

## **Comtrend Corporation**

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

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

The Board of Directors and Shareholders  
Comtrend Corporation

### **Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying parent company only financial statements of Comtrend Corporation (the "Company"), which comprise the parent company only balance sheets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the parent company only statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the parent company only financial statements, including material accounting policy information (collectively referred to as the "parent company only financial statements").

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

### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audits 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 Parent Company Only Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### **Key Audit Matters**

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

The key audit matter of the parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 is stated as follows:

#### Revenue Recognition Cut-off in the India Region

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company's principal customers were located in the India region. Revenue generated from these key customers had a material impact on the parent company only financial statements. The timing of revenue recognition is determined based on the transaction terms agreed upon with customers. Although management has implemented relevant manual controls to ensure compliance with these terms, there remains a risk that goods in transit as of the reporting date may be inappropriately recognized as revenue prior to the transfer of control. Accordingly, we have determined that the revenue recognition cut-off in the India region is a key audit matter.

The main audit procedures we performed to address the above key audit matter were as follows:

1. We obtained an understanding of the design of internal controls related to revenue recognition cut-off, and we tested the operating effectiveness of those controls.
2. We selected samples of revenue transactions recognized in the India region before and after the balance sheet date, and examined the supporting documents—such as purchase orders, invoices, and shipping documents—to assess whether revenue was recognized in the appropriate accounting period.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the parent company only financial statements 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 Tza-Li Gung and Chih-Yuan Chen.

Deloitte & Touche  
Taipei, Taiwan  
Republic of China

March 7, 2025

Notice to Readers

*The accompanying parent company only financial statements are intended only to present the parent company only 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 financial statements are those generally applied in the Republic of China.*

*For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying parent company only 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 parent company only financial statements shall prevail.*

# COMTREND CORPORATION

## PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	2024		2023	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6)	\$ 740,217	32	\$ 396,953	24
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current (Notes 4 and 7)	121,952	6	66,126	4
Trade receivables (Notes 4, 8 and 21)	442,837	20	91,448	5
Trade receivables from related parties (Notes 21 and 28)	164,150	7	207,135	12
Other receivables (Notes 4 and 8)	1,882	-	9,548	1
Current tax assets (Notes 4 and 23)	774	-	894	-
Inventories (Notes 4 and 9)	372,427	16	491,774	29
Other current assets (Note 13)	<u>7,229</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16,118</u>	<u>1</u>
Total current assets	<u>1,851,468</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>1,279,996</u>	<u>76</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Investments accounted for using the equity method (Notes 4 and 10)	96,061	4	86,467	5
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 11, 28 and 29)	272,371	12	278,760	17
Right-of-use assets (Notes 4 and 12)	62	-	4,334	-
Intangible assets	1,169	-	2,211	-
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 23)	64,459	3	32,047	2
Net defined benefit assets - non-current (Note 19)	5,143	-	4,091	-
Other non-current assets (Note 13)	<u>488</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,223</u>	<u>-</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>439,753</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>409,133</u>	<u>24</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 2,291,221</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 1,689,129</u>	<u>100</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Short-term borrowings (Note 14)	\$ -	-	\$ 177,612	11
Contract liabilities - current (Note 21)	8,634	-	4,487	-
Notes payable and trade payables (Note 16)	313,865	14	307,330	18
Trade payables to related parties (Note 28)	29,139	1	26,173	2
Other payables (Notes 17 and 28)	108,374	5	54,939	3
Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 23)	119,663	5	-	-
Provisions - current (Notes 4 and 18)	44,242	2	8,770	1
Lease liabilities - current (Notes 4 and 12)	63	-	2,830	-
Current portion of long-term borrowings (Notes 16 and 29)	9,151	1	-	-
Other current liabilities (Note 17)	<u>247</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>-</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>633,378</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>582,322</u>	<u>35</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Long-term borrowings (Notes 16 and 29)	190,849	8	200,000	12
Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 23)	3,442	-	9	-
Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 4 and 12)	-	-	1,539	-
Investments accounted for using the equity method in credit (Notes 4 and 10)	<u>35,076</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>20,826</u>	<u>1</u>
Total non-current liabilities	<u>229,367</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>222,374</u>	<u>13</u>
Total liabilities	<u>862,745</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>804,696</u>	<u>48</u>
EQUITY (Note 20)				
Share capital				
Common stock	<u>586,655</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>586,655</u>	<u>35</u>
Capital surplus	<u>251,154</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>350,157</u>	<u>20</u>
Retained earnings (accumulated deficits)				
Legal reserve	-	-	85,435	5
Unappropriated earnings (accumulated deficits)	<u>486,833</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>(184,438)</u>	<u>(11)</u>
Total retained earnings (accumulated deficits)	<u>486,833</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>(99,003)</u>	<u>(6)</u>
Other equity				
Exchange differences on translation of financial statements of foreign operations	22,314	1	20,930	1
Unrealized gain on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	<u>81,520</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>25,694</u>	<u>2</u>
Total other equity	<u>103,834</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>46,624</u>	<u>3</u>
Total equity	<u>1,428,476</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>884,433</u>	<u>52</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 2,291,221</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 1,689,129</u>	<u>100</u>

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

# COMTREND CORPORATION

## PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings (Loss) Per Share)

	2024		2023	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 4, 21 and 28)	\$ 3,746,204	100	\$ 829,290	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 4, 9, 22 and 28)	<u>(2,747,592)</u>	<u>(73)</u>	<u>(627,678)</u>	<u>(75)</u>
GROSS PROFIT	998,612	27	201,612	25
UNREALIZED GAIN ON TRANSACTIONS WITH SUBSIDIARIES	(38,786)	(1)	(55,867)	(7)
REALIZED GAIN ON TRANSACTIONS WITH SUBSIDIARIES	<u>55,867</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>50,815</u>	<u>6</u>
REALIZED GROSS PROFIT	<u>1,015,693</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>196,560</u>	<u>24</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 19, 22 and 28)				
Selling and marketing expenses	(158,078)	(4)	(95,430)	(11)
General and administrative expenses	(202,709)	(5)	(97,638)	(12)
Research and development expenses	(131,496)	(4)	(138,871)	(17)
Expected credit loss (Note 8)	<u>(19,445)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>(511,728)</u>	<u>(14)</u>	<u>(331,939)</u>	<u>(40)</u>
PROFIT (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	<u>503,965</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>(135,379)</u>	<u>(16)</u>
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES				
Other income (Notes 4 and 22)	241	-	4,350	1
Other gains and losses (Note 22)	111,897	3	2,213	-
Finance costs (Note 22)	(14,911)	-	(4,266)	-
Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries	(40,518)	(1)	(228,366)	(28)
Interest income (Note 22)	<u>17,697</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,562</u>	<u>1</u>
Total non-operating income and expenses	<u>74,406</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>(217,507)</u>	<u>(26)</u>
PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX	578,371	15	(352,886)	(42)
INCOME TAX (EXPENSE) BENEFIT (Notes 4 and 23)	<u>(92,218)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>7,063</u>	<u>1</u>
NET PROFIT (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	<u>486,153</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>(345,823)</u>	<u>(41)</u>

(Continued)

# COMTREND CORPORATION

## PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings (Loss) Per Share)

	2024		2023	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (Note 19)	\$ 850	-	\$ 192	-
Unrealized gain on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	55,826	2	3,914	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Note 23)	(170)	-	(38)	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	<u>1,384</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,971</u>	<u>1</u>
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	<u>57,890</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>10,039</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	<u>\$ 544,043</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>\$ (335,784)</u>	<u>(40)</u>
EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE (Note 24)				
Basic	<u>\$ 8.29</u>		<u>\$ (5.90)</u>	
Diluted	<u>\$ 8.20</u>		<u>\$ (5.90)</u>	

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

COMTREND CORPORATION

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2024							Other Equity (Note 7)			
	Share Capital (Note 20)			Capital Surplus (Note 20)	Retained Earnings (Accumulated Deficit) (Note 20)			Exchange Differences on Translation of the Financial Statements of Foreign Operations	Unrealized Gain on Investments in Equity Instruments at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income		Total Equity
	Common Stock	Collected in Advance	Total		Legal Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings (Accumulated Deficit)	Total		Total		
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2023	\$ 582,587	\$ 2,052	\$ 584,639	\$ 350,157	\$ 83,922	\$ 203,810	\$ 287,732	\$ 14,959	\$ 21,780	\$ 36,739	\$ 1,259,267
Appropriation of 2022 earnings											
Legal reserve	-	-	-	-	1,513	(1,513)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company	-	-	-	-	-	(41,066)	(41,066)	-	-	-	(41,066)
Issuance of ordinary shares under employee share options	4,068	(2,052)	2,016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,016
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	(345,823)	(345,823)	-	-	-	(345,823)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2023, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	154	154	5,971	3,914	9,885	10,039
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	(345,669)	(345,669)	5,971	3,914	9,885	(335,784)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2023	586,655	-	586,655	350,157	85,435	(184,438)	(99,003)	20,930	25,694	46,624	884,433
Legal reserve used to cover accumulated deficits	-	-	-	-	(85,435)	85,435	-	-	-	-	-
Capital surplus used to cover accumulated deficits	-	-	-	(99,003)	-	99,003	99,003	-	-	-	-
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	486,153	486,153	-	-	-	486,153
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2024, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	680	680	1,384	55,826	57,210	57,890
Total comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	486,833	486,833	1,384	55,826	57,210	544,043
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2024	\$ 586,655	\$ -	\$ 586,655	\$ 251,154	\$ -	\$ 486,833	\$ 486,833	\$ 22,314	\$ 81,520	\$ 103,834	\$ 1,428,476

