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**FUSHENG PRECISION CO., LTD.  
AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,  
2024 AND 2023**

**Address : 3F., No. 172, Sec. 2, Nanjing E. Rd., Zhongshan Dist., Taipei City, Taiwan (R.O.C.)  
Telephone : 886-2-2507-2211**

The reader is advised that these consolidated financial statements have been prepared originally in Chinese. In the event of a conflict between these financial statements and the original Chinese version or difference in interpretation between the two versions, the Chinese language financial statements shall prevail.

## **REPRESENTATION LETTER**

The entities included in the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2024 and for the year then ended prepared under the International Financial Reporting Standards, No.10 are the same as the entities to be included in the combined financial statements of the Group, if any to be prepared, pursuant to the Criteria Governing Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises (referred to as “Combined Financial Statements”). Also, the footnotes disclosed in the Consolidated Financial Statements have fully covered the required information in such Combined Financial Statements. Accordingly, the Group did not prepare any other set of Combined Financial Statements than the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Very truly yours,

Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.  
Chairman: LEE, LIANG-CHEN  
March 11, 2025

## Independent Auditors' Report Translated from Chinese

To Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.

### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd. (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (collectively the “Group”) as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in stockholders’ equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including the summary of material accounting policies (collectively “the consolidated financial statements”).

In our opinion, based on our audits and the report(s) of the other auditors (please refer to the *Other Matter— Making Reference to the Audit(s) of Other Auditors* section of our report), the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and their consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, in conformity with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed and became effective by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

### Basis for Opinion

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

## Emphasis of Matter—Mergers and acquisitions

As stated in Note 6(27) of the consolidated financial statements, the Company and its subsidiaries set August 23, 2024 as the acquisition date to acquire Alloy Seiko Industry(SZ) Co., LTD. and its subsidiaries, measuring the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their fair values as of that date. However, Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd. is conducting independent evaluation of the above-mentioned merger and acquisition transactions. By the date of releasing this consolidated financial statement, a formal evaluation report has not been obtained. Therefore, in accordance with paragraph 45 of IFRS 3 "Business Combinations", if the initial accounting for a business combination is not complete at the end of the financial reporting period in which the combination occurs, the provisional amount for the items for which the accounting is incomplete should be reported in its financial statements. Thus, in the consolidated financial statement of Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd. as of December 31, 2024, the amounts of identifiable assets, assumed liabilities, and non-controlling interests of the acquiree that were acquired in the acquisition were recognized as provisional amounts. They may be adjusted when the evaluation report is formally issued thereafter. The auditor did not revise the opinion as a result.

## Key Audit Matters

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

### Recognition of Operating Revenue

Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries recognized operating revenue in the amount of NTD 28,369,692 thousand in 2024. As the Group had a large number of customers and products were sold to domestic and international markets involving various transaction terms, the reasonableness of its judgment when the obligation performance is satisfied will have a material impact on the revenue recognition, we therefore determined this a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures included, but not limited to, assessing the appropriateness of the accounting policy of revenue recognition; understanding and testing the effectiveness of internal control established by management regarding revenue recognition; selecting samples to perform tests of details and reviewing related transaction certificates and the significant terms and conditions of contracts to verify the accuracy of the timing of performance obligation satisfaction; confirming significant account receivable balance by sending confirmation letters; selecting samples of transactions from either side of balance sheet date, vouching samples against related certificates and reviewing significant subsequent sales return or discounts transactions to ensure revenue was recognized at appropriate timing.

We also assessed the adequacy of disclosures of operating revenues. Please refer to Notes 4 and 6 to the Group's financial statements.

#### Inventory valuation

The net carrying value of inventory as of December 31, 2024 for Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries amounted to NTD 4,077,040 thousand, which accounted for 15.58% of total assets and was significant to the consolidated financial statements. Allowance for inventory valuation losses was measured by lower of cost and net realizable value and the valuation of which involved the management's significant judgement, we have therefore determined valuation on inventory a key audit matters.

Our audit procedures included but not limited to, understanding the process design of estimating the allowance for inventory valuation loss, testing the effectiveness of related control, selecting samples to recheck the unit cost of inventory, observing the process of inventory counts, assessing the accuracy of the inventory aging intervals provided by the Group through analytical procedures to make sure that the inventory aging schedule was appropriate; selecting samples to review related certificates to verify the correctness of the net realizable value that management used with respect to different inventory type.

We also consider the appropriateness of disclosure of inventories. Please refer to Notes 5 and 6 of the Company's consolidated financial statements.

#### **Other Matter – Making Reference to the Audit(s) of Other Auditors**

We did not audit the financial statements of certain consolidated subsidiaries, but they were audited by other accountants, which reflected total assets of NTD 66,561 thousand and NTD 304,064 thousand, constituting 0.25% and 1.52% of consolidated total assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and total operating revenues of NTD 646,338 thousand and NTD 626,401 thousand, constituting 2.28% and 2.57% of the consolidated total operating revenues for the years ended December 31 2024 and 2023, respectively.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the accompanying notes, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company and its subsidiaries to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of 2024 consolidated financial statements and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's 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.

## **Others**

We have audited and expressed unqualified opinions including Other Matter paragraph in the parent company only financial statements of the Company as of and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Yang, Chih-Huei  
Chang, Chiao-Ying  
Ernst & Young, Taiwan  
March 11, 2025

### Notice to Readers

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are intended only to present the financial position, results of operations 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 review such consolidated financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statement Originally Issued in Chinese  
**FUSHENG PRECISION CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**  
December 31, 2024 and 2023  
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets	Notes	As of December 31,	
		2024	2023
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	4 and 6	\$7,397,574	\$4,854,475
Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4 and 6	170,870	169,404
Current financial assets at amortised cost	4, 6 and 8	15,000	70,332
Notes receivable, net	4, 5 and 6	16,515	10,626
Accounts receivable, net	4, 5, 6 and 7	5,361,161	4,459,195
Other receivables	4	651,873	288,569
Current tax assets		7,707	15,291
Inventories, net	4, 5 and 6	4,077,040	3,072,437
Prepayments		219,806	160,620
Other current assets		1,416	6,940
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u>17,918,962</u>	<u>13,107,889</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4 and 6	62,817	44,165
Non-current financial assets at amortised cost	4 and 6	4,533	524
Property, plant and equipment	4, 6, 7 and 8	5,802,878	5,047,846
Right-of-use assets	4, 6 and 7	767,762	563,175
Investment property, net	4	-	9,238
Intangible assets	4, 5 and 6	1,101,913	652,336
Deferred tax assets	4, 5 and 6	75,616	49,090
Prepayments for business facilities		65,329	32,555
Guarantee deposits paid	7	85,220	142,339
Other non-current assets, others		280,864	353,697
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<u>8,246,932</u>	<u>6,894,965</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>\$26,165,894</u>	<u>\$20,002,854</u>
Liability and Equity			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Current borrowings	4, 6 and 8	\$1,188,095	\$680,793
Current contract liabilities	4 and 6	44,386	20,070
Notes payable	4	5	5
Accounts payable	4 and 7	3,599,725	2,701,529
Other payables	6 and 7	2,473,550	1,621,678
Current tax liabilities	4 and 5	742,636	508,505
Current provisions	4, 5 and 6	22,032	32,826
Current lease liabilities	4, 6 and 7	39,359	62,566
Bonds payable, current portion	4 and 6	352,783	-
Long-term liabilities, current portion	4 and 6	8,160	8,160
Other current liabilities, others		224,433	26,888
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<u>8,695,164</u>	<u>5,663,020</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Bonds payables	4 and 6	-	1,174,183
Non-current portion of non-current borrowings	4 and 6	24,480	32,640
Non-current provisions	4, 5 and 6	10,391	10,052
Deferred tax liabilities	4, 5 and 6	143,747	81,484
Non-current lease liabilities	4, 6 and 7	322,687	234,420
Net defined benefit liability, non-current	4, 5 and 6	86,796	60,677
Guarantee deposits received		376	3,159
Other non-current liabilities, others	6	185,851	311,821
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<u>774,328</u>	<u>1,908,436</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>9,469,492</u>	<u>7,571,456</u>
<b>Equities</b>			
<b>Common stock</b>	4 and 6		
Certificate of entitlement to new shares from convertible bond		1,366,582	1,325,735
Capital surplus	4 and 6	7,506	-
<b>Retained earnings</b>		3,247,601	2,211,537
Legal reserve		2,252,645	2,013,994
Special reserve		582,078	421,540
Unappropriated retained earnings		7,483,535	5,758,438
Total retained earnings	4	10,318,258	8,193,972
<b>Other components of equity</b>			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(266,902)	(582,078)
Total equity attributable to stockholders of the parent		14,673,045	11,149,166
Non-controlling interests	6	2,023,357	1,282,232
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>16,696,402</u>	<u>12,431,398</u>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>		<u>\$26,165,894</u>	<u>\$20,002,854</u>

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statement Originally Issued in Chinese  
 FUSHENG PRECISION CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
 For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023  
 (Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Accounting Items	Notes	For the years ended December 31,	
		2024	2023
<b>Operating revenues</b>	4, 6 and 7	\$28,369,692	\$24,381,370
<b>Operating costs</b>	4, 6 and 7	(20,806,315)	(18,731,741)
<b>Gross profit from operations</b>		<u>7,563,377</u>	<u>5,649,629</u>
 <b>Operating expense</b>	 4, 6 and 7		
Selling expenses		(456,052)	(404,992)
Administrative expenses		(1,546,294)	(1,487,824)
Research and development expenses		(828,295)	(715,170)
Impairment loss (impairment gain and reversal of impairment loss) determined in accordance with IFRS 9		(74,802)	(585)
Total operating expenses		<u>(2,905,443)</u>	<u>(2,608,571)</u>
 <b>Net operating income</b>		<u>4,657,934</u>	<u>3,041,058</u>
 <b>Non-operating income and expenses</b>	 4, 6 and 7		
Interest income		208,770	148,035
Other income		113,371	158,078
Other gains and losses, net		259,614	24,283
Finance costs, net		(96,945)	(62,838)
Total non-operating income and expenses		<u>484,810</u>	<u>267,558</u>
 <b>Profit from continuing operations before tax</b>		5,142,744	3,308,616
<b>Total tax expense</b>	4 and 6	<u>(1,083,340)</u>	<u>(765,108)</u>
<b>Profit</b>		<u>4,059,404</u>	<u>2,543,508</u>
 <b>Other comprehensive income, net</b>	 4 and 6		
<b>Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>			
Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans		(17,887)	-
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	(17,790)
<b>Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss</b>			
Exchange differences on translation		344,897	(177,476)
<b>Other comprehensive income, net</b>		<u>327,010</u>	<u>(195,266)</u>
 <b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<u>\$4,386,414</u>	<u>\$2,348,242</u>
 <b>Profit, attributable to:</b>			
Profit, attributable to owners of parent		\$3,795,669	\$2,404,300
Profit, attributable to non-controlling interests		263,735	139,208
		<u>\$4,059,404</u>	<u>\$2,543,508</u>
 <b>Comprehensive income attributable to:</b>			
Comprehensive income, attributable to owners of parent		\$4,099,165	\$2,225,972
Comprehensive income, attributable to non-controlling interests		287,249	122,270
		<u>\$4,386,414</u>	<u>\$2,348,242</u>
 <b>Earnings per share(NT\$):</b>	6		
Basic earnings per share		\$28.17	\$18.18
Diluted earnings per share		<u>\$27.19</u>	<u>\$17.39</u>

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statement Originally Issued in Chinese  
 FUSHENG PRECISION CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGE IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY  
 For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023  
 (Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity attributable to owners of parent							Other Components of Equity		
	Capital		Retained earnings					Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Common stock	Certificate of entitlement of new shares from convertible bond	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings				
Balance as of January 1, 2023	\$1,310,300	\$314	\$1,932,929	\$1,530,772	\$630,454	\$6,562,732	\$421,540	\$11,545,961	\$1,212,375	\$12,758,336
Appropriation and distribution of 2022 retained earnings										
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	-	483,222	-	(483,222)	-	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	-	(208,914)	208,914	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	-	(2,916,496)	-	(2,916,496)	-	(2,916,496)
Due to recognition of equity component of convertible bonds issued	-	-	(45,031)	-	-	-	-	(45,031)	-	(45,031)
Profit (loss) in 2023	-	-	-	-	-	2,404,300	-	2,404,300	139,208	2,543,508
Other comprehensive income in 2023	-	-	-	-	-	(17,790)	(160,538)	(178,328)	(16,938)	(195,266)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	2,386,510	(160,538)	2,225,972	122,270	2,348,242
Conversion of convertible bonds	-	15,121	319,924	-	-	-	-	335,045	-	335,045
Conversion of certificates of bonds-to-share	15,435	(15,435)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	-	-	3,715	-	-	-	-	3,715	19,261	22,976
Changes in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(71,674)	(71,674)
Balance as of December 31, 2023	<u>\$1,325,735</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$2,211,537</u>	<u>\$2,013,994</u>	<u>\$421,540</u>	<u>\$5,758,438</u>	<u>\$582,078</u>	<u>\$11,149,166</u>	<u>\$1,282,232</u>	<u>\$12,431,398</u>
Balance as of January 1, 2024	<u>\$1,325,735</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$2,211,537</u>	<u>\$2,013,994</u>	<u>\$421,540</u>	<u>\$5,758,438</u>	<u>\$582,078</u>	<u>\$11,149,166</u>	<u>\$1,282,232</u>	<u>\$12,431,398</u>
Appropriation and distribution of 2023 retained earnings										
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	-	238,651	-	(238,651)	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	-	160,538	(160,538)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	-	(1,659,703)	-	(1,659,703)	-	(1,659,703)
Due to recognition of equity component of convertible bonds issued	-	-	(133,907)	-	-	-	-	(133,907)	-	(133,907)
Profit (loss) in 2024	-	-	-	-	-	3,795,669	-	3,795,669	263,735	4,059,404
Other comprehensive income in 2024	-	-	-	-	-	(11,680)	315,176	303,496	23,514	327,010
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	3,783,989	315,176	4,099,165	287,249	4,386,414
Conversion of convertible bonds	-	48,353	918,058	-	-	-	-	966,411	-	966,411
Conversion of certificates of bonds-to-share	40,847	(40,847)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Difference between consideration and carrying amount of subsidiaries acquired or disposed	-	-	195,037	-	-	-	-	195,037	-	195,037
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	-	-	56,425	-	-	-	-	56,425	339,047	395,472
Share-based payments	-	-	451	-	-	-	-	451	-	451
Changes in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114,829	114,829
Balance as of December 31, 2024	<u>\$1,366,582</u>	<u>\$7,506</u>	<u>\$3,247,601</u>	<u>\$2,252,645</u>	<u>\$582,078</u>	<u>\$7,483,535</u>	<u>\$266,902</u>	<u>\$14,673,045</u>	<u>\$2,023,357</u>	<u>\$16,696,402</u>

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statement Originally Issued in Chinese <b>FUSHENG PRECISION CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES</b> <b>CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS</b> For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 (Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)		
	For the years ended in December 31,	
	2024	2023
<b>Cash flows from (used in) operating activities:</b>		
Profit before tax	\$5,142,744	\$3,308,616
<b>Adjustments:</b>		
Income and expense that not affecting cash flow:		
Depreciation expense	849,733	832,323
Amortization expense	47,955	39,679
Expected credit loss (gain) for bad debt expense	74,802	585
Net loss (gain) on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(3,890)	(7,685)
Interest expense	96,945	62,838
Interest income	(208,770)	(148,035)
Investment income	(6,171)	(6,141)
Share-based payments	63,811	19,905
Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	10,704	(4,233)
Impairment loss on non-financial assets	-	53,346
Gains on lease modification	(120)	(39)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in notes receivable	(5,889)	(4,652)
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	(448,426)	1,182,490
Decrease (increase) in other receivable	(121,742)	(23,132)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	(865,634)	1,265,611
Decrease (increase) in prepayments	10,626	131,778
Decrease (increase) in other current assets	5,524	9,245
Increase (decrease) in contract liabilities	(44,022)	(125,818)
Increase (decrease) in notes payable	-	(217)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	549,308	(752,190)
Increase (decrease) in other payable	206,212	(125,521)
Increase (decrease) in provisions	(11,786)	(1,128)
Increase (decrease) in other current liabilities	195,791	312,128
Increase (decrease) in net defined benefit liability	8,232	(21,960)
Cash inflow (outflow) generated from operations	5,545,937	5,997,793
Interest received	208,770	148,035
Interest paid	(77,209)	(39,984)
Income tax paid	(844,083)	(1,140,672)
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	4,833,415	4,965,172

(Continued)

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statement Originally Issued in Chinese  
**FUSHENG PRECISION CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)**  
For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023  
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the years ended in December, 31	
	2024	2023
<b>Cash flows from (used in) investing activities:</b>		
Acquisition of financial assets at amortised cost	(3,873)	(158,198)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at amortised cost	57,878	298,897
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(16,705)	(196,096)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	458	151,702
Net cash flow from acquisition of subsidiaries	17,144	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(1,130,040)	(1,009,196)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	84,397	118,203
Increase in refundable deposits	-	(87,753)
Decrease in refundable deposits	57,119	-
Acquisition of intangible assets	(3,790)	(3,347)
Acquisition of use-of-right assets	(58,157)	-
Decrease in other non-current assets	87,485	120,614
Increase in prepayments for business facilities	(32,774)	-
Decrease in prepayments for business facilities	-	46,452
Dividends received	6,171	6,141
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	<u>(934,687)</u>	<u>(712,581)</u>
<b>Cash flows from (used in) financing activities:</b>		
Increase in short-term loans	1,568,830	1,207,750
Decrease in short-term loans	(1,499,844)	(1,962,283)
Proceeds from long-term debt	-	40,800
Repayments of long-term debt	(32,366)	(19,720)
Decrease in guarantee deposits received	(2,937)	(2,534)
Payments of lease liabilities	(76,522)	(68,773)
Decrease in other non-current liabilities	(173,006)	(11)
Cash dividends paid	(1,659,703)	(2,916,496)
Disposal of ownership interests in subsidiaries (without losing control)	551,160	-
Changes in non-controlling interests	(292,907)	(68,603)
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities	<u>(1,617,295)</u>	<u>(3,789,870)</u>
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	<u>261,666</u>	<u>(116,340)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,543,099	346,381
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	<u>4,854,475</u>	<u>4,508,094</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>\$7,397,574</u>	<u>\$4,854,475</u>

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese  
FUSHENG PRECISION CO., LTD.  
AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

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

1. History and organization

- (1) FuSheng Precision Co., Ltd. (The Company) was established by Coöperatieve Valiant APO Global U.A. on September 14, 2010.
- (2) To work in line with the parent company, Coöperatieve Valiant APO Global U.A., to engage in re-organization and specialization to enhance competitiveness and efficiency of management, the Company's board of directors ("Board of Directors") approved on September 14, 2010 the proposed deal to divide and assign the Sporting Goods Divisions (SGD) and Precision Products Divisions (PPD) of Fu Sheng Industrial CO., Ltd. under "Business Mergers and Acquisitions Act" and "Company Act", effective November 1, 2010. The assets, liabilities, all rights and obligations of SGD and PPD, including the existing factories, equipment and employees, were assigned to the Company upon completion of the division and assignment. The Company will continue to operate its business.
- (3) The Company's first public offering was approved in October 2017 and its shares were first traded on the emerging stock market on November 30, 2017. The Company's common shares were publicly listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) on December 18, 2018. The Company's registered office and the main business location are at 3F, No. 172, Sec. 2, Nanjing E. Rd., Zhongshan Dist., Taipei City, Taiwan (R.O.C.) and No. 9, Xingzhong St., Taoyuan Dist., Taoyuan City 330, Taiwan (R.O.C.).

