

**GEM Terminal Ind. Co., Ltd.**

**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  
GEM Terminal Ind. Co., Ltd.

### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only financial statements of GEM Terminal Ind. Co., Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the parent company only balance sheets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the parent company only statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the parent company only financial statements, including 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 identified in the Company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 is as follows:

#### Occurrence of revenue from specific customers

The Company's operating revenue from specific customers for the year growth December 31, 2024 was significantly higher than the overall customers in terms of the amounts and rates of growth. Therefore, in accordance with the Standards on Auditing, revenue recognition is presumed to have a significant risk. Therefore, we considered the occurrence of revenue from specific customers as a key audit matter.

Refer to Note 4 of the parent company only financial statements for the related accounting policy on revenue recognition.

The main audit procedures that we performed to address the occurrence of revenue from specific customers were as follows:

1. We obtained an understanding of and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the internal controls relevant to shipment and revenue recognition.
2. We selected samples and verified the occurrence of recorded revenue from specific customers against supporting documents, including shipping and collection documents, and we checked and confirmed that the payer is the same as the buyer.

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

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

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

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

### **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 group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the 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 Chiu-Yen Wu and Tzu-Yuan Chang.

Deloitte & Touche  
Taipei, Taiwan  
Republic of China

March 11, 2025

Notice to Readers

*The accompanying parent company only financial statements are intended only to present the 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 parent company only 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.*

# GEM TERMINAL IND. CO., LTD.

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

ASSETS	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6)	\$ 309,647	8	\$ 399,035	11
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (Notes 4 and 7)	-	-	6,247	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-current (Notes 4 and 8)	36,173	1	40,006	1
Notes receivable (Notes 4 and 9)	19,944	1	19,254	1
Accounts receivable, net (Notes 4 and 9)	70,089	2	69,993	2
Accounts receivable - related parties (Notes 4, 9 and 25)	29,997	1	16,416	-
Other receivables	5,162	-	54	-
Other receivables - related parties (Note 25)	15,022	-	2,978	-
Current tax assets (Note 21)	1,024	-	781	-
Inventories (Notes 4, 5 and 10)	111,645	3	70,705	2
Other financial assets - current	4,650	-	9,305	-
Other current assets	20,351	1	43,064	1
Total current assets	623,704	17	677,838	18
<b>NONCURRENT ASSETS</b>				
Investments accounted for using the equity method (Notes 4 and 11)	2,377,160	64	2,490,253	65
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 12, 25 and 26)	591,460	16	515,601	14
Right-of-use assets (Notes 4, 13 and 25)	2,258	-	873	-
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 21)	66,018	2	90,946	2
Prepayments for equipment	33,178	1	19,012	1
Net defined benefit assets (Notes 4 and 17)	9,936	-	4,926	-
Other financial assets - non-current	2,648	-	1,320	-
Other non-current assets	7,488	-	8,725	-
Total non-current assets	3,090,146	83	3,131,656	82
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 3,713,850</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>\$ 3,809,494</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>				
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>				
Short-term borrowings (Note 16)	\$ 414,329	11	\$ 440,000	12
Short-term bills payable (Note 16)	50,000	2	50,000	1
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current (Notes 4 and 7)	14	-	-	-
Notes payable (Note 14)	11,778	-	7,555	-
Accounts payable (Note 14)	4,148	-	5,442	-
Accounts payable - related parties (Notes 14 and 25)	97,393	3	82,799	2
Other payables (Notes 15 and 17)	38,555	1	56,019	2
Other payables - related parties (Note 25)	8,587	-	4,479	-
Lease liabilities - current (Notes 4, 13 and 25)	841	-	781	-
Long-term borrowings - current portion (Note 16)	401,535	11	413,342	11
Other current liabilities (Note 4)	7,029	-	5,564	-
Total current liabilities	1,034,209	28	1,065,981	28
<b>NONCURRENT LIABILITIES</b>				
Long-term borrowings (Note 16)	698,200	19	628,770	17
Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 21)	9,648	-	8,564	-
Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 4, 13 and 25)	1,571	-	252	-
Total non-current liabilities	709,419	19	637,586	17
Total liabilities	1,743,628	47	1,703,567	45
<b>EQUITY (Note 18)</b>				
Ordinary shares	1,692,000	45	1,692,000	44
Capital surplus	271,333	7	271,315	7
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	364,825	10	364,825	10
Special reserve	97,816	3	97,816	2
Accumulated deficit	(366,117)	(10)	(142,334)	(4)
Total retained earnings	96,524	3	320,307	8
Other equity	(46,576)	(1)	(134,636)	(3)
Treasury shares	(43,059)	(1)	(43,059)	(1)
Total equity	1,970,222	53	2,105,927	55
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 3,713,850</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>\$ 3,809,494</b>	<b>100</b>

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

## GEM TERMINAL IND. CO., LTD.

### PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings (Net Loss) Per Share)

	2024		2023	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUE, NET (Notes 4, 19 and 25)	\$ 488,660	100	\$ 405,054	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 10, 20 and 25)	<u>503,772</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>380,097</u>	<u>94</u>
GROSS (LOSS) PROFIT	(15,112)	(3)	24,957	6
UNREALIZED GAIN ON TRANSACTIONS WITH SUBSIDIARIES (Note 25)	(13,207)	(3)	(13,835)	(3)
REALIZED GAIN ON TRANSACTIONS WITH SUBSIDIARIES (Note 25)	<u>13,835</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4,091</u>	<u>1</u>
REALIZED GROSS (LOSS) PROFIT	<u>(14,484)</u>	<u>(3)</u>	<u>15,213</u>	<u>4</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 20 and 25)				
Marketing	15,735	3	15,477	4
General and administrative	82,114	17	72,556	18
Research and development	8,464	2	11,863	3
Expected credit loss reversed (Note 9)	<u>(241)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(249)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>106,072</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>99,647</u>	<u>25</u>
NET LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	<u>(120,556)</u>	<u>(25)</u>	<u>(84,434)</u>	<u>(21)</u>
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Notes 20 and 25)				
Interest income	3,987	1	10,656	3
Other income	20,573	4	22,527	5
Other gains and losses	(1,191)	-	10,472	3
Finance costs	(33,758)	(7)	(30,679)	(8)
Share of loss of subsidiaries	<u>(75,816)</u>	<u>(15)</u>	<u>(153,003)</u>	<u>(38)</u>
Total non-operating income and expenses	<u>(86,205)</u>	<u>(17)</u>	<u>(140,027)</u>	<u>(35)</u>
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX	(206,761)	(42)	(224,461)	(56)
INCOME TAX (EXPENSE) BENEFIT (Notes 4 and 21)	<u>(23,318)</u>	<u>(5)</u>	<u>51,023</u>	<u>13</u>
NET LOSS	<u>(230,079)</u>	<u>(47)</u>	<u>(173,438)</u>	<u>(43)</u>

(Continued)

## GEM TERMINAL IND. CO., LTD.

### PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings (Net Loss) Per Share)

	2024		2023	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
(Notes 4, 17, 18 and 21)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	\$ 3,137	1	\$ 3,026	1
Unrealized gain on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss)	7,206	1	10,252	2
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method	6	-	(81)	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(627)	-	(605)	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method	86,376	18	(48,934)	(12)
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	<u>(1,742)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>2,015</u>	<u>1</u>
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of income tax	<u>94,356</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>(34,327)</u>	<u>(8)</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR	<u>\$ (135,723)</u>	<u>(28)</u>	<u>\$ (207,765)</u>	<u>(51)</u>
LOSS PER SHARE (Note 22)				
Basic	<u>\$ (1.39)</u>		<u>\$ (1.05)</u>	
Diluted	<u>\$ (1.39)</u>		<u>\$ (1.05)</u>	

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

**GEM TERMINAL IND. CO., LTD.**

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

	Retained Earnings						Other Equity					
	Ordinary Shares	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Total	Unrealized Loss on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Exchange Differences on Translating the Financial Statements of Foreign Operations	Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plans	Total	Treasury Stock	Total Equity
					(Accumulated Deficit)							
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2023	\$ 1,692,000	\$ 271,315	\$ 364,825	\$ 159,585	\$ (33,158)	\$ 491,252	\$ (29)	\$ (102,745)	\$ 4,958	\$ (97,816)	\$ (43,059)	\$ 2,313,692
Appropriation of 2022 earnings	-	-	-	(61,769)	61,769	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	(173,438)	(173,438)	-	-	-	-	-	(173,438)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2023, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,171	(46,919)	2,421	(34,327)	-	(34,327)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	(173,438)	(173,438)	10,171	(46,919)	2,421	(34,327)	-	(207,765)
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	2,493	2,493	(2,493)	-	-	(2,493)	-	-
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2023	1,692,000	271,315	364,825	97,816	(142,334)	320,307	7,649	(149,664)	7,379	(134,636)	(43,059)	2,105,927
Exercising the Company's call rights	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	(230,079)	(230,079)	-	-	-	-	-	(230,079)
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2024, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,212	84,634	2,510	94,356	-	94,356
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	(230,079)	(230,079)	7,212	84,634	2,510	94,356	-	(135,723)
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	6,296	6,296	(6,296)	-	-	(6,296)	-	-
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2024	\$ 1,692,000	\$ 271,333	\$ 364,825	\$ 97,816	\$ (366,117)	\$ 96,524	\$ 8,565	\$ (65,030)	\$ 9,889	\$ (46,576)	\$ (43,059)	\$ 1,970,222

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

## GEM TERMINAL IND. CO., LTD.

### 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>		
Loss before income tax	\$ (206,761)	\$ (224,461)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	27,207	16,983
Amortization expense	4,618	2,901
Expected credit reversed	(241)	(249)
Net loss (gain) on fair value changes of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	8,161	(1,788)
Finance costs	33,758	30,679
Interest income	(3,987)	(10,656)
Dividend income	(1,326)	(326)
Share of loss of subsidiaries	75,816	153,003
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(672)	(683)
Write-down of inventories	69	508
Unrealized gain on transactions with subsidiaries	21,039	39,952
Realized gain on transactions with subsidiaries	(30,721)	(24,304)
Other non-cash items	1,710	(21)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at fair value through profit or loss	-	1,915
Notes receivable	(690)	663
Accounts receivable	145	11,511
Accounts receivable - related parties	(13,581)	(7,240)
Other receivables	(4,892)	2,212
Other receivables - related parties	(12,044)	(499)
Inventories	(41,009)	(19,495)
Other current assets	22,713	(33,268)
Financial liabilities held for trading	-	(127)
Notes payable	4,223	2,747
Accounts payable	(1,294)	2,648
Accounts payable - related parties	14,594	(9,870)
Other payables	617	51
Other payables - related parties	4,108	(7,321)
Other current liabilities	(245)	(1,625)
Net defined benefit liabilities	(1,873)	(1,492)
Cash used in operations	(100,558)	(77,652)
Interest received	3,771	14,212
Income tax received (paid)	82	(981)
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(96,705)</u>	<u>(64,421)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(54,570)	(55,017)