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

# COMTREND CORPORATION

## PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2024	2023
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Profit (loss) before income tax	\$ 578,371	\$ (352,886)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	50,889	31,608
Amortization expenses	1,042	1,001
Expected credit loss recognized on trade receivables	19,445	-
Net gain on fair value changes of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	(783)
Finance costs	14,911	4,266
Interest income	(17,697)	(8,562)
Dividend income	(241)	(4,350)
Share of loss of subsidiaries	40,518	228,366
Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(5)	-
Net loss on disposal of financial assets	-	666
Write-down of inventories	216,755	33,082
Unrealized gain on transactions with subsidiaries	38,786	55,867
Realized gain on transactions with subsidiaries	(55,867)	(50,815)
Gain on changes in lease	(58)	(32)
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Trade receivables (including related parties)	(327,849)	93,936
Other receivables	7,907	(4,757)
Inventories	(97,408)	(263,447)
Other current assets	8,889	(1,997)
Net defined benefit assets	(203)	(604)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	(666)
Contract liabilities	4,147	1,237
Notes payable and trade payables (including related parties)	9,501	120,272
Other payables	53,435	8,610
Provisions	35,472	856
Other current liabilities	66	(21)
Cash generated from (used in) operations	580,806	(109,153)
Interest received	17,697	8,562
Dividends received	-	4,350
Interest paid	(14,874)	(4,180)
Income tax paid	(1,585)	(705)
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities	582,044	(101,126)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Acquisition of investments accounted for using the equity method	(17,397)	-
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(42,690)	(17,399)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	5	-
Decrease in refundable deposits	735	223
Payments for intangible assets	-	(1,611)
Net cash used in investing activities	(59,347)	(18,787)

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# COMTREND CORPORATION

## PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

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	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	\$ -	\$ 177,612
Repayment of short-term borrowings	(177,612)	-
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(1,821)	(2,810)
Dividends paid to owners of the Company	-	(41,066)
Exercise of employee share options	<u>-</u>	<u>2,016</u>
Net cash (used in) generated from financing activities	<u>(179,433)</u>	<u>135,752</u>
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	343,264	15,839
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	<u>396,953</u>	<u>381,114</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	<u>\$ 740,217</u>	<u>\$ 396,953</u>

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

# COMTREND CORPORATION

## NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY ONLY 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. ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

- a. Comtrend Corporation (the “Company”) was incorporated as a company limited by shares under the provisions of the Company Law of the Republic of China (ROC) on April 7, 1990. The Company engages in the research, manufacturing, marketing and maintaining of cable and wireless transmission equipment, multiplexers, digital subscriber lines and loop carrier systems, synchronous optical network equipment and synchronous cable accessories.

The Company’s shares have been listed on the Taipei Exchange (TPEX) since September 2020.

- b. The Company’s parent is Edimax Technology Co., Ltd. (“Edimax”), which held 33.49% of ordinary shares of the Company as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.
- c. The parent company only financial statements are presented in the Company’s functional currency, the New Taiwan dollar.

### 2. APPROVAL OF PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The parent company only financial statements were approved by the Company’s board of directors on March 7, 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’s accounting policies.

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

<b>New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations</b>	<b>Effective Date Announced by IASB</b>
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 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.

As of the date the parent company only financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company has assessed that the application of other various standards and interpretations will not have a material impact on the Company'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>New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations</b>	<b>Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note)</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 on derecognition of financial liabilities	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity”	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 “Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 - Comparative Information”	January 1, 2023
IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”	January 1, 2027
IFRS 19: “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures”	January 1, 2027

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

#### 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 parent company only statement of profit or loss shall be classified into the operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations categories.
- The parent company only 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 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 Companies 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 shall disaggregate items with dissimilar characteristics in the primary financial statements and in the notes. The Company 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 parent company only financial statements and communicating to users of parent company only financial statements management’s view of an aspect of the financial performance of the Company as a whole, the Company shall disclose related information about its MPMs in a single note to the parent company only 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.

Except for the above impact, as of the date the parent company only financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company is continuously assessing the other impacts of the above amended standards and interpretations on the Company’s parent company only financial position and financial performance and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

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

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

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

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

The parent company only financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments which are measured at fair value and net defined benefit (assets) 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 the asset or liability.

When preparing these parent company only financial statements, the Company used the equity method to account for its investments in subsidiaries. In order for the amounts of the net profit for the year, other comprehensive income for the year and total equity in the parent company only financial statements to be the same with the amounts attributable to the owners of the Company in its consolidated financial statements, adjustments arising from the differences in accounting treatments between the parent company only basis and consolidated basis were made to investments accounted for using the equity method, the share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, the share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, and the related equity items, as appropriate, in these parent company only financial statements.

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; and
- 3) Liabilities for which the Company 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. Foreign currencies

In preparing the parent company only financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the Company'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 prevailing at that date. Exchange differences on monetary items arising from settlement or translation are recognized in profit or loss in the period 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 fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items are included in profit or loss for the period 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 case, 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 translated using the exchange rate at the date of the translation.

For the purpose of presenting the parent company only financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Company and its foreign operations (including of the subsidiaries in other countries or those that use currencies that are different from the Company) are translated into New Taiwan dollars using the exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. Exchange differences arising are recognized in other comprehensive income (attributed to the owners of the Company and non-controlling interests as appropriate).

e. Inventories

Inventories consist of raw materials, work-in-progress, semi-finished goods, finished goods and inventories in transit and are stated at the lower of cost or 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 on the balance sheet date.

f. Investments in subsidiaries

The Company uses the equity method to account for its investments in subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries are entities that are controlled by the Company.

Under the equity method, an investment in a subsidiary is initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the subsidiary. The Company also recognizes the changes in the Company's share of equity of subsidiaries.

Changes in the Company's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the Company losing control of the subsidiary are accounted for as equity transactions. The Company recognizes directly in equity any difference between the carrying amount of the investment and the fair value of the consideration paid or received.

When the Company's share of loss of a subsidiary exceeds its interest in that subsidiary (which includes any carrying amount of the investment accounted for using the equity method and long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Company's net investment in the subsidiary), the Company continues recognizing its share of further loss, if any.

The Company assesses its investment for any impairment by comparing the carrying amount with the estimated recoverable amount as assessed based on the investee's financial statements as a whole. Impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases, the Company recognizes a reversal of the impairment loss; the adjusted post-reversal carrying amount should not exceed the carrying amount that would have been recognized (net of amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized in prior years. An impairment loss recognized on goodwill cannot be reversed in a subsequent period.

When the Company loses control of a subsidiary, it recognizes the investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value at the date when control is lost. The difference between the fair value of the retained investment plus any consideration received and the carrying amount of the previous investment at the date when control is lost is recognized as a gain or loss in profit or loss. Besides this, the Company accounts for all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary on the same basis as would be required had the Company directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

Profit or loss resulting from downstream transactions is eliminated in full only in the parent company only financial statements. Profit and loss resulting from upstream transactions and transactions between subsidiaries is recognized only in the parent company only financial statements and only to the extent of interests in the subsidiaries that are not related to the Company.

g. Property, plant and equipment

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

Depreciation 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 estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

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

h. 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.

i. Impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, intangible assets and assets related to contract assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, intangible assets and assets related to contract assets 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 estimates 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.

The 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, with the resulting impairment loss recognized in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the corresponding asset, cash-generating unit or assets related to contract costs is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent of the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized on the asset, cash-generating unit or assets related to contract costs in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

j. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes 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 FVTPL) 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 of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL 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 amortized cost and investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI.

#### i. 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 and trade receivables at amortized cost, are measured at amortized cost, which equals the gross carrying amount determined using the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

Cash equivalents include time deposits with original maturities within 3 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.

#### ii. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Company 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. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments; instead, it will be transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss when the Company's 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 recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost (including trade receivables).

The Company always recognizes lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) for trade receivables. For all other financial instruments, the Company recognizes 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 measures 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 default occurring as the weights. Lifetime ECLs represent the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECLs represent 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.

The Company recognizes an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments carrying amounts through a loss allowance account.

c) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or when it transfers 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 which had been recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred directly to retained earnings, without recycling through profit or loss.

2) Financial liabilities

a) Subsequent measurement

Except the FVTPL, all financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when such financial liabilities are designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability may upon initial recognition be designated as at FVTPL only in one of the following circumstances:

- i. Such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition mismatch that would otherwise arise; or
- ii. The financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and has performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the Company is provided internally on that basis; or

- iii. The contract contains one or more embedded derivatives so that the entire combined contract (asset or liability) can be designated as at FVTPL.

For a financial liability designated as at FVTPL, the amount of changes in fair value attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability is presented in other comprehensive income and will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. The remaining amount of changes in the fair value of that liability which does not incorporate any interest or dividends paid on such financial liability is presented in profit or loss. If this accounting treatment related to credit risk would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch, all changes in the fair value of the liability are presented in profit or loss.

Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 27.

#### b) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

#### k. Provisions

Provisions, are measured at the best estimate of the discounted cash flows of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Provisions for the expected cost of warranty obligations to assure that products comply with agreed-upon specifications are recognized on the date of sale of the relevant products at the best estimate by the management of the Company of the expenditures required to settle the Company's obligations.

#### l. Revenue recognition

The Company identifies contracts with customers, allocates the transaction price to the performance obligations and recognizes revenue when performance obligations are satisfied.

##### 1) Revenue from the sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods comes from sales of network communication equipment. When the customer initially purchases the goods online, the transaction price received is recognized as a contract liability until the goods have been delivered to the customer.

The Company does not recognize revenue on materials delivered to subcontractors because this delivery does not involve a transfer of control.

##### 2) Revenue from the rendering of services

Service income is recognized when services are provided.

#### m. Leases

At the inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease.

### The Company as lessee

The Company recognizes 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 adjusted for lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs needed to restore the underlying assets, and less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are presented on a separate line in the balance sheets.

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. 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 uses 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 a lease term, a change in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, a change in the assessment of an option to purchase an underlying asset, or a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments, the Company remeasures 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. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the balance sheets.

#### n. 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 costs, net interest and remeasurement) under defined benefit retirement benefit plans are determined using the projected unit credit method. Service cost (including current service cost) and net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) is recognized as employee benefits expense in the period in which they occur. 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 it occurs. 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's 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) Termination benefits

A liability for a termination benefit is recognized at the earlier of when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit when the Company recognizes any related restructuring costs.