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

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group") for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 11, 2025.

3. Newly issued or revised standards and interpretations

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

The Group applied for the first time International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, and Interpretations issued, revised or amended which are recognized by Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC") and become effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. There are no newly adopted or revised standards and interpretations that have material impact on the Group.

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

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

A. Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### B. IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”

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

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

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

## C. IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”

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

### (a) Improved comparability in the statement of profit or loss (income statement)

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

### (b) Enhanced transparency of management-defined performance measures

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

### (c) Useful grouping of information in the financial statements

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

## D. Disclosure Initiative – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (IFRS 19)

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

## E. Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

The amendments include:

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

F. Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11

- (a) Amendments to IFRS 1

The amendments mainly improve the consistency in wording between first-time adoption of IFRS and requirements for hedge accounting in IFRS 9.

- (b) Amendments to IFRS 7

The amendments update an obsolete cross-reference relating to gain or loss on derecognition.

- (c) Amendments to Guidance on implementing IFRS 7

The amendments improve some of the wordings in the implementation guidance, including the introduction, disclosure of deferred difference between fair value and transaction price and credit risk disclosures.

- (d) Amendments to IFRS 9

The amendments add a cross-reference to resolve potential confusion for a lessee applying the derecognition requirements and clarify the term “transaction price”.

(e) Amendments to IFRS 10

The amendments remove the inconsistency between paragraphs B73 and B74 of IFRS 10.

(f) Amendments to IAS 7

The amendments remove a reference to “cost method” in paragraph 37 of IAS 7.

G. Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

The amendments include:

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

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

4. Summary of material accounting policies

(1) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers (“the Regulations”), IFRSs, IASs, IFRICs and SIC which are endorsed by the FSC.

(2) Basis of preparation

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

(3) Basis of consolidation

Preparation principle of consolidated financial statement

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- A. power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- B. exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- C. the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- A. the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- B. rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- C. the Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the acquisition date, being the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using uniform accounting policies. All intra-group balances, income and expenses, unrealized gains and losses and dividends resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a change of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

Total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

If the Group loses control of a subsidiary, it:

- A. derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
- B. derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest;
- C. recognizes the fair value of the consideration received;
- D. recognizes the fair value of any investment retained;
- E. reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss, or transfer directly to retained earnings if required by other IFRSs; and
- F. recognizes any resulting difference in profit or loss.

The consolidated entities are listed as follows:

Name of the investors	Name of subsidiaries	Nature of Business	Percentage of ownership (%)	
			December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
The Company	Sharphope Company Ltd.	Investment holding	100%	100%
The Company	Vision International Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of golf club head	62.31%	62.31%
The Company	Gainsmart Group Ltd.	Investment holding	100%	100%
The Company	World Gate Holdings Ltd.	Investment holding	100%	100%
The Company	NFT Technology Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of medical equipment and automotive parts	69.74%	69.74%
The Company	Crosspace Co., Ltd.	Selling pure titanium tableware and kitchenware	100%	100%
The Company	Minson Integration, Inc. (Note 1)	R&D and sales of shoes, helmets and protective gear for ice hockey, cross-country motorcycles, baseball, skiing and other sports	65.3%	81.96%
Sharphope Company Ltd.	Extensor World Trading Ltd. (Hong Kong)	International trade	100%	100%
Sharphope Company Ltd.	Vision International Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of golf club head	37.69%	37.69%
Gainsmart Group Ltd.	FS-North America, Inc.	Investment holding	100%	100%
FS-North America, Inc.	FS-Precision Tech Co., LLC. (Note 2)	Manufacture and sale of medical equipment and automotive parts	100%	100%

Name of the investors	Name of subsidiaries	Nature of Business	Percentage of ownership (%)	
			December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
World Gate Holdings Ltd.	Zhong Shan Worldmark Sporting Goods Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of golf club head	100%	100%
World Gate Holdings Ltd.	Zhong Shan LongXing Precision Machinery Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of sports equipment, automotive parts, molds and other products	100%	100%
World Gate Holdings Ltd.	Zhong Shan Aubo Precision Technology Co., Ltd.	Researching and developing and manufacturing of hardware, plastics and printing of packaging	52.5%	52.5%
Zhong Shan Aubo Precision Technology Co., Ltd.	Zhong Shan Aubo Metal Surface Treatment Co., Ltd.	Anodizing process	100%	100%
Zhong Shan Aubo Precision Technology Co., Ltd.	AUBO (VIETNAM) PRECISION TECHNOLOGY COMPANY LIMITED	Manufacture hardware and plastics	100%	100%
Zhong Shan Aubo Precision Technology Co., Ltd.	AUBO PRECISION (HONG KONG) CO., LIMITED	International trade	100%	100%
Zhong Shan Aubo Precision Technology Co., Ltd.	Aubo (Chongqing) Optoelectronics Co., Ltd. (Note 3)	Manufacture and sales of optical and electronic related parts, instruments and optical glass	100%	-%
Zhong Shan Worldmark Sporting Goods Ltd.	Zhong Shan Dingxing Vacuum Technology Co., Ltd.	Research, development and manufacturing of vacuum technology products, vacuum coating processing and sports equipment, metal products import and export business	100%	100%
Zhong Shan Worldmark Sporting Goods Ltd.	Alloy Seiko Industry (SZ) Co., LTD. (Note 4)	Manufacture and sale metalworking (aluminum alloy forged products)	77.51%	-%
Alloy Seiko Industry (SZ) Co., LTD.	Alloy Seiko Technology (Jiangsu) CO., LTD. (Note 4)	Manufacture and sale metalworking (aluminum alloy forged products)	100%	-%
Minson Integration, Inc.	MENXON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	Manufacture and sale of ice hockey shoes	100%	100%

Name of the investors	Name of subsidiaries	Nature of Business	Percentage of ownership (%)	
			December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Minson Integration,Inc.	MINONE ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	Manufacture and sale of sports protective gear	100%	100%
Minson Integration,Inc.	MINSON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	Manufacture and sale of motocross boots	100%	100%
Minson Integration,Inc.	MINTECH ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	Manufacture and sale of plastic injection parts and sports helmets	100%	100%
MINTECH ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	MENXON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	Manufacture and sale of ice hockey shoes	0%	0%
MINTECH ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	MINONE ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	Manufacture and sale of sports protective gear	0%	0%
MINTECH ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	MINSON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	Manufacture and sale of motocross boots	0%	0%
MINSON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	MINTECH ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	Manufacture and sale of plastic injection parts and sports helmets	0%	0%

(Note 1) To comply with the public float threshold required for Minson Integration, Inc. (“Minson Integration”) to apply to be listed on the emerging market, the Company's board of directors approved the share release plan of Minson Integration. The Company sold a total of 4,593 thousand shares at NT\$120 per share. After the completion of the share release process, the Company's shareholding in Minson Integration was decreased to 65.30%. Since the Company still maintains control over Minson Integration, the difference of NT\$195,037 thousand between the eduity and carrying amount of subsidiaries disposed will be recorded under capital surplus in accordance with the accounting standards. Additionally, the changes in the percentage of equity held by Minson Integration in each financial statement period was due to the change caused by exercising the employee stock options issued by Minson Integration in each period. Refer to Note 6(18) for the relevant share-based payment plan.

(Note 2) In response to the Group's long-term development plan and improve the business structure and performance, the Company approved the liquidation of FS-Precision Tech Co., LLC., a subsidiary of Gainsmart Group Ltd., by a board meeting resolution held on January 26, 2024, and planned to suspend production and enter the liquidation and dissolution procedures in the fourth quarter of 2024. The subsidiary has prepared its financial statements on a liquidation value basis from December 31, 2023.

(Note 3) In order to develop new businesses, the Company established a subsidiary, Aubo (Chongqing) Optoelectronics Co., Ltd., through another subsidiary, Zhong Shan Aubo Precision Technology Co., Ltd., upon board resolution approved on May 7, 2024, with a registered capital of RMB 3,600 thousand and paid-in capital in the amount of RMB 3,600 thousand as of December 31, 2024. As of the financial report date, Zhong Shan Aubo Precision Technology Co., Ltd. has subscribed for a capital contribution in the amount of RMB 3,060 thousand and RMB 324 thousand on May 27, 2024, and December 23, 2024, respectively. The shareholding ratio 85% and 15%, respectively, with a total contribution ratio of 100%.

(Note 4) In order to develop new businesses, the Company acquired a subsidiary, Alloy Seiko Industry (SZ) Co., LTD. and its subsidiary, Alloy Seiko Technology (Jiangsu) CO., LTD., through another subsidiary, Zhong Shan Worldmark Sporting Goods Ltd. The record date for this acquisition is August 23, 2024. During the third quarter of 2024, the group remitted share payments to acquire 77.51% stake in Alloy Seiko Industry (SZ) Co., LTD., and from that quarter onwards, it will be included in the consolidated financial statements. For information related to the business combination, please refer to Note 6 (27).

#### (4) Foreign currency transactions

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in NT dollars, which is also the Company's functional currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

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

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

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

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

#### (5) Translation of financial statements in foreign currency

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

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

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

(6) Current and non-current distinction

An asset is classified as current when:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

- A. The Group expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle
- B. The Group holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading
- C. The liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period
- D. The Group does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(7) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid time deposits or investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(8) Financial instruments

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

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

## A. Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement

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

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

- (a) the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and
- (b) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

### Financial assets measured at amortized cost

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

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

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

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

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

### Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

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

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

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

- (a) A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial asset is derecognized or reclassified.
- (b) When the financial asset is derecognized the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.
- (c) Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:
  - i. Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.
  - ii. Financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

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

### Financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss

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

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

#### B. Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial asset measured at amortized cost.

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

- (a) an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- (b) the time value of money; and
- (c) reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The loss allowance is measures as follows:

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

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

#### C. Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized when:

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

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

#### D. Financial liabilities and equity

##### Classification between liabilities or equity

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

##### Equity instruments

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

##### Financial liabilities

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

### Financial liabilities at amortized cost

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

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

### Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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

### Compound instruments

The Group evaluates the terms of the convertible bonds issued to determine whether it contains both a liability and an equity component. Furthermore, the Group assesses if the economic characteristics and risks of the put and call options contained in the convertible bonds are closely related to the economic characteristics and risk of the host contract before separating the equity element.

For the liability component excluding the derivatives, its fair value is determined based on the rate of interest applied at that time by the market to instruments of comparable credit status. The liability component is classified as a financial liability measured at amortized cost before the instrument is converted or settled.

For the embedded derivative that is not closely related to the host contract (for example, if the exercise price of the embedded call or put option is not approximately equal on each exercise date to the amortized cost of the host debt instrument), it is classified as a liability component and subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it qualifies for an equity component. The equity component is assigned the residual amount after deducting from the fair value of the instrument as a whole the amount separately determined for the liability component. Its carrying amount is not remeasured in the subsequent accounting periods. If the convertible bond issued does not have an equity component, it is accounted for as a hybrid instrument in accordance with the requirements under IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the convertible bond based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognized.

On conversion of a convertible bond before maturity, the carrying amount of the liability component being the amortized cost at the date of conversion is transferred to equity.

#### E. Offsetting of financial instruments

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

#### (9) Fair value measurement

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

- A. In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- B. In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

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

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

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

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

## (10) Inventories

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

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

Raw materials - Purchase cost on a weighted average cost basis.

Finished goods and work in progress - Cost of direct materials and labor and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs.

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

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

## (11) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

Buildings	12~26 years
Machinery and equipment	4~6 years
Other equipment	2~16 years

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

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

#### (12) Investment property

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

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

Buildings	20 years
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Investment properties are derecognized when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

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

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

## (13) Leases

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

- A. the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset;  
and
- B. the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

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

### Group as a lessee

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

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

- A. fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- B. variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- C. amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;

- D. the exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- E. payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Group as a lessor

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

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

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

### (14) Intangible assets

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

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

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

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

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

#### Relationship of customer

The cost of customer relationship incurs as a result of merger and acquisition and is amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of 7 to 10 years.

#### Technology and Know-how

The cost of technology and know-how incurs as a result of merger and acquisition and is amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of 7 years.

#### Goodwill

Goodwill arising from business combinations is not amortized, and is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or change in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If an event occurs or circumstances change which indicates that the goodwill is impaired, an impairment loss is recognized. Goodwill impairment losses cannot be reversed once recognized.

#### Computer software

The cost of computer software is amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life (1 to 15 years).

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

	Relationship of customer	Technology and Know-how	Goodwill	Computer software
Useful lives	Finite	Finite	Indefinite	Finite
Amortization method used	Amortized on a straight- line basis over the estimated useful life	Amortized on a straight- line basis over the estimated useful life	No amortization	Amortized on a straight- line basis over the estimated useful life
Internally generated or acquired	Acquired	Acquired	Acquired	Acquired

## (15) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

A cash generating unit, or groups of cash-generating units, to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually at the same time, irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment. If an impairment loss is to be recognized, it is first allocated to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash generating unit (group of units), then to the other assets of the unit (group of units) pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit (group of units). Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods for any reason.

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

## (16) Provisions

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

### Provision for decommissioning, restoration and rehabilitation costs

The provision for decommissioning, restoration and rehabilitation costs arose on construction of a property, plant and equipment. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognized as part of the cost of that particular asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognized as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

### Other provision

According to management's judgement and other known reasons, the expected employee occupational injury expenses were recognized as miscellaneous expenses and estimated related provisions.

### (17) Share-based payment transactions

The cost of equity-settled transactions between the Group and its employee is recognized based on the fair value of the equity instruments granted. The fair value of the equity instruments is determined by using an appropriate pricing model.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognized, together with a corresponding increase in other capital reserves in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled. The cumulative expense recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit in the statement of profit or loss for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period.

No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for equity-settled transactions where vesting is conditional upon a market or non-vesting condition, which are treated as vesting irrespective of whether or not the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

Where the terms of an equity-settled transaction award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognized for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognized for the award is recognized immediately. This includes any award where non-vesting conditions within the control of either the entity or the employee are not met. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award, and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new awards are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

The cost of restricted stocks issued is recognized as salary expense based on the fair value of the equity instruments on the grant date, together with a corresponding increase in other capital reserves in equity, over the vesting period. The Group recognized unearned employee salary which is a transitional contra equity account; the balance in the account will be recognized as salary expense over the passage of vesting period.

#### (18) Revenue recognition

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

##### Sale of goods

The Group manufactures and sells goods. Sales are recognized when control of the goods is transferred to the customer and the goods are delivered to the customers. The main product of the Group is golf club head and revenue is recognized based on the consideration stated in the contract.

For some of services contracts, part of the consideration was received from customers upon signing the contract, and the Group has the obligation to provide the services subsequently; accordingly, these amounts are recognized as contract liabilities.

The period between the transfers of contract liabilities to revenue is usually within one year, thus, no significant financing component is arised.

##### Rendering of services

The Group provides technology services. These services recognize revenue based on the content of the relevant agreement. Most of the contractual considerations of the Group are collected evenly throughout the contract period.

## (19) Post-employment benefits

All regular employees of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries are entitled to a pension plan that is managed by an independently administered pension fund committee. Fund assets are deposited under the committee's name in the specific bank account and hence, not associated with the Company and its domestic subsidiaries. Therefore, fund assets are not included in the Group's consolidated financial statements. Pension benefits for employees of the overseas subsidiaries and the branches are provided in accordance with the respective local regulations.

For the defined contribution plan, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries will make a monthly contribution of no less than 6% of the monthly wages of the employees subject to the plan. The Company recognizes expenses for the defined contribution plan in the period in which the contribution becomes due. Overseas subsidiaries and branches make contribution to the plan based on the requirements of local regulations.

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

- A. the date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- B. the date that the Group recognizes restructuring-related costs or termination benefits

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

## (20) Income taxes

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

### Current income tax

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

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

#### Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

- A. Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination; at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and at the time of the transaction, does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.
- B. In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized accordingly.

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

According to “International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules (amendments to IAS 12), temporary exceptions are granted. Therefore, the deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income tax shall not be recognized.

#### (21) Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are measured at acquisition date fair value. For each business combination, the acquirer measures any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest’s proportionate share of the acquiree’s identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are accounted for as expenses in the periods in which the costs are incurred and are classified under administrative expenses.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as of the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer’s previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at the acquisition-date fair value. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability, will be recognized in accordance with IAS 9 *Financial Instruments* either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. However, if the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it should not be remeasured until it is finally settled within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured as the amount of the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the non-controlling interest over the net fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If this aggregate is lower than the fair value of the net assets acquired, the difference is recognized in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is so allocated represents the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purpose and is not larger than an operating segment before aggregation.

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative recoverable amounts of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

If the measurement of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed due to a business combination has not been completed by the Group, they are recognized at provisional amounts as of the balance sheet date, and retrospective adjustments or recognition of additional assets or liabilities will be made during the measurement period (within one year from the acquisition date) to reflect new information about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date.

## **5. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions**

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

### **Estimates and assumptions**

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

#### **(1) Pension benefits**

The cost of post-employment benefit and the present value of the pension obligation under defined benefit pension plans are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. These include the determination of the discount rate and change of the future salary etc. A detailed explanation of the assumptions used to measure the defined benefit costs and defined benefit obligations is provided in Note 6.

(2) Share-based payment transactions

The Group measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 6.

(3) Income tax

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

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

(4) Accounts receivables—estimation of impairment loss

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

(5) Inventories

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

(6) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

(7) Impairment of non-financial assets—goodwill

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

(8) Estimated liquidation value of discontinued entities.

When the management of a consolidated entity intends to dissolve a liquidating company, the economic benefits of the assets to be derecognized are typically realized through the disposal of assets. Therefore, these anticipated liquidating entities' assets are evaluated using the liquidation value method. However, this liquidation value method involves various assumptions (including whether there are orderly transactions, whether the enterprise has sufficient time for transactions, and the number of expected market participants). The estimated value under abnormal market conditions, such as when creditors exercise their claims, may differ from the price that could be obtained from selling assets in orderly transactions or from transferring liabilities in a quick liquidation scenario. This value is determined after deducting any incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of assets or cash-generating units.