(Continued)

## GEM TERMINAL IND. CO., LTD.

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

	2024	2023
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$ 65,609	\$ 25,883
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(7,900)	(6,247)
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6,000	-
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(131,449)	(141,574)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	510	3,261
Decrease in other receivables - related parties	-	276,434
Decrease in other financial assets	3,327	3,247
Increase in other non-current assets	(3,381)	(7,624)
Dividend received	1,326	326
Cancellation of subsidiaries and recovery of capital and earnings	<u>134,404</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash generated from investing activities	<u>13,876</u>	<u>98,689</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Increase in short-term borrowings	1,889,223	1,420,000
Decrease in short-term borrowings	(1,914,894)	(1,424,900)
Increase in short-term bills payable	130,000	160,000
Decrease in short-term bills payable	(130,000)	(110,000)
Increase in long-term borrowings	583,400	336,000
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(525,777)	(376,037)
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(1,173)	(779)
Acquisition of additional interests in subsidiaries	-	(180,360)
Interest paid	(37,356)	(33,865)
Exercising the Company's call rights	<u>18</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(6,559)</u>	<u>(209,941)</u>
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(89,388)	(175,673)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	<u>399,035</u>	<u>574,708</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	<u>\$ 309,647</u>	<u>\$ 399,035</u>

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

(Concluded)

# GEM TERMINAL IND. CO., LTD.

## 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. GENERAL INFORMATION

GEM Terminal Ind. Co., Ltd. (the “Company”) was incorporated in July 1993 under the laws of the Republic of China. The Company mainly manufactures and sells series terminals, plug inserts, housing and electronic connectors for AC and DC power cords; electric and motor parts terminal; electric and communication terminal; copper smelting.

The Company’s shares have been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange since September 2001.

The parent company only financial statements are presented in the Company’s functional currency, the New Taiwan dollar.

### 2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The parent company only financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the board of directors on March 11, 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

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

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

<u>New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations</u>	<u>Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note )</u>
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments” - the amendments to the application guidance of derecognition of financial liabilities	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity”	January 1, 2026
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 statement of profit or loss shall be classified into the operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations categories.
- The statement of profit or loss shall present totals and subtotals for operating profit or loss, profit or loss before financing and income taxes and profit or loss.
- Provides guidance to enhance the requirements of aggregation and disaggregation: The Company shall identify the assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows that arise from individual transactions or other events and shall classify and aggregate them into groups based on shared characteristics, so as to result in the presentation in the primary financial statements of line items that have at least one similar characteristic. The Company 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 financial statements and communicating to users of 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 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.

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 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 that are measured at fair value and net defined benefit liabilities (assets) which are measured at the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets.

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

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

When preparing these parent company only financial statements, the Company used the equity method to account for its investment in subsidiaries. In order for the amount of 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 as the amounts attributable to the owner of the Company in its consolidated financial statements, adjustments arising from the differences in accounting treatments between the parent company only basis and the consolidated basis were made to "investments accounted for using the equity method", "share of profit or loss of subsidiaries", "share of other comprehensive loss of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method" in the 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, even if an agreement to refinance, or to reschedule payments, on a long-term basis is completed after the reporting period and before the parent company only financial statements are authorized for issue; 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 year in which they arise.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction, and not retranslated subsequently.

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

e. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Inventory write-downs are made by item. 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 standard cost and adjusted to approximate weighted-average cost on the balance sheet date.

f. Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for using the equity method. Subsidiaries are the entities controlled by the Company.

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

Unrealized profit or loss resulting from downstream transactions is eliminated in full in the parent company only financial statements. Profit and loss resulting from upstream transactions and transactions between subsidiaries are recognized in the parent company only financial statements 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 measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

Freehold land is not depreciated.

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

Depreciation is recognized using the straight-line method. Each significant part is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effects of any changes in the estimates 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. Impairment of property, plant and equipment, and right-of-use asset

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment, and right-of-use asset to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered any 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 individual cash-generating units or the smallest group of 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 asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent of the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

i. 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 FVTPL, financial assets at amortized cost and investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI.

i Financial assets at FVTPL

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

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, and any dividends or interest earned on such financial assets are recognized in other income and interest income, respectively; any remeasurement gains or losses on such financial assets are recognized in other gains or losses. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 24.

ii Financial assets at amortized cost

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

- i) The financial assets are 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 assets 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 are measured at amortized cost, which equals the gross carrying amount determined by the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

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

Cash equivalents include time deposits with original maturities of 3 months or less, 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.

iii 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.

The Company always recognizes lifetime ECLs for notes receivable and accounts receivable. 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 the 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.

For internal credit risk management purposes, the Company determines that the following situations indicate that a financial asset is in default without taking into account any collateral held by the Company:

- i Internal or external information shows that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors.
- ii When a financial asset is more than 360 days past due unless the Company has reasonable and corroborative information to support a more lagged default criterion.

The Company recognizes an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount 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 cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred directly to retained earnings, without recycling through profit or loss.

2) Equity instruments

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

The repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized in and deducted directly from equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issuance or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

### 3) Financial liabilities

#### Subsequent measurement

Except for the following situation, the financial liabilities held by the Company are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when such financial liabilities are held for trading, and any remeasurement gains or losses on such financial liabilities are recognized in profit or loss. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 24.

#### 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.

### j. 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.

#### Onerous contracts

Onerous contracts are those in which the Company's unavoidable costs of meeting the contractual obligations exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract. The present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognized and measured as provisions. In assessing whether a contract is onerous, the cost of fulfilling a contract includes both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract and an allocation of other costs that are related directly to fulfilling contracts.

### k. Revenue recognition

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

Revenue from the sale of goods comes from sales of terminals. Sales of terminals are recognized as revenue when the goods are shipped or delivered to the customer's specific location because it is the time when the customer has full discretion over the manner of distribution and price to sell the goods, has the primary responsibility for sales to future customers, and bears the risks of obsolescence. Accounts receivable are recognized concurrently.

### l. Leasing

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

When the Company is as a 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 and 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 parent company only 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, 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 parent company only balance sheets.

m. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to an acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

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 expenses when employees have rendered services entitling them to the contributions.

Defined benefit costs (including service cost, 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 liabilities (assets) are 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 other equity 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.

o. Taxation

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

1) Current tax

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

According to the Income Tax Act of the ROC, an additional tax on unappropriated earnings is provided in the year the shareholders approve to retain the 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 loss carryforwards to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences and loss carryforwards 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 only recognized 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 taxes for the year

Current and deferred taxes 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 taxes 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 of the economic environment. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

### Key sources of estimation uncertainty - Write-down of inventories

The net realizable value of inventories is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and disposal. The estimation of net realizable value is based on current market conditions and historical experience of product sales of a similar nature. Changes in market conditions may have a material impact on the estimation of the net realizable value.

## 6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Cash on hand	\$ 426	\$ 301
Checking accounts and demand deposits	227,271	348,024
Cash equivalents		
Time deposits with original maturities of 3 months or less	<u>81,950</u>	<u>50,710</u>
	<u>\$ 309,647</u>	<u>\$ 399,035</u>

- a. The market interest rates of cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Time deposits (%)	4.60-4.72	1.09-5.00

- b. The Company transacted with a variety of financial institutions with sound credit ratings to disperse credit risk; hence, there was no expected credit loss.

## 7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FVTPL

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
<hr/>		
Financial assets-current		
<hr/>		
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL		
Non-derivative financial assets		
Beneficiary certificates	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6,247</u>
<hr/>		
Financial liabilities - current		
<hr/>		
Held for trading		
Derivatives (not under hedge accounting)		
Copper futures	<u>\$ 14</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Outstanding copper futures not under hedge accounting at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	Futures Month	Lots	Contract Amount (In thousands)
<u>December 31, 2024</u>			
Copper futures			
Refined copper - Buy	2025.03	3	US\$ 302

## 8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVTOCI - CURRENT

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2024	2023
Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI		
Domestic listed shares	<u>\$ 36,173</u>	<u>\$ 40,006</u>

These investments in equity instruments are not held for trading. Accordingly, the management elected to designate these investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI.

## 9. NOTES AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2024	2023
<u>Notes receivable</u>		
Notes receivable - operating	<u>\$ 19,944</u>	<u>\$ 19,254</u>
<u>Accounts receivable</u>		
At amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	\$ 70,315	\$ 70,460
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>226</u>	<u>467</u>
	<u>\$ 70,089</u>	<u>\$ 69,993</u>
<u>Accounts receivable - related parties</u>		
At amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	<u>\$ 29,997</u>	<u>\$ 16,416</u>

### Notes and accounts receivable

The main credit period of sales of goods was 30-120 days. In order to minimize credit risk, the 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 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 the notes receivable and accounts receivable at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. The expected credit losses are estimated using a provision matrix prepared by reference to the past default experience of the customers, the customer's current financial position as well as the industry outlook. 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 accounts receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g., when the debtor has been placed under liquidation. For accounts receivable 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 notes and accounts receivable based on the Company's provision matrix.

December 31, 2024

	<b>Not Past Due</b>	<b>Past Due 1 to 90 Days</b>	<b>Past Due 91 to 180 Days</b>	<b>Total</b>
Expected credit loss rate (%)	0.0-0.2	4.81	-	
Gross carrying amount	\$ 118,392	\$ 1,864	\$ -	\$ 120,256
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	<u>(136)</u>	<u>(90)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(226)</u>
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 118,256</u>	<u>\$ 1,774</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 120,030</u>

December 31, 2023

	<b>Not Past Due</b>	<b>Past Due 1 to 60 Days</b>	<b>Past Due 61 to 180 Days</b>	<b>Total</b>
Expected credit loss rate (%)	0.2-0.6	2-8	40	
Gross carrying amount	\$ 103,201	\$ 2,906	\$ 23	\$ 106,130
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	<u>(329)</u>	<u>(129)</u>	<u>(9)</u>	<u>(467)</u>
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 102,872</u>	<u>\$ 2,777</u>	<u>\$ 14</u>	<u>\$ 105,663</u>

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

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Balance at January 1	\$ 467	\$ 716
Loss allowance reversed	<u>(241)</u>	<u>(249)</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 226</u>	<u>\$ 467</u>

## 10. INVENTORIES

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Merchandise	\$ 21,792	\$ 23,789
Raw materials	64,378	28,901
Supplies	7,801	11,979
Work in process	17,099	4,425
Finished goods	<u>575</u>	<u>1,611</u>
	<u>\$ 111,645</u>	<u>\$ 70,705</u>

All operating costs recognized in 2024 and 2023 were the cost of inventories, which included the following items:

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Inventory write-downs	\$ 69	\$ 508
Recognition (reversal) of provisions	1,710	(21)
Others	<u>(8)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 1,771</u>	<u>\$ 487</u>

## 11. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

	<u>December 31</u>			
	<u>2024</u>		<u>2023</u>	
	Amount	% of Owner - ship	Amount	% of Owner - ship
<u>Investments in subsidiaries</u>				
Unlisted companies				
Global Electronics Terminal (Cayman) Co., Ltd. (Global Cayman)	\$ 1,936,501	100	\$ 1,980,242	100
GEM Terminal (Cayman) Co., Ltd. (GEM Cayman)	438,547	100	386,447	100
Genius Terminal Co., Ltd. (Genius)	<u>2,112</u>	100	<u>123,564</u>	100
	<u>\$ 2,377,160</u>		<u>\$ 2,490,253</u>	

Genius is currently in the process of cancellation, the Company recovered the share capital and profit of \$134,404 thousand (US\$4,150 thousand) in 2024.