#### o. Share-based payment arrangements employee share options

The fair value at the grant date of the employee share options is 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. The expense is recognized in full at the grant date if the grants are vested immediately.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of employee share options 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.

#### p. Taxation

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

##### 1) Current tax

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 for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences and unused loss carryforwards to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, 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. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 assets to be recovered. A previously unrecognized deferred tax asset is also reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

### 3) Current and deferred tax

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

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

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimations, and assumptions on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities 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 Company considers the possible impact on the cash flow projection, growth rates, discount rates, profitabilities and other relevant material estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

### Material Accounting Judgments

For contracts with customers relating to the sale of product in the India region, the Company has the control over product in the India region before the good is transferred to customers, taking into additional consideration other indicators such as the Company being primarily responsible for providing product in the India region and being exposed to inventory risk, therefore, recognized revenue on a gross basis when it satisfies its performance obligations.

## 6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Cash on hand	\$ 259	\$ 272
Checking accounts and demand deposits	510,463	143,156
Cash equivalents		
Time deposits with original maturities within 3 months	<u>229,495</u>	<u>253,525</u>
	<u>\$ 740,217</u>	<u>\$ 396,953</u>

The market rate intervals of cash in bank at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Demand deposits	0.05%-1.05%	0.05%-1.45%
Time deposits	4.40%-4.85%	1.34%-5.50%

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

### Investments in Equity Instruments at FVTOCI

	December 31	
	2024	2023
<u>Current</u>		
Domestic listed shares		
Ordinary shares - Edimax	\$ 121,952	\$ 66,126

The Company invested in ordinary shares of Edimax (classified as equity instruments as at FVTOCI) per their strategic purpose as they expect to profit from the fluctuations in the share price.

## 8. TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	December 31	
	2024	2023
<u>Trade receivables</u>		
At amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	\$ 462,282	\$ 91,448
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(19,445)	-
	<u>\$ 442,837</u>	<u>\$ 91,448</u>
<u>Other receivables</u>		
Others	\$ 1,882	\$ 9,548

The average credit period of sales of goods was 22-90 days. No interest was charged on trade receivables for the first 22-90 days from the date of the invoice. The Company uses other publicly available financial information or its own trading records to rate its major customers. The Company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the risk management committee annually.

In order to minimize credit risk, the management of the Company has delegated a team responsible for determining credit limits, credit approvals, accounts receivable insurance and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. In addition, the Company reviews the recoverable amount of each individual trade debt at the end of the year to ensure that adequate allowance is made for possible irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the management believes the Company's credit risk was significantly reduced.

The Company measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix prepared by reference to the past default experience of the customer, the customer's current financial position and economic condition of the industry in which the customer operates. As the Company's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the provision for loss allowance based on past due status is not further distinguished according to the Company's different customer base.

The Company writes off a trade receivable when there is evidence 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. For trade receivables that have been written off, the Company continues 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 trade receivables based on the Company's provision matrix:

#### December 31, 2024

	Not Past Due	1 to 30 Days	31 to 90 Days	91 to 120 Days	121 to 180 Days	Over 181 Days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.10%	0.23%	10.89%	-	100%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	\$ 138,061	\$ 156,487	\$ 166,970	\$ -	\$ 234	\$ 530	\$ 462,282
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	<u>(138)</u>	<u>(360)</u>	<u>(18,183)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(234)</u>	<u>(530)</u>	<u>(19,445)</u>
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 137,923</u>	<u>\$ 156,127</u>	<u>\$ 148,787</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 442,837</u>

#### December 31, 2023

	Not Past Due	1 to 30 Days	31 to 90 Days	91 to 120 Days	121 to 180 Days	Over 181 Days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gross carrying amount	\$ 15,551	\$ 39,139	\$ 36,758	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 91,448
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 15,551</u>	<u>\$ 39,319</u>	<u>\$ 36,758</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 91,448</u>

The movements of the loss allowance of trade receivables were as follows:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Balance at January 1	\$ -	\$ -
Add: Net remeasurement of loss allowance	<u>19,445</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 19,445</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

## 9. INVENTORIES

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Raw materials	\$ 24,447	\$ 229,439
Work in progress and semi-finished goods	8,371	46,724
Finished goods	350	7,359
Inventories in transit	331,142	208,252
Merchandise	<u>8,117</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 372,427</u>	<u>\$ 491,774</u>

The costs of goods sold for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 included inventory write-downs of \$216,755 thousand and \$33,082 thousand, respectively.

## 10. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

	December 31	
	2024	2023
<u>Investments in subsidiaries</u>		
Comtrend Corporation, USA (“CUSA”)	\$ (35,076)	\$ (20,826)
Comtrend Technology (Netherlands) B.V. (“CTBV”)	79,337	86,467
COMTREND TECHNOLOGY (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED (“INDIA”)	16,724	-
Add: Credit balances of investments accounted by the equity method which classified as other liabilities	<u>35,076</u>	<u>20,826</u>
	<u>\$ 96,061</u>	<u>\$ 86,467</u>

The Company’s proportion of ownership and voting rights in subsidiaries on the balance sheet date are as follow:

	December 31	
	2024	2023
CUSA	100%	100%
CTBV	100%	100%
INDIA	100%	-

Note: INDIA was established in September 2024 in India, primarily engaged in cable & cableless transmission equipment wholesale, retail sale, international trade, etc.

Refer to Note 32 for the details of the subsidiaries indirectly held by the Company.

## 11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land	Building	Machinery Equipment	Computer and Communication Equipment	Office Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Other Equipment	Total
<u>Cost</u>								
Balance at January 1, 2023	\$ 190,052	\$ 67,047	\$ 21,614	\$ 42,913	\$ 1,551	\$ 4,150	\$ 131,993	\$ 459,320
Additions	-	-	-	4,739	-	-	12,660	17,399
Disposals	-	-	(3,725)	(7,021)	-	-	(3,074)	(13,820)
Balance at December 31, 2023	<u>\$ 190,052</u>	<u>\$ 67,047</u>	<u>\$ 17,889</u>	<u>\$ 40,631</u>	<u>\$ 1,551</u>	<u>\$ 4,150</u>	<u>\$ 141,579</u>	<u>\$ 462,899</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u>								
Balance at January 1, 2023	\$ -	\$ 3,047	\$ 20,277	\$ 36,486	\$ 527	\$ 2,138	\$ 106,646	\$ 169,121
Disposals	-	-	(3,725)	(7,021)	-	-	(3,074)	(13,820)
Depreciation expense	-	3,048	680	5,410	381	672	18,647	28,838
Balance at December 31, 2023	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6,095</u>	<u>\$ 17,232</u>	<u>\$ 34,875</u>	<u>\$ 908</u>	<u>\$ 2,810</u>	<u>\$ 122,219</u>	<u>\$ 184,139</u>
Carrying amount at December 31, 2023	<u>\$ 190,052</u>	<u>\$ 60,952</u>	<u>\$ 657</u>	<u>\$ 5,756</u>	<u>\$ 643</u>	<u>\$ 1,340</u>	<u>\$ 19,360</u>	<u>\$ 278,760</u>

(Continued)

	Land	Building	Machinery Equipment	Computer and Communication Equipment	Office Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Other Equipment	Total
<u>Cost</u>								
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 190,052	\$ 67,047	\$ 17,889	\$ 40,631	\$ 1,551	\$ 4,150	\$ 141,579	\$ 462,899
Additions	-	5,700	-	3,427	1,064	750	31,749	42,690
Disposals	-	-	(373)	(1,156)	(14)	(500)	(28,137)	(30,180)
Reclassified	-	19,289	-	-	277	-	(19,566)	-
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 190,052</u>	<u>\$ 92,036</u>	<u>\$ 17,516</u>	<u>\$ 42,902</u>	<u>\$ 2,878</u>	<u>\$ 4,400</u>	<u>\$ 125,625</u>	<u>\$ 475,409</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u>								
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ -	\$ 6,095	\$ 17,232	\$ 34,875	\$ 908	\$ 2,810	\$ 122,219	\$ 184,139
Disposals	-	-	(373)	(1,156)	(14)	(500)	(28,137)	(30,180)
Depreciation expense	-	4,836	264	3,877	506	647	38,949	49,079
Reclassified	-	12,575	-	-	276	-	(12,851)	-
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 23,506</u>	<u>\$ 17,123</u>	<u>\$ 37,596</u>	<u>\$ 1,676</u>	<u>\$ 2,957</u>	<u>\$ 120,180</u>	<u>\$ 203,038</u>
Carrying amount at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 190,052</u>	<u>\$ 68,530</u>	<u>\$ 393</u>	<u>\$ 5,306</u>	<u>\$ 1,202</u>	<u>\$ 1,443</u>	<u>\$ 5,445</u>	<u>\$ 272,371</u>

(Concluded)

- No impairment loss or reversal of impairment loss was recognized for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.
- Property, plant and equipment pledged as collateral for bank borrowings were set out in Note 29.

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

Building	3-21 years
Machinery equipment	2-13 years
Computer and communication equipment	1-5 years
Office equipment	3-5 years
Transportation equipment	5 years
Other equipment	1-5 years

## 12. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

- Right-of-use assets

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
<u>Carrying amount</u>		
Buildings	\$ -	\$ 3,899
Transportation equipment	<u>62</u>	<u>435</u>
	<u>\$ 62</u>	<u>\$ 4,334</u>

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Buildings	\$ 1,437	\$ 2,397
Transportation equipment	<u>373</u>	<u>373</u>
	<u>\$ 1,810</u>	<u>\$ 2,770</u>

b. Lease liabilities

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
<u>Carrying amount</u>		
Current	<u>\$ 63</u>	<u>\$ 2,830</u>
Non-current	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,539</u>

Range of discount rate for lease liabilities was as follows:

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Buildings	1.75%	1.75%
Transportation equipment	1.25%	1.25%

c. Material lease-in activities and terms

The Company leases certain transportation equipment for transport purposes with lease terms of 3 years.