## 6. Contents of significant accounts

### (1) Cash and cash equivalents

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cash on hand	\$2,434	\$2,370
Checking and savings accounts	6,331,103	3,730,185
Time deposits (Note)	1,064,037	1,121,920
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$7,397,574</b>	<b>\$4,854,475</b>

Note: The contract will expire within 3 months and it must be readily convertible to a known amount of cash and be subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss:		
Preferred stocks	\$170,870	\$169,404
Convertible bond redemption	-	-
Unlisted stocks	1,400	1,400
US dollar aggressive funds	-	403
Private-placement Fund	61,417	42,362
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$233,687</b>	<b>\$213,569</b>
Current	\$170,870	\$169,404
Non-current	62,817	44,165
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$233,687</b>	<b>\$213,569</b>

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

### (3) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Time deposits	\$19,533	\$70,856
Less: loss allowance	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$19,533</b>	<b>\$70,856</b>

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Current	\$15,000	\$70,332
Non-current	4,533	524
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$19,533</b>	<b>\$70,856</b>

The Group classified certain financial assets as financial assets measured at amortized cost. Please refer to Note 6(20) for more details on loss allowance and Note 8 for more details on financial assets measured at amortized cost under pledge. Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk.

(4) Notes receivables

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Notes receivables arising from operating activities (total carrying amount)	\$16,515	\$10,626
Less: loss allowance	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$16,515</b>	<b>\$10,626</b>

Notes receivables were not pledged.

The Group follows the requirement of IFRS 9 to assess the impairment. Please refer to Note 6(20) for more details on loss allowance and Note 12 for details on credit risk.

(5) Accounts receivable, net

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Accounts receivable (total carrying amount)	\$5,369,550	\$4,480,390
Less: loss allowance	(8,890)	(23,074)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,360,660</b>	<b>4,457,316</b>
Accounts receivable – related parties (total carrying amount)	501	1,879
Less: loss allowance	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>1,879</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,361,161</b>	<b>\$4,459,195</b>

Accounts receivable were not pledged.

Accounts receivable are generally on 30-90 day terms. The total carrying amount as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 were \$5,386,566 thousand and \$4,492,895 thousand, respectively. Please refer to Note 6(20) for more details on loss allowance of accounts receivable for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023. Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk management.

(6) Inventories, net

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Raw materials	\$1,098,585	\$824,265
Work in progress	1,060,634	799,319
Finished goods	990,654	945,660
Goods	26,738	12,609
Inventories in transit	900,429	490,584
Total	<u>\$4,077,040</u>	<u>\$3,072,437</u>

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group recognized \$20,806,315 thousand and \$18,731,741 thousand, respectively, in operating cost, including the write-down /(reversal of) of inventories of \$(51,869) thousand and \$32,599 thousand, respectively. The reversal is due to disposal of slow-moving inventories.

No inventories were pledged.

(7) Property, plant and equipment

	Construction in progress and equipment					Total
	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Others	awaiting examination	
<b>Cost:</b>						
As of January 1, 2024	\$1,448,379	\$2,393,753	\$4,991,647	\$866,424	\$213,804	\$9,914,007
Additions	-	13,897	331,949	72,807	711,387	1,130,040
Disposals	-	(92)	(519,556)	(138,742)	(2,498)	(660,888)
Acquisitions through business combinations	-	267,799	370,074	25,442	-	663,315
Transfers	-	377,898	315,409	41,589	(663,893)	71,003
Exchange differences	11,470	81,591	130,756	10,996	5,702	240,515
<b>As of December 31, 2024</b>	<b><u>\$1,459,849</u></b>	<b><u>\$3,134,846</u></b>	<b><u>\$5,620,279</u></b>	<b><u>\$878,516</u></b>	<b><u>\$264,502</u></b>	<b><u>\$11,357,992</u></b>

					Construction in progress and equipment awaiting examination	
	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Others		Total
As of January 1, 2023	\$1,279,482	\$2,369,272	\$4,788,441	\$797,157	\$51,512	\$9,285,864
Additions	167,510	62,530	314,074	74,067	391,015	1,009,196
Disposals	-	(5,315)	(146,962)	(22,214)	(72,449)	(246,940)
Transfers	-	1,307	110,777	21,670	(154,662)	(20,908)
Exchange differences	1,387	(34,041)	(74,683)	(4,256)	(1,612)	(113,205)
As of December 31, 2023	<u>\$1,448,379</u>	<u>\$2,393,753</u>	<u>\$4,991,647</u>	<u>\$866,424</u>	<u>\$213,804</u>	<u>\$9,914,007</u>

Depreciation and impairment:

As of January 1, 2024	\$-	\$1,319,568	\$2,963,746	\$582,847	\$-	\$4,866,161
Depreciation	-	86,225	562,905	112,608	-	761,738
Disposals	-	(92)	(424,485)	(141,210)	-	(565,787)
Acquisitions through business combinations	-	44,468	204,418	16,422	-	265,308
Transfers	-	85,259	(4,448)	4,448	-	85,259
Exchange differences	-	50,461	80,147	11,827	-	142,435
As of December 31, 2024	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$1,585,889</u>	<u>\$3,382,283</u>	<u>\$586,942</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$5,555,114</u>

As of January 1, 2023	\$-	\$1,254,684	\$2,514,087	\$502,329	\$-	\$4,271,100
Depreciation	-	89,083	555,186	102,140	-	746,409
Disposals	-	-	43,624	2,181	-	45,805
Transfers	-	(5,238)	(106,624)	(21,108)	-	(132,970)
Exchange differences	-	(18,961)	(42,527)	(2,695)	-	(64,183)
As of December 31, 2023	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$1,319,568</u>	<u>\$2,963,746</u>	<u>\$582,847</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$4,866,161</u>

Net carrying amount as of:

December 31, 2024	<u>\$1,459,849</u>	<u>\$1,548,957</u>	<u>\$2,237,996</u>	<u>\$291,574</u>	<u>\$264,502</u>	<u>\$5,802,878</u>
December 31, 2023	<u>\$1,448,379</u>	<u>\$1,074,185</u>	<u>\$2,027,901</u>	<u>\$283,577</u>	<u>\$213,804</u>	<u>\$5,047,846</u>

Components of building that have different useful lives are main building structure, fire protection engineering, air conditioning units and elevators, which are depreciated respectively.

There were no capitalized borrowing costs of construction in progress for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

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

(8) Intangible assets

	Technology				
	Relationship of customer	and Know-how	Goodwill	Computer software	Total
<b>Cost:</b>					
As of January 1, 2024	\$136,000	\$103,000	\$500,078	\$85,473	\$824,551
Additions	-	-	-	3,790	3,790
Disposals	-	-	-	(187)	(187)
Transfers	-	-	-	14,860	14,860
Acquisitions through business combinations	126,280	99,220	248,630	13,850	487,980
Exchange differences	(1,030)	(810)	(1,698)	(6,211)	(9,749)
<b>As of December 31, 2024</b>	<b>\$261,250</b>	<b>\$201,410</b>	<b>\$747,010</b>	<b>\$111,575</b>	<b>\$1,321,245</b>
As of January 1, 2023	\$136,000	\$103,000	\$500,066	\$91,820	\$830,886
Additions	-	-	-	3,347	3,347
Disposals	-	-	-	(10,304)	(10,304)
Transfers	-	-	-	1,215	1,215
Exchange differences	-	-	12	(605)	(593)
<b>As of December 31, 2023</b>	<b>\$136,000</b>	<b>\$103,000</b>	<b>\$500,078</b>	<b>\$85,473</b>	<b>\$824,551</b>
<b>Amortization and impairment:</b>					
As of January 1, 2024	\$55,300	\$51,929	\$-	\$64,986	\$172,215
Amortization	18,953	17,978	-	11,024	47,955
Disposals	-	-	-	(187)	(187)
Acquisitions through business combinations	-	-	-	5,665	5,665
Exchange differences	22	17	-	(6,355)	(6,316)
<b>As of December 31, 2024</b>	<b>\$74,275</b>	<b>\$69,924</b>	<b>\$-</b>	<b>\$75,133</b>	<b>\$219,332</b>
As of January 1, 2023	\$40,500	\$37,214	\$-	\$65,466	\$143,180
Amortization	14,800	14,715	-	10,164	39,679
Disposals	-	-	-	(10,304)	(10,304)
Exchange differences	-	-	-	(340)	(340)
<b>As of December 31, 2023</b>	<b>\$55,300</b>	<b>\$51,929</b>	<b>\$-</b>	<b>\$64,986</b>	<b>\$172,215</b>
<b>Net carrying amount as of:</b>					
December 31, 2024	\$186,975	\$131,486	\$747,010	\$36,442	\$1,101,913
December 31, 2023	\$80,700	\$51,071	\$500,078	\$20,487	\$652,336

Amortization expense of intangible assets under the statement of comprehensive income:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Operating costs	\$735	\$939
Operating expenses		
Selling expenses	476	356
Administrative expenses	45,615	36,668
Research and development expenses	1,129	1,716
Subtotal	<u>47,220</u>	<u>38,740</u>
Total	<u><u>\$47,955</u></u>	<u><u>\$39,679</u></u>

(9) Goodwill is expected to result from the comprehensive effect of the acquisition.

For impairment testing, allocated carrying amount of goodwill acquired from business combination to each of the cash-generating units:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Sports Equipment Business Unit	\$392,496	\$392,496
Aerospace Business Unit	102,923	102,923
Automotive Components Business Unit	247,081	-
Others Cash-Generating Unit	4,510	4,659
Total	<u><u>\$747,010</u></u>	<u><u>\$500,078</u></u>

#### Sports Equipment Business Unit

The recoverable amount of the sports equipment business cash-generating unit has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections from financial forecasts by management covering a five-year period. The projected cash flows have been updated to reflect the change in demand for products and services. The pre-tax discount rate applied to cash flow projections is 12.90% and cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using a 0% growth rate. As a result of this analysis, management has considered that there was no impairment loss against goodwill previously carried.

#### Aerospace Business Unit

The recoverable amount of the aerospace business cash-generating unit has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections from financial forecasts by management covering a five-year period. The projected cash flows have been updated to reflect the change in demand for products and services. The pre-tax discount rate applied to cash flow projections is 10.68% and cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using a 0% growth rate. As a result of this analysis, management has considered that there was no impairment loss against goodwill previously carried.

## Automotive Components Business Unit

The goodwill of the automotive components business unit was generated from the acquisition of Alloy Seiko Industry (SZ) Co., LTD. and its subsidiaries in August 2024. The goodwill amount is recorded based on a provisional fair value assessment. The Group has sought an independent appraisal, and the assessment results have not been obtained as of the date of the 2024 financial statements.

## Other Cash-Generating Unit

The recoverable amount of the other cash-generating unit has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections from financial forecasts by management covering a five-year period. The projected cash flows have been updated to reflect the change in demand for products and services. The pre-tax discount rate applied to cash flow projections is 11.11% and cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using a 0% growth rate. As a result of this analysis, management has considered that there was no impairment loss against goodwill previously carried.

### Key assumptions used in value-in-use calculations

The calculation of value-in-use for both electronics and fire prevention equipment units are most sensitive to the following assumptions:

- (1) Gross margin
- (2) Discount rates and
- (3) Market share during the budget period; and
- (4) Growth rate used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the budget period.

Gross margins – Gross margins are based on average values achieved in the previous years by the cash generating unit and the same trade's gross margin standard. The gross margin applied to the cash-generating unit is between 20.23% to 27.05% and it's approximately equivalent to average of the same trade.

Discount rates – Discount rates reflect the current market assessment of the risks specific to each cash generating unit (including the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted). The discount rate was estimated based on the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) for the Group, taking into account the particular situations of the Group and its operating segments. The WACC includes both the cost of liabilities and cost of equities. The cost of equities is derived from the expected returns of the Group's investors on capital, where the cost of liabilities is measured by the interest-bearing loans that the Group has obligation to settle. Specific risk relating to the operating segments is accounted for by considering the individual beta factor which is evaluated annually and based on publicly available market information.

Market share assumptions – These assumptions are important because, as well as using industry data for estimating growth rates management would assess how the change in the unit's position, relative to its competitors, might take place over the budget period. Management expects the cash-generating unit will show corresponding growth rate for introducing new products and expanding markets

Growth rate estimates – Rates are based on published industry research. In view of the factors mentioned above, management extrapolated long-term growth rate of cash-generating unit in a moderate way.

#### Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

With regard to the assessment of value-in-use of the fire prevention equipment unit, management believes that no reasonably possible change in any of the above key assumptions would cause the carrying value of the unit to materially exceed its recoverable amount.

#### (10) Short-term borrowings

	Interest Rates (%)	As of	
		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Secured bank loans	3.25% ~ 4.20%	\$319,427	\$52,793
Unsecured bank loans	1.88% ~ 6.90%	868,668	628,000
Total		<u>\$1,188,095</u>	<u>\$680,793</u>

- (1) The Group's unused short-term lines of credits amounted to \$13,189,668 thousand and \$12,511,957 thousand, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.
- (2) Please refer to Note 8 for more details on assets pledged as security for short-term borrowings.

#### (11) Other payables

		As of	
		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Salaries payable		\$1,021,443	\$925,841
Accrued expenses		624,432	535,053
Dividend payable		272,861	-
Share capital payable		192,026	-
Bonuses payable		103,015	67,248
Other payable – other (Note)		258,154	93,480
Other payable – related parties		1,619	56
Total		<u>\$2,473,550</u>	<u>\$1,621,678</u>

Note: Individual items amount not exceeded \$50,000 thousand were aggregated as others.

(12) Bonds payable

Domestic convertible bonds payable

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
<b>Liability component:</b>		
Principal amount	\$354,300	\$1,195,600
Discounts on bonds payable	<u>(1,517)</u>	<u>(21,417)</u>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<u>352,783</u>	<u>1,174,183</u>
Less: current portion	<u>(352,783)</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Net</b>	<u><u>\$-</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,174,183</u></u>
Embedded derivative (Recognized in “Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current”)	<u><u>\$-</u></u>	<u><u>\$-</u></u>
<b>Equity component (Recognized in “Equity - Capital surplus”)</b>	<u><u>\$56,392</u></u>	<u><u>\$190,299</u></u>

On April 11, 2022, the Company issued zero coupon unsecured convertible bonds. The actual fund raised amounted to a total of \$1,680,102 thousand. The terms of the convertible bonds were evaluated to include a liability component, embedded derivatives (a call option and a put option) and an equity component (an option for conversion into issuer's ordinary shares). The terms of the bonds are as follows:

Issue amount: NT\$1,500,000 thousand with issue price at par value of \$100 thousand per bond.

Coupon rate: 0%

Period: April 11, 2022 ~ April 11, 2025

Important redemption clauses:

- A. The Company may redeem the bonds at par value, in whole or in part, after 3 months of the issuance and prior to 40th day before maturity date, if the closing price of the Company's ordinary shares on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) for 30 consecutive trading days is at least 130% of the conversion price.
- B. The Company may redeem the bonds, in whole, at the early redemption conversion price if the amount of the company's outstanding shares is lower than the conversion price by 10% of the original total issuance amount during the period from the date after 3 months of the issuance and prior to 40th day before maturity date.

Terms of Exchange:

- A. Underlying Securities: Common shares of the Company.
- B. Exchange Period: The bonds are exchangeable at any time on or after July 12, 2022 and prior to April 11, 2025 into common shares of the Company.
- C. Exchange Price and Adjustment: The exchange price was set at NT\$210 per share when the shares were issued. The exchange price will be subject to adjustments upon the occurrence of certain events set out in the indenture. As of December 31, 2024, the exchange price was adjusted to NT\$170.4 per share as dividends were issued for the year in accordance with the terms of the offering.
- D. Redemption on the Maturity Date: On the maturity date, the Company will redeem the bonds that remain outstanding at the principal amount.

The bonds already exchanged amounted to \$1,145,700 thousand and \$304,400 thousand, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

(13) Long-term borrowings

Details of long-term borrowings are as follows:

Lenders	As of December 31, 2024	Interest Rate (%)	Maturity date and terms of repayment
CTBC bank.— Unsecured bank loan	\$32,640	1.98%	The terms of repayment are from December 14, 2023 to December 14, 2028, repayment of 5% of the principal is repayable quarterly, and interest is paid monthly, from March 14, 2024.
Subtotal	32,640		
Less: current portion	(8,160)		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$24,480</b>		

Lenders	As of December 31, 2023	Interest Rate (%)	Maturity date and terms of repayment
Bank of China— Unsecured bank loan	\$40,800	1.98%	The terms of repayment are from December 14, 2023 to December 14, 2028, repayment of 5% of the principal is repayable quarterly, and interest is paid monthly, from March 14, 2024.
Subtotal	40,800		
Less: current portion	(8,160)		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$32,640</b>		

(14) Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plan

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

Expenses under the defined contribution plan for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were \$271,795 thousand and \$234,695 thousand, respectively.

Defined benefits plan

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

The Ministry of Labor is in charge of establishing and implementing the fund utilization plan in accordance with the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund. The pension fund is invested in-house or under mandate, based on a passive-aggressive investment strategy for long-term profitability. The Ministry of Labor establishes checks and risk management mechanism based on the assessment of risk factors including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk, in order to maintain adequate manager flexibility to achieve targeted return without over-exposure of risk. With regard to utilization of the pension fund, the minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statement shall not be less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. Treasury Funds can be used to cover the deficits after the approval of the competent authority. As the Company does not participate in the operation and management of the pension fund, no disclosure on the fair value of the plan assets categorized in different classes could be made in accordance with paragraph 142 of IAS 19. The Group expects to contribute \$17,079 thousand to its defined benefit plan during the 12 months beginning after December 31, 2024.

The local pension system applicable to some foreign subsidiaries of the Group is a defined benefit plan, which is calculated based on years of service and salary before the approved retirement date.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, the durations of the defined benefits plan obligation of the subsidiaries under the Group were different. The longest expected maturity year are projected to 2039 and 2038.

Due to the Company's early settlement of retirement benefits related to defined benefit plans during 2023, the Company held retirement reserve funds of early withdrawal. In May 2023, it received a check for \$11,169 thousand (including interest of \$144 thousand). This amount, along with the reversal of the net defined benefit liability of \$24,419 thousand in the beginning period, is recorded under "non-operating income and expenses – Other income."

