,886</u>	<u>9,820</u>
	<u>\$ 20,463</u>	<u>\$ 14,755</u>

e. Employee benefits

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 1,798,047	\$ 1,522,357
Post-employment benefits		
Defined contribution plans	\$ 78,728	\$ 72,927
Defined benefit plans	<u>2,481</u>	<u>3,686</u>
	1,879,256	1,598,970
Share-based payments	31,566	80,741
Other long-term employee benefits	<u>2,149</u>	<u>4,942</u>
	<u>\$ 1,912,971</u>	<u>\$ 1,684,653</u>
Analysis of employee benefits by function		
Operating costs	\$ 1,203,117	\$ 1,060,832
Operating expenses	<u>709,854</u>	<u>623,821</u>
	<u>\$ 1,912,971</u>	<u>\$ 1,684,653</u>



f. Compensation of employees and remuneration of directors

In accordance with the Company's Articles, the Company accrues employees' compensation and remuneration of directors at the rates of 1% to 12% and no higher than 1.5%, respectively, of the pre-tax profit before deduction for employees' compensation and remuneration of directors. The employees' compensation and remuneration of directors for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, which have been approved by the Company's board of directors in March 2025 and 2024, respectively, were as follows:

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Employees' compensation - cash	<u>\$ 21,889</u>	<u>\$ 17,387</u>
Remuneration of directors - cash	<u>\$ 4,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,000</u>
<hr/>		
Accrual rate		
Employees' compensation (%)	1.0	1.0
Remuneration of directors (%)	0.18	0.23

The difference between the amounts recognized and approved by the Company's board of directors is recorded as a change in accounting estimate and will be adjusted in the next year.

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

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

g. Others

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment (included in operating costs)	<u>\$ 401</u>	<u>\$ 2,025</u>

## 25. INCOME TAX

a. Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss

Major components of income tax expense are as follows:

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	\$ 423,135	\$ 501,554
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	3,170	32,900
Adjustments for prior years	(7,974)	(67,588)

(Continued)

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	\$ 14,628	\$ (95,630)
Adjustments for prior years	<u>(2,876)</u>	<u>1,805</u>
	<u>\$ 430,083</u>	<u>\$ 373,041</u>
		(Concluded)

The reconciliation of accounting profit and income tax expense was as follows:

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Profit before income tax	<u>\$ 2,361,549</u>	<u>\$ 1,970,188</u>
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	\$ 773,508	\$ 615,692
Non-recognizable gains in determining taxable income	(123,102)	(65,145)
Tax-exempt income	(34,354)	(34,134)
Additional income tax under the Alternative Minimum Tax Act	1,209	-
Unrecognized temporary differences	(179,498)	(110,489)
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	3,170	32,900
Adjustments for prior years	<u>(10,850)</u>	<u>(65,783)</u>
	<u>\$ 430,083</u>	<u>\$ 373,041</u>

b. Income tax expense (benefit) recognized in other comprehensive income

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Deferred tax		
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	\$ 88,974	\$ (10,986)
Disposals of investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,694	-
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	<u>(198)</u>	<u>58</u>
	<u>\$ 91,470</u>	<u>\$ (10,928)</u>

c. Current tax assets and liabilities

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Current tax assets		
Tax refund receivable	<u>\$ 3,611</u>	<u>\$ 19,433</u>
Current tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	<u>\$ 129,295</u>	<u>\$ 352,312</u>

d. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Movements of deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Balance, Beginning of Year	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Exchange Differences	Balance, End of Year
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>					
Temporary differences					
Loss on inventory valuation and obsolescence	\$ 42,164	\$ 9,214	\$ -	\$ 968	\$ 52,346
Difference between tax reporting and financial reporting - revenue recognition	21,246	8,520	-	45	29,811
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	18,942	-	(18,942)	-	-
Others	<u>37,880</u>	<u>28,848</u>	<u>(2,496)</u>	<u>1,268</u>	<u>65,500</u>
	<u>\$ 120,232</u>	<u>\$ 46,582</u>	<u>\$ (21,438)</u>	<u>\$ 2,281</u>	<u>\$ 147,657</u>
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>					
Temporary differences					
Share of profit from foreign subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method	\$ 273,175	\$ 50,572	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 323,747
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	-	-	70,032	-	70,032
Others	<u>-</u>	<u>7,762</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,762</u>
	<u>\$ 273,175</u>	<u>\$ 58,334</u>	<u>\$ 70,032</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 401,541</u>

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	Balance, Beginning of Year	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Exchange Differences	Balance, End of Year
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>					
Temporary differences					
Loss on inventory valuation and obsolescence	\$ 34,575	\$ 7,659	\$ -	\$ (70)	\$ 42,164
Difference between tax reporting and financial reporting - revenue recognition	8,314	12,932	-	-	21,246
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	7,956	-	10,986	-	18,942
Others	<u>19,128</u>	<u>18,938</u>	<u>(58)</u>	<u>(128)</u>	<u>37,880</u>
	<u>\$ 69,973</u>	<u>\$ 39,529</u>	<u>\$ 10,928</u>	<u>\$ (198)</u>	<u>\$ 120,232</u>
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>					
Temporary differences					
Share of profit from foreign subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method	\$ 324,317	\$ (51,142)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 273,175
Others	<u>3,154</u>	<u>(3,154)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 327,471</u>	<u>\$ (54,296)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 273,175</u>

- e. Deductible temporary differences for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized in the consolidated balance sheets

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Difference between tax reporting and financial reporting - depreciation and amortization recognition	\$ -	\$ 169,279
Difference between tax reporting and financial reporting - revenue recognition	-	50,247
Unrealized expenditures and losses	<u>-</u>	<u>47,438</u>
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 266,964</u>

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

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries for which no deferred tax liabilities have been recognized were \$2,965,737 thousand and \$2,222,751 thousand, respectively.

- g. Income tax assessments

The income tax returns of the Company and the subsidiary in Taiwan through 2022 have been assessed by the tax authorities.

## 26. EARNINGS PER SHARE

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

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Net profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	\$ <u>1,895,822</u>	\$ <u>1,564,512</u>

Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (in thousands of shares)

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of basic earnings per share	936,239	934,746
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares		
Employees' compensation	755	694
Employee restricted stock awards	<u>3,233</u>	<u>2,209</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	<u>940,227</u>	<u>937,649</u>

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

the computation of diluted earnings per share until the number of shares to be distributed to employees is resolved in the following year.

## **27. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS**

### **a. Employee restricted stock awards**

The issuance of employee restricted stock awards (RSAs) for the year 2022 of no more than 6,365 thousand ordinary shares (par value of NT\$0.4) has been approved by the Company's shareholders in their meeting held in June 2022. The grants will be made free of charge. Under the aforementioned resolution, the Company's board of directors approved the issuance of RSAs of 5,925 thousand shares (par value of NT\$0.4) in October 2022. The grant date and the issuance date will be on October 11, 2022. The fair value of employee restricted stock awards at the date of grant was \$30.6 per share.

Vesting conditions of the aforementioned arrangement are as follows:

- 1) Three years from the date of new employee restricted stocks for employees who are still in employment and achieved their individual KPI each year.
- 2) The maximum percentage of shares that can be vested in each year is 20% for three years, 30% for four years and 50% for five years.