The Company also leases buildings for use as offices and warehouses with lease terms of 3 years. The Company does not have bargain purchase options to acquire the leasehold land and buildings at the end of the lease terms.

d. Other lease information

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Expenses relating to low-value asset leases	<u>\$ 866</u>	<u>\$ 992</u>
Total cash outflow for leases	<u>\$ (2,724)</u>	<u>\$ (3,888)</u>

The Company's leases of certain office equipment, transportation equipment and parking spaces which qualify as low-value asset leases. The Company has elected to apply the recognition exemption and thus, did not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

### 13. OTHER ASSETS

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
<u>Current</u>		
Prepaid expenses	\$ 1,256	\$ 4,635
Input VAT and tax deduction	-	9,327
Prepayments	5,935	2,135
Others	<u>38</u>	<u>21</u>
	<u>\$ 7,229</u>	<u>\$ 16,118</u>
<u>Non-current</u>		
Refundable deposits	<u>\$ 488</u>	<u>\$ 1,223</u>

### 14. SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
<u>Unsecured borrowings</u>		
Bank loans	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 177,612</u>

The range of effective interest rates on bank loans was 2.00%-6.77%.

### 15. LONG-TERM BORROWINGS

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
<u>Secured borrowings</u>		
Bank loans	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000
Less: Current portion	<u>(9,151)</u>	<u>-</u>
Long-term borrowings	<u>\$ 190,849</u>	<u>\$ 200,000</u>

The bank borrowings are secured by the Company's land and buildings, refer to Note 29 for additional information. The maturity date is January 14, 2042, and the grace period is three years. The effective annual interest rate range from January 14, 2022 to January 14, 2025 is 1.25%-1.985%, and the effective annual interest rate from January 15, 2025 to January 14, 2042 is 1.985%. The purpose of the borrowings is to purchase land and buildings for operations.

## 16. NOTES PAYABLE AND TRADE PAYABLES

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Notes payable	\$ 7	\$ 7
Trade payables	<u>313,858</u>	<u>307,323</u>
	<u>\$ 313,865</u>	<u>\$ 307,330</u>

The Company's payment terms of notes payables and trade payables take financial risk into consideration in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the pre-aged credit items.

## 17. OTHER LIABILITIES

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
<u>Current</u>		
Other payables		
Payables for salaries	\$ 11,819	\$ 6,308
Payables for freight and customs fees	4,881	5,694
Payables for professional service fees	5,864	5,653
Payables for commissions	243	3,742
Payables for royalties	2,910	2,726
Payables for compensation of employees and remuneration of directors	57,202	-
Others	<u>25,455</u>	<u>30,816</u>
	<u>\$ 108,374</u>	<u>\$ 54,939</u>
Other liabilities		
Others	<u>\$ 247</u>	<u>\$ 181</u>

## 18. PROVISIONS

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
<u>Current</u>		
Warranties	<u>\$ 44,242</u>	<u>\$ 8,770</u>

The provision for warranty claims represents the present value of management's best estimate of the future outflow of economic benefits that will be required under the Company's obligations for warranties under contracts for the sale of goods.

## 19. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

### a. Defined contribution plan

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

### b. Defined benefit plan

The defined benefit plan adopted by the Company in accordance with the Labor Standards Act is operated by the government of the ROC. Pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the 6 months before retirement. The Company contribute amounts equal to 2% of total monthly salaries and wages to a pension fund administered by the pension fund monitoring committee. Pension contributions are deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the committee's name. 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 balance sheets in respect of the Company's defined benefit plan are as follows:

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$ 34,044	\$ 33,040
Fair value of plan assets	<u>(39,187)</u>	<u>(37,131)</u>
Net defined benefit assets	<u>\$ (5,143)</u>	<u>\$ (4,091)</u>

Movements in net defined benefit (liabilities) assets were as follows:

	<b>Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation</b>	<b>Fair Value of the Plan Assets</b>	<b>Net Defined Benefit Assets (Liabilities)</b>
Balance at January 1, 2023	<u>\$ (41,524)</u>	<u>\$ 44,819</u>	<u>\$ 3,295</u>
Net interest (expense) income	<u>(571)</u>	<u>620</u>	<u>49</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>(571)</u>	<u>620</u>	<u>49</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	124	124
Actuarial (gain) loss			
Changes in financial assumptions	806	-	806
Experience adjustments	<u>(738)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(738)</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>68</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>192</u>
Contributions from the employer	<u>-</u>	<u>555</u>	<u>555</u>
Benefits paid	<u>8,987</u>	<u>(8,987)</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at December 31, 2023	<u>\$ (33,040)</u>	<u>\$ 37,131</u>	<u>\$ 4,091</u>

(Continued)

	<b>Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation</b>	<b>Fair Value of the Plan Assets</b>	<b>Net Defined Benefit Assets (Liabilities)</b>
Balance at January 1, 2024	<u>\$ (33,040)</u>	<u>\$ 37,131</u>	<u>\$ 4,091</u>
Current service cost	(357)	-	(357)
Net interest (expense) income	<u>(455)</u>	<u>514</u>	<u>59</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>(812)</u>	<u>514</u>	<u>(298)</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	2,603	2,603
Actuarial (gain) loss			
Changes in financial assumptions	830	-	830
Experience adjustments	<u>(2,583)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,583)</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>(1,753)</u>	<u>2,603</u>	<u>850</u>
Contributions from the employer	<u>-</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>
Benefits paid	<u>1,561</u>	<u>(1,561)</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ (34,044)</u>	<u>\$ 39,187</u>	<u>\$ 5,143</u> (Concluded)

An analysis by function of the amounts recognized in profit or loss in respect of the defined benefit plans is as follows:

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Selling and marketing expenses	\$ 103	\$ (14)
General and administrative expenses	119	(15)
Research and development expenses	<u>76</u>	<u>(20)</u>
	<u>\$ 298</u>	<u>\$ (49)</u>

Through the defined benefit plan 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 and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investments are conducted at the discretion of the Bureau or under the mandated management. However, in accordance with relevant regulations, the return generated by plan assets shall 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 using the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salaries 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 were carried out by qualified actuaries. The significant assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations are as follows:

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Discount rates	1.625%	1.375%
Expected rates of salary increase	2.75%	2.75%
Turnover rates	3.67%	3.67%

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

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Discount rates		
0.25% increase	\$ (801)	\$ (802)
0.25% decrease	\$ 830	\$ 831
Expected rates of salary increase		
0.25% increase	\$ 807	\$ 806
0.25% decrease	\$ (783)	\$ (782)

The sensitivity analysis previously presented may not be representative of the actual changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the changes in assumptions will 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	\$ 518	\$ 522
Average duration of the defined benefit obligation	13.08 years	13.36 years

## 20. EQUITY

### a. Share capital

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Shares authorized (in thousands of shares)	130,000	130,000
Shares authorized (in thousands of NT dollars)	\$ 1,300,000	\$ 1,300,000
Shares issued and fully paid (in thousands of shares)	58,666	58,666
Shares issued (in thousands of NT dollars)	\$ 586,655	\$ 586,655

The fully paid ordinary shares, which have a par value of NT\$10, carry one vote per share and a right to dividends.

The Company converted employee share options of \$2,016 thousand, equivalent to 202 thousand shares, with a subscription price of NT\$10, into ordinary shares for the year ended December 31, 2023. The number of outstanding ordinary shares after the new shares were issued totaled 586,655 thousand. The registration for the capital change has been filed with the Ministry of Economic Affairs on April 6, 2023.

b. Capital surplus

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as cash dividends, or transferred to share capital*		
Premium from issuance of ordinary shares	\$ 251,154	\$ 346,078
Difference between the consideration received or paid and the carrying amount of the subsidiaries' net assets during actual disposal or acquisition	<u>-</u>	<u>4,079</u>
	<u>\$ 251,154</u>	<u>\$ 350,157</u>

\* 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 to once a year).

c. Retained earnings and dividends policy

Under the dividends policy as set forth in the amended Articles, where the Company made a profit in a fiscal year, the profit shall be first utilized for paying taxes, offsetting losses of previous years, setting aside as a legal reserve 10% of the remaining profit, setting aside or reversing a special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations, and then any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be used by the Company's board of directors as the basis for proposing a distribution plan, which should be resolved in the shareholders' meeting for the distribution of dividends and bonuses to shareholders.

For the policies on the distribution of compensation of employees and remuneration of directors after the amendment, refer to compensation of employees and remuneration of directors in Note 22 (h).

The Company determines the dividend distribution based on the considerations of the investment environment, capital demand, financial structure, earnings, domestic and international competition and shareholders' interest for future development plans. Under the dividends policy of the Company, no less than 10% of the undistributed retained earnings should be distributed as dividends to shareholders unless undistributed retained earnings is less than 40% of the outstanding ordinary shares. The dividends can be distributed in shares or cash, but the cash dividends should not be less than 10% of total dividends distributed.

Appropriation of earnings to legal reserve shall be made until the legal reserve equals the Company's paid-in capital. The legal reserve may be used to offset deficit. 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.

The offset deficit for the year ended December 31, 2023, which was resolved by the shareholders in their meeting on June 12, 2024, was as follows:

	<b>2023</b>
Deficit offset using legal reserve	<u>\$ 85,435</u>
Deficit offset using capital surplus	<u>\$ 99,003</u>

The appropriations of earnings for the year ended December 31, 2022, which was resolved by the shareholders in their meeting on June 15, 2023, was as follows:

	<b>2022</b>
Legal reserve	<u>\$ 1,513</u>
Cash dividends	<u>\$ 41,066</u>
Cash dividends per share (NT\$)	\$ 0.7

The appropriation of earnings for 2024 will be proposed by the Company's board of directors and resolved by the shareholders in their meeting to be held on June 20, 2025.