Pension costs recognized in profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Current period service costs	\$5,747	\$5,353
Interest income or expense	1,635	850
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$7,382</b>	<b>\$6,203</b>

Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	As of		
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	January 1, 2023
Defined benefit obligation	\$86,796	\$60,677	\$178,390
Plan assets at fair value	-	-	(95,753)
Other non-current liabilities - Accrued pension liabilities recognized on the consolidated balance sheets	\$86,796	\$60,677	\$82,637

Reconciliation of liability (asset) of the defined benefit plan is as follows:

	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Benefit liability (asset)
As of January 1, 2023	\$178,390	\$(95,753)	\$82,637
Current period service costs	5,353	-	5,353
Net interest expense (income)	850	-	850
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>184,593</b>	<b>(95,753)</b>	<b>88,840</b>
Payments from the plan	(9,863)	9,863	-
Contributions by employer	-	(4,232)	(4,232)
Other	(114,541)	90,122	(24,419)
Exchange differences	488	-	488
<b>As of December 31, 2023</b>	<b>\$60,677</b>	<b>\$-</b>	<b>\$60,677</b>

	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Benefit liability (asset)
As of January 1, 2024	\$60,677	\$-	\$60,677
Current period service costs	5,747	-	5,747
Net interest expense (income)	1,635	-	1,635
Subtotal	68,059	-	68,059
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset):			
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	1,901	-	1,901
Experience adjustments	15,986	-	15,986
Subtotal	17,887	-	17,887
Payments from the plan	(4,383)	-	(4,383)
Exchange differences	5,233	-	5,233
As of December 31, 2024	\$86,796	\$-	\$86,796

The following significant actuarial assumptions are used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation:

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Discount rate	2.28%~2.54%	2.65%~3.12%
Expected rate of salary increases	3.00%	3.00%

A sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is as shown below:

	Effect on the defined benefit obligation			
	2024		2023	
	Increase in defined benefit obligation	Decrease in defined benefit obligation	Increase in defined benefit obligation	Decrease in defined benefit obligation
Discount rate increase by 0.25%	\$-	\$1,162	\$-	\$1,014
Discount rate decrease by 0.25%	1,234	-	1,075	-
Future salary increase by 0.25%	1,251	-	1,081	-
Future salary decrease by 0.25%	-	1,133	-	981

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

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

(15) Provisions

	Decommissioning, restoration and rehabilitation	Other provision	Total
As of January 1, 2024	\$10,052	\$32,826	\$42,878
Utilized	-	(30,808)	(30,808)
Additions	-	19,022	19,022
Discount rate adjustment and unwinding of discount from the passage of time	339	-	339
Exchange differences	-	992	992
As of December 31, 2024	<u>\$10,391</u>	<u>\$22,032</u>	<u>\$32,423</u>
As of January 1, 2023	\$9,724	\$34,770	\$44,494
Utilized	-	(66,305)	(66,305)
Additions	-	65,177	65,177
Discount rate adjustment and unwinding of discount from the passage of time	328	-	328
Exchange differences	-	(816)	(816)
As of December 31, 2023	<u>\$10,052</u>	<u>\$32,826</u>	<u>\$42,878</u>
Current—December 31, 2024	\$-	\$22,032	\$22,032
Non-current—December 31, 2024	<u>10,391</u>	-	<u>10,391</u>
As of December 31, 2024	<u>\$10,391</u>	<u>\$22,032</u>	<u>\$32,423</u>
Current—December 31, 2023	\$-	\$32,826	\$32,826
Non-current—December 31, 2023	<u>10,052</u>	-	<u>10,052</u>
As of December 31, 2023	<u>\$10,052</u>	<u>\$32,826</u>	<u>\$42,878</u>

Decommissioning, restoration and rehabilitation

A provision has been recognized for decommissioning costs associated with a factory owned by subsidiary. The Group is committed to restore the site as was when decommissioning the site.

### Other provision

According to the management's judgement and other known reasons, the expected employee occupational injury expenses were recognized as miscellaneous expense and estimated related provisions.

#### (16) Other non-current liabilities

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Non-current liabilities - Temporary credits	\$157,560	\$307,400
Other liabilities, others	28,291	4,421
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$185,851</b>	<b>\$311,821</b>

#### (17)Equities

##### A. Common stock

The Company's authorized capital and issued capital was \$3,000,000 thousand and \$1,310,300 thousand as of January 1, 2023. Each share at a par value of \$10 and has one voting right and a right to receive dividends.

The Company issued domestic unsecured convertible corporate bonds on April 11, 2022. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, 4,835 thousand and 1,512 thousand shares with a nominal value of \$10 per share were successively requested by bondholders. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, 751 thousand and 0 thousand shares had not been completed and registered yet.

As of December 31, 2024, the accumulated shares been successively requested by bondholders were 6,379 thousand shares with a nominal value of \$10 per share.

The Company's authorized capital were both \$3,000,000 thousand as of December 31, 2024 and 2023. The Company's issued capital were \$1,366,582 thousand and \$1,325,735 thousand as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Each share at a par value of \$10 and has one voting right and a right to receive dividends.

## B. Capital surplus

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Additional paid-in capital	\$2,833,133	\$1,915,075
Difference between consideration given/ received and carrying amount of interests in subsidiaries acquired/disposed of	270,909	75,872
Share options	56,392	190,299
Changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries	86,716	30,291
Others	451	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,247,601</b>	<b>\$2,211,537</b>

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

## C. Retained earnings and dividend policies

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

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

The policy of dividend distribution should reflect factors such as the current and future investment environment, fund requirements, domestic and international competition and capital budgets; as well as the interest of the shareholders, share bonus equilibrium and long-term financial planning etc. The Board of Directors shall make the distribution proposal annually and present it at the shareholders' meeting. The Company's Articles of Incorporation further provide at least 10% of the dividends must be paid in the form of cash.

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

When the Company distributes distributable earnings, it shall set aside supplemental special reserve based on the difference between the amount already set aside and other net deductions from shareholders' equity, provided that the Company has already set aside special reserve according to the requirements for the adoption of IFRS. For any subsequent reversal of other net deductions from shareholders' equity, the amount reversed may be distributed from the special reserve.

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

On a public company's first-time adoption of the TIFRS, for any unrealized revaluation gains and cumulative translation adjustments (gains) recorded to shareholders' equity that the company elects to transfer to retained earnings by application of the exemption under IFRS 1, the company shall set aside an equal amount of special reserve. For any subsequent reversal of other net deductions from shareholders' equity, the amount reversed may be distributed.

On first-time adoption of the TIFRS, the Company's special reserve amounted to \$112,383 thousand. The Company did not reverse special reserve to retained earnings for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 as a result of the use, disposal of or reclassification of related assets. Following the Company's adoption of the TIFRS for the preparation of its financial reports, when distributing distributable earnings, it shall set aside to special reserve, from the profit/loss of the current period and the undistributed earnings from the previous period, an amount equal to other net deductions from shareholders' equity for \$160,538 thousand and \$(208,914) thousand as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Details of the year of 2024 and 2023 earnings distribution and dividends per share as approved by Board of Directors' meeting on March 11, 2025 and resolved by the stockholders' meeting on June 18, 2024, respectively, are as follows:

	Appropriation of earnings		Dividend per share (\$)	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Legal reserve	\$378,389	\$238,651		
Special reserve	(315,176)	160,539		
Common stock -cash dividend	2,738,837	1,659,703	\$19.7 (Note)	\$12.5

Note: Calculation was based on the number of ordinary shares outstanding as of March 6, 2025, plus 139,027 thousand shares that were applied for conversion. The actual dividend paid to each share will be determined by the number of ordinary shares outstanding on ex-dividend date.

Please refer to Note 6(22) for details on employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors.

#### D. Non-controlling interests

	<u>For the years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Beginning balance	\$1,282,232	\$1,212,375
Profit (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	263,735	139,208
Other comprehensive income, attributable to non-controlling interests, net of tax:		
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	29,721	(16,938)
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(6,207)	-
Share-based payments	6,935	6,529
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	544,811	12,732
Cash dividends	<u>(97,870)</u>	<u>(71,674)</u>
Ending balance	<u><u>\$2,023,357</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,282,232</u></u>

#### (18) Share-based payment plans

##### Subsidiary – Minson Integration, Inc.

A. The relevant details of share-based payment plan were as follows:

Type of agreement	Grant date	Total number of share options granted (in thousands)	Contract period	Vesting condition
The first employee stock option plan in 2021	December 1, 2021	327	2.13 years	The certificate holder can exercise a certain percentage of the granted stock option within two years after the issuance expires.
The first employee stock option plan in 2022	December 1, 2022	274	1.98 years	The certificate holder can exercise a certain percentage of the granted stock option within two years after the issuance expires.
The first employee stock option plan in 2024	July 16, 2024	322	0.04 years	The certificate holder may exercise the granted stock option from the month end of issuance.

The share-based payment agreement mentioned above was accounted for equity-based settlement.

B. The following table contains further details on the aforementioned share-based payment plan:

	For the years ended December 31,			
	2024		2023	
	Number of share options (in thousands)	Weighted average exercise price of share options (NT\$)	Number of share options (in thousands)	Weighted average exercise price of share options (NT\$)
Outstanding at beginning of period	274	\$10	601	\$10
Granted	322	65	-	-
Forfeited	(26)	10	(20)	10
Exercised	(570)	41	(307)	10
Outstanding at end of period	-	\$-	274	\$10
Exercisable at end of period	-	\$-	-	\$-
For share options granted during the period, weighted average fair value of those options at the measurement date (NT\$)		<u><u>\$45.11</u></u>		<u><u>\$-</u></u>

The information on the outstanding share options is as follows:

	Range of exercise price (\$)	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)
As of December 31, 2024 share options outstanding at the end of the period	\$-	-
As of December 31, 2023 share options outstanding at the end of the period	\$10	0.93

C. The Black-Scholes option pricing model was used by the subsidiary, Minson Integration, Inc. to estimate the fair value of the share options on the grant date. The information on each factor is as follows:

	Grant date			
	July 16, 2024	December 1, 2022	July 2, 2022	December 1, 2021
Expected volatility (%)	32.08	38.48	38.77	39.17
Risk-free interest rate (%)	1.49	1.09	0.89	0.31
Expected option life (Years)	0.04	2.04	0.07	2.13
Weighted average share price (\$)	110.07	88.14	2.99	61.18

D. The Group's equity-settled share-based payment transactions generated fees for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were \$63,811 thousand and \$19,905 thousand respectively.

(19) Operating revenue

A. Disaggregation of revenue

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of goods	\$27,833,317	\$24,160,204
Other revenue	536,375	221,166
Total	<u>\$28,369,692</u>	<u>\$24,381,370</u>

B. The Group recognizes contract revenue which is at a point in time.

C. Contract balances

Current contract liabilities

	As of		
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	January 1, 2023
Sales of goods	<u>\$44,386</u>	<u>\$20,070</u>	<u>\$145,888</u>

The significant changes in the Group's balances of contract liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
The opening balance transferred to revenue	<u>\$(4,148)</u>	<u>\$(132,528)</u>
Increase in unearned received during the period (excluding the amount incurred and transferred to revenue during the period)	-	5,423
Decrease in unearned received during the period	(38,807)	-
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates and others	(1,067)	1,287
Acquisitions through business combinations	68,338	-

(20) Impairment loss (impairment gain and reversal of impairment loss) determined in accordance with IFRS 9

	<u>For the years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Operating expenses—Expected credit (losses) gains		
Accounts receivables	<u><u><u>\$74,802</u></u></u>	<u><u><u>\$(585)</u></u></u>

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

The credit risk for the Group's financial assets measured at amortized cost as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are assessed as low (the same as the assessment result in the beginning of the period). Since the counterparties of the company are all financial institutions such as banks with good credit profile, all of them are calculated based on the expected credit loss rate of 0% and the allowance loss amount is \$0.

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

Considering counterparties credit rating and industry characteristics, the loss allowance of accounts receivable is measured by using a provision matrix. In addition, the provision matrix is expressed aggregately since overdue days interval between each entities in the Group is equivalent. Details for provision matrix are as follows:

As of December 31, 2024

	Not yet due (Note)	Overdue			Total
		Under 60 days	61~180 days	Over 181 days	
Gross carrying amount	\$4,957,553	\$414,478	\$11,782	\$2,753	\$5,386,566
Loss ratio					0.1650%
Lifetime expected credit losses	-	(246)	(5,891)	(2,753)	(8,890)
Net carrying amount	<u><u><u>\$4,957,553</u></u></u>	<u><u><u>\$414,232</u></u></u>	<u><u><u>\$5,891</u></u></u>	<u><u><u>\$-</u></u></u>	<u><u><u>\$5,377,676</u></u></u>

As of December 31, 2023

	Not yet due (Note)	Overdue			Total
		Under 60 days	61~180 days	Over 181 days	
Gross carrying amount	\$4,217,224	\$248,487	\$9,483	\$17,701	\$4,492,895
Loss ratio					0.5136%
Lifetime expected credit losses	-	(422)	(4,951)	(17,701)	(23,074)
Net carrying amount	<u><u><u>\$4,217,224</u></u></u>	<u><u><u>\$248,065</u></u></u>	<u><u><u>\$4,532</u></u></u>	<u><u><u>\$-</u></u></u>	<u><u><u>\$4,469,821</u></u></u>

Note: The Group's note receivables are not overdue.

The change of in the provision for impairment of notes receivables and accounts receivable during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	Notes receivables	Accounts receivable	Total
As of January 1, 2024	\$-	\$23,074	\$23,074
Addition for the current period	-	74,802	74,802
Write off	-	(89,848)	(89,848)
Exchange differences	-	862	862
As of December 31, 2024	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$8,890</u>	<u>\$8,890</u>
As of January 1, 2023	\$-	\$22,504	\$22,504
Addition for the current period	-	585	585
Exchange differences	-	(15)	(15)
As of December 31, 2023	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$23,074</u>	<u>\$23,074</u>

## (21) Leases

### A. Group as a lessee

The Group leases various properties, including real estate such as land and buildings. The lease terms range from 1 to 13 years. The Group is not subject to any special restrictions.

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

#### (a) Amounts recognized in the balance sheet

##### i. Right-of-use assets

The carrying amount of right-of-use assets

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Land	\$704,810	\$490,987
Buildings	62,952	72,188
Total	<u>\$767,762</u>	<u>\$563,175</u>

During the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group's additions to right-of-use assets amounting to \$283,338 thousand and \$473 thousand, respectively.

ii. Lease liabilities

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Lease liabilities	<u>\$362,046</u>	<u>\$296,986</u>
Current	\$39,359	\$62,566
Non-current	322,687	234,420
Total	<u>\$362,046</u>	<u>\$296,986</u>

Please refer to Note 6(23) for the interest on lease liabilities recognized during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 and refer to Note 12(5) Liquidity Risk Management for the maturity analysis for lease liabilities.

(b) Amounts recognized in the statement of profit or loss

Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Land	\$33,067	\$29,314
Buildings	54,928	56,600
Total	<u>\$87,995</u>	<u>\$85,914</u>

Impairment charge for right-of-use assets

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Buildings	\$-	\$7,541

(c) Income and costs relating to leasing activities

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
The expenses relating to leases of low-value assets (Including the expenses relating to short-term leases of low-value assets)	<u>\$16,846</u>	<u>\$18,269</u>

(d) Cash outflow relating to leasing activities

During the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group's total cash outflows for leases amounting to \$93,368 thousand and \$87,042 thousand, respectively.

(e) Other information relating to leasing activities

Some of the Group's agreements contain extension and termination options. In determining the lease terms, the non-cancellable period for which the Group has the right to use an underlying asset, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Group is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. These options are used to maximize operational flexibility in terms of managing contracts. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Group.

After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term upon the occurrence of a significant event or a significant change in circumstances that is within the control of the lessee and affects whether the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an option not previously included in its determination of the lease term, or not to exercise an option previously included in its determination of the lease term.

**B. Group as a lessor**

The Group's leases of self-owned investment properties are classified as operating leases as they do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of underlying assets.

	<u>For the years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Lease income for operating leases		
Income relating to fixed lease payments	<u>\$8,725</u>	<u>\$12,923</u>

For operating leases entered by the Group, the undiscounted lease payments to be received and a total of the amounts for the remaining years as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	<u>As of</u>	
	<u>December 31,</u>	<u>December 31,</u>
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Not later than one year	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$7,539</u>

(22)Summary statement of employee benefits, depreciation and amortization expenses by function:

	For the years ended December 31,					
	2024			2023		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits expense						
Salaries	\$3,775,841	\$1,210,285	\$4,986,126	\$3,042,357	\$1,257,509	\$4,299,866
Labor and health insurance	50,340	40,310	90,650	51,549	40,123	91,672
Pension	223,065	56,112	279,177	185,937	54,961	240,898
Other employee benefits expense	515,628	141,397	657,025	430,909	121,403	552,312
Depreciation	696,021	153,712	849,733	669,736	162,587	832,323
Amortization	735	47,220	47,955	939	38,740	39,679

According to the Articles of Incorporation, 2% of profit of the current year is distributable as employees' compensation and no higher than 0.5% of profit of the current year is distributable as remuneration to directors and supervisors. However, the company's accumulated losses shall have been covered. The Company may, by a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of Board of Directors attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors, have the profit distributable as employees' compensation in the form of shares or in cash; and in addition thereto a report of such distribution is submitted to the shareholders' meeting. If the Board of Directors subsequently modifies the estimates significantly, the company will recognize the change as an adjustment in the profit or loss in the subsequent period. Information on the Board of Directors' resolution regarding the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors can be obtained from the "Market Observation Post System" on the website of the TWSE.

Based on profit of the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company estimated the amounts of the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the year ended December 31, 2024 to be 2.00% and 0.03%, respectively, recognized as employee benefits expense. As such, employees' compensation and remuneration to directors for the year ended December 31, 2024 amounted to \$93,604 thousand and \$1,500 thousand, respectively and recognized as salaries expense. A resolution was resolved at the Company's board meeting held on March 11, 2025 to distribute \$93,604 thousand and \$1,500 thousand in cash as employees' compensation and remuneration to directors of 2024, respectively. No differences exist between the estimated amount and the actual distribution of the employee compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the year ended December 31, 2024.

A resolution was resolved at a board meeting held on March 12, 2024 to distribute \$60,000 thousand and \$1,650 thousand in cash as employees' compensation and remuneration to directors of 2023, respectively. No differences exist between the estimated amount and the actual distribution of the employee compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the year ended December 31, 2023.

No differences exist between the estimated amount and the actual distribution of the employee compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the year ended December 31, 2022.

(23) Non-operating income and expenses

A. Interest income

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Interest income		
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	\$185,905	\$146,631
Financing provided to others (Note)	22,865	1,404
Total	<u>\$208,770</u>	<u>\$148,035</u>

Note: Please refer to attachment 1 for financing provided to others.

B. Other income

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Rent income	\$16,801	\$16,683
Dividend income	6,171	6,141
Other income - government grants	4,753	34,735
Other gains - various subsidies	9,887	4,526
Other income - others	<u>75,759</u>	<u>95,993</u>
Total	<u>\$113,371</u>	<u>\$158,078</u>

C. Other gains and losses, net

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Gains/(Losses) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	\$(10,704)	\$4,233
Gains/(Losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note)	3,890	7,685
Foreign exchange gains, net	366,483	96,855
Others	(100,175)	(31,183)
Impairment losses	-	(53,346)
Gains on lease modification	120	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$259,614</b>	<b>\$24,283</b>

Note: Balances were arising from financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss.