Employee restricted stocks that have been granted but have not yet met the vesting conditions are as follows:

- 1) During each vesting period, no key management personnel granted RSAs, except for inheritance, may sell, pledge, transfer, give to another person, create any encumbrance on, or otherwise dispose of, any shares under the unvested RSAs. After the employee meets the vesting conditions, the shares will be transferred to the employee's personal pool account in accordance with the trust custody agreement.
- 2) The right of attendance, proposal, speech, vote and election should be executed in accordance with the contract of stock trust.
- 3) Except for the restrictions mentioned above, the right of restricted shares is the same as the issued ordinary shares of the Company before meeting the vesting conditions (including the right of interest, dividends, capital surplus; share option for cash capital increase).

### **b. Treasury shares transferred to employees**

For the purposes of motivating the employees and enhancing internal cohesion, in May 2023, the Company's board of directors transferred treasury shares that were purchased in 2018 to employees of the parent company, Company and its subsidiaries that met certain criteria. The grant date was June 19, 2023. The number of 5,482 thousand shares was transferred and the transfer price was NT\$18 per share. After the execution, the Company and its subsidiaries recognized remuneration costs of NT\$52,258 thousand, capital surplus - treasury stock transactions of NT\$136,162 thousand and decreased capital surplus - share issue premium of NT\$73,280 thousand.

The share-based payment arrangement on the grant date is calculated by using the closing price of the shares at the grant date less the performance price used to estimate the fair value of the share option.

## 28. NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS

The Company and its subsidiaries entered into the following non-cash investing activities that were not reflected in the statements of cash flows:

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Investing activities affecting both cash and non-cash items		
Increase of property, plant and equipment	\$ 325,432	\$ 1,056,123
Decrease in prepayments for equipment	(15,288)	(63,167)
Decrease in payable for equipment (classified under other payables)	10,834	148,646
Capitalized interest	<u>(1,676)</u>	<u>(4,966)</u>
Cash paid	<u>\$ 319,302</u>	<u>\$ 1,136,636</u>
Increase of intangible assets	\$ 8,974	\$ 77,072
Decrease in prepayments for equipment	<u>(2,121)</u>	<u>(77,072)</u>
Cash paid	<u>\$ 6,853</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

## 29. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company and its subsidiaries manage the capital to ensure that they will be able to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The overall strategy of the Company and its subsidiaries did not change significantly in 2024.

The capital structure of the Company and its subsidiaries consist of net debt and equity. The Company and its subsidiaries' long-term borrowings are subject to certain capital and financial ratio restrictions based on signed contracts. Refer to Note 18 for more information.

The key management personnel of the Company and its subsidiaries reviews the capital structure periodically in consideration of the current operation in the industry and the future development and external environmental changes. As part of the review, the key management personnel considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. Based on recommendations of the key management personnel, in order to balance the overall capital structure, the Company and its subsidiaries may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, the number of shares issued, repurchase and the amount of new debt issued or existing debt redeemed.

## 30. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

- a. Fair value of financial instruments that are not measured at fair value

The management of the Company and its subsidiaries believe the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

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

1) Fair value hierarchy

December 31, 2024

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets at FVTPL</u>				
Non - derivatives				
Mutual funds	\$ 83,300	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 83,300

Financial assets at FVTOCI

Investment in equity instruments				
Domestic listed shares	\$ 2,718,541	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,718,541

December 31, 2023

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets at FVTPL</u>				
Non - derivatives				
Mutual funds	\$ 79,100	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 79,100
Domestic convertible bonds	14,783	-	-	14,783
	\$ 93,883	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 93,883

Financial assets at FVTOCI

Investment in equity instruments				
Domestic listed shares	\$ 2,036,662	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,036,662

There was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2 during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

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

The financial assets of the Company and its subsidiaries measured at fair value based on Level 3 are derivatives measured at FVTOCI and equity instruments. The reconciliations were as follows:

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2024	2023
Balance, beginning of the year	\$ -	\$ -
Recognized in other comprehensive income (included in unrealized valuation gain (loss) on financial assets at FVTOCI)	11,165	-

(Continued)

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Disposal	\$ (11,165)	\$ _____ -
Balance, end of the year	\$ _____ -	\$ _____ - (Concluded)

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

The fair value of foreign non-listed stocks is determined by reference to the most recent net value of those investee companies and the present value of the expected future economic benefits to be derived from the ownership of these investees.

c. Categories of financial instruments

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	\$ 83,300	\$ 93,883
Financial assets at amortized cost (Note 1)	11,065,892	10,381,856
Financial assets at FVTOCI - equity instruments	2,718,541	2,036,662
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost (Note 2)	8,190,295	7,773,306

Note 1: The balances included financial assets at amortized cost, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, notes and accounts receivable (including related parties), other receivables, refundable deposits (included in other non-current assets), and other financial assets.

Note 2: The balances included financial liabilities at amortized cost, which comprise short-term borrowings, notes payable, accounts payable (including related parties), other payables, long-term borrowings (including current portion of long-term borrowings) and guarantee deposits received.

d. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company and its subsidiaries' major financial instruments include equity investments, notes and accounts receivable, accounts payable, borrowings and lease liabilities. The Company and its subsidiaries' corporate treasury function provides services to the business, coordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, and monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company and its subsidiaries through internal risk reports that analyze exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The significant financial activities of the Company and its subsidiaries are reviewed by the board of directors in accordance with relevant regulations and internal controls. The finance department follows the accountability and related financial risk control procedures required by the Company and its subsidiaries for executing financial projects. Compliance with policies and exposure limits is continually reviewed by the internal auditors. The Company and its subsidiaries did not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.



## 1) Market risk

The Company and its subsidiaries were exposed primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates (see (a) below), interest rates (see (b) below) and other price (see (c) below).

There has been no change to the Company and its subsidiaries' exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks are managed and measured in 2024.

### a) Foreign currency risk

The Company and its subsidiaries were exposed to foreign currency risk due to sales, purchases and capital expenditures denominated in foreign currencies. Exchange rate exposures were managed within approved policy parameters utilizing foreign borrowings or foreign bond.

For the carrying amounts of the Company and its subsidiaries' significant non-functional currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date, refer to Note 35.

The Company and its subsidiaries are mainly exposed to the USD. The following table details the Company and its subsidiaries' sensitivity to a 1% increase and decrease in the functional currency against the USD. The sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and representing management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates is 1%.

	<b>Impact on Profit or Loss (USD)</b>	
	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Profit before income tax (Note)	\$ (33,790)	\$ (38,560)

Note: These were mainly attributable to the exposure on outstanding USD denominated cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable (including related parties), other receivables, other financial assets, accounts payable (including related parties), and other payables which were not hedged at the balance sheet date.

In management's opinion, the sensitivity analysis was unrepresentative of the inherent foreign exchange risk because the exposure at the balance sheet date did not reflect the exposure during the year. Sales in USD will fluctuate based on different contracts and the business cycle.

### b) Interest rate risk

The Company and its subsidiaries were exposed to interest rate risk because the Company and its subsidiaries borrowed funds at floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Company and its subsidiaries by utilizing low-interest-rate financing methods. By taking advantage of the low interest rates, the Company and its subsidiaries can not only maintain low financing costs but have sufficient lines of credit for utilization.