The Company subscribed for the new ordinary shares issued by GEM Cayman in cash in April 2023, in the amount of \$180,360 thousand (US\$6,000 thousand). Then GEM Cayman transferred to capital increase in Vietnam Gem Electronic and Metal Co., Ltd.

Refer to Tables 4 and 5 for information on investees and investments in mainland China.

## 12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

a. Movements of cost and accumulated depreciation were as follows:

### For the year ended December 31, 2024

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Others	Construction in Progress and Equipment to be Inspected	Total
<u>Cost</u>						
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 245,920	\$ 155,487	\$ 256,073	\$ 57,283	\$ 132,019	\$ 846,782
Additions	-	77,099	102,423	4,804	(81,526)	102,800
Disposal	-	(559)	(6,519)	(10,714)	-	(17,792)
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 245,920	\$ 232,027	\$ 351,977	\$ 51,373	\$ 50,493	\$ 931,790
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>						
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ -	\$ (131,405)	\$ (165,055)	\$ (34,721)	\$ -	\$ (331,181)
Depreciation expenses	-	(2,964)	(16,932)	(6,144)	-	(26,040)
Disposal	-	532	6,206	10,153	-	16,891
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ -	\$ (133,837)	\$ (175,781)	\$ (30,712)	\$ -	\$ (340,330)
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2024	\$ 245,920	\$ 98,190	\$ 176,196	\$ 20,661	\$ 50,493	\$ 591,460

### For the year ended December 31, 2023

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Others	Construction in Progress and Equipment to be Inspected	Total
<u>Cost</u>						
Balance at January 1, 2023	\$ 245,920	\$ 158,724	\$ 207,816	\$ 56,029	\$ 62,296	\$ 730,785
Additions	-	4,802	66,754	4,516	69,723	145,795
Disposal	-	(8,039)	(18,497)	(3,262)	-	(29,798)
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 245,920	\$ 155,487	\$ 256,073	\$ 57,283	\$ 132,019	\$ 846,782
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>						
Balance at January 1, 2023	\$ -	\$ (136,722)	\$ (173,245)	\$ (31,768)	\$ -	\$ (341,735)
Depreciation expenses	-	(2,364)	(7,905)	(5,921)	-	(16,190)
Disposal	-	7,681	16,095	2,968	-	26,744
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ -	\$ (131,405)	\$ (165,055)	\$ (34,721)	\$ -	\$ (331,181)
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2023	\$ 245,920	\$ 24,082	\$ 91,018	\$ 22,562	\$ 132,019	\$ 515,601

b. The Company purchased agricultural land of \$7,908 thousand that cannot be transferred to the Company because of statutory limitations; thus, the Company registered the property rights in the name of related party, Su Chung-Hong. The land is mortgaged to the Company and the agreement stipulated unconditional conveyance of the land to the Company.

c. Property, plant and equipment were recognized on a straight-line basis over the following useful lives:

**Buildings**

Factory facilities	10-20 years
Building facilities	10-20 years
Main building of the factory	20-50 years
Main building of the office	55 years
Machinery and equipment	5-10 years
Others	5-10 years

d. Refer to Note 26 for the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment pledged as collateral for bank borrowings.

e. Reconciliations of the additions and the cash paid stated in the statements of cash flows were as follows:

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Additions to property, plant and equipment	\$ 102,800	\$ 145,795
Increase in prepayments for equipment	14,166	12,936
Decrease (increase) in payables for purchase of equipment	17,941	(13,961)
Capitalized interest	<u>(3,458)</u>	<u>(3,196)</u>
Cash paid	<u>\$ 131,449</u>	<u>\$ 141,574</u>

### 13. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

	<b>Land</b>	<b>Transportation Equipment</b>	<b>Total</b>
<u>For the year ended December 31, 2024</u>			
<b>Cost</b>			
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 348	\$ 2,175	\$ 2,523
Additions	<u>-</u>	<u>2,552</u>	<u>2,552</u>
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 348</u>	<u>\$ 4,727</u>	<u>\$ 5,075</u>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>			
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ (79)	\$ (1,571)	\$ (1,650)
Depreciation expenses	<u>(67)</u>	<u>(1,100)</u>	<u>(1,167)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ (146)</u>	<u>\$ (2,671)</u>	<u>\$ (2,817)</u>
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 202</u>	<u>\$ 2,056</u>	<u>\$ 2,258</u>

(Continued)

	<b>Land</b>	<b>Transportation Equipment</b>	<b>Total</b>
<u>For the year ended December 31, 2023</u>			
Cost			
Balance at January 1, 2023 and December 31, 2023	\$ <u>348</u>	\$ <u>2,175</u>	\$ <u>2,523</u>
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance at January 1, 2023	\$ (11)	\$ (846)	\$ (857)
Depreciation expenses	<u>(68)</u>	<u>(725)</u>	<u>(793)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2023	<u>\$ (79)</u>	<u>\$ (1,571)</u>	<u>\$ (1,650)</u>
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2023	<u>\$ 269</u>	<u>\$ 604</u>	<u>\$ 873</u> (Concluded)

b. Lease liabilities

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Carrying amount		
Current	\$ <u>841</u>	\$ <u>781</u>
Non-current	\$ <u>1,571</u>	\$ <u>252</u>
Range of discount rates for lease liabilities (%)		
Land	2.07	2.07
Transportation equipment	1.57	1.57

c. Material leasing activities and terms

The Company leases land for use as a parking lot with a lease term that will expire in December 2027, and also leases transportation equipment with a lease term that will expire in June 2027. The Company does not have bargain purchase options to acquire the leasehold land and transportation equipment or extension options at the end of the lease terms.

d. Other lease information

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Expenses relating to short-term leases	\$ <u>1,163</u>	\$ <u>1,163</u>
Expenses relating to low-value asset leases	\$ <u>76</u>	\$ <u>47</u>
Total cash outflow for leases	<u>\$ 2,808</u>	<u>\$ 2,285</u>

The Company has elected to apply the recognition exemption for the leases of certain subject qualifying as short-term or low-value asset lease, and thus, did not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

#### 14. NOTES PAYABLE AND ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

The Company's notes payable and accounts payable (including those to related parties) were generated from operating activities and were not secured by collateral.

The Company has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the pre-agreed credit terms, and therefore, no interest was charged on the outstanding accounts payable.

#### 15. OTHER PAYABLES

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Payable for salaries and bonuses	\$ 12,104	\$ 11,580
Payable for purchase of equipment	7,873	25,814
Payable for service fees	3,284	3,533
Payable for purchase on behalf of subsidiaries	2,514	1,183
Payable for labor and health insurance	1,661	1,497
Payable for interests	1,319	1,459
Payable for pension	957	854
Others	<u>8,843</u>	<u>10,099</u>
	<u>\$ 38,555</u>	<u>\$ 56,019</u>

#### 16. BORROWINGS

##### a. Short-term borrowings

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
<u>Bank loans</u>		
Unsecured bank loans	\$ 340,000	\$ 440,000
Secured bank loans (Note 26)	<u>74,329</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 414,329</u>	<u>\$ 440,000</u>
Unsecured bank loans annual interest rates (%)	2.18-2.48	2.05-2.37
Secured bank loans annual interest rates (%)	2.44	-

##### b. Short-term bills payable

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Commercial papers		
China Bills Finance Corporation	<u>\$ 50,000</u>	<u>\$ 50,000</u>
Annual interest rates (%)	2.30	2.04

c. Long-term borrowings

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
<u>Bank loans</u>		
Unsecured bank loans	\$ 599,735	\$ 864,337
Secured bank loans (Note 26)	<u>500,000</u>	<u>177,775</u>
	1,099,735	1,042,112
Less: Current portion	<u>401,535</u>	<u>413,342</u>
	<u>\$ 698,200</u>	<u>\$ 628,770</u>
Unsecured bank loans annual interest rates (%)	2.00-2.85	2.00-2.72
Secured bank loans annual interest rates (%)	2.44	2.32
Unsecured bank loans expiration period	2025.01-2029.07	2024.05-2028.10
Secured bank loans expiration period	2029.03	2025.07

Under loan agreements with certain banks, the Company should maintain certain financial ratios based on audited annual consolidated financial statements.

The Company was not compliant with the requirement of the times interest earned ratio and loan ratio stated in the partial borrowing with certain banks as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the banks may adjust the interest rates on the incompliant loans.

## 17. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plans

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

b. Defined benefit plans

The defined benefit plan adopted by the Company in accordance with the Labor Standards Act is operated by the government. Pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the 6 months before retirement. The Company contributes amounts equal to 4% 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 parent company only balance sheets in respect of the Company's defined benefit plans were as follows:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$ 62,110	\$ 63,266
Fair value of plan assets	<u>(72,046)</u>	<u>(68,192)</u>
Net defined benefit assets	<u>\$ (9,936)</u>	<u>\$ (4,926)</u>

Movements in net defined benefit 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 Liabilities (Assets)</b>
Balance at January 1, 2023	<u>\$ 69,145</u>	<u>\$ (69,553)</u>	<u>\$ (408)</u>
Service cost			
Current service cost	240	-	240
Net interest expense (income)	<u>864</u>	<u>(880)</u>	<u>(16)</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>1,104</u>	<u>(880)</u>	<u>224</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(545)	(545)
Actuarial gain - experience adjustments	<u>(2,481)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,481)</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>(2,481)</u>	<u>(545)</u>	<u>(3,026)</u>
Contributions from the employer	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,716)</u>	<u>(1,716)</u>
Benefit payment			
Plan assets	<u>(4,502)</u>	<u>4,502</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at December 31, 2023	<u>63,266</u>	<u>(68,192)</u>	<u>(4,926)</u>
Service cost			
Current service cost	119	-	119
Net interest expense (income)	<u>791</u>	<u>(863)</u>	<u>(72)</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>910</u>	<u>(863)</u>	<u>47</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(6,069)	(6,069)
Actuarial gain - change in financial assumptions	(333)	-	(333)
Actuarial loss - experience adjustments	<u>3,265</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,265</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive (loss) income	<u>2,932</u>	<u>(6,069)</u>	<u>(3,137)</u>
Contributions from the employer	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,920)</u>	<u>(1,920)</u>
Benefit payment			
Plan assets	<u>(4,998)</u>	<u>4,998</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 62,110</u>	<u>\$ (72,046)</u>	<u>\$ (9,936)</u>

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

1) Investment risk

The plan assets are invested in domestic and foreign equity and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investment is 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 salary of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

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

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Discount rate (%)	1.50	1.25
Expected rate of salary increase (%)	2.00	2.00

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 will increase (decrease) as follows:

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Discount rate		
0.25% increase	<u>\$ (326)</u>	<u>\$ (445)</u>
0.25% decrease	<u>\$ 333</u>	<u>\$ 454</u>
Expected rate of salary increase		
1% increase	<u>\$ 1,351</u>	<u>\$ 1,846</u>
1% decrease	<u>\$ (1,274)</u>	<u>\$ (1,729)</u>

The sensitivity analysis presented above 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.