## 21. REVENUE

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Revenue from the sale of goods	\$ 3,741,771	\$ 815,951
Revenue from the rendering of services	<u>4,433</u>	<u>13,339</u>
	<u>\$ 3,746,204</u>	<u>\$ 829,290</u>

### Contract Balances

	<b>December 31, 2024</b>	<b>December 31, 2023</b>	<b>January 1, 2023</b>
Trade receivables (including related parties) (Note 8)	<u>\$ 626,432</u>	<u>\$ 298,583</u>	<u>\$ 506,128</u>
Contract liabilities - sale of goods	<u>\$ 8,634</u>	<u>\$ 4,487</u>	<u>\$ 3,250</u>

The changes in the balance of contract liabilities primarily result from the timing difference between the Company's satisfaction of performance obligations and the respective customer's payment.

## 22. NET PROFIT (LOSS)

### a. Interest income

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Bank deposits	<u>\$ 17,697</u>	<u>\$ 8,562</u>

b. Other income

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>

Dividends	\$ <u>241</u>	\$ <u>4,350</u>
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c. Other gains and losses

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>

Net gain on fair value changes of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	\$ -	\$ 783
Net loss on disposal of financial assets	-	(666)
Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	5	-
Net foreign exchange gain	34,628	1,960
Other gain	<u>77,264</u>	<u>136</u>
	<u>\$ 111,897</u>	<u>\$ 2,213</u>

d. Finance costs

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>

Interest on lease liabilities	\$ 37	\$ 86
Interest on bank loans	<u>14,874</u>	<u>4,180</u>
	<u>\$ 14,911</u>	<u>\$ 4,266</u>

e. Impairment losses recognized

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>

Trade receivables	\$ (19,445)	\$ -
Inventories (included in operating costs)	<u>\$ (216,755)</u>	<u>\$ (33,082)</u>

f. Depreciation and amortization

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>

Property, plant and equipment	\$ 49,079	\$ 28,838
Right-of-use assets	1,810	2,770
Intangible assets	<u>1,042</u>	<u>1,001</u>
	<u>\$ 51,931</u>	<u>\$ 32,609</u>
An analysis of depreciation by function		
Operating expenses	<u>\$ 50,889</u>	<u>\$ 31,608</u>
An analysis of amortization by function		
Operating expenses	<u>\$ 1,042</u>	<u>\$ 1,001</u>

g. Employee benefits expense

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Short-term benefits	\$ 266,863	\$ 194,283
Post-employment benefits (Note 19)		
Defined contribution plans	7,745	8,547
Defined benefit plans	<u>298</u>	<u>(49)</u>
	<u>8,043</u>	<u>8,498</u>
Termination benefits	<u>10</u>	<u>7,361</u>
Total employee benefits expense	<u>\$ 274,916</u>	<u>\$ 210,142</u>
An analysis of employee benefits expense by function		
Operating expenses	<u>\$ 274,916</u>	<u>\$ 210,142</u>

h. Compensation of employees and remuneration of directors

According to the Company's Articles, the Company accrued compensation of employees and remuneration of directors at rates of no less than 5% and no higher than 5%, respectively, of net profit before income tax, compensation of employees, and remuneration of directors. There was no employees' compensation and remuneration of directors estimated as the Company reported a net loss before tax for the year ended December 31, 2023. The compensation of employees and remuneration of directors for the year ended December 31, 2024 which have been approved by the Company's board of directors on March 7, 2025, are as follows:

Accrual rate

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31, 2024</b>
Compensation of employees	7.5%
Remuneration of directors	1.5%

Amount

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31, 2024</b>
Compensation of employees	\$ 47,668
Remuneration of directors	9,534

If there is a change in the amounts after the annual parent company only financial statements are authorized for issue, the differences are recorded as a change in the accounting estimate.

There was no employees' compensation and remuneration of directors estimated as the Company reported a net loss before tax for the year ended December 31, 2023.

There is no difference between the actual amounts of compensation of employees and remuneration of directors paid and the amounts recognized in the parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022.

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

i. Gains on foreign currency exchange

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Foreign exchange gains	\$ 92,219	\$ 20,632
Foreign exchange losses	<u>(57,591)</u>	<u>(18,672)</u>
	<u>\$ 34,628</u>	<u>\$ 1,960</u>

## 23. INCOME TAXES

a. Income tax recognized in profit or loss

Major components of tax (expense) benefit recognized in profit or loss:

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	\$ (121,367)	\$ -
Adjustments for prior periods	-	3
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	<u>29,149</u>	<u>7,060</u>
Income tax (expense) benefit recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ (92,218)</u>	<u>\$ 7,063</u>

A reconciliation of accounting profit and income tax (expense) benefit is as follows:

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Profit (loss) before tax	<u>\$ 578,371</u>	<u>\$ (352,886)</u>
Income tax (expense) benefit calculated at the statutory rate	\$ (115,674)	\$ 70,577
Non-deductible expenses in determining taxable income	(92)	(771)
Tax-exempt income	48	870
Adjustments for prior years' tax	-	3
Loss carryforwards	41,538	-
Unrecognized deductible temporary differences	<u>(18,038)</u>	<u>(63,616)</u>
Income tax (expense) benefit recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ (92,218)</u>	<u>\$ 7,063</u>

b. Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
<u>Deferred tax</u>		
In respect of the current year:		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	\$ <u>(170)</u>	\$ <u>(38)</u>

c. Current tax assets and liabilities

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Current tax assets		
Tax refund receivable	\$ <u>774</u>	\$ <u>894</u>
Current tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	\$ <u>119,663</u>	\$ <u>-</u>

d. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The movements of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>Recognized in Profit or Loss</b>	<b>Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>Closing Balance</b>
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>				
Defined benefit plans	\$ (778)	\$ 778	\$ -	\$ -
Write-down of inventories	12,639	35,215	-	47,854
Warranty fee	1,754	7,094	-	8,848
Unrealized profits from downstream transactions	<u>11,174</u>	<u>(3,417)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,757</u>
	24,789	39,670	-	64,459
Loss carryforwards	<u>7,258</u>	<u>(7,258)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 32,047</u>	<u>\$ 32,412</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 64,459</u>
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>				
Unrealized foreign exchange gains	\$ 9	\$ 2,404	\$ -	\$ 2,413
Defined benefit plans	<u>-</u>	<u>859</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>1,029</u>
	<u>\$ 9</u>	<u>\$ 3,263</u>	<u>\$ 170</u>	<u>\$ 3,442</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2023

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>				
Defined benefit plans	\$ (669)	\$ (71)	\$ (38)	\$ (778)
Write-down of inventories	6,794	5,845	-	12,639
Warranty fee	1,583	171	-	1,754
Unrealized profits from downstream transactions	10,163	1,011	-	11,174
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	157	(157)	-	-
	18,028	6,799	(38)	24,789
Loss carryforwards	7,258	-	-	7,258
	<u>\$ 25,286</u>	<u>\$ 6,799</u>	<u>\$ (38)</u>	<u>\$ 32,047</u>
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>				
Unrealized foreign exchange gains	<u>\$ 270</u>	<u>\$ (261)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 9</u>

- e. Deductible temporary differences and unused loss carryforwards for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized in the balance sheets

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Loss carryforwards	\$ -	\$ 181,219
Deductible temporary differences		
Losses on investments accounted for using the equity method	300,065	259,330
Allowance for doubtful accounts	62,752	49,572
	<u>362,817</u>	<u>308,902</u>
	<u>\$ 362,817</u>	<u>\$ 490,121</u>

- f. Income tax assessments

The tax return assessments by authorities of the Company as of December 31, 2022.

## 24. EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

	<u>Unit: NT\$ Per Share</u>	
	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Basic earnings (loss) per share	<u>\$ 8.29</u>	<u>\$ (5.90)</u>
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	<u>\$ 8.20</u>	<u>\$ (5.90)</u>

The earnings (loss) and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding used in the computation of earnings (loss) per share are as follows:

### Net Profit (Loss) for the Year

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Net profit (loss) for the year	<u>\$ 486,153</u>	<u>\$ (345,823)</u>

Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (in thousands of shares) is as follows:

	<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 (loss) per share	58,666	58,649
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares:		
Compensation of employees	<u>606</u>	<u>-</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of diluted earnings (loss) per share	<u>59,272</u>	<u>58,649</u>

The Company may settle the compensation paid to 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 are 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.

## 25. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS

### Employee Share Option Plan of the Company

The Company did not issue any employee share options during the year ended December 31, 2023.

Information on outstanding issue employees share options is as follows:

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31, 2023</b>	
	<b>Number of Options (In Thousands)</b>	<b>Weighted- average Exercise Price (NT\$)</b>
Balance at January 1	380	\$ 10.00
Options exercised	(202)	10.00
Options forfeited	<u>(178)</u>	10.00
Balance at December 31	<u>-</u>	
Options exercisable, end of the year	<u>-</u>	

Compensation costs recognized were \$0 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2023.

## 26. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Company will be able to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. Key management personnel of the Company review the capital structure on an annual basis. As part of this review, the key management personnel consider 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 may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, the number of new shares issued, and the amount of new debt issued or existing debt redeemed.

## 27. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

### a. Fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value

Management believes the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in the parent company only financial statements approximate their fair values.

### b. Fair value of financial instruments 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 FVTOCI</u>				
Investments in equity instruments				
Listed shares and emerging market shares	\$ 121,952	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 121,952
Unlisted shares	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 121,952</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 121,952</u>

December 31, 2023

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets at FVTOCI</u>				
Investments in equity instruments				
Listed shares and emerging market shares	\$ 66,126	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 66,126
Unlisted shares	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 66,126</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 66,126</u>

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 in the current and prior periods.

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

The fair values of unlisted equity securities - ROC and foreign were determined using the asset approach.

c. Categories of financial instruments

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at amortized cost (1)	\$ 1,349,574	\$ 706,307
Financial assets at FVTOCI	121,952	66,126

Financial liabilities

Amortized cost (2)	651,378	766,054
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- 1) The balances include financial assets at amortized cost, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables (including related parties), other receivables and refundable deposits.
- 2) The balances include financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, which comprise short-term loans, notes payable, trade payables (including related parties), other payables, current portion of long-term borrowings and long-term borrowings.

d. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's major financial instruments include equity and debt investments, trade receivables, trade payables, borrowings and lease liabilities. The Company's 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 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.