The carrying amounts of the Company and its subsidiaries' financial assets and liabilities with exposure to interest rates at the balance sheet date were as follows:

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial assets	\$ 7,680	\$ 7,568
Financial liabilities	83,769	300,045
Cash flow interest rate risk		
Financial assets	3,823,364	4,366,878
Financial liabilities	6,184,058	5,856,242

The sensitivity analysis below was determined based on the Company and its subsidiaries' exposure to financial instruments at the balance sheet date. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis was prepared assuming the amount of the liabilities outstanding at the balance sheet date was outstanding for the whole year. A 1% basis point increase or decrease was used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 1% higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company and its subsidiaries' pre-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 would have decreased/increased by NT\$61,841 thousand and NT\$58,562 thousand, respectively.

c) Other price risk

The Company and its subsidiaries are exposed to other price risk through its investments in equity securities and bonds. If equity prices had been 1% higher/lower, pre-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 would have increased/decreased by NT\$833 thousand and NT\$939 thousand, respectively, as a result of the changes in fair value of financial assets at FVTPL, and the pre-tax other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 would have increased/decreased by NT\$27,185 thousand and NT\$20,367 thousand, respectively, as a result of the changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVTOCI.

2) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company and its subsidiaries. At the end of the year, the Company and its subsidiaries' maximum exposure to credit risk, which would cause a financial loss to the Company and its subsidiaries due to the failure of the counterparty to discharge its obligation is the carrying amount of financial assets recognized in the consolidated balance sheets.

The Company and its subsidiaries' transaction counterparties are all creditworthy companies, and the relevant business units grant credit lines to their customers based on the results of each credit check, and also regularly tracks customer collections. Therefore, no significant credit risk is expected.

There are a number of major customers when it comes to accounts receivable counterparties. They are mostly engaged in commercial activities, and have similar economic characteristics and similar ability to fulfill contracts affected by the economic or other conditions. Therefore, the Company and its subsidiaries were exposed to credit risk. The receivables balances (notes receivable, accounts receivable and other receivables, including related parties) with significant credit risk were as follows:

Customer	December 31	
	2024	2023
CWE (Parent company)	<u>\$ 618,055</u>	<u>\$ 466,289</u>

### 3) Liquidity risk

The Company and its subsidiaries manage liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate to finance the Company and its subsidiaries' operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. The Company and its subsidiaries rely on bank borrowings as a significant source of liquidity. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company and its subsidiaries' unused credit facilities were NT\$13,895,310 thousand and NT\$14,961,245 thousand, respectively.

The following table details the Company and its subsidiaries' remaining contractual maturities for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed upon repayment periods. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities from the earliest date on which the Company and its subsidiaries' can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows. Specifically, bank loans with a repayment on demand clause were included in the earliest time span regardless of the probability of the banks choosing to exercise their rights. To the extent that interest flows are at floating rate, the undiscounted amount was estimated by the interest rate at the balance sheet date.

	Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
<u>December 31, 2024</u>				
Non-interest bearing liabilities	\$ 2,810,074	\$ 2,700	\$ 3,421	\$ 2,816,195
Lease liabilities	21,050	42,744	29,126	92,920
Variable interest rate liabilities	<u>1,803,199</u>	<u>4,466,437</u>	<u>48,182</u>	<u>6,317,818</u>
	<u>\$ 4,634,323</u>	<u>\$ 4,511,881</u>	<u>\$ 80,729</u>	<u>\$ 9,226,933</u>
<u>December 31, 2023</u>				
Non-interest bearing liabilities	\$ 2,465,283	\$ 3,884	\$ 2,168	\$ 2,471,335
Lease liabilities	18,431	56,920	36,824	112,175
Variable interest rate liabilities	2,986,083	2,682,776	256,339	5,925,198
Fixed interest rate liabilities	<u>202,233</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>202,233</u>
	<u>\$ 5,672,030</u>	<u>\$ 2,743,580</u>	<u>\$ 295,331</u>	<u>\$ 8,710,941</u>

## 31. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, account balances and gains and losses were eliminated when preparing the consolidated financial statements. Besides information disclosed elsewhere in the other notes, details of transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries and their related parties are disclosed as follows:

a. Names of related parties and their relationships with the Company and its subsidiaries

<b>Related Party Name</b>	<b>Relationship</b>
Chang Wah Electromaterials Inc. (CWE)	Parent company
Wah Lee Industrial Corp. (WLC)	Investment company that adopts equity method to evaluate the parent company
Dongguan Huagang International Trading Co., Ltd. (DHIT)	Subsidiary of investment company that adopt equity method to evaluate the parent company
Shanghai Yikang Chemicals & Industries Co., Ltd. (SYCI)	Subsidiary of investment company that adopt equity method to evaluate the parent company
JMC Electronics Co., Ltd.(JMC)	Associate
Chang Wah Energy Technology Co., Ltd. (CWET)	Associate

b. Operating revenue

<b>Account Item</b>	<b>Related Party Category/Name</b>	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
		<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Revenue from sales of goods	CWE	\$ 2,193,185	\$ 1,731,541
	DHIT	88,459	61,426
Commission and revenue from rendering of services	CWE	-	18,758
Dividend income	CWE	14,278	11,964
	JMC	58	88
Other operating revenue	CWE	<u>69</u>	<u>236</u>
		<u>\$ 2,296,049</u>	<u>\$ 1,824,013</u>

Sales to related parties were under normal terms applied to similar transactions in the market. Commission and revenue from the rendering of services, dividend income and other operating revenue are different from and not comparable with that of non-related parties. Payment terms are 30-90 days from the end of the month, and the general customer payment terms are 30-120 days from the end of the month.

c. Purchase of goods

<b>Related Party Category/Name</b>	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
SYCI	\$ 16,792	\$ 15,393
CWE	5,857	3,469
WLC	<u>875</u>	<u>18,505</u>
	<u>\$ 23,524</u>	<u>\$ 37,367</u>

The purchase price is different from and not comparable with that for non-related parties. Payment terms are 30-90 days from the end of the month, and the general customer payment terms are 7 days after purchasing to 120 days from the end of the month.

d. Balance at period-end

Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
	2024	2023
Accounts receivable - related parties		
CWE	\$ 592,475	\$ 446,828
DHIT	<u>29,337</u>	<u>26,517</u>
	<u>\$ 621,812</u>	<u>\$ 473,345</u>
Other receivables		
CWE	<u>\$ 25,580</u>	<u>\$ 19,461</u>
Refundable deposit		
JMC	<u>\$ 615</u>	<u>\$ 615</u>
Contract liabilities – current and non-current		
CWE	<u>\$ 32,143</u>	<u>\$ 69,400</u>
Accounts payable - related parties		
SYCI	\$ 1,757	\$ 3,796
CWE	1,713	1,388
WLC	<u>-</u>	<u>657</u>
	<u>\$ 3,470</u>	<u>\$ 5,841</u>
Other payables		
WLC	\$ 12,519	\$ 6,876
CWE	1,281	739
CWET	<u>-</u>	<u>7,035</u>
	<u>\$ 13,800</u>	<u>\$ 14,650</u>
Guarantee deposit received		
CWE	<u>\$ 230</u>	<u>\$ 230</u>

e. Acquisition of property, plant and equipment

Related Party Category/Name	Purchase Price For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
CWE	\$ 230	\$ 50
CWET	<u>-</u>	<u>6,700</u>
	<u>\$ 230</u>	<u>\$ 6,750</u>