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
The expected contributions to the plan for the next year	<u>\$ 1,873</u>	<u>\$ 1,727</u>
The average duration of the defined benefit obligation	4.6 years	5.5 years

## 18. EQUITY

### a. Ordinary shares

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Number of shares authorized (in thousands)	<u>221,000</u>	<u>221,000</u>
Shares authorized	<u>\$ 2,210,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,210,000</u>
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	<u>169,200</u>	<u>169,200</u>
Shares issued	<u>\$ 1,692,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,692,000</u>

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

### b. Capital surplus

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as cash dividends, or transferred to share capital (Note)		
Issuance of ordinary shares	\$ 266,411	\$ 266,411
Treasury share transactions	4,904	4,904
May only be used to offset a deficit		
Exercising the Company's call rights	<u>18</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 271,333</u>	<u>\$ 271,315</u>

Note: The above 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 ordinary shares (limited to a certain percentage of the Company's capital surplus and to once a year).

### c. Retained earnings and dividend policy

Under the dividend policy as set forth in the Company's articles of incorporation (the "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 until the legal reserve equals the Company's paid-in capital, 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 share dividends and bonuses to shareholders.

The Articles also explicitly stipulate that when a special reserve is appropriated for cumulative net debit balance reserves from the prior period, the sum of net profit for the current period and items other than the net profit that is included directly in the unappropriated earnings for the current period is used if the prior unappropriated earnings are not sufficient.

In addition, as stipulated in the Articles, the board of directors is authorized, under Article 240 of the Company Act, to resolve the distribution of dividends and bonuses in cash after a resolution has been adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of the board of directors attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors, or under Article 241 of the Company Act, to resolve the distribution of the dividends and bonuses in whole or in part of the legal reserve and capital surplus, and a report of such distribution shall be submitted to the shareholders in their meeting.

The Company's dividend policy is in line with the Company's operating scale and research and development needs in order to maintain sound management and promote shareholders' long-term interests. Thus, the Company adopted residual dividend policy as its shareholder dividends' policy. The Company's profit may be distributed in the form of cash and/or shares. However, distribution of profits should preferably be in the form of cash dividends. Cash dividends should be at least 10% of the total dividends distributed. However, if the amount of cash dividends per share is less than \$0.2, the Company may choose to distribute share dividends instead.

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

The statements of deficit compensation for 2023 and 2022 and the special surplus reserve of \$61,769 thousand for 2022 were approved by the stockholders in their meeting held on June 13, 2024 and June 15, 2023.

The offsetting of the deficit for 2024 was proposed by the board of directors on March 11, 2025 which reverse the special reserve by 51,240 thousand, will be resolved by the shareholders in their meeting to be held in June 2025.

d. Other equity items

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

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Balance at January 1	\$ (149,664)	\$ (102,745)
Recognized for the year		
Share of profit (loss) of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method	86,376	(48,934)
Income tax effects	<u>(1,742)</u>	<u>2,015</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ (65,030)</u>	<u>\$ (149,664)</u>

2) Unrealized gain or loss on financial assets at FVTOCI

	<b><u>For the Year Ended December 31</u></b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Balance at January 1	\$ 7,649	\$ (29)
Recognized for the year		
Unrealized gain - equity instruments	7,206	10,252
Share of profit (loss) of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method	6	(81)
Cumulative unrealized loss of equity instruments transferred to retained earnings due to disposal		
Equity instruments	(6,287)	(2,574)
Share of (loss) profit of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method	<u>(9)</u>	<u>81</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 8,565</u>	<u>\$ 7,649</u>

e. Treasury shares

	<b><u>For the Year Ended December 31</u></b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Number of shares at January 1 and December 31 (in thousand shares)	<u>3,301</u>	<u>3,301</u>

The treasury shares held by the Company will be transferred to employees. The shares not transferred within 5 years from the date of buyback shall be deemed as not issued, and amendment registration shall be processed. Under the Securities and Exchange Act, the Company shall neither pledge treasury shares nor exercise shareholders' rights on these shares, such as the rights to dividends and to vote.

**19. OPERATING REVENUE**

	<b><u>For the Year Ended December 31</u></b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Revenue from sale of goods	<u>\$ 488,660</u>	<u>\$ 405,054</u>

a. Contract balances

	<b>December 31, 2024</b>	<b>December 31, 2023</b>	<b>January 1, 2023</b>
Notes receivable	\$ 19,944	\$ 19,254	\$ 19,917
Accounts receivable, net (including those from related parties)	<u>100,086</u>	<u>86,409</u>	<u>90,431</u>
	<u>\$ 120,030</u>	<u>\$ 105,663</u>	<u>\$ 110,348</u>

b. Disaggregation of revenue

	<b><u>For the Year Ended December 31</u></b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Terminals	\$ 368,525	\$ 324,942
Raw materials and supplies	118,426	78,353
Others	<u>1,709</u>	<u>1,759</u>
	<b><u>\$ 488,660</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 405,054</u></b>

**20. LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX**

Loss before income tax included following items:

a. Interest income

	<b><u>For the Year Ended December 31</u></b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Bank deposits	\$ 3,960	\$ 7,474
Interest from related parties (Note 25)	-	3,165
Interest on security deposits	<u>27</u>	<u>17</u>
	<b><u>\$ 3,987</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 10,656</u></b>

b. Other income

	<b><u>For the Year Ended December 31</u></b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Dividends	\$ 1,326	\$ 326
Income from purchased equipment on behalf of subsidiaries	16,887	20,213
Others	<u>2,360</u>	<u>1,988</u>
	<b><u>\$ 20,573</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 22,527</u></b>

c. Other gains and losses

	<b><u>For the Year Ended December 31</u></b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Foreign exchange gains, net	\$ 6,319	\$ 8,020
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net	672	683
(Losses) gains on financial instruments at FVTPL, net	(8,161)	1,788
Others	<u>(21)</u>	<u>(19)</u>
	<b><u>\$ (1,191)</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 10,472</u></b>

d. Finance costs

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Interest expense of borrowings	\$ 36,820	\$ 33,579
Interest on lease liabilities	396	296
Less: Amounts included in the cost of qualifying assets	<u>3,458</u>	<u>3,196</u>
	<u>\$ 33,758</u>	<u>\$ 30,679</u>
Capitalization rate (%)	2.11-2.46	2.06-2.39

e. Depreciation and amortization

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 26,040	\$ 16,190
Right-of-use assets	1,167	793
Other assets-non-current	<u>4,618</u>	<u>2,901</u>
	<u>\$ 31,825</u>	<u>\$ 19,884</u>
An analysis of depreciation by function		
Operating costs	\$ 16,113	\$ 7,037
Operating expenses	<u>11,094</u>	<u>9,946</u>
	<u>\$ 27,207</u>	<u>\$ 16,983</u>
An analysis of amortization by function		
Operating costs	\$ 230	\$ 73
Operating expenses	<u>4,388</u>	<u>2,828</u>
	<u>\$ 4,618</u>	<u>\$ 2,901</u>

f. Employee benefits expense

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Post-employment benefits (Note 17)		
Defined contribution plans	\$ 3,652	\$ 3,383
Defined benefit plans	<u>47</u>	<u>224</u>
	3,699	3,607
Short-term employee benefits	<u>99,936</u>	<u>86,748</u>
	<u>\$ 103,635</u>	<u>\$ 90,355</u>
An analysis by function		
Operating costs	\$ 35,188	\$ 25,453
Operating expenses	<u>68,447</u>	<u>64,902</u>
	<u>\$ 103,635</u>	<u>\$ 90,355</u>

g. Employees' compensation and remuneration of directors

The Company accrued compensation of employees and remuneration of directors at rates no less than 3% and no higher than 5%, respectively, of net profit before income tax, compensation of employees, and remuneration of directors. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company incurred a net loss; hence, no employees' compensation and remuneration of directors were accrued for those years.

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

Information on the employees' compensation 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.

## 21. INCOME TAX

a. Income tax benefit (expense) recognized in profit or loss

The major components of income tax benefit (expense) are as follows:

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	\$ (101)	\$ (202)
Adjustments for prior years	<u>426</u>	<u>(426)</u>
	<u>325</u>	<u>(628)</u>
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	(10,928)	45,025
Adjustments for prior years	<u>(12,715)</u>	<u>6,626</u>
	<u>(23,643)</u>	<u>51,651</u>
	<u>\$ (23,318)</u>	<u>\$ 51,023</u>

A reconciliation of accounting loss and income tax benefit (expense) was as follows:

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Net loss before income tax	<u>\$ (206,761)</u>	<u>\$ (224,461)</u>
Income tax benefit calculated at the statutory rate	\$ 41,352	\$ 44,892
Nondeductible expenses (deductible income) in determining taxable income	(33)	68
Tax-exempt income	254	65
Subsidiary's repatriated earnings	(22,225)	-
Unrecognized loss carryforwards and deductible temporary differences	(30,277)	-
Adjustments for prior years	(12,289)	6,200
Nondeductible withholding tax	-	(202)
Other	<u>(100)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ (23,318)</u>	<u>\$ 51,023</u>

The income tax rate in Taiwan is 20%, The income tax rate for Subsidiaries in China is 25%; The income tax rate for Subsidiaries in Vietnam is 20%.