D. Finance costs

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Interest on borrowings from bank	\$82,434	\$40,472
Interest on lease liabilities	3,049	5,258
Interest on bonds payable	11,123	16,780
Interest on provision for decommissioning	339	328
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$96,945</b>	<b>\$62,838</b>

(24) Components of other comprehensive income

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	Reclassification adjustments arising during the period	Other comprehensive income, before tax	Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income, net of comprehensive tax	Other tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:				
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	\$(17,887)	\$-	\$(17,887)	\$-
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:				
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations	344,897	-	344,897	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$327,010</b>	<b>\$-</b>	<b>\$327,010</b>	<b>\$-</b>

For the year ended December 31, 2023

	Reclassification adjustments Arising during the period	Other comprehensive income, before tax	relating to components of other comprehensive income	Other comprehensive income, net of comprehensive tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss				
in subsequent periods:				
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$(-17,790) \$(17,790)
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:				
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations	(177,476)	-	(177,476)	- (177,476)
Total	<u><u>\$(-177,476)</u></u>	<u><u>\$-</u></u>	<u><u>\$(-177,476)</u></u>	<u><u>\$(-17,790)</u></u> <u><u>\$(-195,266)</u></u>

Note: The Company settled in advance the retirement benefits related to defined benefit plans for the year ended December 31, 2023, which resulted in the reversal of income tax relating to components of other comprehensive previously recognized at the beginning of the period.

#### (25) Income tax

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

##### Income tax expense (income) recognized in profit or loss

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Current income tax expense:		
Current income tax charge	\$1,081,274	\$694,620
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	4,146	1,692
Deferred tax expense:		
Deferred tax expense relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(2,883)	68,796
Tax expense (income) recognized in the period for previously unrecognized tax loss, tax credit or temporary difference of prior periods	803	-
Total income tax expense	<u><u>\$1,083,340</u></u>	<u><u>\$765,108</u></u>

Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Deferred tax expense (income):		
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	\$-	<u>\$17,790</u>
B. Reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by applicable tax rates is as follows:		
	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations	<u>\$5,142,744</u>	<u>\$3,308,616</u>
Tax expense at the statutory rate	\$1,278,684	\$846,867
Tax effect of revenues exempt from taxation	(107,269)	(61,764)
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	3,821	10,866
Tax effect of deferred tax assets/liabilities	(217,688)	(157,422)
Corporate income surtax on undistributed retained earnings	12,595	85,619
Tax effect of statutory rate difference in foreign jurisdiction	143,493	46,737
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	4,146	1,692
Impact of other income tax adjustments under tax law	<u>(34,442)</u>	<u>(7,487)</u>
Total income tax expense (income) recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$1,083,340</u>	<u>\$765,108</u>

C. Deferred tax assets (liabilities) relate to the following:

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	Beginning balance as of January 1, 2024	income recognized in profit or loss	Deferred tax (expense) other	recognized in comprehensive income	Deferred tax income	Ending balance as of December 31, 2024
<b>Temporary differences</b>						
Inventory valuation and obsolescence loss	\$10,098	\$(3,978)		\$-	\$65	\$6,185
Expected credit loss	810	(209)		-	-	601
Attendance bonus	784	405		-	2	1,191
Unrealized loss/ (gains) on foreign exchange	8,172	(14,649)		-	(5)	(6,482)
Unrealized intragroup profits and losses	13,200	39,675		-	-	52,875
Loss of valuation of financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	701	(889)		-	-	(188)
Other deductible temporary differences	15,325	(4,418)		-	5	10,912
Adjustment of Fair Values for business combinations	(81,484)		-	(38,195)	311	(119,368)
Gains on investments	-	(13,857)		-	-	(13,857)
Deferred tax (expense)/ income		\$2,080		\$(38,195)	\$378	
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	<u><u>\$(32,394)</u></u>				<u><u>\$(68,131)</u></u>	
Reflected in balance sheet as follows:						
Deferred tax assets	<u><u>\$49,090</u></u>				<u><u>\$75,616</u></u>	
Deferred tax liabilities	<u><u>\$(81,484)</u></u>				<u><u>\$(143,747)</u></u>	

For the year ended December 31, 2023

	Beginning balance as of January 1, 2023	income (expense) recognized in profit or loss	Deferred tax income (expense) recognized in comprehensive income	Exchange differences	Ending balance as of December 31, 2023
<b>Temporary differences</b>					
<b>Inventory valuation and</b>					
obsolescence loss	\$10,031	\$185	\$-	\$(118)	\$10,098
Bad debts loss	143	667	-	-	810
Attendance bonus	2,289	(1,503)	-	(2)	784
Unrealized loss on foreign exchange	7,564	597	-	11	8,172
Unrealized intragroup profits and losses	79,887	(66,687)	-	-	13,200
Prepaid pension cost difference	17,790	-	(17,790)	-	-
Loss of valuation of financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	2,197	(1,496)	-	-	701
Other deductible temporary differences	15,891	(559)	-	(7)	15,325
Adjustment of Fair Values for business combinations	(81,484)	-	-	-	(81,484)
Deferred tax (expense)/ income		<u>\$(68,796)</u>	<u>\$(17,790)</u>	<u>\$(116)</u>	
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	<u>\$54,308</u>				<u>\$(32,394)</u>
<b>Reflected in balance sheet as follows:</b>					
Deferred tax assets	<u>\$135,792</u>				<u>\$49,090</u>
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$(81,484)</u>				<u>\$(81,484)</u>

**D. Unrecognized deferred tax liabilities relating to the investment in subsidiaries**

The Group did not recognize any deferred tax liability for taxes that would be payable on the unremitted earnings of the Group's overseas subsidiaries, as the Group has determined that undistributed profits of its subsidiaries will not be distributed in the foreseeable future. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the taxable temporary differences associated with investment in subsidiaries, for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognized, aggregate to \$8,734,863 thousand and \$7,882,898 thousand, respectively.

E. The assessment of income tax returns

As of the reporting date, the assessment of the income tax returns of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries are as follows:

<u>The assessment of income tax returns</u>	
The Company	Assessed and approved up to 2022
Subsidiary- NFT Technology Co., Ltd	Assessed and approved up to 2021
Subsidiary- Crosspace Co., LTD	Assessed and approved up to 2022
Subsidiary- Minson Integration,Inc.	Assessed and approved up to 2022

F. Vision International Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company, is located in a tax jurisdiction where the Pillar 2 Act has been enacted or substantially enacted, but the consolidated revenue did not reach EUR 750 million( within the 4 tested years, not reaching -EUR 750 million for at least 3 years) and therefore did not fall under the scope of Pillar 2. The “International Tax Reform- Model Pillar 2 Rules (Amendment to IAS 12)” had no impact on these individuals, and the relevant impact is not required to be disclosed in the financial statements.

(26)Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing net profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

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

	<u>For the years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
A. Basic earnings per share		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company (in thousand)	<u>\$3,795,669</u>	<u>\$2,404,300</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (in thousands)	<u>134,753</u>	<u>132,243</u>
Basic earnings per share (NT\$)	<u>\$28.17</u>	<u>\$18.18</u>

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
<b>B. Diluted earnings per share</b>		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company (in thousand)	\$3,795,669	\$2,404,300
Interest expense from convertible bonds (in thousand)	8,898	13,497
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company after dilution	<u>\$3,804,567</u>	<u>\$2,417,797</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (in thousands)	134,753	132,243
Effect of dilution:		
Employee compensation – stock (in thousands)	350	399
Convertible bonds (in thousands)	<u>4,837</u>	<u>6,394</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after dilution (in thousands)	<u>139,940</u>	<u>139,036</u>
Diluted earnings per share (NT\$)	<u><u>\$27.19</u></u>	<u><u>\$17.39</u></u>

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

#### (27) Business combinations

##### Acquisition of Alloy Seiko Industry (SZ) Co., LTD. and its subsidiary — Alloy Seiko Technology (Jiangsu) CO., LTD.

In order to improve operating performance, the Company acquire Alloy Seiko Industry (SZ) Co., LTD. (hereinafter referred to as "ASIC") and its subsidiary — Alloy Seiko Technology (Jiangsu) CO., LTD. (collectively referred to as "AS Group") to expand the layout of the automotive components business. Following an agreement between the Group and the shareholders of ASIC, Zhong Shan Worldmark Sporting Goods Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Zhongshan Worldmark"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group, participated in the cash capital increase of ASIC and remitted the capital increase funds on August 23, 2024, resulting in the Group holding a 77.51% equity interest in ASIC. For details on the related consolidation structure, please refer to Note 4(3).

The Company and its subsidiaries set August 23, 2024, as the acquisition date to acquire Alloy Seiko Industry (SZ) Co., LTD. and its subsidiary, and measured the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their fair values as of that date. However, the Company and its subsidiaries are conducting an independent evaluation of the above-mentioned merger and acquisition transactions. By the date of releasing this consolidated financial statement, a formal evaluation report has not been obtained. Therefore, in accordance with paragraph 45 of International Financial Reporting Standards 3 "Business Combinations", if the initial accounting for a business combination is not complete at the end of the financial reporting period in which the combination occurs, the provisional amount for the items for which the accounting is incomplete should be reported in its financial statements. Thus, in the consolidated financial statement of the Company and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024, the amounts of the identifiable assets, assumed liabilities, and non-controlling interests of the acquiree following the acquisition of these subsidiaries were recognized as a provisional amounts. They may be adjusted when the evaluation report is formally issued thereafter.

The Group elected to measure the non-controlling interest in ASIC at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

The fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities of AS Group as at the date of acquisition were as follows:

	<u>Fair value recognized on acquisition</u>
<b>Assets</b>	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$710,268
Accounts receivable, net	349,508
Other receivable	241,562
Inventories	138,969
Prepayments	69,812
Property, plant, and equipment	398,007
Right-of-use assets	90,552
Intangible assets	233,685
Other non-current assets	5,720
Deferred tax assets	5,059
<b>Liabilities</b>	
Short-term borrowings	(421,096)
Contract liabilities	(68,338)
Accounts payable	(348,888)
Other payables	(642,634)
Other current liabilities	(1,754)
Long-term borrowings	(24,534)
Other non-current liabilities	(47,036)
Deferred income tax liabilities	(43,254)
<b>Total identifiable net assets at fair value</b>	<b><u>\$645,608</u></b>

The goodwill for the AS Group is as follows:

	Amount
Cash consideration	\$693,124
Add: non-controlling interests	201,114
Less: identifiable net assets at fair value	(645,608)
Goodwill	<u><u>\$248,630</u></u>

Cash flows on acquisition:

	Amount
Net cash acquired with the subsidiary	\$710,268
Cash paid	(693,124)
Net cash inflow	<u><u>\$17,144</u></u>

As of December 31, 2024, the cash consideration paid by the Group was made according to what was stated in the equity purchase and sale agreement, with ZhongShan Worldmark Sporting Goods Ltd. subscribing to the cash capital increase of ASIC with cash equivalent to approximately NT\$700,000 thousand in U.S. dollars for the entire capital increase portion.

From the acquisition date (August 23, 2024) to December 31, 2024, the acquiree generated a net losses of \$70,864 thousand for the continuing operations to the Group. If the combination had taken place at the beginning of 2024, revenue from continuing operations would have been \$1,236,449 thousand, and the net profit from continuing operations would have been \$(297,135) thousand.

The amount of goodwill in the amount of \$248,630 thousand is expected to result from the synergy of the acquisition.

#### (28) Subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests

Financial information of subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests was provided below:

Proportion of equity interest held by non-controlling interests:

Name	Country of Incorporation and operation	As of	
		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Zhong Shan Aubo Precision Technology Co., Ltd.	China	47.50%	47.50%
Minson Integration, Inc.	Taiwan	34.70%	18.04%

A. Accumulated balances of material non-controlling interest:

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Zhong Shan Aubo Precision Technology Co., Ltd.	\$924,296	\$752,645
Minson Integration, Inc.	832,733	447,726
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,757,029</b>	<b>\$1,200,371</b>

B. Profit(loss) allocated to material non-controlling interest:

	For the years ended	For the years ended
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Zhong Shan Aubo Precision Technology Co., Ltd.	\$222,243	\$115,082
Minson Integration, Inc.	56,410	25,804
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$278,653</b>	<b>\$140,886</b>

C. Dividends paid to material non-controlling interests

For the years ended December 31, 2024, Zhong Shan Aubo Precision Technology Co., Ltd. and Minson Integration, Inc. announced to distribute \$79,047 thousand (RMB 36,000 thousand) and \$18,823 thousand, respectively, which have not been distributed as of December 31, 2024.

For the years ended December 31, 2023, Zhong Shan Aubo Precision Technology Co., Ltd. and Minson Integration, Inc. announced to distribute \$40,938 thousand (RMB 20,000 thousand) and \$30,426 thousand, respectively, which have not been distributed as of December 31, 2023.

D. The aggregated financial information of subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests was provided below. This information was based on amounts before inter-company eliminations.

(a) Zhong Shan Aubo Precision Technology Co., Ltd.

(i) Summarized information of profit or loss as follows:

	For the years ended	For the years ended
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Operating revenue	\$2,820,254	\$1,938,663
Profit from continuing operations	467,880	242,277
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<b>468,067</b>	<b>243,628</b>

(ii) Summarized information of financial position as follows:

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Current assets	\$1,715,946	\$1,132,083
Non-current assets	849,921	740,188
Current liabilities	619,981	284,266
Non-current liabilities	-	3,489

(b) Minson Integration, Inc.

(i) Summarized information of profit or loss as follows:

	For the years ended	For the years ended
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Operating revenue	\$2,604,802	\$2,311,031
Profit from continuing operations	257,853	171,408
Total comprehensive income	312,361	178,839

(ii) Summarized information of financial position as follows:

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Current assets	\$1,418,197	\$1,297,741
Non-current assets	1,468,401	1,303,135
Current liabilities	685,325	679,945
Non-current liabilities	132,372	104,131

## 7. Related party transactions

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

Name of the related parties	Nature of relationship of the related parties
Fu Sheng Industrial Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
Fusheng Electronics Corporation	Substantive related party
Fu Sheng Industrial (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
Zhong Shan Fu Sheng Electromechanical Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party

Name of the related parties	Nature of relationship of the related parties
Zhong Shan Fu Sheng Machinery Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
Fu Sheng (Vietnam) Industrial Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
FS-Elliott(Shanghai)Machinery Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
Min Yang Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
Minson Enterprises Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
Worldmark Service Ltd.	Substantive related party
Well Base International Limited	Substantive related party
FS-Elliott Co. LLC	Substantive related party
California Air Compressor Company	Substantive related party

#### Significant transactions with the related parties

Transactions with related parties that are significant in amount or balance, exceeding 10% of the total amount or balance of each type of transaction for the group, should be individually listed, and all the remaining amount or balance should be aggregated and presented collectively.

##### (1) Sales

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Substantive related party		
Fu Sheng Industrial Co., Ltd.	\$1,527	\$4,069
Others	364	963
Total	<u>\$1,891</u>	<u>\$5,032</u>

The sales price to the above related parties was determined through mutual agreement based on the market rates. The collection period for domestic sales to related parties was month-end 90 days, while the terms for overseas sales were 30~120 days from FOB shipping point. The collection period for third party domestic sales was month-end 30~60 days, while the terms for overseas sales were 30~90 days from FOB shipping point.

##### (2) Purchases

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Substantive related party		
Zhong Shan Fu Sheng Machinery Co., Ltd.	\$1,434	\$514
Other	850	-
Total	<u>\$2,284</u>	<u>\$514</u>

The purchase price to the above related parties was determined through mutual agreement based on the market rates. The payment terms from the related party suppliers are comparable with third party suppliers and are between 30~90 days.

(3) Accounts receivable

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Substantive related party		
Fu Sheng Industrial Co., Ltd.	\$501	\$944
Fusheng Electronics Corporation	-	509
Zhong Shan Fu Sheng Electromechanical Co., Ltd.	-	363
Other	-	63
Total	<u>\$501</u>	<u>\$1,879</u>

The outstanding funds were unsecured, interest-free, and subject to cash settlement. There is no guarantee for the receivables of related parties.

(4) Accounts payables

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Substantive related party		
FS-Elliott Co. LLC	\$164	\$262
Others	84	37
Total	<u>\$248</u>	<u>\$299</u>

(5) Other payables

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Substantive related party		
Fu Sheng Industrial Co., Ltd.	<u>\$1,619</u>	<u>\$56</u>

(6) Guarantee deposits paid

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Substantive related party		
Fu Sheng (Vietnam) Industrial Co., Ltd.	<u>\$70,144</u>	<u>\$126,759</u>

(7) Lease

A. Rent Income

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Substantive related party		
Worldmark Service Ltd.	<u>\$494</u>	<u>\$478</u>

The rental income is generated from leasing the plant to related parties. The transaction conditions are agreed upon by both parties, and the rent is paid monthly.

B. Rent Expense

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Substantive related party		
Zhong Shan Fu Sheng Electromechanical Co., Ltd.	\$-	\$900
Fu Sheng Industrial Co., Ltd.	1,260	1,260
Other	-	14
Total	<u>\$1,260</u>	<u>\$2,174</u>

Rental expenses incurred as a result of leasing from related parties. The transaction conditions are agreed upon by both parties, and the rent is paid monthly.

C. Right-of-use assets

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Substantive related party		
Fu Sheng (Vietnam) Industrial Co., Ltd.	\$373,942	\$244,946
Zhong Shan Fu Sheng Electromechanical Co., Ltd.	172,334	174,477
Total	<u>\$546,276</u>	<u>\$419,423</u>

D. Lease liabilities

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Substantive related party		
Fu Sheng (Vietnam) Industrial Co., Ltd.	<u>\$292,443</u>	<u>\$212,599</u>

E. Interest Expense

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Substantive related party		
Fu Sheng (Vietnam) Industrial Co., Ltd.	\$3,166	\$1,832
Min Yang Co., Ltd.	-	13
Total	<u>\$3,166</u>	<u>\$1,845</u>

F. Depreciation

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Substantive related party		
Fu Sheng (Vietnam) Industrial Co., Ltd.	\$20,922	\$18,067
Zhong Shan Fu Sheng Electromechanical Co., Ltd.	7,706	-
Min Yang Co., Ltd.	-	1,422
Total	<u>\$28,628</u>	<u>\$19,489</u>

(8) Property transaction

Purchase of Property, plant and equipment:

Related party	Item of asset	Purchasing price	
		For the years ended December 31,	2024
Minson Enterprises Co., Ltd. etc.	Land	\$-	\$167,509
Minson Enterprises Co., Ltd. etc.	Buildings	-	59,695
Fu Sheng Industrial Co., Ltd.	Miscellaneous equipment	8,179	3,714
Total		<u>\$8,179</u>	<u>\$230,918</u>

The above purchase price was negotiated by the buyer and the seller.