The amount of the acquisition price and the payment terms were determined based on agreement by both parties.

f. Lease arrangements

Lease liabilities

Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
	2024	2023
JMC	\$ <u>25,677</u>	\$ <u>32,303</u>

Interest expense

Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
JMC	\$ <u>755</u>	\$ <u>429</u>

Please refer to Note 14 (c) for the Lease Agreement.

g. Other transactions with related parties

Account Item	Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31	
		2024	2023
Selling and marketing expenses - commission expenses	CWE	\$ <u>720</u>	\$ <u>720</u>
Other income - dividend income	CWE	\$ 94,426	\$ 69,532
	JMC	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>
		\$ <u>94,428</u>	\$ <u>69,540</u>
Other income - rental revenue	CWE	\$ <u>2,518</u>	\$ <u>2,518</u>

The Company's products are entrusted to the parent company CWE for sales. The handling fees paid according to the contract are listed in selling and marketing expenses - commission expenses.

The Company leases part of the building to its parent company, CWE. The rent was determined by negotiation and collected according to the contract. The contract price is comparable to the prices of similar contracts in the area. The lease term will expire in October 2027.

The Company invests in the shares of its parent company, CWE, and its associate, JMC, are acquired through publicly quoted prices in an active market, which are included in the financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Refer to Table 3.

h. Remuneration for key management personnel

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel was as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 65,008	\$ 61,020
Share-based payments	22,196	50,251
Post-employment benefits	<u>14,953</u>	<u>999</u>
	\$ <u>102,157</u>	\$ <u>112,270</u>

### 32. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL OR FOR SECURITY

The Company and its subsidiaries provided the following assets as collateral for guarantees for purchase performance and import tariffs:

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Other financial assets		
Time deposits	<u>\$ 22,680</u>	<u>\$ 22,568</u>

### 33. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

The Company and its subsidiaries' commitments for the purchase of property, plant and equipment to which NT\$120,106 thousand was unpaid.

### 34. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER REPORTING PERIOD

- a. The Company's Board of Directors approved the subsidiary Malaysian SH Electronics Sdn. Bhd (MSHE) to purchase land use rights and a factory from Greenway Links Sdn. Bhd on November 5, 2024. However, as both parties were unable to reach the agreement on the details of the contract transaction, on February 20, 2025, the Board of Directors decided to cancel this transaction and instead approved the purchase of land use rights and a factory from Kee Huat Industries Berhad, with the total price estimated not to exceed MYR\$55,000 thousand. This price was determined based on an appraisal report issued by an independent professional institution. In the future, if adjustments or modifications are required due to requests from regulatory authorities, relevant legal provisions, or changes in subjective or objective circumstances, the Chairman is authorized to handle the matter at his discretion.
- b. To motivate employees and enhance operational performance, the Company's Board of Directors approved the repurchase of the Company's shares to be transferred to employees on March 12, 2025. The total of 5,000 thousand common shares will be repurchased from the open market, with the repurchase price ranging from NT\$23.95 to NT\$51.90. The repurchase period is scheduled from March 13, 2025, to May 12, 2025.

### 35. SIGNIFICANT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The following information was aggregated by the foreign currencies other than functional currencies of the Company and its subsidiaries and the exchange rates between the foreign currencies and the respective functional currencies were disclosed. The significant financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies were as follows:

	<b>Foreign Currency (In Thousands)</b>	<b>Exchange Rate</b>	<b>Carrying Amount (In Thousands)</b>
<b>December 31, 2024</b>			
Monetary foreign currency assets			
USD	\$ 84,762	32.7850 (USD:NTD)	\$ 2,778,929
USD	42,634	7.1884 (USD:RMB)	1,397,758
JPY	616,876	0.2099 (JPY:NTD)	129,482
RMB	121,941	4.5608 (RMB:NTD)	556,149
			(Continued)

	Foreign Currency (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate		Carrying Amount (In Thousands)
MYR	\$ 4,531	0.2236	(MYR:USD)	\$ 33,210
Monetary foreign currency liabilities				
USD	16,098	32.7850	(USD:NTD)	527,781
USD	8,234	7.1884	(USD:RMB)	269,952
JPY	166,333	0.2099	(JPY:NTD)	34,913
JPY	117,742	0.0064	(JPY:USD)	24,715
RMB	25,885	4.5608	(RMB:NTD)	118,056
MYR	6,010	0.2243	(MYR:USD)	44,196
Non-monetary items				
Subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method				
USD	277,114	32.7850	(USD:NTD)	9,085,172
RMB	26,277	4.5608	(RMB:NTD)	119,843
<hr/> December 31, 2023 <hr/>				
Monetary foreign currency assets				
USD	115,426	30.705	(USD:NTD)	3,544,153
USD	36,427	7.0827	(USD:RMB)	1,118,495
JPY	879,364	0.2172	(JPY:NTD)	190,998
RMB	86,154	4.3352	(RMB:NTD)	373,494
MYR	3,511	0.2088	(MYR:USD)	22,511
Monetary foreign currency liabilities				
USD	18,066	30.705	(USD:NTD)	554,713
USD	8,206	7.0827	(USD:RMB)	251,965
JPY	121,511	0.2172	(JPY:NTD)	26,392
JPY	105,254	0.0071	(JPY:USD)	22,861
RMB	18,856	4.3352	(RMB:NTD)	81,744
MYR	5,938	0.2088	(MYR:USD)	38,071
Non-monetary items				
Subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method				
USD	249,332	30.705	(USD:NTD)	7,655,741
RMB	23,159	4.3352	(RMB:NTD)	100,401

(Concluded)

Please refer to Note 24 for information relating to net foreign exchange gains and losses. Due to the variety of foreign currency transactions and functional currencies of each entity, it is impractical to disclose net foreign exchange gains and losses by each significant foreign currency.