b. Income tax benefit (expense) 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		
Translation of foreign operations	\$ (1,742)	\$ 2,015
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	<u>(627)</u>	<u>(605)</u>
	<u>\$ (2,369)</u>	<u>\$ 1,410</u>

c. Current tax assets and liabilities

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Current tax assets		
Tax refund receivable	<u>\$ 1,024</u>	<u>\$ 781</u>

d. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The movements of net of deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	<b>Balance, Beginning of Year</b>	<b>Recognized in Profit or Loss</b>	<b>Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)</b>	<b>Balance, End of Year</b>
<u>Deferred Tax Assets</u>				
Temporary differences				
Unrealized deferred profit	\$ 19,502	\$ (2,149)	\$ -	\$ 17,353
Subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method	44,057	(17,891)	(1,742)	24,424
Others	<u>1,791</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,915</u>
	65,350	(19,916)	(1,742)	43,692
Loss carryforwards	25,596	(7,360)	-	18,236
Investment credits	<u>-</u>	<u>4,090</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,090</u>
	<u>\$ 90,946</u>	<u>\$ (23,186)</u>	<u>\$ (1,742)</u>	<u>\$ 66,018</u>
<u>Deferred Tax Liabilities</u>				
Temporary differences				
Defined benefit obligations	\$ 985	\$ 375	\$ 627	\$ 1,987
Land value increment tax	7,398	-	-	7,398
Others	<u>181</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>263</u>
	<u>\$ 8,564</u>	<u>\$ 457</u>	<u>\$ 627</u>	<u>\$ 9,648</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2023

	<b>Balance, Beginning of Year</b>	<b>Recognized in Profit or Loss</b>	<b>Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>Balance, End of Year</b>
<u>Deferred Tax Assets</u>				
Temporary differences				
Unrealized deferred profit	\$ 16,468	\$ 3,034	\$ -	\$ 19,502
Subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method	24,196	17,846	2,015	44,057
Others	<u>2,800</u>	<u>(1,009)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,791</u>
	43,464	19,871	2,015	65,350
Loss carryforwards	<u>8,475</u>	<u>17,121</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25,596</u>
	<u>\$ 51,939</u>	<u>\$ 36,992</u>	<u>\$ 2,015</u>	<u>\$ 90,946</u>
<u>Deferred Tax Liabilities</u>				
Temporary differences				
Defined benefit obligations	\$ 82	\$ 298	\$ 605	\$ 985
Subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method	12,852	(12,852)	-	-
Land value increment tax	7,398	-	-	7,398
Others	<u>2,286</u>	<u>(2,105)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>181</u>
	<u>\$ 22,618</u>	<u>\$ (14,659)</u>	<u>\$ 605</u>	<u>\$ 8,564</u>

- e. Unused loss carryforwards for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized in the consolidated balance sheets

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Loss carryforwards		
Expiry in 2034	<u>\$ 33,113</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

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

As of December 31, 2024, the taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and branches for which no deferred tax liabilities have been recognized were \$785,057 thousand.

- g. Information about unused loss carryforwards as December 31, 2024 comprised:

<b>Unused Amount</b>	<b>Expiry Year</b>
\$ 39,552	2031
<u>51,631</u>	2033
<u>\$ 91,183</u>	

- h. Income tax assessments

The income tax returns of the Company through 2022 have been assessed by the tax authorities.

## 22. NET LOSS PER SHARE

Due to the net loss on December 31, 2024 and 2023, there was no dilutive effect on the computation of diluted loss per share.

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

### Loss for the year - attributable to owners of the Company

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Loss used in the computation of basic net loss per share	<u>\$ (230,079)</u>	<u>\$ (173,438)</u>

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

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in computation of basic loss per share	<u>165,899</u>	<u>165,899</u>

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

## 23. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt and equity of the Company. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements, except to maintain certain financial ratios specified under loan agreements (refer to Note 16).

Key management personnel of the Company review the capital structure on a quarterly basis. The capital structure comprises the consideration of costs and risks. The Company balances the overall capital structure based on recommendations of the key management personnel.

## 24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

The Company's management considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities which are not measured at fair value approximate their fair values.

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

December 31, 2024

	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>	<b>Total</b>
<u>Financial assets at FVTOCI</u>				
Investments in equity instruments				
Domestic listed shares	<u>\$ 36,173</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 36,173</u>
<u>Financial liabilities at FVTPL</u>				
Copper futures	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 14</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 14</u>

December 31, 2023

	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>	<b>Total</b>
<u>Financial assets at FVTPL</u>				
Beneficiary certificates	<u>\$ 6,247</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6,247</u>
<u>Financial assets at FVTOCI</u>				
Investments in equity instruments				
Domestic listed shares	<u>\$ 40,006</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 40,006</u>

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 in 2024 and 2023.

c. Categories of financial instruments

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Measured at amortized cost (Note 1)	\$ 457,159	\$ 518,355
Financial assets at FVTPL		
Mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	-	6,247
Financial assets at FVTOCI		
Equity instruments	36,173	40,006
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Measured at amortized cost (Note 2)	1,724,525	1,688,406
Financial assets at FVTPL		
Held for trading	14	-

Note 1: The balances comprise cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable (including related parties), other receivables (including related parties) and other financial assets.

Note 2: The balances comprise short-term borrowings, short-term bills payable, notes payable, accounts payable (including related parties), other payables (including related parties), and long-term borrowings (including current portion).

d. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's corporate treasury function provides services to the business, coordinates access to financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company through analyzing exposures to risks. These risks include market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

1) Market risk

The Company's activities exposed it primarily to the financial risks as follows:

a) Foreign currency risk

The Company had foreign currency-denominated trades, which exposed the Company to foreign currency risk. The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities exposed to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period are set out in Note 28.

Sensitivity analysis

The Company was mainly exposed to the USD and HKD.

The sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel is 1%. The sensitivity analysis included only outstanding foreign currency-denominated monetary items at the end of the reporting period. A positive (negative) number below indicates an increase (decrease) in pre-tax profit for a 1% weakening of the functional currency against the relevant currency.

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
USD	\$ 1,401	\$ 898
HKD	18	(389)

b) Interest rate risk

The Company was exposed to interest rate risk because the Company borrowed 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.

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

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial assets	\$ 81,950	\$ 50,710
Financial liabilities	202,412	301,033
Cash flow interest rate risk		
Financial assets	227,077	347,830
Financial liabilities	1,364,064	1,232,112

### 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 reporting period. For floating rate assets and liabilities, the analysis was prepared assuming the amount of the asset and liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year.

If interest rates had been 1% higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's pre-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 would decrease/increase by \$11,370 thousand and \$8,843 thousand, respectively, which was mainly a result of the changes in the floating interest rate bank deposits and borrowings.

#### c) Other price risk

The Company was exposed to equity price risk through its investments in equity securities. Equity investments are held for strategic rather than for trading purposes, the Company manages this exposure by maintaining a portfolio of investments with different risks.

### Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below was determined based on the Company's exposure to equity price risk at the end of the reporting period.

If financial assets at FVTPL had been 1% higher/lower, the pre-tax profit (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2023 would have increased/decreased by \$62 thousand as a result of holding these investments.

If equity prices had been 1% higher/lower, the pre-tax other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 would have increased/decreased by \$362 thousand and \$400 thousand, respectively, as a result of the changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVTOCI.

#### 2) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk, which would cause a financial loss to the Company due to counterparties' failure to discharge an obligation is the carrying amount of the respective recognized financial assets as stated in the parent company only balance sheets.

The Company's concentration of credit risk exists are significantly concentrated with a few customers, most of whom are engaged in similar business activities and have similar economic characteristics, such that their ability to fulfill their contractual obligations is also similarly affected by economic or other conditions. The total amount of account receivables from customers with a significant concentration of credit risk is as follows:

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Group A	<u>\$ 39,619</u>	<u>\$ 36,763</u>
Percentage of total trade receivables (%)	39	43

### 3) Liquidity risk

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the Company's funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate banking facilities, continuously monitoring cash flows as well as matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The Company's current liabilities exceeded current assets by \$410,505 thousand, however, in consideration of the Company and its subsidiaries's cash flow and investing operations, the Company and its subsidiaries's current assets exceeded current liabilities, hence, there is no liquidity risk from an overall perspective. Furthermore, The company still had unused bank financing lines 327,271 thousand, 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.

#### Liquidity risk tables for non-derivative financial liabilities

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturities for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed upon repayment periods. The tables had 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 tables include both interest and principal cash flows. Specifically, liabilities with a repayment on demand clause were included in the earliest time band regardless of the probability of the counterparties choosing to exercise their rights. The maturity dates for other non-derivative financial liabilities were based on the agreed upon repayment dates.

To the extent that interest flows are at floating rates, the undiscounted amount was derived from the interest rate at the end of the reporting period.

	<b>On Demand or Less than 1 Month</b>	<b>1 to 3 Months</b>	<b>4 Months to 1 Year</b>	<b>1 to 5 Years</b>
<u>December 31, 2024</u>				
Fixed interest rate liabilities	\$ 150,347	\$ 162	\$ 50,104	\$ -
Variable interest rate liabilities	67,719	228,525	394,382	722,110
Lease liabilities	103	207	930	1,827
Non-interest bearing	<u>43,224</u>	<u>93,330</u>	<u>23,907</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 261,393</u>	<u>\$ 322,224</u>	<u>\$ 469,323</u>	<u>\$ 723,937</u>
<u>December 31, 2023</u>				
Fixed interest rate liabilities	\$ 170,584	\$ 30,329	\$ 51,362	\$ 50,351
Variable interest rate liabilities	79,644	180,727	413,210	593,630
Lease liabilities	90	179	647	360
Non-interest bearing	<u>44,074</u>	<u>91,276</u>	<u>19,485</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 294,392</u>	<u>\$ 302,511</u>	<u>\$ 484,704</u>	<u>\$ 644,341</u>

The amounts included above for variable interest rate non-derivative financial liabilities were subject to change if changes in variable interest rates differ from those estimates of interest rates determined at the end of the reporting period.

## 25. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Except as disclosed in note 12, transactions between the Company and its related parties were as follows:

### a. Related party name and its relationship with the Company

<u>Related Party Name</u>	<u>Relationship with the Company</u>
Suzhou Gem Opto Electronics Terminal Co., Ltd. (GEM Suzhou)	Subsidiary
Dongguan Gem Electronic and Metal Co., Ltd (GEM Dongguan)	Subsidiary
Vietnam Gem Electronic and Metal Co., Ltd (GEM VN)	Subsidiary
Global Electronics Terminal (HK) Co., Ltd. (Global HK)	Subsidiary
Genius Terminal (HK) Ltd. (Genius HK)	Subsidiary
Su, Tun-Li	Key management personnel
Su, Chung-Hong	Key management personnel
Guu, Herng-Chang	Key management personnel
Su, Hong-Yue-Chi	Other related party
Su, Tun-Yi	Other related party

### b. Sales of goods

<u>Related Party Category/Name</u>	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Subsidiaries		
GEM VN	\$ 37,662	\$ 11,886
GEM Suzhou	46,552	61,685
Global HK	14,649	1,128
Others	<u>9,553</u>	<u>1,518</u>
	<u>\$ 108,416</u>	<u>\$ 76,217</u>

The accumulated unrealized gains on the transactions with the subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 was \$13,207 thousand and \$13,835 thousand, respectively.

The goods sold to related parties listed above were mainly raw materials. The payment collection period was about 4 months. The terms of the sales to related parties were not comparable with those sold to third parties.