(9) Key management personnel compensation

	<u>For the years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Short-term employee benefits	<u>\$87,593</u>	<u>\$52,604</u>

8. Assets pledged as security

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

Items	Carrying amount		Secured liabilities
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	\$15,000	\$15,000	Security deposit for natural gas service
– Current			
Property, plant and equipment—Land	51,495	48,159	Current borrowings
Property, plant and equipment—Buildings	285,666	108,836	Current borrowings
Right-of-use assets—Land	44,470	-	Current borrowings
Total	<u>\$396,631</u>	<u>\$171,995</u>	

9. Commitments and contingencies

- (1) As of December 31, 2024, the Group has unused letters of credit were amounted to RMB\$890,804 thousand, JPY50,885 thousand and EUR\$1,161 thousand.
- (2) As of December 31, 2024, the Group provided endorsement and guarantee to subsidiaries were amounted to US\$66,000 thousand, RMB\$150,000 thousand and NT\$240,000 thousand. Please refer to Note 13 for more details.
- (3) Financial institution commitments:

Financial institution	Purpose of guarantee	Amount
Bank Sinopac Co. Ltd.	Customs Duty Guarantee	\$3,000
Bangkok Bank Public Company Limited	Electricity Usage Guarantee	6,254

(4) Significant unpaid commitments:

Contract	Contract amount	Payment amount	Unpaid amount
Machinery and equipment, etc.	\$46,942	\$28,840	\$18,102

Payment amount is recognized as construction in progress and equipment awaiting examination, prepayments for equipment and prepayments.

10. Losses due to major disasters:

None.

11. Significant subsequent events:

For strategic investment purposes, the Company was approved through the board resolution to acquire approximately 51% of the common stocks of PROXENE TOOLS CO., LTD. (hereinafter referred to as 'PROXENE') through a public tender offer for NT\$1,481,295 thousand on March 11, 2025. The public tender offer period is from March 12 to March 31, 2025, and the Company will proceed in accordance with the relevant legal procedures. This combination aims to leverage the strengths of both parties, further integrate domestic and international strategic partners, and collectively consolidate customers, suppliers, and resources such as production management, thereby enhancing PROXENE's operational performance and expanding its business scale. It is also expected to establish another growth momentum platform for the Company.

12. Others

(1) Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
Mandatorily measured at Fair value through profit or loss	\$233,687	\$213,569
Subtotal	233,687	213,569

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Financial assets measured at amortized cost:		
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	\$7,395,140	\$4,852,105
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	19,533	70,856
Notes and accounts receivable, net (including related parties)	5,377,676	4,469,821
Other receivables (including related parties)	651,873	288,569
Guarantee deposits paid	85,220	142,339
Subtotal	<u>13,529,442</u>	<u>9,823,690</u>
Total	<u><u>\$13,763,129</u></u>	<u><u>\$10,037,259</u></u>

#### Financial liabilities

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:		
Current borrowings	\$1,188,095	\$680,793
Accounts payables (including related parties)	3,599,730	2,701,534
Other payables (including related parties)	2,473,550	1,621,678
Lease liabilities	362,046	296,986
Guarantee deposits received	376	3,159
Non-current borrowings (including current portion with maturity less 1 year)	32,640	40,800
Bonds payable	<u>352,783</u>	<u>1,174,183</u>
Total	<u><u>\$8,009,220</u></u>	<u><u>\$6,519,133</u></u>

#### (2) Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

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

### (3) Market risk

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

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

#### Foreign currency risk

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

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

The foreign currency sensitivity analysis of the possible change in foreign exchange rates on the Group's profit is performed on significant monetary items denominated in foreign currencies as at the end of the reporting period. The Group's foreign currency risk is mainly related to the volatility in the exchange rates for foreign currency USD. Please refer to Note 12(10) for details on the information of the sensitivity analysis.

When NTD strengthens/weakens against foreign currency USD by 1%, the profit for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are decrease/increase by \$48,668 thousand and \$37,343 thousand, respectively.

#### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's debt instrument investments at floating interest rates ,bank borrowings with fixed interest rates and floating interest rates.

The Group manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and floating loans.

The interest rate sensitivity analysis is performed on items exposed to interest rate risk at the end of the reporting period, including investments and borrowings with floating interest rates. At the reporting date, a change of 10% of interest rate in a reporting period could cause the profit for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 to decrease/increase by \$503 thousand and \$411 thousand, respectively.

#### Equity price risk

The fair value of the Group's listed equity securities is susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Group's listed equity securities is classified under financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss. The Group manages the equity price risk through diversification and placing limits on individual and total equity instruments.

At the reporting date, a change of 1% in the price of the listed equity securities measured at fair value through profit or loss could increase/decrease the Group's profit for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 by \$1,709 thousand and \$1,694 thousand, respectively.

Please refer to Note 12(9) for sensitivity analysis information of other equity instruments or derivatives that are linked to such equity instruments whose fair value measurement is categorized under Level 3.

#### (4) Credit risk management

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

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

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, amounts receivables from top ten customers represented 78% and 80% of the total accounts receivables of the Group, respectively. The credit concentration risk of other accounts receivables is insignificant.

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

The Group adopted IFRS 9 to assess the expected credit losses. Except for accounts and notes receivables, the remaining debt instrument investments which are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, low credit risk for these investments is a prerequisite upon acquisition and by using their credit risk as a basis for the distinction of categories.

Financial assets are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery.

When the Company adopted IFRS 9 to assess the expected credit losses, the evaluation of the forward-looking information (available without undue cost and effort) is mainly based on the macroeconomic information and the credit loss ratio is further adjusted if there is significant impact from forward-looking information.

## (5) Liquidity risk management

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

### Non-derivative financial liabilities

	Less than					Total
	1 year	2 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	> 5 years		
As of December 31, 2024						
Current borrowings (including interest payable)	\$1,235,768	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$1,235,768	
Accounts payables (including related parties)	3,599,730	-	-	-	3,599,730	
Other payables (including related parties)	2,473,550	-	-	-	2,473,550	
Lease liabilities	43,003	66,521	29,394	307,803	446,721	
Guarantee deposits received	376	-	-	-	376	
Non-current borrowings (including interest payable)	8,705	16,925	8,221	-	33,851	
Convertible bonds	354,300	-	-	-	354,300	

	Less than					Total
	1 year	2 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	> 5 years		
As of December 31, 2023						
Current borrowings (including interest payable)	\$689,291	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$689,291	
Accounts payables (including related parties)	2,701,534	-	-	-	2,701,534	
Other payables (including related parties)	1,621,678	-	-	-	1,621,678	
Lease liabilities	67,366	54,867	24,992	161,863	309,088	
Guarantee deposits received	3,159	-	-	-	3,159	
Non-current borrowings (including interest payable)	8,908	17,248	16,602	-	42,758	
Convertible bonds	-	1,195,600	-	-	1,195,600	

## (6) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Reconciliation of liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2024:

	Guarantee					Total liabilities from financing activities
	Current		Non-current			
	borrowings	Bonds Payable	borrowings	deposits received	Lease liabilities	
As of January 1, 2024	\$680,793	\$1,174,183	\$40,800	\$3,159	\$296,986	\$2,195,921
Cash flows	68,986	-	(32,366)	(2,937)	(76,522)	(42,839)
Non-cash change	421,096	(821,400)	24,534	-	134,933	(240,837)
Exchange differences	17,220	-	(328)	154	6,649	23,695
As of December 31, 2024	<u>\$1,188,095</u>	<u>\$352,783</u>	<u>\$32,640</u>	<u>\$376</u>	<u>\$362,046</u>	<u>\$1,935,940</u>

Reconciliation of liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2023:

	Guarantee					Total liabilities from financing activities
	Current		Non-current			
	borrowings	Bonds Payable	borrowings	deposits received	Lease liabilities	
As of January 1, 2023	\$1,429,139	\$1,447,614	\$20,206	\$5,663	\$367,892	\$3,270,514
Cash flows	(754,533)	-	21,080	(2,534)	(68,773)	(804,760)
Non-cash change	-	(273,431)	-	-	2,050	(271,381)
Exchange differences	6,187	-	(486)	30	(4,183)	1,548
As of December 31, 2023	<u>\$680,793</u>	<u>\$1,174,183</u>	<u>\$40,800</u>	<u>\$3,159</u>	<u>\$296,986</u>	<u>\$2,195,921</u>

(7) Fair values of financial instruments

A. The methods and assumptions applied in determining the fair value of financial instruments:

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

- (a) The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, notes and accounts receivables, accounts payable and other current liabilities approximate their fair value due to their short maturities.
- (b) For financial assets and liabilities traded in an active market with standard terms and conditions, their fair value is determined based on market quotation price (including listed equity securities, beneficiary certificates, bonds and futures etc.) at the reporting date.
- (c) Fair value of equity instruments without market quotations (including private placement of listed equity securities, unquoted public company and private company equity securities) are estimated using the market method valuation techniques based on parameters such as prices based on market transactions of equity instruments of identical or comparable entities and other relevant information (for example, inputs such as discount for lack of marketability, P/E ratio of similar entities and Price-Book ratio of similar entities).
- (d) Fair value of debt instruments without market quotations, bank loans and other non-current liabilities are determined based on the counterparty prices or valuation method. The valuation method uses DCF method as a basis, and the assumptions such as the interest rate and discount rate are primarily based on relevant information of similar instrument (such as yield curves published by the Taipei Exchange, average prices for Fixed Rate Commercial Paper published by Reuters and credit risk, etc.)
- (e) The fair value of derivatives which are not options and without market quotations, is determined based on the counterparty prices or discounted cash flow analysis using interest rate yield curve for the contract period. Fair value of option-based derivative financial instruments is obtained using on the counterparty prices or appropriate option pricing model (for example, Black-Scholes model) or other valuation method (for example, Monte Carlo Simulation).

B. Fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost

Other than cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, accounts payable and other current liabilities whose carrying amount approximate their fair value, the fair value of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost is listed in the table below:

	Carrying amount as of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
<b>Financial liabilities:</b>		
Bonds payable	\$352,783	\$1,174,183
 Fair value as of		
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
<b>Financial liabilities:</b>		
Bonds payable	\$353,733	\$1,174,079

C. Fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments

Please refer to Note 12(9) for fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments of the Group.

(8) Derivative financial instruments

The Group's derivative financial instruments include forward currency contracts and embedded derivatives. The related information for derivative financial instruments not qualified for hedge accounting and not yet settled as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

Embedded derivatives

The embedded derivatives arising from issuing convertible bonds have been separated from the host contract and carried at fair value through profit or loss. Please refer to Note 6(12) for further information on this transaction.

(9) Fair value measurement hierarchy

A. Fair value measurement hierarchy

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

Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

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

B. Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities

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

As of December 31, 2024

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Preferred stocks	\$170,870	\$-	\$-	\$170,870
Unlisted stocks	-	-	1,400	1,400
Private-placement funds	-	-	61,417	61,417

As of December 31, 2023

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Preferred stocks	\$169,404	\$-	\$-	\$169,404
Unlisted stocks	-	-	1,400	1,400
US dollar aggressive funds	-	-	403	403
Private-placement funds	-	-	42,362	42,362

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period

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

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

	Assets					
	at fair value through profit or loss					
	Stocks	Financial investment products	Convertible bond redemption	US dollar aggressive funds	Private-placement funds	Total
Beginning balances as of January 1, 2024	\$1,400	\$-	\$-	\$403	\$42,362	\$44,165
Disposal for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	(458)	-	(458)
Acquisition for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	16,705	16,705
Settlements for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	(19)	-	-	(19)
Amount recognized in profit (presented in "other profit or loss")	-	-	19	55	2,350	2,424
Ending balances as of December 31, 2024	<u>\$1,400</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$61,417</u>	<u>\$62,817</u>
Beginning balances as of January 1, 2023	\$1,400	\$-	\$446	\$382	\$-	\$2,228
Acquisition for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	151,550	-	-	-	151,550
Disposal for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	(151,702)	-	-	-	(151,702)
Issues for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	44,546	44,546
Settlements for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	(196)	-	-	(196)
Amount recognized in profit (presented in "other gains and losses")	-	152	(250)	21	(2,184)	(2,261)
Ending balances as of December 31, 2023	<u>\$1,400</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$403</u>	<u>\$42,362</u>	<u>\$44,165</u>

Total gains and losses recognized in profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 in the table above contain gains and losses related to assets on hand as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 in the amount of \$2,369 thousand and \$(2,413) thousand, respectively.

Information on significant unobservable inputs to valuation

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

- (a) No quantitative information of significant unobservable inputs and sensitivity analysis were available as the fair values of structured investment products and financial products were measured by the unadjusted quotes from transaction counterparties.
- (b) The fair value of unlisted securities is estimated using the market approach valuation techniques based on parameters such as the market transaction prices of comparable companies whose business and industry are similar to the investee's and considering the liquidity discount factor.
- (c) As the binomial tree model is used by the embedded derivatives to price the fair value, the volatility of the embedded derivatives is a significant unobservable input. A change of 1 basis points of volatility could cause the profit of the Group to decrease/increase by \$0.
- (d) The fair value of private-placement funds is estimated using the net asset value and consider the liquidity discount. A change of 1 basis points of the liquidity discount could cause the profit of the Group to decrease/increase by \$614 thousand.

Valuation process used for fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

The Group's Management Department is responsible for validating the fair value measurements and ensuring that the results of the valuation are in line with market conditions, based on independent and reliable inputs which are consistent with other information, and represent exercisable prices. The Department analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Group's accounting policies at each reporting date.

- C. Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed

As of December 31, 2024,

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed:				
Bonds payables	\$-	\$353,733	\$-	\$353,733

As of December 31, 2023,

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed:				
Bonds payables	\$-	\$1,174,079	\$-	\$1,174,079

**(10) Significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies**

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

	As of December 31, 2024				
	Sensitivity analysis				
	Foreign currencies (thousands)	Foreign exchange rate	NTD (thousands)	Effect on Fluctuation	Effect on income
<u>Financial assets</u>					
Monetary items	USD	\$297,432	32.78	\$9,749,821	1% \$97,498
<u>Financial liabilities</u>					
Monetary items	USD	\$148,963	32.78	\$4,883,007	1% \$48,830

As of December 31, 2023

			Sensitivity analysis	
Foreign currencies (thousands)	Foreign exchange rate	NTD (thousands)	Effect on Fluctuation	income
<b><u>Financial assets</u></b>				
<b><u>Monetary items</u></b>				
USD	\$227,538	30.74	\$6,994,518	1% \$69,945
<b><u>Financial liabilities</u></b>				
<b><u>Monetary items</u></b>				
USD	130,758	30.74	4,019,501	1% 40,195

The above information is disclosed based on book value of foreign currency. The exchange rate is determined with reference to the spot selling exchange rate announced by Anue.

Since there were various functional currencies used within the subsidiaries of the Group, the Group was unable to disclose foreign exchange gains and losses towards each foreign currency with significant impact. The realized and unrealized foreign exchange gains was \$366,483 thousand and \$96,855 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

### (11) Capital management

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

## 13. Other disclosure

### (1) Information at significant transactions

- A. Financing provided to others: Please refer to Attachment 1.
- B. Endorsement/Guarantee provided to others: Please refer to Attachment 2.
- C. Securities held at the end of the period: Please refer to Attachment 3.
- D. Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount exceeding \$300 million or 20 percent of the capital stock or more: Please refer to Attachment 4.

- E. Acquisition of real estate with amount exceeding \$300 million or 20 percent of the capital stock or more: None.
- F. Disposal of real estate with amount exceeding \$300 million or 20 percent of the capital stock or more: None.
- G. Related party transactions for purchases and sales amounts exceeding \$100 million or 20 percent of the capital stock or more: Please refer to Attachment 5.
- H. Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding \$100 million or 20 percent of capital stock or more: Please refer to Attachment 6.
- I. Financial instruments and derivative transactions: Please refer to Note 6(2) and 6(12).
- J. Others: Business relationship between the parent and the subsidiaries and between each subsidiary, and the circumstances and accounts of any significant transactions between term: Please refer to Attachment 7.

(2) Information on investees

- (A) Of the investee company directly or indirectly has significant influence or control over, their investee companies' information: Please refer to Attachment 8.
- (B) For the investees in which the Company directly or indirectly has a control, should the related information from A to J of investees shall be disclosed; refer to attachment for A – D, G–H and J, E – F and I are not available.

(3) Information on investments in mainland China (written off as a result of consolidated statements):

- A. The investee company name, main businesses, paid-in capital, type of the investment, capital inflow and outflow, ownership, investment gains and loss, ending balance of investment, repatriation of investment income and the mainland investment limit scenario: Please refer to Attachment 9.
- B. Transactions with the investee companies directly or indirectly through and third country following the occurrence of significant transactions, prices, payment terms and unrealized gains and losses: Please refer to Attachment 10.

(4) Information on major shareholders

Shareholder	Share	Number of shares	Percentage of ownership
Grateful Social Welfare Foundation		9,000,000	6.54%

## 14. Segment information

### (1) General information

For management purposes, the Group divides operating units based on different products and services, and divides them into the following two reporting operating departments:

- A. Golf Business Segment: This segment is responsible for the manufacturing and sales of golf club head and shafts.
- B. Sports Equipment Business Segment: This segment is responsible for the manufacture and sales of boots, helmets and protective gear for ice hockey, cross-country motorcycles, baseball, skiing and other related sports.

The aforementioned reportable operating department did not summarize more than one operating department.

### (2) Segment Information

The management individually monitors the operating results of its business units to formulate decisions on resource allocation and performance evaluation. The performance of the department is evaluated based on pre-tax profit and loss. The reportable department's accounting policies are the same as the general accounting policies of the Group.

### (3) Reconciliation for segment revenue, income(loss), assets, liabilities and others

As of December 31, 2024

	Sports		Other		
	Golf	Equipment	Operating Segments	Adjustment and	Consolidated
	Business	Business			
External customer	\$24,409,843	\$2,604,802	\$27,014,645	\$1,355,047	\$- \$28,369,692
Inter-segment (Note 2)	16,368	-	16,368	56,860 (73,228)	-
Total revenue	\$24,426,211	\$2,604,802	\$27,031,013	\$1,411,907 (\$73,228)	\$28,369,692
Segment profit	\$3,957,511	\$248,190	\$4,205,701	\$(146,297)	\$- \$4,059,404
Segment assets	\$15,022,980	\$2,886,598	\$17,909,578	\$8,444,612 (\$188,296)	\$26,165,894
Segment liabilities	\$6,923,330	\$817,697	\$7,741,027	\$1,916,761 (\$188,296)	\$9,469,492

As of December 31, 2023

	Sports		Other		
	Golf	Equipment	Operating	Adjustment	
	Business	Business	Segments	and	
	Segment	Segment	Subtotal	(Note1)	Elimination
					Consolidated
External customer	\$21,116,726	\$2,311,031	\$23,427,757	\$953,613	\$- \$24,381,370
Inter-segment (Note 2)	808	-	808	40,554	(41,362) -
Total revenue	<u>\$21,117,534</u>	<u>\$2,311,031</u>	<u>\$23,428,565</u>	<u>\$994,167</u>	<u>\$(41,362)</u> <u>\$24,381,370</u>
Segment profit	<u>\$2,574,718</u>	<u>\$162,749</u>	<u>\$2,737,467</u>	<u>\$(193,959)</u>	<u>\$-</u> <u>\$2,543,508</u>
Segment assets	<u>\$16,765,414</u>	<u>\$2,600,888</u>	<u>\$19,366,302</u>	<u>\$651,887</u>	<u>\$(15,335)</u> <u>\$20,002,854</u>
Segment liabilities	<u>\$6,193,359</u>	<u>\$783,458</u>	<u>\$6,976,817</u>	<u>\$609,974</u>	<u>\$(15,335)</u> <u>\$7,571,456</u>

Note1: Revenue from other operating segments are operating segments that do not meet the quantitative thresholds for reportable segments.