1) Market risk

The Company's activities exposed it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates (see (a) below), interest rates (see (b) below) and other prices (see (c) below).

There has been no change to the Company's exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks were managed and measured.

a) Foreign currency risk

Several subsidiaries of the Company have sales and purchases denominated in foreign currencies, which exposed the Company to foreign currency risk.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities (including those eliminated on consolidation) and of the derivatives exposed to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period are set out in Note 31.

Sensitivity analysis

The Company is mainly exposed to the EUR and the USD.

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 1% increase and decrease in the New Taiwan dollar (the functional currency) against the relevant foreign currencies. 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%. The sensitivity analysis included only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items, and adjusts their translation at the end of the reporting period for a 1% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in pre-tax profit (loss) associated with the New Taiwan dollar strengthening 1% against the relevant currency. For a 1% weakening of the New Taiwan dollar against the relevant currency, there would be an equal and opposite impact on pre-tax profit (loss), and the balances below would be negative.

	<b>EUR Impact</b>		<b>USD Impact</b>	
	<b>For the Year Ended</b>		<b>For the Year Ended</b>	
	<b>December 31</b>		<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Profit or loss	\$ (377) (i)	\$ (618) (i)	\$ (3,494) (ii)	\$ (1,964) (ii)

- i. This was mainly attributable to the exposure on outstanding receivables in EUR that were not hedged at the end of the year.
- ii. This was mainly attributable to the exposure on outstanding receivables and payables in USD that were not hedged at the end of the year.

The Company's sensitivity to foreign currency increased during the current year mainly due to the increase in the balance of accounts receivable denominated in USD and decrease in the balance of accounts receivable denominated in EUR.

b) Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because entities in the Company borrow funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix of fixed and floating rate borrowings. Hedging activities are evaluated regularly to align with interest rate views and defined risk appetite ensuring the most cost-effective hedging strategies are applied.

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities with exposure to interest rates at the end of the year were as follows:

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial assets	\$ 229,495	\$ 253,525
Financial liabilities	200,063	381,981
Cash flow interest rate risk		
Financial assets	510,463	143,156

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below was determined based on the Company's exposure to interest rates for non-derivative instruments at the end of the year. For floating rate assets, the analysis was prepared assuming the amount of the assets outstanding at the end of the year was outstanding for the whole year. One basis point increase or decrease is 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 basis point higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's pre-tax profit for the year ended December 31, 2024 would have increased/decreased by \$5,105 thousand and the Company's pre-tax loss for the year ended December 31, 2023 would have decreased/increased by \$1,432 thousand.

The Company's sensitivity to interest rates increase during the current year mainly due to the increase in variable rate bank savings.

c) Other price risk

The Company was exposed to equity price risk through its investments in listed equity securities. In addition, the Company has appointed a special team to monitor the price risk and will consider hedging the risk exposure should the need arise.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below was determined based on the exposure to equity price risks at the end of the year.

If equity prices had been 1% higher/lower, pre-tax other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 would have increased/decreased by \$1,220 thousand and \$661 thousand, respectively, as a result of the changes in fair value of financial assets at FVTOCI.

The Company's sensitivity to other price risk increased during the reporting period mainly due to the increase in the fair value of listed equity securities.

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. At the end of the year, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk, which would cause a financial loss to the Company due to the failure of counterparties to discharge an obligation and due to the financial guarantees provided by the Company, could be equal to the total of the following:

- a) The carrying amount of the respective recognized financial assets as stated in the balance sheets; and
- b) The maximum amount the entity would have to pay if the financial guarantee is called upon, irrespective of the likelihood of the guarantee being exercised.

The Company adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral or factored trade receivables and insurance, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

In order to minimize credit risk, management of the Company has delegated a team responsible for determining credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. In addition, the Company reviews the recoverable amount of each individual trade debt at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate allowances are made for irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, management believes the Company's credit risk was significantly reduced.

The Company's concentration of credit risk by geographical locations was mainly in the Asia regions, which accounted for 100% of the total trade receivables as of December 31, 2024.

The Company's concentration of credit risk by geographical locations was mainly in the European and American regions, which accounted for 69.37% of the total trade receivables as of December 31, 2023.

### 3) Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate to finance the Company's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. In addition, management monitors the utilization of bank borrowings and ensures compliance with loan covenants.

The Company relies on bank borrowings as a significant source of liquidity. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had available unutilized short-term bank loan facilities set out in (b) below.

#### a) Liquidity and interest rate risk table for non-derivative financial liabilities

The following table details the Company's 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 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 band regardless of the probability of the banks choosing to exercise their rights. The maturity dates for other non-derivative financial liabilities were based on the agreed upon repayment dates.

##### December 31, 2024

	<b>On Demand or Less than 1 Month</b>	<b>1-3 Months</b>	<b>3 Months to 1 Year</b>	<b>1-5 Years</b>	<b>5+ Years</b>
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>					
Lease liabilities	\$ 32	\$ 31	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Long-term borrowings	-	-	-	55,483	167,605
Notes payable and trade payables	217,483	115,061	10,460	-	-
Other payables	10,325	9,044	80,217	8,788	-
Current portion of long-term borrowings	<u>331</u>	<u>2,312</u>	<u>10,403</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 228,171</u>	<u>\$ 126,448</u>	<u>\$ 101,080</u>	<u>\$ 64,271</u>	<u>\$ 167,605</u>

Additional information about the maturity analysis for long-term borrowings:

	<b>Less than 1 Year</b>	<b>1-5 Years</b>	<b>5-10 Years</b>	<b>10-15 Years</b>	<b>15-20 Years</b>
Long-term borrowings	<u>\$ 13,046</u>	<u>\$ 55,483</u>	<u>\$ 69,354</u>	<u>\$ 69,354</u>	<u>\$ 28,897</u>

December 31, 2023

	<b>On Demand or Less than 1 Month</b>	<b>1-3 Months</b>	<b>3 Months to 1 Year</b>	<b>1-5 Years</b>	<b>5+ Years</b>
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>					
Short-term borrowings	\$ 115,293	\$ 29,334	\$ 34,390	\$ -	\$ -
Lease liabilities	238	475	2,169	1,548	-
Long-term borrowings	292	583	2,625	54,074	179,655
Notes payable and trade payables	69,289	107,356	156,766	92	-
Other payables	<u>12,584</u>	<u>23,474</u>	<u>10,501</u>	<u>8,380</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 197,696</u>	<u>\$ 161,222</u>	<u>\$ 206,451</u>	<u>\$ 64,094</u>	<u>\$ 179,655</u>

Additional information about the maturity analysis for long-term borrowings:

	<b>Less than 1 Year</b>	<b>1-5 Years</b>	<b>5-10 Years</b>	<b>10-15 Years</b>	<b>15-20 Years</b>
Long-term borrowings	<u>\$ 3,500</u>	<u>\$ 54,074</u>	<u>\$ 68,658</u>	<u>\$ 68,658</u>	<u>\$ 42,339</u>

Bank loans with a repayment on demand clause were included in the time band in the above maturity analysis. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the aggregate undiscounted principal amounts of these bank loans amounted to \$200,000 thousand and \$377,612 thousand, respectively. Taking into account the Company's financial position, management does not believe that it is probable that the banks will exercise their discretionary rights to demand immediate repayment. Management believes that such bank loans will be repaid within twenty years after the reporting date in accordance with the scheduled repayment dates set out in the loan agreements. At that time, the aggregate principal and interest cash outflows will amount to \$236,134 thousand and \$416,246 thousand, respectively.

b) Financing facilities

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, unused financing facilities amounted to \$1,014,405 thousand and \$723,164 thousand, respectively.

## 28. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Besides information disclosed elsewhere in the other notes, details of transactions between the Company and other related parties are disclosed as follows.

a. Related party name and category

<u>Related Party Name</u>	<u>Related Party Category</u>
Edimax	The Company's parent
CUSA	Subsidiary
CTBV	Subsidiary
Comtrend Technology (INDIA) Private Limited (INDIA)	Subsidiary
Comtrend Central Europe S.R.O. (CCE)	Sub-subsubsidiary
Comtrend Iberia S.L. (Iberia)	Sub-subsubsidiary
ABS Telecom Inc.	Fellow Company
Talent Vantage Limited (Talent)	Associate of the Company's parent

b. Sales of goods

Line Item	Related Party Category	For the Year Ended December 31	
		2024	2023
Sales	Subsidiary		
	CUSA	\$ 108,543	\$ 199,953
	CTBV	<u>69,033</u>	<u>118,519</u>
		<u>177,576</u>	<u>318,472</u>
	Sub-subsidiary	<u>26,470</u>	<u>28,175</u>
	Associate of the Company's parent	<u>-</u>	<u>1,637</u>
		<u>\$ 204,046</u>	<u>\$ 348,284</u>
Service	Subsidiary		
	CUSA	\$ 68	\$ 40
	CTBV	<u>3,674</u>	<u>9,215</u>
		<u>3,742</u>	<u>9,255</u>
	Sub-subsidiary	<u>351</u>	<u>748</u>
		<u>\$ 4,093</u>	<u>\$ 10,003</u>

Except that the price of the Company sold to subsidiary and sub-subsidiary is determined after matching the product specifications and market conditions, other are based on general conditions. The terms of payment depends on the clients of subsidiary and sub-subsidiary is 60 to 240 days.

c. Purchases of goods

Related Party Category	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
The Company's parent - Edimax	\$ 39,310	\$ 173,285
Associate of the Company's parent	<u>12,211</u>	<u>5,065</u>
	<u>\$ 51,521</u>	<u>\$ 178,350</u>

There was no significant difference between related parties and third parties regarding transaction terms of purchase prices and payment terms.