### c. Purchases of goods

<u>Related Party Category/Name</u>	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Subsidiaries		
Global HK	\$ 259,006	\$ 109,372
GEM VN	83,997	50,145

(Continued)

Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Genius HK	\$ 56	\$ 139,958
Others	<u>973</u>	<u>123</u>
	<u>\$ 344,032</u>	<u>\$ 299,598</u>

(Concluded)

The goods purchased were mainly semi-finished goods, finished goods and merchandises, which were different from those sold to the related parties by the Company. The payment period was about 4 months or earlier depending on the related parties' working capital. The terms of the purchases from related parties were not comparable.

d. Receivables from related parties (excluding loans to related parties)

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
		2024	2023
Accounts receivable - related parties	Subsidiaries		
	Global HK	\$ 13,782	\$ -
	GEM VN	9,467	6,910
	GEM Suzhou	4,009	9,114
	GEM Dongguan	<u>2,739</u>	<u>392</u>
	<u>\$ 29,997</u>	<u>\$ 16,416</u>	
Other receivables - related parties	Subsidiaries		
	GEM VN	\$ 9,351	\$ 2,978
	Global HK	<u>5,671</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 15,022</u>	<u>\$ 2,978</u>	

The other receivables were receivables for equipment purchases on behalf of subsidiaries.

The outstanding receivables from related parties were unsecured and no impairment loss was recognized.

e. Payables from related parties (excluding borrowings to related parties)

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
		2024	2023
Accounts payable - related parties	Subsidiaries		
	Genius HK	\$ -	\$ 40,132
	Global HK	72,682	26,658
	GEM VN	24,699	15,920
	Others	<u>12</u>	<u>89</u>
	<u>\$ 97,393</u>	<u>\$ 82,799</u>	

(Continued)

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
		2024	2023
Other payables - related parties	Subsidiaries		
	Global HK	\$ 6,807	\$ 3,119
	Genius HK	<u>-</u>	<u>470</u>
		<u>6,807</u>	<u>3,589</u>
	Key management personnel		
	Su, Tun-Li	<u>1,780</u>	<u>890</u>
		<u>\$ 8,587</u>	<u>\$ 4,479</u>

(Concluded)

The above other payables were the balance of the payment for goods collected on behalf of the Company, the payment for equipment purchased by related parties on behalf of the Company and rents payable.

The outstanding payables to related parties were unsecured.

f. Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment

Related Party Category/Name	Price	
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Subsidiaries		
Global HK	\$ 10,602	\$ 22,044
Genius HK	<u>-</u>	<u>77</u>
	<u>\$ 10,602</u>	<u>\$ 22,121</u>

The payment period with subsidiaries was about 4 months. Since there was no similar transaction with third parties, the terms of the acquisitions were not comparable.

g. Disposals of property, plant and equipment

1) Property, plant and equipment

Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2024		2023	
	Price	Gain on Disposal	Price	Gain on Disposal
Subsidiaries				
Global HK	\$ 483	\$ 272	\$ -	\$ -
GEM VN	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,261</u>	<u>890</u>
	<u>\$ 483</u>	<u>\$ 272</u>	<u>\$ 3,261</u>	<u>\$ 890</u>

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the accumulated unrealized gains on the intercompany property transactions with subsidiaries amounted to \$6,386 thousand and \$7,449 thousand, respectively, which were recorded as reduction of investments accounted for using the equity method. The unrealized gains are amortized on a straight-line basis over 10 years and recognized under gain on

disposal of property, plant and equipment.

2) Equipment purchased on behalf of subsidiaries

Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2024		2023	
	Price	Gain on Disposal	Price	Gain on Disposal
Subsidiaries				
Global HK	\$ 11,205	\$ 4,938	\$ -	\$ -
GEM Suzhou	7,841	1,875	34,636	20,354
GEM VN	<u>14,897</u>	<u>1,019</u>	<u>8,609</u>	<u>5,764</u>
	<u>\$ 33,943</u>	<u>\$ 7,832</u>	<u>\$ 43,245</u>	<u>\$ 26,118</u>

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the accumulative unrealized gains on the intercompany property transactions for purchases on behalf of subsidiaries amounted to \$67,172 thousand and \$76,226 thousand, respectively, which were recorded as reduction of investments accounted for using the equity method. The unrealized gains amortized on a straight-line basis over 10 years and recognized under other income.

The payment collection period was about 4 months. Since there was no similar transaction with third parties, the terms of the disposals were not comparable with those to third parties.

h. Service fees

Subsidiaries, other related parties and key management personnel provided consulting services to the Company and the service fees of \$2,544 thousand and \$2,244 thousand was recognized as operating expenses and paid for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

i. Lease arrangements

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
		2024	2023
Lease liabilities	Key management personnel Su, Chung-Hong	<u>\$ 252</u>	<u>\$ 303</u>

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31	
		2024	2023
Finance costs	Key management personnel Su, Chung-Hong	<u>\$ 69</u>	<u>\$ 81</u>
Rental expenses	Key management personnel Su, Tun-Li	<u>\$ 890</u>	<u>\$ 890</u>

The rental was determined based on negotiations between the Company and the related parties and paid according to the general payment terms.

j. Loans to related parties - Only for year 2023

Line Items	Related Party Categories	For the Year
		Ended December 31, 2023
Interest income	Subsidiaries	
	GEM VN	\$ 2,918
	Genius HK	<u>247</u>
		<u>\$ 3,165</u>

The Company provided related parties with unsecured loans at rates similar to market interest rate and recovered in 2023.

k. Guarantees

Details of the guarantees provided by the Company's related parties for the loans of the Company were as follows:

Guarantor	December 31	
	2024	2023
Su, Tun-Li	\$ 883,882	\$ 859,506
Su, Chung-Hong	<u>680,182</u>	<u>672,606</u>
	<u>\$ 1,564,064</u>	<u>\$ 1,532,112</u>

l. Remuneration of key management personnel

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 5,508	\$ 5,031
Post-employment benefits	<u>261</u>	<u>261</u>
	<u>\$ 5,769</u>	<u>\$ 5,292</u>

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management is determined by the remuneration committee based on the performance of individuals and market trends.

## 26. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the amount of property, plant and equipment provided as collateral for bank borrowings was \$330,914 thousand and \$153,751 thousand, respectively.

## 27. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

At the balance sheet date, the Company's significant contingent liabilities and unrecognized commitments were as follows:

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Purchases of property, plant, and equipment	<u>\$ 41,796</u>	<u>\$ 73,184</u>
Purchases of raw materials	<u>\$ 32,150</u>	<u>\$ 1,671</u>
Purchases of raw material for the unused letters of credit	<u>\$ 464</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

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

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

	<b>Foreign Currency (In Thousands)</b>	<b>Exchange Rate</b>		<b>NTD (In Thousands)</b>
<u>December 31, 2024</u>				
Financial assets				
Monetary items				
USD	\$ 7,442	32.78	(USD:NTD)	\$ 243,952
HKD	675	4.222	(HKD:NTD)	<u>2,848</u>
				<u>\$ 246,800</u>
Non-monetary items				
Investments in subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method				
USD	75,052	32.78	(USD:NTD)	<u>\$ 2,460,205</u>
Monetary items				
USD	3,169	32.78	(USD:NTD)	\$ 103,879
HKD	257	4.222	(HKD:NTD)	<u>1,086</u>
				<u>\$ 104,965</u>
<u>December 31, 2023</u>				
Financial assets				
Monetary items				
USD	4,501	30.710	(USD:NTD)	\$ 138,228
HKD	438	3.931	(HKD:NTD)	<u>1,720</u>
				<u>\$ 139,948</u>
Non-monetary items				
Investments in subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method				
USD	84,151	30.710	(USD:NTD)	<u>\$ 2,584,265</u>

(Continued)

	<b>Foreign Currency (In Thousands)</b>	<b>Exchange Rate</b>		<b>NTD (In Thousands)</b>
Financial liabilities				
Monetary items				
USD	\$ 1,576	30.710	(USD:NTD)	\$ 48,387
HKD	10,341	3.931	(HKD:NTD)	<u>40,651</u>
				<u>\$ 89,038</u>
				(Concluded)

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

<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>				
<b>2024</b>			<b>2023</b>	
<b>Foreign Currency</b>	<b>Exchange Rate</b>	<b>Net Foreign Exchange Gain</b>	<b>Exchange Rate</b>	<b>Net Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss)</b>
USD	32.78 (USD:NTD)	\$ 1,138	30.710 (USD:NTD)	\$ (1,012)
HKD	4.222 (HKD:NTD)	<u>1</u>	3.931 (HKD:NTD)	<u>1,919</u>
		<u>\$ 1,139</u>		<u>\$ 907</u>

## 29. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

### a. Information about significant transactions

- 1) Financing provided to others: Table 1.
- 2) Endorsements/guarantees provided: None.
- 3) Marketable securities held (excluding investment in subsidiaries): Table 2.
- 4) Marketable securities acquired or disposed of at cost or prices of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
- 5) Acquisition of individual real estate at cost 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 3.
- 8) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
- 9) Trading in derivative instruments: For the year ended December 31, 2024, net loss of futures contracts was \$7,900 thousand.

### b. Information on investees: Table 5.

c. Information on investments in mainland China

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: Table 6.

Any of the following significant transactions with investee companies in mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third area, and their prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains or losses:

- 1) The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the year: Table 7.
- 2) The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the year: Table 7.
- 3) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses: Table 7.
- 4) The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the year and the purposes: None.
- 5) The highest balance, the ending balance, the interest rate range, and total current year interest with respect to financing of funds: None.
- 6) 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: Please refer to Table 8 in Consolidated Financial Statements.

d. Information of major shareholders:

List all shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater showing the name of the shareholder, the number of shares owned, and percentage of ownership of each shareholder: Table 8

**GEM TERMINAL IND. CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**FINANCING PROVIDED TO OTHERS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

No.	Lender	Borrower	Financial Statement Account	Related Party	Highest Balance for the Year	Ending Balance (Note 2)	Actual Amount Borrowed (Notes 2 and 3)	Interest Rate	Nature of Financing	Business Transaction Amount	Reason for Short-term Financing	Allowance for Impairment Loss	Collateral		Financing Limit for Each Borrower	Aggregate Financing Limit	Note
													Item	Value			
0	The Company	GEM VN	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	\$ 195,270	\$ -	\$ -	-	Short-term financing	\$ -	Business development	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 394,044	\$ 788,089	Note 1
1	Vibo	GEM VN	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	32,840	32,780	32,780	5.70	Short-term financing	-	Business development	-	-	-	395,657	791,314	Note 1
2	GEM Dongguan	GEM Suzhou	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	159,110	156,695	156,695	2.75-2.85	Short-term financing	-	Business development	-	-	-	164,354	328,709	Note 1

Note 1: Under the Company's "Operational Procedures for Loaning Funds to Others", if short-term financing is needed, the total amount of these financings shall not exceed 40% of the Company's shareholders' equity, and individual financing shall not exceed 20% of the Company's shareholders' equity.