### 36. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

a. Information about significant transactions and investees; b. Information on investees

- 1) Financing provided to others (Table 1)
- 2) Endorsements/guarantees provided (Table 2)
- 3) Marketable securities held (excluding investments in subsidiaries and associates) (Table 3)



- 4) Marketable securities acquired or disposed of at costs or prices at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (None)
  - 5) Acquisition of individual real estate at costs of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (Table 4)
  - 6) Disposal of individual real estate at prices of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (None)
  - 7) Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (Table 5)
  - 8) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (Table 6)
  - 9) Trading in derivative instruments (None)
  - 10) Intercompany relationships and significant intercompany transactions (Table 7)
  - 11) Information on investees (Table 8)
- c. Information on investments in Mainland China
- 1) Information on any investee company in mainland China, showing the name, principal business activities, paid-in capital, method of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, ownership percentage, net income of investees, investment gain or loss, carrying amount of the investment at the end of the period, repatriations of investment income, and limit on the amount of investment in the mainland China area (Table 9)
  - 2) Any of the following significant transactions with investee companies in mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third party, and their prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains or losses:
    - a) The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the period (Table 5)
    - b) The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the period (Table 5)
    - c) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses (None)
    - d) The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the period and the purposes (Table 2)
    - e) The highest balance, the end of period balance, the interest rate range, and total current period interest with respect to financing of funds (Table 1)
    - f) Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the period or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receiving of services (None)
- d. Information of major shareholders: list all shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater showing the name of the shareholder, the number of shares owned, and percentage of ownership of each shareholder (Table 10)

### 37. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Information reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on the types of goods or services delivered or provided. Reportable segments of the Company and subsidiaries were as follows:

- . Chang Wah Technology Co., Ltd. - for the main operating activities, refer to Note 1.
- . CWTS - for the main operating activities, refer to Note 12.
- . SHAP - for the main operating activities, refer to Note 12.
- . Shing Zheng Investment - for the main operating activities, refer to Note 12.
- . SHEC - for the main operating activities, refer to Note 12.
- . SHPC - for the main operating activities, refer to Note 12.
- . SHS - for the main operating activities, refer to Note 12.
- . MSHE - for the main operating activities, refer to Note 12.
- . WSP - for the main operating activities, refer to Note 12.
- . CWES - for the main operating activities, refer to Note 12.

#### a. Segments revenues and operating results

Please refer to Table 11 for the analysis of the Company and its subsidiaries' revenue and results from continuing operations by reportable segment.

Segment profit represents the profit before tax earned by each segment not including interest income, non-operating incomes and expenses, share of profit of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method, share of profit of subsidiaries, finance costs and income tax expense. This was the measure reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

#### b. Segment total assets and liabilities

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
<hr/>		
Segment assets		
Chang Wah Technology Co., Ltd.	\$ 20,349,136	\$ 18,897,959
CWTS	288,486	223,892
SHAP	7,230,441	6,164,006
Shing Zheng Investment	1,077,236	1,020,290
SHEC	1,408,064	1,156,561
SHPC	658,541	552,071
SHS	1,967,140	1,594,746
MSHE	2,017,213	2,060,328
WSP	1,317,111	1,101,112
		(Continued)

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
CWES	\$ 1,012,638	\$ 845,449
Adjustments and eliminations	<u>(15,750,334)</u>	<u>(13,649,464)</u>
	<u>\$ 21,575,672</u>	<u>\$ 19,966,950</u>
<b>Segment liabilities</b>		
Chang Wah Technology Co., Ltd.	\$ 9,104,509	\$ 8,994,048
CWTS	168,643	123,491
SHAP	75,846	74,705
Shing Zheng Investment	1,309	1,573
SHEC	201,498	200,465
SHPC	153,572	162,106
SHS	451,250	362,635
MSHE	780,796	1,200,070
CWES	325,474	281,986
Adjustments and eliminations	<u>(1,379,201)</u>	<u>(1,767,573)</u>
	<u>\$ 9,883,696</u>	<u>\$ 9,633,506</u>
		(Concluded)

c. Other segment information

	<b>Depreciation and Amortization</b>	<b>Impairment Losses of Accounts Receivable Recognized (Reversed) in Profit and Loss</b>	<b>Losses (Gains) on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment</b>	<b>Impairment Losses (Reversal) of Non-financial Assets</b>
<b>For the year ended December 31, 2024</b>				
Chang Wah Technology Co., Ltd.	\$ 446,325	\$ 674	\$ (313)	\$ 2,818
CWTS	165	-	-	94
SHAP	3,442	-	(5)	-
SHEC	20,733	-	(1)	4,185
SHPC	55,605	-	-	1,053
SHS	122,211	-	-	7,106
MSHE	124,631	(4,528)	(82)	(5,638)
CWES	<u>2,494</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(973)</u>
	<u>\$ 775,606</u>	<u>\$ (3,703)</u>	<u>\$ (401)</u>	<u>\$ 8,645</u>
<b>For the year ended December 31, 2023</b>				
Chang Wah Technology Co., Ltd.	\$ 457,733	\$ 72	\$ (960)	\$ 23,064
CWTS	146	(1,447)	-	(289)
SHAP	3,092	-	(4)	-
SHEC	25,903	-	(46)	2,119
SHPC	73,016	-	(3)	156
				(Continued)

	Depreciation and Amortization	Impairment Losses of Accounts Receivable Recognized (Reversed) in Profit and Loss	Losses (Gains) on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	Impairment Losses (Reversal) of Non-financial Assets
SHS	\$ 126,473	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (43,299)
MSHE	129,704	867	(902)	12,351
CWES	<u>2,461</u>	<u>(2,547)</u>	<u>(110)</u>	<u>(977)</u>
	<u>\$ 818,528</u>	<u>\$ (3,055)</u>	<u>\$ (2,025)</u>	<u>\$ (6,875)</u> (Concluded)

d. Revenue from major products and services

For the revenue analysis of the main products and services of the Company and its subsidiaries, please refer to Note 23.

e. Geographical information

The Company and its subsidiaries operate in two principal geographical areas - Taiwan and Asia.

The Company and its subsidiaries' revenue from external customers by country of operations and information about its non-current assets by location of assets is detailed below:

	Revenue from External Customers For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Taiwan	\$ 2,792,549	\$ 2,519,030
Asia	8,420,812	8,035,457
Others	<u>773,433</u>	<u>1,026,758</u>
	<u>\$ 11,986,794</u>	<u>\$ 11,581,245</u>
	Non-current Assets December 31	
	2024	2023
Taiwan	\$ 2,956,107	\$ 3,203,312
Asia	1,972,417	2,082,904
Others	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 4,928,524</u>	<u>\$ 5,286,216</u>

Non-current assets exclude financial assets at FVTOCI, deferred tax assets, other financial assets, as well as refundable deposits and net defined benefit assets recognized under other non-current assets.

f. Information about major customers

The customer that contributed 10% or more to the Company and its subsidiaries' revenue was as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2024		2023	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
CWE	<u>\$ 2,207,532</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>\$ 1,762,499</u>	<u>15</u>

**TABLE 1****Chang Wah Technology Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries****FINANCING PROVIDED TO OTHERS****FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)**

No.	Financing Company	Counterparty	Financial Statement Account	Related Party	Maximum Balance for the Period	Ending Balance	Amount Actually Drawn (Note 3)	Interest Rate (%)	Nature of Financing (Note 1)	Transaction Amounts	Reason for Financing	Allowance for Bad Debt	Collateral		Financing Limit for Each Borrowing Company	Financing Company's Total Financing Amount Limits	Note
													Item	Value			
1	SH Electronics Chengdu Co., Ltd.	SH Electronics Suzhou Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Yes	\$ 344,243	\$ 344,243	\$ -	3	2	\$ -	Repayments of borrowings	\$ -	None	\$ -	\$ 1,206,566	\$ 1,206,566	Note 2
2	SH Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.	Malaysian SH Electronics Sdn. Bhd.	Other receivables	Yes	983,550	491,775	491,775	4.18	2	-	Financing of funds	-	None	-	7,154,595	7,154,595	Note 2

Note 1: The nature of financing is as follows:

1. Business relationship
2. The need for short-term financing

Note 2: The maximum amount of the total loan of funds provided by subsidiary for the companies or parties and the same object that needs short-term financing shall not exceed net worth in the latest audited or reviewed financial statements of the loan company. If the loan is made to a company in which the parent company has directly or indirectly, 100% of the ownership or voting rights of the Company, the term of the loan shall not exceed five years.