d. Receivables from related parties

Line Item	Related Party Category	December 31	
		2024	2023
Accounts receivable	Subsidiary		
	CUSA	\$ 121,096	\$ 130,889
	CTBV	<u>33,444</u>	<u>64,368</u>
		<u>154,540</u>	<u>195,257</u>
	Sub-subsidiary - CCE	<u>9,610</u>	<u>11,878</u>
		<u>\$ 164,150</u>	<u>\$ 207,135</u>

The outstanding trade receivables from related parties are unsecured. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, no impairment loss was recognized for trade receivables from related parties.

e. Payables to related parties

Line Item	Related Party Category	December 31	
		2024	2023
Accounts payable	The Company's parent - Edimax	\$ 29,139	\$ 26,173
Other payables	The Company's parent	\$ 5,600	\$ 1,022
	Sub-subsidiary	-	3,742
	Associate of the Company's parent	-	735
	Fellow Company	15	15
		<u>\$ 5,615</u>	<u>\$ 5,514</u>

The outstanding trade payables to related parties are unsecured.

f. Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment

Related Party Category	Purchase Price For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
The Company's parent	\$ 81	\$ 150
Associate of the Company's parent	-	796
	<u>\$ 81</u>	<u>\$ 946</u>

g. Other transactions with related parties

Line Item	Related Party Category	For the Year Ended December 31	
		2024	2023
Operating expenses	The Company's parent	\$ 21,450	\$ 11,309
	Sub-subsidiary	5,077	5,453
	Associate of the Company's parent	2,457	4,298
	Fellow Company	187	140
		<u>\$ 29,171</u>	<u>\$ 21,200</u>

h. Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 54,650	\$ 24,273

The remuneration of directors and key executives, as determined by the remuneration committee, was based on the performance of individuals and on market trends.

## 29. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL OR FOR SECURITY

The following assets were provided as collateral for bank borrowings:

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 246,860	\$ 249,907

## 30. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

In addition to those disclosed in other notes, significant contingencies and unrecognized commitments of the Company as of December 31, 2024 were as follows:

Taipei Fubon Bank issued to the Taipei Customs Office a guarantee note for customs duties on the bonded warehouse of the Company; the stated amount of the note was \$2,000 thousand as of December 31, 2024.

## 31. SIGNIFICANT FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The Company's significant financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies aggregated by the foreign currencies other than functional currencies of the entities in the Company and the related exchange rates between the foreign currencies and the respective functional currencies were as follows:

December 31, 2024

	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 21,566	32.79 (USD:NTD)	\$ 707,034
EUR	1,166	34.14 (EUR:NTD)	39,824
Non-monetary items			
Investments accounted for using equity method			
EUR	2,324	34.14 (EUR:NTD)	79,341
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	10,908	32.79 (USD:NTD)	357,605
EUR	63	34.14 (EUR:NTD)	2,146
Non-monetary items			
Investments accounted for using equity method in credit			
USD	113	32.79 (USD:NTD)	3,706

December 31, 2023

	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 20,408	30.71 (USD:NTD)	\$ 626,629
EUR	1,987	33.98 (EUR:NTD)	67,525
Non-monetary items			
Investments accounted for using equity method			
EUR	2,548	33.98 (EUR:NTD)	86,467
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	14,012	30.71 (USD:NTD)	430,241
EUR	169	33.98 (EUR:NTD)	5,760
Non-monetary items			
Investments accounted for using equity method in credit			
USD	1,137	30.71 (USD:NTD)	20,826

The significant realized and unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) were as follows:

Functional Currency	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2024		2023	
	Exchange Rate	Net Foreign Exchange Gain	Exchange Rate	Net Foreign Exchange Gain
NTD	1 (NTD:NTD)	<u>\$ 34,628</u>	1 (NTD:NTD)	<u>\$ 1,960</u>

## 32. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

a. Information on significant transactions:

- 1) Financing provided to others (None)
- 2) Endorsements/guarantees provided (None)
- 3) Marketable securities held (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures) (Table 1)
- 4) Marketable securities acquired or disposed of at costs or prices of 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 (None)
- 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 2)
  - 8) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (Table 3)
  - 9) Trading in derivative instruments (None)
- b. Information on investees (Table 4)
- 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 income or loss, carrying amount of the investment at the end of the year, repatriations of investment income, and limit on the amount of investment in the mainland China area (None)
  - 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 (None)
    - a) The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the year
    - b) The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the year
    - c) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses
    - d) The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the year and the purposes
    - e) The highest balance, the ending balance, the interest rate range, and total current period interest with respect to financing of funds
    - f) Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the year or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receipt of services
- c. 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 5).

**TABLE 1**

**COMTREND CORPORATION**

**MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD**  
**DECEMBER 31, 2024**  
**(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Holding Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Holding Company	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2024				Note
				Number of Shares (In Thousands)	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value	
The Company	<u>Share</u> EMMT Systems Corporation Edimax	None Parent company	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current	578	\$ -	0.52	\$ -	
			Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	4,120	121,952	1.84	121,952	

**TABLE 2**

**COMTREND CORPORATION**

**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)**

Buyer	Related Party	Relationship	Transaction Details				Abnormal Transaction		Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)	
			Purchase/Sale	Amount	% of Total	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Terms	Ending Balance	% of Total
The Company	CUSA	Subsidiary	Sale	\$ (108,543)	(2.90)	By operating conditions; collection period: 60-240 days.	Normal	By operating conditions; collection period: 60-240 days.	\$ 121,096	19.95

**TABLE 3**

**COMTREND CORPORATION**

**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)**

Group Name	Related Party	Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover Rate	Overdue		Amounts Received in Subsequent Period	Allowance for Impairment Loss
					Amount	Actions Taken		
The Company	CUSA	Subsidiary	\$ 121,096	0.86	\$ 14,635	CUSA has actively arranged for the repayment to Comtrend	\$ -	\$ -

**TABLE 4**

**COMTREND CORPORATION**

**INFORMATION ON INVESTEEES  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		As of December 31, 2024			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of Profits (Loss)	Note
				December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Number of Shares	%	Carrying Amount			
The Company	CUSA	USA	Wholesale, retail sale, and international trade, etc.	\$ 211,620	\$ 211,620	200,000	100	\$ (35,076)	\$ (32,888)	\$ (15,926)	Subsidiary (Note 1)
	CTBV	Netherlands	Wholesale, retail sale, and international trade, etc.	50,901	50,901	1,518,000	100	79,337	(7,074)	(6,955)	Subsidiary (Note 2)
	INDIA	India	Wholesale, retail sale, and international trade, etc.	17,397	-	4,500,000	100	16,724	(556)	(556)	Subsidiary
CTBV	CCE	Czech Republic	Wholesale, retail sale, and international trade, etc.	71,438	71,438	-	100	39,269	1,623	1,623	Sub-subsubsidiary
	Iberia	Spain	Wholesale, retail sale, and international trade, etc.	30,039	12,294	82,310	100	10,305	(10,387)	(10,387)	Sub-subsubsidiary

Note 1: The share of profits/losses of investees includes a net loss of \$32,888 thousand and the effect of unrealized gross profit of \$16,962 thousand on intercompany transactions.

Note 2: The share of profits/losses of investees includes a net loss of \$7,074 thousand and the effect of unrealized gross profit of \$119 thousand on intercompany transactions.

**TABLE 5****COMTREND CORPORATION****INFORMATION OF MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS  
DECEMBER 31, 2024**

Name of Major Shareholder	Shares	
	Number of Shares	Percentage of Ownership (%)
Edimax	19,649,060	33.49

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 and preference shares held by shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater, that have been issued without physical registration (including treasury shares) by Comtrend as of the last business day for the current quarter. The share capital in the parent company only financial statements may differ from the actual number of shares that have been issued without physical registration because of different preparation basis.

# COMTREND CORPORATION

## THE CONTENTS OF PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF MAJOR ACCOUNTING ITEMS

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**COMTREND CORPORATION****PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS****DECEMBER 31, 2024****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)**

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<b>Item</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Cash on hand		\$ <u>259</u>
Time deposits		
Foreign dollars	Note: US\$7,000 thousand @32.785	<u>229,495</u>
Demand deposits		
New Taiwan dollars		286,540
Foreign dollars	Note	<u>223,923</u>
		<u>510,463</u>
		\$ <u>740,217</u>

Note: Including US\$6,647 thousand @32.785, EUR170 thousand @34.14 and GBP5 thousand @41.19.

COMTREND CORPORATION

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - CURRENT  
DECEMBER 31, 2024  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and Shares, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investees	Summary	Shares (Thousand)	Par Value	Amount	Interest (%)	Cost	Accumulated Impairment Loss	Unit Price	Amount	Note
Current Stock Edimax		4,120	10	\$ -	-	\$ 38,613	\$ -	29.60	\$ 121,952	

**COMTREND CORPORATION****PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENT OF TRADE RECEIVABLES****DECEMBER 31, 2024****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

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<b>Client Name</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Non-related party	
A Company	\$ 140,607
B Company	317,938
Others	<u>3,737</u>
	462,282
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>(19,445)</u>
	<u>\$ 442,837</u>
Related party	
CUSA	\$ 121,096
CTBV	33,444
CCE	<u>9,610</u>
	<u>\$ 164,150</u>

**COMTREND CORPORATION****PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES****DECEMBER 31, 2024****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

---

<b>Item</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Net Realizable Value</b>
Raw materials	\$ 233,509	\$ 24,447
Work in process and semi-finished goods	31,325	8,371
Finished goods	594	350
Inventory in transit	331,142	331,142
Merchandise	<u>15,125</u>	<u>8,117</u>
	611,695	<u>\$ 372,427</u>
Less: Allowance for inventory valuation losses (Note)	<u>(239,268)</u>	
	<u>\$ 372,427</u>	

Note: Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

COMTREND CORPORATION

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and Shares)

	Balance, January 1, 2024		Additions		Decreases		Balance, December 31, 2024		Net Assets Value	Evaluation Method	Provide Guarantee or Pledge Situation	Note
	Shares (Thousand)	Amount	Shares (Thousand)	Amount	Shares (Thousand)	Amount	Shares (Thousand)	Amount				
CUSA	200	\$ (20,826)	-	\$ 18,638	-	\$ (32,888)	200	\$ (35,076)	\$ (35,076)	Equity method	N	Note 1
CTBV	1,518	86,467	-	119	-	(7,249)	1,518	79,337	79,337	Equity method	N	Note 2
INDIA	-	-	4,500	17,397	-	(673)	4,500	16,724	16,724	Equity method	N	Note 3
		65,641		<u>\$ 36,154</u>		<u>\$ (40,810)</u>		60,985	60,985			
Add: Investments accounted for using the equity method in credit (Note 4)		<u>20,826</u>						<u>35,076</u>	<u>35,076</u>			
		<u>\$ 86,467</u>						<u>\$ 96,061</u>	<u>\$ 96,061</u>			

Note 1: Additions are unrealized gross profit of \$16,962 thousand and foreign currency statements translation adjustments of \$1,676 thousand, decreases are investment loss recognized under equity method of \$32,888 thousand.