Note2: Inter-segment revenues are eliminated on consolidation and recorded under the “Adjustment and Elimination” column.

#### (4) The information of product and service information

Product	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Golf club heads and shafts	\$21,618,117	\$18,898,026
Boots for ice hockey, motocross and other sports related equipment	2,325,063	2,311,031
Other	4,426,512	3,172,313
Total	<u>\$28,369,692</u>	<u>\$24,381,370</u>

#### (5) Geographical information

##### A. Revenue from external customers:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
United States	\$19,674,658	\$15,396,947
Japan	4,031,130	4,650,399
Others (not reaching 10%)	4,663,904	4,334,024
Total	<u>\$28,369,692</u>	<u>\$24,381,370</u>

Revenue is categorized based on the customer's country.

B. Non-current assets:

	As of	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Taiwan	\$1,643,575	\$1,719,572
China	2,260,785	1,363,336
Vietnam	2,278,882	1,879,360
Thailand	1,911,868	1,763,284
Asia	8,122	14,128
America	734	61,507
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,103,966</b>	<b>\$6,801,187</b>

Non-current assets include property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, investment property, intangible assets and other non-current assets, but exclude financial instruments and deferred tax assets.

(6) Information about major customers

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Customer A	\$7,642,143	\$5,881,877
Customer B	4,549,800	3,951,928
Customer C	2,673,474	2,883,392
Customer D	1,669,979	2,425,302
Customer E	1,573,592	1,604,943
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$18,108,988</b>	<b>\$16,747,442</b>

No. (Note 1)	Financing Company	Counterparty	Financial Statement Account (Note2)	Related Party	Maximum Balance for the period (Note3)	Ending Balance (Note8)	Actual Amount provided	Interest Rate	Nature of Financing (Note4)	Transaction Amounts (Note5)	Reason for short term financing (Note6)	Allowance for Bad Debt	Collateral		Amount for Individual Counterparty (Note 7)	Financial Amount for Financing Company (Note 7)	
													Item	Value			
0	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Ming Fa Cheng Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	No	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	3.20%	1	\$64,540	-	-\$-	Cashier's check provided by third party	\$50,000	\$64,540	\$5,869,218	
0	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Vision International Co., Ltd.	Other receivables- related parties	Yes	917,840	917,840	917,840	3.12%	2	-	Operating turnover	-	-	-	-	1,467,305	5,869,218
1	Minson Integration, Inc.	MINONE ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	Other receivables- related parties	Yes	340,000	170,000	16,390	3.12%	2	-	Operating turnover	-	-	-	-	206,890	827,561
1	Minson Integration, Inc.	MINTECH ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	Other receivables- related parties	Yes	340,000	170,000	81,950	3.12%	2	-	Construction of plant and acquisition of equipment	-	-	-	-	206,890	827,561
2	MINTECH ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	MINSON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	Other receivables- related parties	Yes	143,520	143,520	-	-	2	-	Operating turnover	-	-	-	-	415,905	415,905
2	MINTECH ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	MENXON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	Other receivables- related parties	Yes	95,680	66,976	-	-	2	-	Operating turnover	-	-	-	-	415,905	415,905
2	MINTECH ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	MINONE ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	Other receivables- related parties	Yes	143,520	143,520	-	-	2	-	Operating turnover	-	-	-	-	415,905	415,905
3	MENXON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	MINSON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	Other receivables- related parties	Yes	57,408	38,272	-	-	2	-	Operating turnover	-	-	-	-	253,335	253,335
3	MENXON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	MINTECH ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	Other receivables- related parties	Yes	143,520	143,520	88,026	2.5%-2.9%	2	-	Operating turnover	-	-	-	-	253,335	253,335
3	MENXON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	MINONE ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	Other receivables- related parties	Yes	57,408	47,840	-	-	2	-	Operating turnover	-	-	-	-	253,335	253,335
4	MINSON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	MENXON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	Other receivables- related parties	Yes	47,840	47,840	-	-	2	-	Operating turnover	-	-	-	-	299,958	299,958
4	MINSON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	MINTECH ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	Other receivables- related parties	Yes	143,520	143,520	66,976	2.5%-2.85%	2	-	Operating turnover	-	-	-	-	299,958	299,958
4	MINSON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	MINONE ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	Other receivables- related parties	Yes	95,680	47,840	-	-	2	-	Operating turnover	-	-	-	-	299,958	299,958
5	MINONE ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	MENXON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	Other receivables- related parties	Yes	19,136	19,136	-	-	2	-	Operating turnover	-	-	-	-	181,654	181,654
5	MINONE ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	MINTECH ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	Other receivables- related parties	Yes	66,976	66,976	-	-	2	-	Operating turnover	-	-	-	-	181,654	181,654
5	MINONE ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	MINSON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	Other receivables- related parties	Yes	38,272	38,272	-	-	2	-	Operating turnover	-	-	-	-	181,654	181,654
6	Zhong Shan Worldmark Sporting Goods Ltd.	Alloy Seiko Technology (Jiangsu) CO.,LTD.	Other receivables- related parties	Yes	529,820	529,820	179,600	2.87%	2	-	Operating turnover and capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	548,943	548,943
7	Zhong Shan Auto Precision Technology Co., Ltd.	Aubo (Chongqing) Optoelectronics Co., Ltd	Other receivables- related parties	Yes	22,450	22,450	22,450	3.30%	2	-	Operating turnover	-	-	-	-	194,589	778,355

Note 1 : The Company and its subsidiaries are coded as follows:

(1)The Company is coded "0".

(2)The subsidiaries are coded starting from "1" in the order.

Note 2 : If the economic substance of transactions are financing to others, regardless of which component they recognized as in the financial statements, certain transactions are included herein.

Note 3 : Maximum balance of the Company and its subsidiaries' financing to others for the period.

Note 4 : Nature of financing is coded as follows:

(1)The financing occurred due to business transactions is coded "1".

(2)The financing occurred due to short-term financing is coded "2".

Note 5 : Total amount of the financing is disclosed herein if the financing was related to business transactions. The amount shall mean the transaction amount between the lending entity and the borrower within the most recent year.

Note 6 : The reasons and counterparties of the financing are addressed herein as the financing associated with short-term capital needs.

Note 7 : (1) Financing to an individual entity is limited to the amount of the business transaction between the two parties. The transaction amount is the higher of purchase or sale amount between the two parties in the most recent year and is limited to 10% of the Company's net value.

The accumulated total financing provided to others is limited to 40% of the Company's net value.

(2) Financing to an individual entity which has short-term funding needs is limited to 10% of the Company's net worth. Those subsidiaries of the Company in which the Company directly or indirectly holds 100% voting rights shall not be subject to the preceding limit in case of short-term funding needs.

(3) Minson Integration, Inc.: Financing to an individual entity is limited to the amount of the business transaction between the two parties. The transaction amount is the higher of purchase or sale amount between the two parties in the most recent year and is limited to 10% of the Company's net value.

The short-term financing shall not exceed 10% of the loan and the net value of the company, and those subsidiaries of the Company that directly or indirectly holds 100% the voting rights shall not be subject to the preceding limit.

(5) MENXON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED: Companies or businesses engaged in transactions with our company are prohibited from engaging in lending activities.The accumulated total financing provided to others is limited to 40% of the Company's net value.

The short-term financing shall not exceed 10% of the loan and the net value of the company, and those subsidiaries of the Company that directly or indirectly holds 100% the voting rights shall not be subject to the preceding limit.

(6) MINSON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED: Companies or businesses engaged in transactions with our company are prohibited from engaging in lending activities.The accumulated total financing provided to others is limited to 40% of the Company's net value.

The short-term financing shall not exceed 10% of the loan and the net value of the company, and those subsidiaries of the Company that directly or indirectly holds 100% the voting rights shall not be subject to the preceding limit.

(7) MINONE ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED: Companies or businesses engaged in transactions with our company are prohibited from engaging in lending activities.The accumulated total financing provided to others is limited to 40% of the Company's net value.

The short-term financing shall not exceed 10% of the loan and the net value of the company, and those subsidiaries of the Company that directly or indirectly holds 100% the voting rights shall not be subject to the preceding limit.

(8) Zhong Shan Worldmark Sporting Goods Ltd.: The individual loan of a company or firm with business transactions with the Company is capped at the amount of business transactions between the two parties. The aforementioned business transaction amount refers to the higher of the purchase or sale amount between the two parties in the most recent fiscal year, and must not exceed 10% of the Company's net worth.For companies or firms that require short-term financing, the individual loan is capped at 10% of the Company's net worth.

(9) Zhong Shan Auto Precision Technology Co., Ltd.:The accumulated total financing provided to others is limited to 40% of the Company's net value. The individual loan of a company or firm with business transactions with the Company is capped at the amount of business transactions between the two parties.

The aforementioned business transaction amount refers to the higher of the purchase or sale amount between the two parties in the most recent fiscal year, and must not exceed 10% of the Company's net worth.For companies or firms that require short-term financing, the individual loan is capped at 10% of the Company's net worth.

Note 8 : If a listed company brings the financing proposal to the board of directors according to Paragraph 1, Article 1 of the Regulations Governing Lending of Funds and Making of Endorsements/Guarantees by Public Companies, the company still needs to disclose the resolution amount of the board in the balance to disclose the risk, even if the funds are not appropriated yet. With the return of the funds afterward, the company should disclose the amount returned to reflect the adjusted risk. If a listed company authorizes the chairman of the board of directors to appropriate or use certain limits of the funds several times in the period of a year according to Paragraph 2, Article 14 of Regulations Governing Lending of Funds and Making of Endorsements/Guarantees by Public Companies, the company still needs to disclose the amount approved by the board.

No. (Note 1)	Endorsement guarantee	Receiving Party		Limited of Endorsement/ Guarantee Amount for receiving party (Note3)	Maximum Balance of the period (Note4)	Ending Balance (Note5)(Note8)	Actual Amount provided (Note6)(Note8)	Amount of Endorsement/ Guarantee collateralized	Percentage of Accumulated Endorsement/ Guarantee to Net Equity per latest Financial statements	Limit on the Endorsement/ Guarantee Amount (Note 3)	Parent Company Endorsed or Guaranteed for the Subsidiaries (Note 7)	Subsidiaries Endorsed or Guaranteed for the Parent Company (Note 7)	Endorsement or Guarantee for Entities in China (Note 7)
		Company Name	Relationship (Note2)										
0	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	World Gate Holdings Ltd.	2	\$36,682,613	\$524,480 (USD16,000)	\$524,480 (USD16,000)	\$-	None	3.57%	\$36,682,613	Y	-	-
0	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	FS-Precision Tech Co., LLC.	2	36,682,613	655,600 (USD20,000)	655,600 (USD20,000)	262,240 (USD8,000)	None	4.47%	36,682,613	Y	-	-
0	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Extensor World Trading Ltd. (Hong Kong)	2	36,682,613	983,400 (USD30,000)	983,400 (USD30,000)	-	None	6.70%	36,682,613	Y	-	-
0	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Alloy Seiko Technology (Jiangsu) CO.,LTD.	2	17,607,654	269,400 (RMB60,000)	269,400 (RMB60,000)	22,450 (RMB5,000)	None	1.84%	36,682,613	Y	-	Y
0	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Alloy Seiko Industry (SZ) Co., LTD.	2	17,607,654	404,100 (RMB90,000)	404,100 (RMB90,000)	49,390 (RMB11,000)	None	2.75%	36,682,613	Y	-	Y
0	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	NFT Technology Co., Ltd.	2	17,607,654	240,000	240,000	92,640	None	1.64%	36,682,613	Y	-	-
1	MINTECH ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	MINSON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	4	415,905	143,520 (THB150,000)	143,520 (THB150,000)	-	143,520 (THB150,000)	0.98%	415,905	N	-	-
1	MINTECH ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	MENXON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	4	415,905	143,520 (THB150,000)	143,520 (THB150,000)	-	143,520 (THB150,000)	0.98%	415,905	N	-	-
1	MINTECH ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	MINONE ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	4	415,905	95,680 (THB100,000)	95,680 (THB100,000)	-	95,680 (THB100,000)	0.65%	415,905	N	-	-
2	Zhong Shan Worldmark Sporting Goods Ltd.	Alloy Seiko Technology (Jiangsu) CO.,LTD.	2	6,587,316	246,950 (RMB55,000)	246,950 (RMB55,000)	-	None	1.68%	13,723,575	Y	-	Y

Note 1 : The Company and its subsidiaries are coded as follows:

(1)The Company is coded "0".

(2)The subsidiaries are coded starting from "1" in numerical order.

Note 2 : The relationship between the guarantor of the endorsement and the object to be guaranteed is as follows:

(1)An investee that has a business relationship with the Company.

(2)A subsidiary in which the Company holds directly over 50% of equity interest.

(3)An investee in which the Company and its subsidiaries hold over 50% of equity interest.

(4)An investee in which the Company holds directly or indirectly over 90% of equity interest.

(5)A company which needs mutual insurance basing on the construction agreement.

(6)A company in which the Company endorses or guarantees basing on the holding proportion of mutual investments.

(7)The performance guarantee of the preconstruction real estate contact between the same industry in accordance with the Consumer Protection Law is jointly guaranteed.

Note 3 : The maximum of endorsement guarantee to a single entity is capped at 120% of the Company's net value; 100% directly and indirectly owned subsidiaries are not subject to such limitation, however the maximum amount of guarantee shall not exceed 250% of the Company's net value.

The total guarantee provided externally is limited to 250% of the Company's net value; the total accumulated external guarantee the Company and subsidiaries provided shall not exceed 250% of the Company's net value.

MINTECH ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED : The total amount of guarantees endorsed by the Company shall not exceed 100% of the Company's net worth. The limit for guarantees endorsed to a single enterprise shall not exceed 40% of the Company's net worth.

For subsidiaries in which the Company's parent company directly or indirectly holds 100% of the voting shares, the amount of guarantees endorsed among these subsidiaries shall not be subject to this limit, but still shall not exceed 100% of the Company's net worth.

Zhong Shan Worldmark Sporting Goods Ltd. : The total amount of guarantees endorsed by the Company shall not exceed 100% of the Company's net worth. The limit for guarantees endorsed to a single enterprise shall not exceed 40% of the Company's net worth.

For subsidiaries in which the Company's parent company directly or indirectly holds 100% of the voting shares, the amount of guarantees endorsed among these subsidiaries shall not be subject to this limit, but still shall not exceed 100% of the Company's net worth.

Note 4 : The maximum amount of the Company and its subsidiaries' endorsement or guarantee to others.

Note 5 : It should be filled in the amount which approved by the Board of Directors. However, it should be filled in the amount which utilized by the chairman, whom authorized by the Board of Directors in accordance with Subparagraph 8, Article 12 of Guidelines for Lending of Capital, Endorsements and Guarantees by Public Companies.

Note 6 : Fill in the actual amount drawn from the balance.

Note 7 : Fill in "Y" if it belongs to "Parent Company Endorsed or Guaranteed for the Subsidiaries", "Subsidiaries Endorsed or Guaranteed for the Parent Company", or "Endorsement or Guarantee for Entities in China".

Note 8 : Foreign currency were exchanged by exchange rate as at balance sheet date.

(Unit : thousands of NTD/thousands of foreign currency)

Company	Type and Name of the securities (Note 1)	Relationship (Note 2)	Financial Statement Account	As of December 31, 2024				Remark
				Shares/Unit	Carrying Value (Note 3)	Percentage of ownership	Fair Value	
Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Preferred Shares B - Fubon Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit and losses—current	1,666 thousands shares	\$100,793	-	\$100,793	
Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Preferred Stock B - Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit and losses—current	1,166 thousands shares	70,077	-	70,077	
Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Private-placement funds - HH-CTBC Partnership	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit and losses—non-current	NTD 61,250	61,417	1.11%	61,417	
NFT Technology Co., Ltd.	Sunny Bank stock	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit and losses—non-current	295 thousands shares	1,400	-	1,400	

Note 1 : The securities herein shall refer to stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificates and other marketable securities derived from the above items in the scope of IFRS 9-Financial Instruments.

Note 2 : Securities issued by non-related parties are not required to fill in this column.

Note 3 : For items measured at fair value, the carrying value is the balance of the book value adjusted by fair value valuation deducting accumulated impairment. For items not measured at fair value, the carrying value is the book value balance of the historical cost or amortized cost after deducting accumulated impairment.

(Unit : thousands of NTD/thousands of Foreign Currencies)

Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Financial Statement Account	Counter-party	Relationship	Beginning Balance (Note1)		Acquisition		Disposal				Ending Balance (Note1)	
					Units/Shares	Amounts	Units/Shares	Amounts	Units/Shares	Amounts	Carrying Amount	Gains (Losses) on Disposal	Units/Shares	Amounts
Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Minson Integration, Inc.	Investments accounted for using the equity method	Note2	Subsidiary	24,429 thousands shares	\$1,728,900	-	\$-	4,953 thousands shares	\$551,160	\$356,123	\$195,037	19,836 thousands shares	\$1,409,227
Zhong Shan Worldmark Sporting Goods Ltd.	Alloy Seiko Technology (SZ) CO.,LTD.	Investments accounted for using the equity method	Note3	Subsidiary	-	-	USD6,667	700,000	-	-	-	-	USD6,667	700,000

Note 1:It is the investment's beginning balance.

Note 2: To comply with the public float threshold required for Minson Integration, Inc. to apply to be listed on the emerging market, the Company sold a total of 4,593 thousand shares.

Since the Company still maintains control over Minson Integration, the difference of NT\$195,037 thousand between the consideration and carrying amount of subsidiaries disposed will be recorded under capital surplus in accordance with the standards.

Note3: In order to develop new businesses, the Group acquired a subsidiary, Alloy Seiko Industry (SZ) Co., LTD. and its subsidiary, Alloy Seiko Technology (Jiangsu) CO., LTD., through another subsidiary, Zhong Shan Worldmark Sporting Goods Ltd.

The record date for this acquisition is August 23, 2024. During the third quarter of 2024, the Group remitted share payments to acquire 77.51% stake in Alloy Seiko Industry (SZ) Co., LTD. and from that quarter onwards.