Note 3: Amount was eliminated from the consolidated financial statements.

**TABLE 2****Chang Wah Technology Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries****ENDORSEMENTS/GUARANTEES PROVIDED  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)**

No.	Endorsement/ Guarantee Provider	Endorsee/Guarantee		Limits on Endorsement/ Guarantee Amount Provided to Each Guaranteed Party (Note 1)	Maximum Balance for the Period	Ending Balance	Amount Actually Drawn	Amount of Endorsement/ Guarantee Collateralized by Properties	Ratio of Accumulated Endorsement/ Guarantee to Net Equity per Latest Financial Statements (%)	Maximum Endorsement/ Guarantee Amount Allowable (Note 1)	Guarantee Provided by Parent Company	Guarantee Provided by Subsidiary	Guarantee Provided to Subsidiaries in Mainland China	Note
		Name	Nature of Relationship (Note 2)											
0	The Company	Shanghai Chang Wah Electromaterials Inc.	b	\$ 2,248,925	\$ 127,370	\$ 127,370	\$ 127,370	\$ -	1.13	\$ 5,622,314	Yes	No	Yes	

Note 1: The amount of guarantees to any individual entity shall not exceed 20% of the Company's net worth. The maximum amount of guarantees shall not exceed 50% of the Company's net worth.

Note 2: Relationships between the endorser/guarantor and the party being endorsed/guaranteed are as follows:

- a. A company with which it does business.
- b. A company in which the public company directly and indirectly holds more than 50% of the voting shares.
- c. A company that directly and indirectly holds more than 50 % of the voting shares in the public company.
- d. A company in which the public company holds, directly or indirectly, 90% or more of the voting shares.
- e. 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.
- f. A company that all capital contributing shareholders make endorsements/guarantees for their jointly invested company in proportion to their shareholding percentages.
- g. Companies in the same industry provide among themselves joint and several securities for a performance guarantee of a sales contract for pre-construction homes pursuant to the Consumer Protection Act for each other.

**TABLE 3****Chang Wah Technology Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries****MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD****DECEMBER 31, 2024****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)**

Holding Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Holding Company	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2024				Note
				Shares/Units	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value	
The Company	Stock - ordinary shares Chang Wah Electromaterials Inc.	Parent company	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non current	35,188,000	\$ 1,601,054	4.85	\$ 1,601,054	
	Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non current	3,482,085	156,172	1.37	156,172	
	Cleanaway Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non current	137,000	24,660	0.12	24,660	
	Everlight Electronics Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non current	1,954,000	166,090	0.44	166,090	
	Chipbond Technology Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non current	1,104,000	71,098	0.15	71,098	
	Acter Group Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non current	902,000	335,092	0.73	335,092	
	Globalwafers Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	237,000	90,416	0.05	90,416	
	Fund Yuanta Taiwan High-yield Leading Company Fund B	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	7,000,000	83,300	-	83,300	
Shing Zheng Investment Co., Ltd.	Stock - ordinary shares Chang Wah Electromaterials Inc.	Ultimate parent company	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non current	4,971,000	226,181	0.69	226,181	
	Chang Wah Technology Co., Ltd.	Parent company	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non current	18,305,642	611,408	1.93	611,408	Note
	JMC Electronics Co., Ltd.	Associate	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non current	195,000	7,127	0.23	7,127	

(Continued)



Holding Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Holding Company	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2024				Note
				Shares/Units	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value	
	Tian Zheng International Precision Machinery Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non current	941,000	\$ 40,651	2.83	\$ 40,651	

(Concluded)

Note: Refer to Note 22, the Company's shares held by subsidiaries are treated as treasury shares.

**TABLE 4****Chang Wah Technology Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries****ACQUISITION OF INDIVIDUAL REAL ESTATE AT COSTS OF AT LEAST NT\$300 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)**

Buyer	Property	Event Date	Transaction Amount	Payment Status	Counterparty	Relationship	Information on Previous Title Transfer if Counterparty is A Related Party				Pricing Reference	Purpose of Acquisition	Other Terms
							Property Owner	Relationship	Transaction Date	Amount			
Malaysian SH Electronics Sdn. Bhd	Land and factories	November 05, 2024	\$ 458,551 (RM\$ 64,900 thousand) (Note 1)	Note 2	Greenway Links Sdn. Bhd.	None	-	-	-	\$ -	Based on independent professional appraisal reports	To meet the needs of business development and strategic planning	None

Note 1: Translated into NTD using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date.

Note 2: As the parties could not reach an agreement on the details of the contract transaction, the transaction was cancelled by a resolution of the board of directors on February 20, 2025. Refer to Note 34.

**TABLE 5****Chang Wah Technology Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries**

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

Company name	Related Party	Relationship	Transaction Details				Abnormal Transaction		Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Note
			Purchase/Sale	Amount	% of Total	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Term	Ending Balance	% of Total	
The Company	Chang Wah Electromaterials Inc. CWTC (Shanghai) Inc.	Parent company	Sale	\$ (2,193,185 )	(34 )	60 days	Not significantly different	60 days	\$ 588,995	43	Note 1
		Subsidiary	Sale	(332,127 )	(5 )	180 days	Not significantly different	180 days	127,801	9	
Malaysian SH Electronics Sdn. Bhd.	The Company	Parent company	Sale	(613,463 )	(27 )	60 days	Not significantly different	60 days	46,943	12	Note 1
SH Electronics Chengdu Co., Ltd.	The Company	Parent company	Sale	(874,939 )	(65 )	45 days	Not significantly different	45 days	187,296	73	Note 1
SH Precision Chengdu Co., Ltd.	SH Electronics Chengdu Co., Ltd.	Sister company	Sale	(634,956 )	(99 )	60 days	Not significantly different	60 days	105,612	99	Note 1
SH Electronics Suzhou Co., Ltd.	The Company	Parent company	Sale	(1,048,759 )	(49 )	45 days	Not significantly different	45 days	217,757	45	Note 1
	Malaysian SH Electronics Sdn. Bhd.	Sister company	Sale	(179,350 )	(8 )	30 days	Not significantly different	30 days	15,185	3	Note 1
	CWTC (Shanghai) Inc.	Sister company	Sale	(114,533 )	(5 )	90 days	Not significantly different	90 days	23,866	5	Note 1
	Shanghai Chang Wah Electromaterials Inc.	Sister company	Sale	(161,415 )	(8 )	90 days	Not significantly different	90 days	35,839	7	Note 1

Note 1: Amount was eliminated from the consolidated financial statements.

Note 2: Since the par value of the Company's share is NT\$0.4, the transaction amount of 20% of the paid-in capital is calculated based on 10% of the equity attributable to the owners of the Company.