Note 2: Additions are unrealized gross profit of \$119 thousand, decreases are investment loss recognized under equity method of \$7,074 thousand and foreign currency statements translation adjustments of \$175 thousand.

Note 3: Additions are the acquisition of a subsidiary investment of \$17,397 thousand, decreases are investment loss recognized under equity method of \$556 thousand and foreign currency statements translation adjustments of \$117 thousand.

Note 4: Because the net worth of the investee was already negative, the Company recognized it under the equity method, resulting in a credit balance of \$35,076 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2024 for investments accounted for under the equity method, included in the credit balance of investments accounted for using the equity method.

**COMTREND CORPORATION****PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

---

<b>Item</b>	<b>Balance, January 1, 2024</b>	<b>Additions</b>	<b>Decreases</b>	<b>Balance, December 31, 2024</b>
Buildings	\$ 4,925	\$ -	\$ (4,925)	\$ -
Transportation equipment	<u>1,119</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,119</u>
	<u>\$ 6,044</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (4,925)</u>	<u>\$ 1,119</u>

**COMTREND CORPORATION****PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION  
OF RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS****FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)**

---

<b>Item</b>	<b>Balance, January 1, 2024</b>	<b>Additions</b>	<b>Decreases</b>	<b>Balance, December 31, 2024</b>
Buildings	\$ 1,026	\$ -	\$ (1,026)	\$ -
Transportation equipment	<u>684</u>	<u>373</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,057</u>
	<u>\$ 1,710</u>	<u>\$ 373</u>	<u>\$ (1,026)</u>	<u>\$ 1,057</u>

**COMTREND CORPORATION****PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INTANGIBLE ASSETS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

---

<b>Item</b>	<b>Balance, January 1, 2024</b>	<b>Additions</b>	<b>Decreases</b>	<b>Balance, December 31, 2024</b>
Computer software	<u>\$ 3,258</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,258</u>

**COMTREND CORPORATION****PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION  
OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

---

<b>Item</b>	<b>Balance, January 1, 2024</b>	<b>Additions</b>	<b>Decreases</b>	<b>Balance, December 31, 2024</b>
Computer software	<u>\$ 1,047</u>	<u>\$ 1,042</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,089</u>

**COMTREND CORPORATION****PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENT OF NOTES PAYABLE AND TRADE PAYABLES****DECEMBER 31, 2024****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

---

<b>Client Name</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Notes payable - non-related party	\$ <u>7</u>
Accounts payable - non-related party	
A Company	71,876
B Company	50,627
C Company	31,224
D Company	22,886
E Company	15,249
F Company	14,493
Other (Note)	<u>107,503</u>
	<u>313,858</u>
	<u>\$ 313,865</u>
Accounts payable - related party	
Edimax	<u>\$ 29,139</u>

Note: The amount of individual clients does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

**COMTREND CORPORATION**

**PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENT OF LONG-TERM BORROWING**  
**DECEMBER 31, 2024**  
**(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Contract Period</b>	<b>Interest Rate (%)</b>	<b>Mortgage or Guarantee</b>	<b>Note</b>
Chang Hwa Bank-Chiang Tsui Branch	Mortgage	\$ 200,000	2042.01.14	1.25-1.985	Please refer to Note 29	
Less: Long-term borrowings, current portion		<u>(9,151)</u>				
Long-term borrowings, non-current portion		<u>\$ 190,849</u>				

**COMTREND CORPORATION****PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUE  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

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<b>Item</b>	<b>Quantities</b>	<b>Net Realizable Value</b>
Net sales revenue		
Sales	5,242,645 sets	\$ 3,741,771
Net service revenue		<u>4,433</u>
		<u>\$ 3,746,204</u>

**COMTREND CORPORATION****PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENT OF OPERATING COST  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

---

<b>Item</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Raw materials, beginning of year	\$ 419,772
Add: Raw material purchased	190,188
Add: Other	3,730
Raw materials, end of year (included stock in transit)	<u>(317,566)</u>
Raw material used	296,124
Add: Work in progress and semi-finished goods, beginning of year	46,724
Work in progress purchased	39,940
Less: Other	(644)
Work in progress and semi-finished goods, end of year	<u>(8,371)</u>
Cost of finished goods	373,773
Finished goods, beginning of year	14,582
Add: Finished goods purchased	2,298,517
Add: Other	35,143
Less: Finished goods, end of year (included stock in transit)	<u>(32,856)</u>
Cost of production sold	<u>2,689,159</u>
Merchandise, beginning of year	10,696
Add: Merchandise purchased	61,640
Less: Other	(269)
Merchandise, end of year (included stock in transit)	<u>(13,634)</u>
Cost of merchandise sold	<u>58,433</u>
Operating costs	<u>\$ 2,747,592</u>

**COMTREND CORPORATION****PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENT OF MARKETING EXPENSES  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

---

<b>Item</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Payroll expenses	\$ 36,263
Freight	36,705
Depreciation expense	31,848
Travel expenses	7,123
Others (Note)	<u>46,139</u>
	<u>\$ 158,078</u>

Note: The amount of each item does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

**COMTREND CORPORATION**

**PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENT OF GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

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<b>Item</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Payroll expenses	\$ 144,961
Others (Note)	<u>57,748</u>
	<u>\$ 202,709</u>

Note: The amount of each item does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

**COMTREND CORPORATION****PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENT OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

---

<b>Item</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Payroll expenses	\$ 93,692
Depreciation expense	11,835
Others (Note)	<u>25,969</u>
	<u>\$ 131,496</u>

Note: The amount of each item does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

## COMTREND CORPORATION

**PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENT OF LABOR, DEPRECIATION, DEPLETION AND AMORTIZATION BY FUNCTION**  
**FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023**  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2024			2023		
	Classified as Operating Cost	Classified as Operating Expense	Total	Classified as Operating Cost	Classified as Operating Expense	Total
Employee benefit expenses						
Salary expense	\$ -	\$ 236,455	\$ 236,455	\$ -	\$ 179,478	\$ 179,478
Labor and health insurance	-	13,974	13,974	-	14,835	14,835
Pension	-	8,043	8,043	-	8,498	8,498
Others	-	4,930	4,930	-	5,401	5,401
Remuneration of directors	-	11,514	11,514	-	1,930	1,930
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 274,916</u>	<u>\$ 274,916</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 210,142</u>	<u>\$ 210,142</u>
Depreciation expense	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 50,889</u>	<u>\$ 50,889</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 31,608</u>	<u>\$ 31,608</u>
Amortization expense	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,042</u>	<u>\$ 1,042</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,001</u>	<u>\$ 1,001</u>

Note 1: For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had 159 and 171 employees, respectively. There were 7 and 7 non-employee directors, respectively.

Note 2: For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the average employee benefit expenses is \$1,733 thousand and \$1,270 thousand, respectively. (Total employee benefit expenses for this year minus total remuneration of directors) ÷ (Total employees for this year minus non-employee directors).

Note 3: For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the average employee salary expense is \$1,556 thousand and \$1,094 thousand, respectively. (Total employee salary expenses for this year) ÷ (Total employees for this year minus non-employee directors).

Note 4: The change in average employee salary expense was 42.23%. (The average of employee salary expenses for this year minus the average of employee salary expenses for last year) ÷ (The average of employee salary expenses for last year).

Note 5: The Company did not have supervisors for the years ended 2024 and 2023. Therefore, there was no compensation to the supervisors.

Note 6: Company salary policy

- 1) The Company's remuneration of directors is reviewed and approved by the salary and compensation committee, and each director (including independent directors) is paid a fixed salary monthly. If the Company makes a profit during the year, no more than 5% of the profit will be distributed as remuneration of directors. When the Company has accumulated losses, the losses should be first offset when there is profit. The remuneration distribution proposal of the directors should be submitted to the salary and compensation committee for resolution and proposed by the Company's board of directors. If the directors are also employees, they will be paid according to the following provisions (2) and (3).

(Continued)

- 2) The appointment, dismissal and remuneration of general manager and vice general manager of the Company should be conducted according to the regulations of the Company. The overall performance of the Company and the standard of payment and remuneration should be determined by the Human Resources Department of the Company in accordance with relevant regulations on performance appraisal, depending on individual performance and contribution to the Company's overall operations and taking into account the market peer level. After submitting to the salary and compensation committee for review, it is proposed by the Company's board of directors.
- 3) The Company's remuneration policy is based on personal ability, contribution to the Company, performance, and the correlation between business and performance; the Company monitors, evaluates and manages risks, so the correlation between the remuneration policy and future risks is low. The overall salary and remuneration mainly include basic salary, bonuses, employee dividends, welfare, etc. According to the standard of remuneration, the basic salary is based on the market conditions and the position held by the employee; bonuses and employee dividends are linked to employee's performance, department goals and company's operating performance; welfare design is based on compliance with laws and regulations and taking into account the needs of employees.

(Concluded)