Note 2: The exchange rate was US\$1: NT\$32.78.

Note 3: It was eliminated on consolidation.

**GEM TERMINAL IND. CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**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	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership	Fair Value	
The Company	<u>Stock</u>							
	Yulon Motor Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	1,680	\$ 85	-	\$ 85	
	United Microelectronics Corporation	-	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	15,000	646	-	646	
	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited	-	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	15,000	16,125	-	16,125	
	Inventec Corporation	-	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	160,000	8,016	-	8,016	
	Quanta Computer Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	7,000	2,009	-	2,009	
	MediaTek Inc.	-	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	4,000	5,660	-	5,660	
	Innolux Corporation	-	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	20,000	287	-	287	
Quanta Storage Inc.	-	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	30,000	3,345	-	3,345		
					<u>\$ 36,173</u>		<u>\$ 36,173</u>	

**GEM TERMINAL IND. CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

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

Buyer	Related Party	Relationship	Transaction Detail			Abnormal Transaction		Notes/Accounts (Payable) Receivable		Note	
			Purchases/Sales	Amount	% to Total	Payment Term	Unit Price	Payment Term	Ending Balance		% to Total
The Company	Global HK	Subsidiary	Purchases	\$ 259,006	8	120 days after monthly closing	No comparable transactions with third parties	Not significantly different from those in the market	\$ (295,552)	(64)	
GEM Suzhou	Global HK	Affiliate	Sales	1,434,198	36	120 days after monthly closing	Note 1	Note 2	295,552	24	Note 3
GEM VN	Global HK	Affiliate	Sales	1,657,388	91	120 days after monthly closing	Note 1	Note 2	191,125	80	Note 3
GEM Dongguan	GEM Suzhou	Affiliate	Sales	190,073	98	120 days after monthly closing	Note 1	Note 2	75,282	99	Note 3
Global HK	The Company	Subsidiary	Sales	259,006	8	120 days after monthly closing	Note 1	Note 2	78,403	15	Note 3
	GEM Suzhou	Affiliate	Sales	1,707,179	53	120 days after monthly closing	Note 1	Note 2	279,689	54	Note 3
	GEM VN	Affiliate	Sales	1,054,934	33	120 days after monthly closing	Note 1	Note 2	100,790	19	Note 3

Note 1: The sales price of finished goods was not significantly different from those to third parties, except for the stated sales price of finished goods, there were no comparable transactions with third parties.

Note 2: The sales payment terms of intercompany sales are not significantly different from those to third parties.

Note 3: It was eliminated on consolidation.

**GEM TERMINAL IND. CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT\$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL**

**DECEMBER 31, 2024**

**(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Company Name	Related Party	Relationship	Ending Balance (Notes 1 and 3)	Turnover Rate (Note 2)	Overdue		Amount Received in Subsequent Year	Allowance for Impairment Loss
					Amount	Actions Taken		
GEM Suzhou	Global HK	Affiliate	\$ 297,006	3.53	\$ -	-	\$ 238,131	\$ -
GEM Dongguan	GEM Suzhou	Affiliate	233,332	1.41	-	-	-	-
GEM VN	Global HK	Affiliate	191,125	10.51	-	-	175,222	-
Global HK	GEM Suzhou	Affiliate	279,689	8.02	-	-	260,477	-
Global HK	GEM VN	Affiliate	100,790	3.61	-	-	100,790	-

Note 1: It included accounts receivable and other receivables.

Note 2: The computation of turnover rate did not include other receivables.

Note 3: It was eliminated on consolidation.

**GEM TERMINAL IND. CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

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

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Business and Product	Original Investment Amount		Balance as of December 31, 2024			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of Profit (Loss)	Note
				December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Shares/Units	%	Carrying Amount			
The Company	Global Cayman	Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands	International investment	\$ 1,295,208	\$ 1,295,208	40,137,184	100	\$ 1,936,501	\$ (124,008)	\$ (124,524)	Note 2
	GEM Cayman	Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands	International investment	573,029	573,029	18,598,333	100	438,547	42,232	42,970	Note 2
	Genius	British Virgin Islands	International investment and trading	-	23,282	-	100	2,112	5,738	5,738	Note 1
Genius	Genius HK	Hong Kong	International investment	278	90,134	22,575	100	2,956	5,397	5,411	Note 1
Global Cayman	Vibo	Hong Kong	International investment and trading	1,541,063	1,541,063	359,972,616	100	1,978,284	(125,225)	(125,225)	Note 2
	Global HK	Hong Kong	International investment	3,747	3,747	1,000,000	100	10,107	20	634	Note 2
GEM Cayman	GEM VN	Vietnam	Production of hardware; machine processing; electroplating for metal processing; production and processing of molds and related accessories; plastic products and related plastic accessory production; production and processing of copper cores, copper alloys and copper bars	567,140	567,140	-	100	449,003	37,591	42,230	Note 2

Note 1: Genius and Genius HK are currently in the process of concellation. As of December 31, 2024, the deregistration procedures for both the Genius and Genius HK have not yet been completed.

Note 2: It was eliminated on consolidation.

GEM TERMINAL IND. CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investee Company	Main Business and Product	Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2024	Remittance of Fund		Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2024	Net Loss of the Investee	% of Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Loss (Note 1)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2024 (Note 1)	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of December 31, 2024	Note
					Outward	Inward							
GEM Dongguan	Production of hardware; machine processing; electroplating for metal processing; production and processing of molds and related accessories; plastic products and related plastic accessory production.	\$ 758,702	The investment was made through a corporation established in a third country to invest in companies located in mainland China.	\$ 452,130	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 452,130	\$ (2,097)	100	\$ (16,447)	\$ 798,062	\$ 81,641	
GEM Suzhou	Production of hardware; machine processing; electroplating for metal processing; production and processing of molds and related accessories; plastic products and related plastic accessory production.	1,122,289	The investment was made through a corporation established in a third country to invest in companies located in mainland China.	741,320	-	-	741,320	(114,617)	100	(122,681)	1,142,083	753,650	

Investor Company	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2024	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on the Amount of Investment Stipulated by Investment Commission, MOEA (Note 2)
The Company	\$ 1,193,450	\$ 1,858,626 (US\$56,700 thousand)	\$ 1,182,133

Note 1: The amount was recognized based on the audited financial statements.

Note 2: Under the “Principles Governing the Review of Investments or Technical Cooperation in Mainland China” issued by the Investment Commission on August 29, 2008, the maximum amount that can be invested in companies located in mainland China is 60% of the Company’s net value.

Note 3: It was eliminated on consolidation.

GEM TERMINAL IND. CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

Company Name	Counterparty	Transaction Type	Price	Transaction Detail		Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Unrealized (Gain) Loss	Note
				Payment Term	Comparison with Normal Transaction	Ending Balance	%		
The Company	GEM Suzhou	Sales	\$ 46,552	120 days after monthly closing	No significant difference with those to third parties	\$ 4,009	-	\$ 11,635	
	GEM Dongguan	Sales	9,553	120 days after monthly closing	No significant difference with those to third parties	2,739	-	711	
Global HK	GEM Suzhou	Sales	1,707,179	120 days after monthly closing	No significant difference with those to third parties	279,689	5	14,316	
		Purchase	1,434,198	120 days after monthly closing	No significant difference with those to third parties	(295,552)	-	3,481	
Genius HK	GEM Dongguan	Purchase	2,679	120 days after monthly closing	No significant difference with those to third parties	-	-	-	
		Purchase of property plant, and equipment	6,813	120 days after monthly closing	No comparable transactions with those in the market	-	-	881	

**TABLE 8****GEM TERMINAL IND. CO., LTD.****INFORMATION OF MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS  
DECEMBER 31, 2024**

Name of Major Shareholder	Shares	
	Number of Shares Owned	Percentage of Ownership (%)
Tsung-Fu Investment Co., Ltd.	28,367,914	16.76
Ting-Yao Investment Co., Ltd.	23,393,792	13.82
Cheng-Feng Investment Co., Ltd.	20,278,409	11.98
You Feng Investment Co., Ltd.	13,983,236	8.26

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 (including treasury shares) held by shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater, that have been issued without physical registration by the Company as of the last business day for the current quarter.

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**STATEMENT 1****GEM TERMINAL IND. CO., LTD.****STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS****DECEMBER 31, 2024****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)**

<b>Client Name</b>	<b>Maturity Date</b>	<b>Interest Rate (%)</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Cash on hand			\$ 426
Cash in banks			
New Taiwan dollars deposits			
Demand deposits			154,854
Checking accounts			194
Foreign currency demand deposits (Notes 1 and 2)			72,223
Cash equivalents			
New Taiwan dollars time deposits			-
Foreign currency time deposits (Notes 1 and 2)	2025.01.09-2025.01.12	4.60-4.72	81,950
			<u>\$ 309,647</u>

Note 1: Foreign currency deposits included the amounts of US\$2,106 thousand, HKD16 thousand, JPY385 thousand, GBP18 thousand, CA\$30 thousand, CNY317 thousand, CHF3 thousand, EUR3 thousand; foreign currency time deposits included the amount of US\$2,500 thousand.

Note 2: Exchange rates of USD, HKD, JPY, GBP, CAD, CNY, CHF and EUR were USD1=NTD32.78, HKD1=NTD4.222, JPY1=NTD0.2099, GBP1=NTD41.152, CAD1=NTD22.804, CNY1=NTD4.477, CHF1=NTD36.283 and EUR1=NTD34.131.

**STATEMENT 2**

**GEM TERMINAL IND. CO., LTD.**

**STATEMENT OF NOTES RECEIVABLE**

**DECEMBER 31, 2024**

**(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

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<b>Client Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Remark</b>
Non-related parties			
Company A	Sale of goods	\$ 2,950	Not overdue
Company B	Sale of goods	2,097	Not overdue
Company C	Sale of goods	1,710	Not overdue
Company D	Sale of goods	1,477	Not overdue
Company E	Sale of goods	1,410	Not overdue
Company F	Sale of goods	1,301	Not overdue
Others (Note)	Sale of goods	<u>8,999</u>	Not overdue
		<u>\$ 19,944</u>	

Note: The amount of individual client included in others did not exceed 5% of the account balance.

**STATEMENT 3**

**GEM TERMINAL IND. CO., LTD.**

**STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE**

**DECEMBER 31, 2024**

**(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

---

<b>Client Name</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Remark</b>
Non-related parties		
Group A	\$ 39,619	Sale of goods
Others (Note)	<u>30,696</u>	Sale of goods
	70,315	
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>226</u>	
	<u>70,089</u>	
Related parties		
Global HK	13,782	Sale of goods
GEM Suzhou	4,009	Sale of goods
GEM VN	9,467	Sale of goods
GEM Dongguan	<u>2,739</u>	Sale of goods
	<u>29,997</u>	
	<u>\$ 100,086</u>	

Note: The amount of individual client included in others did not exceed 5% of the account balance.