**TABLE 6****Chang Wah Technology Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries**

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

Company Name	Related Party	Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover Rate	Overdue		Amounts Received in Subsequent Period	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts
					Amount	Actions Taken		
The Company	Chang Wah Electromaterials Inc.	Parent company	Accounts receivable 588,995	4.25	\$ -	-	\$ 580,602	\$ -
The Company	CWTC (Shanghai) Inc.	Subsidiary company	Accounts receivable 127,801 (Note 2)	3.04	-	-	73,084	-
SH Asia Pacific Pet. Ltd.	Malaysian SH Electronics Sdn. Bhd.	Sister company	Other receivables 491,775 (Note 2)	Note 1	-	-	-	-
SH Electronics Chengdu Co., Ltd.	The Company	Parent company	Accounts receivable 187,296 (Note 2)	5.32	-	-	177,839	-
SH Precision Chengdu Co., Ltd.	SH Electronics Chengdu Co., Ltd.	Sister company	Accounts receivable 105,612 (Note 2)	5.83	-	-	105,612	-
SH Electronics Suzhou Co., Ltd.	The Company	Parent company	Accounts receivable 217,757 (Note 2)	7.42	-	-	214,605	-

Note 1: The amounts include other receivables such as intercompany loan and interest receivable, hence the turnover rate is not applicable.

Note 2: The amount was eliminated from the consolidated financial statements.

Note 3: Since the par value of the Company's share is NT\$0.4, the transaction amount of 20% of the paid-in capital is calculated based on 10% of the equity attributable to the owners of the Company.

**TABLE 7****Chang Wah Technology Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries**
**INTERCOMPANY BUSINESS RELATIONSHIPS AND SIGNIFICANT INTERCOMPANY TRANSACTIONS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)**

No.	Investee Company	Counterparty	Relationship	Transactions Details			
				Financial Statement Account	Amount	Payment Terms	% of Total Sales or Assets
0	The Company	CWTC (Shanghai) Inc.	Parent to subsidiary	Sales	\$ 332,127	By contract terms	2.77
0	The Company	CWTC (Shanghai) Inc.	Parent to subsidiary	Accounts receivable	127,801	By contract terms	0.59
1	SH Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.	Malaysian SH Electronics Sdn. Bhd.	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Other receivables	491,775	By contract terms	2.28
2	Malaysian SH Electronics Sdn. Bhd.	The Company	Subsidiary to parent	Sales	613,463	By contract terms	5.12
3	SH Electronics Chengdu Co., Ltd.	The Company	Subsidiary to parent	Sales	874,939	By contract terms	7.3
3	SH Electronics Chengdu Co., Ltd.	The Company	Subsidiary to parent	Accounts receivable	187,296	By contract terms	0.87
4	SH Precision Chengdu Co., Ltd.	SH Electronics Chengdu Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Sales	634,956	By contract terms	5.3
4	SH Precision Chengdu Co., Ltd.	SH Electronics Chengdu Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Accounts receivable	105,612	By contract terms	0.49
5	SH Electronics Suzhou Co., Ltd.	The Company	Subsidiary to parent	Sales	1,048,759	By contract terms	8.75
5	SH Electronics Suzhou Co., Ltd.	Malaysian SH Electronics Sdn. Bhd.	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Sales	179,350	By contract terms	1.5
5	SH Electronics Suzhou Co., Ltd.	CWTC (Shanghai) Inc.	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Sales	114,533	By contract terms	0.96
5	SH Electronics Suzhou Co., Ltd.	Shanghai Chang Wah Electromaterials Inc.	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Sales	161,415	By contract terms	1.35
5	SH Electronics Suzhou Co., Ltd.	The Company	Subsidiary to parent	Accounts receivable	217,757	By contract terms	1.01

Note: Amount was eliminated from the consolidated financial statements.

**TABLE 8****Chang Wah Technology Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries**
**INFORMATION ON INVESTEEES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT IN MAINLAND CHINA)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024**  
**(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)**

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		Balance as of December 31, 2024			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of Profit (Loss)	Note
				December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Number of Shares	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Carrying Amount			
The Company	SH Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Trading of electronic components and equipment; investing activities	\$ 3,273,072	\$ 3,273,072	21,206,103	100	\$ 7,418,086	\$ 686,877	\$ 675,335	Notes 1, 2,4
The Company	Shing Zheng Investment Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	General Investments	490,000	490,000	49,000,000	49	227,614	42,049	6,787	Notes 2, 3,4
The Company	Malaysian SH Electronics Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	Manufacturing and selling leadframe and semiconductor materials	574,415	574,415	23,000,000	100	1,667,086	309,044	306,449	Notes 1, 2,4
SH Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.	WSP Electromaterials Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	International investment activities	710,397	665,326	5,235,000	100	1,317,111	151,889	151,889	Notes 1, 4

Note 1: Translated into NTD using the average exchange rate for the reporting period and exchange rate at the balance sheet date.

Note 2: The difference between the net income (loss) of investees and the investment income or loss recognized by the Company is the unrealized gains and losses from the intercompany transaction, the amortization of the investment cost premium and dividends received by subsidiaries from the Company.

Note 3: The carrying amount is the cost after deducting the shares of the Company held by Shing Zheng Investment Co., Ltd.

Note 4: Amount was eliminated from the consolidated financial statements.

**TABLE 9****Chang Wah Technology Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries****INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)**

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital (Note 1)	Method of Investment (Note 2)	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investments from Taiwan as of January 1, 2024	Remittance of Funds		Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investments from Taiwan as of December 31, 2024	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee (Note 3)	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Loss) (Note 3)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2024 (Note 3)	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of December 31, 2024 (Note 4)	Note
					Outward	Inward							
CWTC (Shanghai) Inc.	Selling of lighting materials and equipment, communication devices, semiconductor materials and equipment, electronic products, machinery and equipment, etc.	\$ 65,570	1	\$ 64,308	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 64,308	\$ 14,059	100	\$ 14,059	\$ 119,843	\$ -	
Shanghai Chang Wah Electromaterials Inc.	Acting as an agent for IC packaging materials and equipment	131,140	2	-	-	-	-	93,325	69	64,744	476,971	-	
SH Electronics Chengdu Co., Ltd.	Researching, developing, manufacturing and selling of leadframe, semiconductor materials and precision tools	278,673	2	-	-	-	-	197,674	100	197,674	1,420,224	698,048	
SH Precision Chengdu Co., Ltd.	Researching, developing, manufacturing and selling of leadframe, semiconductor materials and precision tools	114,748	2	-	-	-	-	93,516	100	93,276	612,213	322,488	
SH Electronics Suzhou Co., Ltd.	Researching, developing, manufacturing and selling of leadframe, semiconductor packaging materials and precision tools	819,625	2	-	-	-	-	214,525	100	214,532	1,513,464	125,080	

Investor Company	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2024	Investment Amount Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA (Notes 1 and 5)	Upper Limit on the Amount of Investments Stipulated by Investment Commission, MOEA (Note 6)
Chang Wah Technology Co., Ltd.	\$ 64,308	\$ 1,496,407	\$ -

Note 1: Translated into NTD using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date.

Note 2: Methods of investment 1: Direct investment.

Methods of investment 2: Investments through a holding company registered in a third region.

Note 3: The basis for investment income (loss) recognition is the financial statement audited and attested, and the amount was eliminated from the consolidated financial statements.

Note 4: The accumulated remittance of profit from investment by SH Electronics Chengdu Co., Ltd. is RMB161,196 thousand (US\$22,785 thousand). The accumulated remittance of profit from investment by SH Precision Chengdu Co., Ltd. is RMB76,215 thousand (US\$10,688 thousand). The accumulated remittance of profit from investment by SH Electronics Suzhou Co., Ltd. is RMB28,407 thousand (US\$4,000 thousand).

Note 5: This includes the investment of US\$2,000 thousand in CWTC (Shanghai) Inc., US\$23,279 thousand in SH Electronics Chengdu Co., Ltd., US\$8,035 thousand in SH Precision Chengdu Co., Ltd., US\$3,659 thousand in SH Electronics Suzhou Co., Ltd. and US\$8,670 thousand in Shanghai Chang Wah Electromaterials Inc. approved by the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Note 6: Pursuant to the Jing-Shen-Zi Letter No. 09704604680 of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, ROC and the amended Regulation Governing the Examination of Investment or Technical Cooperation in Mainland China dated August 29, 2008, the Company obtained the certificate of being qualified for operating headquarters, issued by the Industrial Development Bureau of Ministry of Economic Affairs. The ceiling amount of the investment in Mainland China is not applicable to the Company.

**TABLE 10****Chang Wah Technology Co., Ltd.****INFORMATION OF MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS  
DECEMBER 31, 2024**

Name of Major Shareholder	Shares	
	Number of Shares	Percentage of Ownership (%)
Chang Wah Electromaterials Inc.	454,336,925	47.79

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



**TABLE 11****Chang Wah Technology Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries****SEGMENT INFORMATION  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	CWTC	CWTS	SHAP	Shing Zheng Investment	SHEC	SHPC	SHS	MSHE	WSP	CWES	Adjustments and Eliminations	Total
Revenues from external customers	\$ 6,053,259	\$ 494,824	\$ 90,299	\$ 14,336	\$ 443,054	\$ 3,440	\$ 614,748	\$ 1,651,837	\$ -	\$ 2,620,997	\$ -	\$ 11,986,794
Inter-segment revenues	<u>343,206</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>64,816</u>	<u>28,200</u>	<u>898,535</u>	<u>653,391</u>	<u>1,520,698</u>	<u>613,496</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>(4,122,367)</u>	<u>-</u>
Segment revenues	<u>\$ 6,396,465</u>	<u>\$ 494,824</u>	<u>\$ 155,115</u>	<u>\$ 42,536</u>	<u>\$ 1,341,589</u>	<u>\$ 656,831</u>	<u>\$ 2,135,446</u>	<u>\$ 2,265,333</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,621,022</u>	<u>\$ (4,122,367)</u>	<u>\$ 11,986,794</u>
Segment income (expense)	\$ 718,810	\$ 17,340	\$ (37,221)	\$ 42,446	\$ 185,654	\$ 83,477	\$ 130,883	\$ 398,928	\$ (141)	\$ 119,105	\$ (2,190)	\$ 1,657,091
Interest income	134,329	1,383	144,320	1,023	26,219	10,727	25,068	23,045	1	1,966	(27,671)	340,410
Other non-operating income and expenses	419,223	30	33,672	-	10,386	6,361	22,055	19,704	-	5,584	(40,379)	476,636
Share of profits of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method	1,002,630	-	570,086	-	-	-	-	-	152,029	-	(1,724,745)	-
Finance cost	<u>(111,977)</u>	<u>(20)</u>	<u>(183)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(319)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(27,671)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(89)</u>	<u>27,671</u>	<u>(112,588)</u>
Profit before tax	2,163,015	18,733	710,674	43,469	222,259	100,246	178,006	414,006	151,889	126,566	(1,767,314)	2,361,549
Income tax expense (benefit)	<u>267,193</u>	<u>4,674</u>	<u>23,797</u>	<u>1,420</u>	<u>24,585</u>	<u>6,730</u>	<u>(36,519)</u>	<u>104,962</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>33,241</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>430,083</u>
Net profit	<u>\$ 1,895,822</u>	<u>\$ 14,059</u>	<u>\$ 686,877</u>	<u>\$ 42,049</u>	<u>\$ 197,674</u>	<u>\$ 93,516</u>	<u>\$ 214,525</u>	<u>\$ 309,044</u>	<u>\$ 151,889</u>	<u>\$ 93,325</u>	<u>\$ (1,767,314)</u>	<u>\$ 1,931,466</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2023

	CWTC	CWTS	SHAP	Shing Zheng Investment	SHEC	SHPC	SHS	MSHE	WSP	CWES	Adjustments and Eliminations	Total
Revenues from external customers	\$ 6,184,979	\$ 269,930	\$ 395,561	\$ 14,300	\$ 478,775	\$ 3,996	\$ 455,654	\$ 1,536,103	\$ -	\$ 2,241,947	\$ -	\$ 11,581,245
Inter-segment revenues	<u>440,412</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>69,445</u>	<u>24,193</u>	<u>694,801</u>	<u>651,366</u>	<u>1,299,382</u>	<u>944,360</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>(4,123,969)</u>	<u>-</u>
Segment revenues	<u>\$ 6,625,391</u>	<u>\$ 269,930</u>	<u>\$ 465,006</u>	<u>\$ 38,493</u>	<u>\$ 1,173,576</u>	<u>\$ 655,362</u>	<u>\$ 1,755,036</u>	<u>\$ 2,480,463</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,241,957</u>	<u>\$ (4,123,969)</u>	<u>\$ 11,581,245</u>
Segment income (expense)	\$ 520,549	\$ 7,947	\$ (8,391)	\$ 38,506	\$ 128,872	\$ 61,570	\$ 162,635	\$ 398,132	\$ (86)	\$ 101,901	\$ 36,649	\$ 1,448,284
Interest income	129,695	394	118,083	995	30,139	7,881	23,541	23,659	13	3,455	(52,743)	285,112
Other non-operating income and expenses	251,314	21	21,899	-	19,003	3,495	11,356	47,490	-	7,810	(32,348)	330,040
Share of profits of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method	908,357	-	490,240	-	-	-	-	-	133,089	-	(1,531,686)	-
Finance cost	<u>(92,639)</u>	<u>(27)</u>	<u>(69)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(254)</u>	<u>(1,138)</u>	<u>(51,667)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(194)</u>	<u>52,740</u>	<u>(93,248)</u>
Profit before tax	1,717,276	8,335	621,762	39,501	178,014	72,692	196,394	417,614	133,016	112,972	(1,527,388)	1,970,188
Income tax expense (benefit)	<u>152,764</u>	<u>370</u>	<u>44,389</u>	<u>1,678</u>	<u>14,510</u>	<u>(2,099)</u>	<u>7,471</u>	<u>112,257</u>	<u>12,592</u>	<u>29,109</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>373,041</u>
Net profit	<u>\$ 1,564,512</u>	<u>\$ 7,965</u>	<u>\$ 577,373</u>	<u>\$ 37,823</u>	<u>\$ 163,504</u>	<u>\$ 74,791</u>	<u>\$ 188,923</u>	<u>\$ 305,357</u>	<u>\$ 120,424</u>	<u>\$ 83,863</u>	<u>\$ (1,527,388)</u>	<u>\$ 1,597,147</u>