**STATEMENT 4**

**GEM TERMINAL IND. CO., LTD.**

**STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES**

**DECEMBER 31, 2024**

**(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

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<b>Item</b>	<b>Amount</b>	
	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Net Realizable Value (Note)</b>
Merchandise	\$ 21,792	\$ 25,126
Raw materials	64,378	73,949
Supplies	7,801	7,809
Work in process	17,099	18,855
Finished goods	<u>575</u>	<u>895</u>
	<u>\$ 111,645</u>	<u>\$ 126,634</u>

Note: Refer to Note 4 for information on accounting policies.

**STATEMENT 5**

**GEM TERMINAL IND. CO., LTD.**

**STATEMENT OF OTHER CURRENT ASSETS**

**DECEMBER 31, 2024**

**(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

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<b>Item</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Prepayment for purchases	\$ 4,496
Overpaid sales tax	3,685
Prepaid rents	2,842
Temporary payments	1,885
Others (Note)	<u>7,443</u>
	<u>\$ 20,351</u>

Note: The amount of individual item included in others did not exceed 5% of the account balance.

## GEM TERMINAL IND. CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD  
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024  
 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

Investees	Balance, January 1, 2024		Additions in Investment (Note)		Decrease in Investment (Note)		Balance, DECEMBER 31, 2024			Market Value or Net Asset Value		Collateral
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	% of Ownership	Amount	Unit Price	Total Amount	
Global Cayman	40,137,184	\$ 1,980,242	-	\$ -	-	\$ 43,741	40,137,184	100	\$ 1,936,501	\$ 49.97	\$ 2,005,638	None
GEM Cayman	18,598,333	386,447	-	52,100	-	-	18,598,333	100	438,547	24.25	450,911	None
Genius	750,000	<u>123,564</u>	-	<u>-</u>	750,000	<u>121,452</u>	-	100	<u>2,112</u>	-	<u>3,656</u>	None
		<u>\$ 2,490,253</u>		<u>\$ 52,100</u>		<u>\$ 165,193</u>			<u>\$ 2,377,160</u>		<u>\$ 2,460,205</u>	

Note: The changes in the year ended December 31, 2024 included remittance of ordinary shares and earnings , share of profit (loss) of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method, share of other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method, and unrealized gain or loss resulting from downstream transactions.

## GEM TERMINAL IND. CO., LTD.

## STATEMENT OF SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

DECEMBER 31, 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Type/Bank Name	Balance, December 31,2024	Contract Period	Interest Rate (%)	Loan Commitments	Collateral
Unsecured Borrowings					
Taiwan Cooperative Bank	\$ 100,000	2024.07.05-2025.07.05	2.18	\$ 100,000	None
CTBC Bank	100,000	2024.09.25-2025.03.25	2.30	100,000	None
O-Bank	50,000	2024.12.13-2025.01.13	2.48	100,000	None
Taishin Bank	50,000	2024.12.25-2025.01.23	2.36	100,000	None
Bangkok Bank	<u>40,000</u>	2024.12.20-2025.06.18	2.32	<u>40,000</u>	None
	<u>\$ 340,000</u>			<u>\$ 440,000</u>	
Secured borrowings					
Mega Bank	<u>\$ 74,329</u>	2024.08.21-2025.05.07	2.44	<u>\$ 200,000</u>	Land and building

## GEM TERMINAL IND. CO., LTD.

## STATEMENT OF LONG-TERM BORROWINGS

DECEMBER 31, 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Bank Name	Contract Period and Repayment Terms	Interest Rate (%)	Balance, DECEMBER 31, 2024			Collateral
			Current	Noncurrent	Total	
Unsecured borrowing						
The Export-Import Bank of Roc	Repayable semiannually, from January 2025 to July 2028	2.40	\$ 25,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 100,000	None
Shin Kong Bank	Repayable quarterly, from February 2023 to November 2025	2.82	33,333	-	33,333	None
Chang Hwa Bank	Repayable monthly, from March 2024 to March 2029	2.22	1,000	3,250	4,250	None
Chang Hwa Bank	Repayable monthly, from June 2024 to June 2029	2.22	5,200	18,200	23,400	None
Chang Hwa Bank	Repayable monthly, from July 2023 to July 2029	2.22	480	1,720	2,200	None
Taishin Bank	Repayable semiannually, from November 2024 to May 2025	2.00	50,000	-	50,000	None
ua Nan Bank	Repayable semiannually, from July 2023 to January 2025	2.69	25,000	-	25,000	None
Hua Nan Bank	Repayable monthly, from June 2023 to June 2028	2.63	6,560	16,400	22,960	None
Hua Nan Bank	Repayable monthly, from June 2023 to June 2028	2.63	1,640	4,100	5,740	None
The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank	Repayable quarterly, from March 2024 to June 2026	2.63	24,000	12,000	36,000	None
The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank	Repayable quarterly, from August 2025 to November 2027	2.80	10,000	40,000	50,000	None
Mega Bank	Repayable semiannually, from August 2023 to August 2027	2.44	44,460	88,850	133,310	None
Taichung Bank	Repayable semiannually, from September 2023 to March 2026	2.85	30,000	25,000	55,000	None
Bank of Taiwan	Repayable semiannually, from March 2024 to September 2025	2.52	25,000	-	25,000	None
Bank of Taiwan	Repayable monthly, from November 2024 to October 2028	2.22	8,750	24,792	33,542	None
			290,423	309,312	599,735	
Secured borrowings						
Mega Bank	Repayable semiannually, from March 2025 to March 2029	2.44	111,112	388,888	500,000	Land and plant
			<u>\$ 401,535</u>	<u>\$ 698,200</u>	<u>\$ 1,099,735</u>	

**GEM TERMINAL IND. CO., LTD.**

**STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUES  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

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<b>Item</b>	<b>Quantities (In Thousands)</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Terminals	508,570	\$ 368,525
Raw materials and supplies		118,426
Others (Note)		<u>1,709</u>
		<u>\$ 488,660</u>

Note: The amount of individual item included in others did not exceed 10% of the account balance.

**GEM TERMINAL IND CO., LTD.****STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Amount
Production cost	
Direct materials	
Raw materials, beginning of year	\$ 28,901
Raw materials purchased	77,092
Raw materials, end of year	(64,378)
Raw materials sold	(14,412)
Others	<u>(4,399)</u>
Raw materials used	22,804
Direct labor	14,214
Manufacturing expenses	<u>75,684</u>
Manufacturing cost	112,702
Add: Work in process, beginning of year	4,425
Work in process purchased	3,668
Less: Work in process, end of year	<u>(17,099)</u>
Cost of finished goods	103,696
Add: Finished goods, beginning of year	1,611
Finished goods purchased	106
Less: Finished goods, end of year	(575)
Others	<u>(14)</u>
	<u>104,824</u>
 Cost of merchandise	
Merchandise, beginning of year	23,789
Merchandise purchased	345,809
Less: Merchandise, end of year	(21,792)
Others	<u>(142)</u>
	<u>347,664</u>
Cost of goods sold	452,488
Raw materials and supplies sold	49,513
Other operating costs	<u>1,771</u>
	<u>\$ 503,772</u>

**GEM TERMINAL IND CO., LTD.****STATEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Marketing Expense</b>	<b>General and Administrative Expense</b>	<b>Research and Development Expense</b>	<b>Total</b>
Employee benefits	\$ 6,157	\$ 39,605	\$ 22,685	\$ 68,447
Professional service fees	942	11,305	896	13,143
Depreciation	627	4,932	5,535	11,094
Others (Note)	<u>8,009</u>	<u>26,272</u>	<u>(20,652)</u>	<u>13,629</u>
	<u>\$ 15,735</u>	<u>\$ 82,114</u>	<u>\$ 8,464</u>	106,313
Expected credit reversed				<u>(241)</u>
				<u>\$ 106,072</u>

Note: The amount of each individual item included in others did not exceed 5% of the account balance. The negative amount of others in research and development expenses resulted from the allocation to self-made equipment or parts.

## GEM TERMINAL IND CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION BY  
 FUNCTION  
 FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023  
 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the Year Ended December 31					
	2024			2023		
	Operating Cost	Operating Expense	Total	Operating Cost	Operating Expense	Total
Employee benefit						
Salaries	\$ 29,249	\$ 55,118	\$ 84,367	\$ 21,021	\$ 51,346	\$ 72,367
Labor and health insurance	3,367	5,920	9,287	2,239	6,079	8,318
Pension	983	2,716	3,699	853	2,754	3,607
Remuneration of directors	-	1,080	1,080	-	1,303	1,303
Others	<u>1,589</u>	<u>3,613</u>	<u>5,202</u>	<u>1,340</u>	<u>3,420</u>	<u>4,760</u>
	<u>\$ 35,188</u>	<u>\$ 68,447</u>	<u>\$ 103,635</u>	<u>\$ 25,453</u>	<u>\$ 64,902</u>	<u>\$ 90,355</u>
Depreciation	<u>\$ 16,113</u>	<u>\$ 11,094</u>	<u>\$ 27,207</u>	<u>\$ 7,037</u>	<u>\$ 9,946</u>	<u>\$ 16,983</u>
Amortization	<u>\$ 230</u>	<u>\$ 4,388</u>	<u>\$ 4,618</u>	<u>\$ 73</u>	<u>\$ 2,828</u>	<u>\$ 2,901</u>

Note 1: In 2024 and 2023, the average number of the Company's employees was 137 and 127, respectively, including 4 non-employee directors, of which the calculation basis was consistent with employee benefits.

Note 2: The average employee benefits and salaries of the Company were as follows:

- 1) The average employee benefits for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were \$771 thousand and \$724 thousand, respectively.
- 2) The average salaries for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were \$634 thousand and \$588 thousand, respectively.
- 3) The average salary increases by 7.82% year-over-year.
- 4) An audit committee was set up and the Company had.

(Continued)

5) The Company's salary and compensation policies (including directors, supervisors, executive officers and employees) are as follows:

A. The Company's directors' remuneration is based on the remuneration payment method for directors and members of each functional committee. Where the Company makes a profit in a fiscal year, the remuneration of directors shall be accrued at a rate no higher than 5% of net profit before income tax, and regardless of financial performance, the Company pays salaries to independent directors of \$360 thousand per person annually.

B. According to the Company's compensation policies, the salaries and bonuses paid to the executive officers are determined based on their job responsibilities, profitability of the Company and market trends; such salaries and bonuses are reviewed and resolved by the compensation committee and the board of directors.

C. Compensation of employees includes a monthly salary and bonuses. According to the Company's compensation policies, the salaries and bonuses of employees are determined based on each employee's job responsibilities, individual performance and the overall level of the department's (to which the employees belong) contribution to the Company.

(Concluded)