Company Name	Related Party	Transaction Details					Details Different from Non-arm's Length Transactions		Notes and Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Remark
		Relationship	Purchases/Sales	Amount (Note2)	Percentage of Total Sales or Purchases(%)	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Terms	Balance (Note 2)	Percentage of Total Receivable (Payable)	
Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Extensor World Trading Ltd. (Hong Kong)	Parent - subsidiary	Purchases	\$6,805,250	37.84%	T/T 60 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts payable	\$2,370,288	(57.38)%
Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Extensor World Trading Ltd. (Hong Kong)	Parent - subsidiary	Sales	(121,728)	0.55%	T/T 60 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts receivables	48,530	1.38%
Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Vision International Co., Ltd.	Parent - subsidiary	Purchases	8,274,408	46.01%	T/T 30 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts payable	(1,059,683)	(25.67)%
Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Vision International Co., Ltd.	Parent - subsidiary	Sales	(142,666)	1.75%	T/T 30 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts receivables	77,321	2.20%
Extensor World Trading Ltd. (Hong Kong)	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Parent - subsidiary	Purchases	121,728	0.87%	T/T 60 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts payable	(48,530)	(0.82)%
Extensor World Trading Ltd. (Hong Kong)	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Parent - subsidiary	Sales	(6,805,250)	(48.06)%	T/T 60 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts receivables	2,370,288	57.41%
Extensor World Trading Ltd. (Hong Kong)	Zhong Shan Worldmark Sporting Goods Ltd	Affiliate Company	Purchases	5,499,522	39.26%	T/T 90 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts payable	(3,808,986)	(64.72)%
Extensor World Trading Ltd. (Hong Kong)	Vision International Co., Ltd.	Affiliate Company	Purchases	203,691	1.40%	T/T 30 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts payable	(32,207)	(0.55)%
Extensor World Trading Ltd. (Hong Kong)	Vision International Co., Ltd.	Affiliate Company	Sales	(411,667)	(2.91)%	T/T 120 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts receivables	127,438	3.09%
Extensor World Trading Ltd. (Hong Kong)	AUBO PRECISION (HONG KONG) CO., LIMITED	Affiliate Company	Purchases	384,578	2.75%	T/T 45 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts payable	(118,524)	(2.01)%
Vision International Co., Ltd.	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Parent - subsidiary	Purchases	142,666	1.75%	T/T 30 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts payable	(77,321)	(3.15)%
Vision International Co., Ltd.	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Parent - subsidiary	Sales	(8,274,408)	(93.86)%	T/T 30 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts receivables	1,059,683	89.70%
Vision International Co., Ltd.	Extensor World Trading Ltd. (Hong Kong)	Affiliate Company	Sales	(203,691)	(3.08)%	T/T 30 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts receivables	32,207	4.46%
Vision International Co., Ltd.	Extensor World Trading Ltd. (Hong Kong)	Affiliate Company	Purchases	411,667	6.83%	T/T 120 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts payable	(127,438)	(5.19)%
Vision International Co., Ltd.	AUBO PRECISION (HONG KONG) CO., LIMITED	Affiliate Company	Purchases	266,031	3.26%	T/T 45 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts payable	(60,230)	(2.45)%
Zhong Shan Worldmark Sporting Goods Ltd	Extensor World Trading Ltd. (Hong Kong)	Affiliate Company	Sales	(5,499,522)	(97.27)%	T/T 90 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts receivables	3,808,986	99.99%
AUBO PRECISION (HONG KONG) CO., LIMITED	Vision International Co., Ltd.	Affiliate Company	Sales	(266,031)	(9.83)%	T/T 45 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts receivables	60,230	2.45%
AUBO PRECISION (HONG KONG) CO., LIMITED	Extensor World Trading Ltd. (Hong Kong)	Affiliate Company	Sales	(384,578)	(14.34)%	T/T 45 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts receivables	118,524	21.78%
Minson Integration, Inc.	MINTECH ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	Parent - subsidiary	Sales	(116,589)	(5.01)%	T/T 120 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts receivables	35,527	6.73%
Minson Integration, Inc.	MINSON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	Parent - subsidiary	Sales	(148,710)	(6.40)%	T/T 120 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts receivables	46,096	8.74%
Minson Integration, Inc.	MENXON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	Parent - subsidiary	Purchases	668,179	34.14%	T/T 30 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts payable	(34,558)	(16.85)%
Minson Integration, Inc.	MINTECH ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	Parent - subsidiary	Purchases	500,521	25.60%	T/T 30 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts payable	(51,083)	(24.91)%
Minson Integration, Inc.	MINONE ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	Parent - subsidiary	Purchases	180,889	9.24%	T/T 30 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts payable	(16,359)	(7.98)%
Minson Integration, Inc.	MINSON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	Parent - subsidiary	Purchases	147,131	7.52%	T/T 30 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts payable	(9,027)	(4.40)%
MENXON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	Minson Integration, Inc.	Parent - subsidiary	Sales	(668,179)	(98.41)%	T/T 30 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts receivables	34,558	96.65%
MINSON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	Minson Integration, Inc.	Parent - subsidiary	Sales	(147,131)	(21.80)%	T/T 30 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts receivables	9,027	6.14%
MINSON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	Minson Integration, Inc.	Parent - subsidiary	Purchases	148,710	24.72%	T/T 120 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts payable	(46,096)	(36.40)%
MINONE ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	Minson Integration, Inc.	Parent - subsidiary	Sales	(180,889)	(46.81)%	T/T 30 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts receivables	16,359	33.82%
MINTECH ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	Minson Integration, Inc.	Parent - subsidiary	Sales	(500,521)	(76.31)%	T/T 30 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts receivables	51,083	66.68%
MINTECH ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	Minson Integration, Inc.	Parent - subsidiary	Purchases	116,589	19.98%	T/T 120 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts payable	(35,527)	(35.99)%

Note 1: The above ratios are calculated based on the Company's individual financial statements.

Note 2: It has been written off as a result of consolidated statements.

ATTACHMENT 6 : Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding \$100 million or 20 percent of capital stock as of December 31, 2024

(Unit : thousands of NTD)

Company	Counterparty	Relationship	Ending Balance(Note)	Turnover	Overdue Receivables		Amount Received in Subsequent Period	Allowance for Bad Debt
					Amount	Collection		
Extensor World Trading Ltd. (Hong Kong)	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Parent - subsidiary	\$2,370,288	2.70	\$-	-	\$1,008,548	\$-
Vision International Co., Ltd.	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Parent - subsidiary	1,059,683	9.76	-	-	1,059,683	-
Zhong Shan Worldmark Sporting Goods Ltd.	Extensor World Trading Ltd. (Hong Kong)	Affiliate Company	3,808,986	1.37	-	-	1,311,119	-

Note : It has been written off as a result of consolidated statements.

No. (Note 1)	Related Party	Counter Party	Relationship with the Company	Transaction Details			
				Account	Amount (Note4)	Terms	Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note2)
0	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Vision International Co., Ltd.	Parent company to subsidiary	Accounts payable	\$1,059,683	T/T 30 days	4%
0	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Vision International Co., Ltd.	Parent company to subsidiary	Sales	142,666	T/T 30 days	-%
0	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Vision International Co., Ltd.	Parent company to subsidiary	Purchases	8,274,408	T/T 30 days	29%
0	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Vision International Co., Ltd.	Parent company to subsidiary	Accounts receivables	77,321	T/T 30 days	-%
0	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Vision International Co., Ltd.	Parent company to subsidiary	Other receivables	941,217	-	4%
0	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Extensor World Trading Ltd. (Hong Kong)	Parent company to subsidiary	Accounts payable	2,370,288	T/T 60 days	9%
0	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Extensor World Trading Ltd. (Hong Kong)	Parent company to subsidiary	Sales	121,728	T/T 60 days	-%
0	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Extensor World Trading Ltd. (Hong Kong)	Parent company to subsidiary	Purchases	6,805,250	T/T 60 days	24%
0	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Extensor World Trading Ltd. (Hong Kong)	Parent company to subsidiary	Other income	76,741	T/T 60 days	-%
1	Vision International Co., Ltd.	Extensor World Trading Ltd. (Hong Kong)	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Accounts payable	127,438	T/T 120 days	-%
1	Vision International Co., Ltd.	Extensor World Trading Ltd. (Hong Kong)	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Sales	203,691	T/T 30 days	1%
1	Vision International Co., Ltd.	Extensor World Trading Ltd. (Hong Kong)	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Purchases	411,667	T/T 120 days	1%
1	Vision International Co., Ltd.	AUBO PRECISION (HONG KONG) CO., LIMITED	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Purchases	266,031	T/T 45 days	1%
1	Vision International Co., Ltd.	AUBO PRECISION (HONG KONG) CO., LIMITED	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Accounts payable	60,230	T/T 45 days	-%
2	Extensor World Trading Ltd. (Hong Kong)	Zhong Shan Worldmark Sporting Goods Ltd.	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Accounts payable	3,808,986	T/T 90 days	15%
2	Extensor World Trading Ltd. (Hong Kong)	Zhong Shan Worldmark Sporting Goods Ltd.	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Purchases	5,499,522	T/T 90 days	19%
2	Extensor World Trading Ltd. (Hong Kong)	AUBO PRECISION (HONG KONG) CO., LIMITED	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Accounts payable	118,524	T/T 45 days	-%
2	Extensor World Trading Ltd. (Hong Kong)	AUBO PRECISION (HONG KONG) CO., LIMITED	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Purchases	384,578	T/T 45 days	1%
3	Minson Integration, Inc.	MINTECH ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Sales	116,589	T/T 120 days	-%
3	Minson Integration, Inc.	MINSON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Sales	148,710	T/T 120 days	1%
3	Minson Integration, Inc.	MENXON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Purchases	668,179	T/T 30 days	2%
3	Minson Integration, Inc.	MINTECH ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Purchases	500,521	T/T 30 days	2%
3	Minson Integration, Inc.	MINONE ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Purchases	180,889	T/T 30 days	1%
3	Minson Integration, Inc.	MINSON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Purchases	147,131	T/T 30 days	1%

Note1 : The Company and its subsidiaries are coded as follows:

1.The Company is coded "0".

2.Subsidiaries are coded consecutively starting from "1" in the order presented in the table above.

Note 2: The percentage is determined by the ratio of the transaction amount to the consolidated revenues or the total assets. Items on the balance sheet are calculated by the ending balance to total consolidated assets; items on the income statement are calculated by their cumulative balance to the total consolidated income.

Note 3: We included only the intercompany transactions with amount larger than 50 millions in the attachment.

Note 4: The above important transactions have been written off as a result of consolidated statements.

Investor company	Investee company (Note1,2)	Address	Main business and products	Initial Investment		Investment as of December 31, 2024			Net income (loss) of investee company	Investment income (loss) recognized (Note 3)	Remark
				Ending balance	Beginning balance	Number of shares	Percentage of ownership	Book Value (Note 3)			
Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	World Gate Holdings Ltd.	Unit 908, 9/F, Lippo Sun Plaza, 28 Canton Road, Tsimshatsui, Kowloon, HongKong.	Investment holding	\$349,750 (HKD 93,000)	\$349,750 (HKD 93,000)	93,000,000	100.00%	\$6,503,000	\$620,910	\$654,329	(Note 4)
Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Sharphope Company Ltd.	Tropic Isle Building, P.O. Box 438, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Island.	Investment holding	1,538 (USD 50)	1,538 (USD 50)	50,000	100.00%	1,350,014	226,939	227,564	(Note 4)
Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Vision International Co., Ltd.	19 Friendship Avenue, Singapore Industrial Zone, Shun Shun An County, Binh Duong Province, Vietnam	Manufacture and sale of golf club head	538,924 (USD 16,200)	538,924 (USD 16,200)	16,200,000	62.31%	884,596	248,960	153,371	(Note 4)
Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Gainsmart Group Ltd.	P.O. Box 957, Offshore Incorporations Centre, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Island.	Investment holding	599,096 (USD 18,000)	599,096 (USD 18,000)	18,000,000	100.00%	(217,266)	(88,177)	(88,177)	(Note 4)
Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	NFT Technology Co., Ltd.	No. 88, Weisui W. Rd., Gangshan Dist., Kaohsiung	Manufacture and sale of aerospace precision casting parts	226,000	226,000	13,600,000	69.74%	192,623	11,506	3,920	(Note 4)
Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Crosspace Co.,Ltd.	3F, No. 172, Sec. 2 Nanjing E Rd., Zhongshan Dist., Taipei City	Selling pure titanium tableware and kitchenware	1,000	1,000	100,000	100.00%	719	(488)	(488)	(Note 4)
Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Minson Integration, Inc.	6F, No. 168, Ruiuguang Rd., Neihu Dist., Taipei City	R&D and sales of shoes, helmets and protective gear for ice hockey, cross-country motorcycles, baseball, skiing and other sports	1,409,227	1,728,900	19,836,000	65.30%	2,017,244	257,853	178,045	(Note 4)
Sharphope Company Ltd.	Extensor World Trading Ltd. (Hong Kong)	Unit 908, 9/F, Lippo Sun Plaza, 28 Canton Road, Tsimshatsui, Kowloon, HongKong.	International trade	294,166 (USD 10,000)	294,166 (USD 10,000)	10,000,000	100.00%	801,422	132,619	132,619	(Note 4)
Sharphope Company Ltd.	Vision International Co., Ltd.	19 Friendship Avenue, Singapore Industrial Zone, Shun Shun An County, Binh Duong Province, Vietnam	Manufacture and sale of golf club head	298,900 (USD 9,800)	298,900 (USD 9,800)	9,800,000	37.69%	539,864	248,960	93,833	(Note 4)
Gainsmart Group Ltd.	FS-North America, Inc.	St. 1B, 9 E. Lockerman Street, Dover, Kent 19901, Delaware, USA.	Investment holding	522,548 (USD 15,700)	522,548 (USD 15,700)	10,000	100.00%	(217,266)	(88,177)	(88,177)	(Note 4)
FS-North America, Inc.	FS-Precision Tech Co., LLC	3025 East Victoria Street,Rancho Dominguez, CA 90221, USA.	Manufacture and sale automotive parts and aerospace parts	522,548 (USD 15,700)	522,548 (USD 15,700)	-	100.00%	(222,215)	(89,538)	(89,538)	(Note 4)
Zhong Shan Aubo Precision Technology Co., Ltd.	AUBO (VIET NAM) PRECISION TECHNOLOGY COMPANY LIMITED	CN16, No. 12D, N2 Road, Shenlang Third Industrial Zone, Fuxinfang, Tuen Long, Vietnam	Manufacture precision hardware products, plastic products	185,635 (USD 6,500)	185,635 (USD 6,500)	300,000	100.00%	331,299	90,048	90,048	(Note 4)
Zhong Shan Aubo Precision Technology Co., Ltd.	AUBO PRECISION (HONG KONG) CO., LIMITED	Unit 908, 9/F, Lippo Sun Plaza, 28 Canton Road, TST, KLN, HongKong.	International trade	363 (USD 100)	363 (USD 100)	100,000	100.00%	107,845	34,140	34,140	(Note 4)
Minson Integration, Inc.	MINTECH ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	No.692,Moo 4, Tambol Prakkasa,Amphur Muang Samutprakarn, Samutprakarn.	Manufacture and sale of plastic injection parts and sports helmets	400,000	400,000	19,999,998	100.00%	507,704	20,863	16,928	(Note 4)
Minson Integration, Inc.	MINONE ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	No.675,Moo 4, Tambol Prakkasa,Amphur Muang Samutprakarn, Samutprakarn.	Manufacture and sale of sports protective gear	189,594	189,594	1,499,998	100.00%	229,062	26,231	23,966	(Note 4)
Minson Integration, Inc.	MINSON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	No.667,Moo 4, Tambol Prakkasa,Amphur Muang Samutprakarn, Samutprakarn.	Manufacture and sale of motocross boots	280,000	280,000	11,999,998	100.00%	415,709	15,985	11,400	(Note 4)
Minson Integration, Inc.	MENXON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	No.666,Moo 4, Tambol Prakkasa,Amphur Muang Samutprakarn, Samutprakarn.	Manufacture and sale of ice hockey shoes	230,000	230,000	9,999,998	100.00%	314,419	31,472	26,533	(Note 4)
MINTECH ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	MINONE ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	No.675,Moo 4, Tambol Prakkasa,Amphur Muang Samutprakarn, Samutprakarn.	Manufacture and sale of sports protective gear	0	0	2	0.00%	0	26,231	0	(Note 4)
MINTECH ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	MINSON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	No.667,Moo 4, Tambol Prakkasa,Amphur Muang Samutprakarn, Samutprakarn.	Manufacture and sale of motocross boots	0	0	2	0.00%	0	15,985	0	(Note 4)
MINTECH ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	MENXON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	No.666,Moo 4, Tambol Prakkasa,Amphur Muang Samutprakarn, Samutprakarn.	Manufacture and sale of ice hockey shoes	0	0	2	0.00%	0	31,472	0	(Note 4)
MINSON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	MINTECH ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	No.692,Moo 4, Tambol Prakkasa,Amphur Muang Samutprakarn, Samutprakarn.	Manufacture and sale of plastic injection parts and sports helmets	0	0	2	0.00%	0	20,863	0	(Note 4)

Note 1 : If a publicly-issued company has a foreign holding company and uses consolidated statements as its main financial statement in accordance with local laws and regulations, the disclosure of information about foreign invested companies may only disclose relevant information to the holding company.

Note 2: Those who not in the situation described in Note 1 should fill in according to the following regulations:

(1)The columns of "Investee company", "Address", "Main business and products", "Initial Investment", and "Investment as of December 31, 2024" should fill in information of the reinvestment of the listed company, reinvestment of every direct or indirect reinvestment of the investee, and disclose the relationship of the investees with the Company in the Remark column.

(2)The column of "Net income(loss) of investee company" should fill in the current profit and loss of the investees.

(3)The columns of "Investment income (loss) recognized" only require profit/loss of the direct investees and all investees accounted for under the equity method.

When filling in the above items, make sure the profit/loss of direct investee subsidiaries include the profit/loss of their reinvestments that are required to be recognized.

Note 3 : It includes the unrealized gross profit of the current and downstream sales.

Note 4 : It has been written off as a result of consolidated statements.

Investee company	Main business and products	Total amount of paid-in capital	Method of investment (Note1)	Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2024	Investment Flows		Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2024	Net income (loss) of investee company	Percentage of ownership	Investment income recognized (Note 11)	Carrying value as of December 31, 2024 (Note 11)	Accumulated inward remittance of earnings as of outflow December 31, 2024	Remark
					Outflow	Inflow							
Zhong Shan Worldmark Sporting Goods Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of golf club head	USD 40,900	(2)	USD54,000 (Note 4)	\$-	\$-	USD54,000 (Note 4)	\$370,144 RMB 83,186	100.00%	\$370,144 RMB 83,186 (Note 2)(2)B	\$5,489,431 RMB 1,227,182 (Note 2)(2)B	\$-	
Zhong Shan LongXing Precision Machinery Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of sports equipment, automotive parts, molds and other products	USD 2,000	(2)	USD 2,000	-	-	USD 2,000	14,572 RMB 3,275	100.00%	14,572 RMB 3,275 (Note 2)(2)B	119,139 RMB 26,634 (Note 2)(2)B	-	
Zhong Shan DingXing Vacuum Technology Co., Ltd.	Researching and developing and manufacturing of vacuum technology products, vacuum coating processing and sports equipment, metal products import and export business	RMB 15,200	(3) (Note 7)	-	-	-	-	2,901 RMB 652	100.00%	2,901 RMB 652 (Note 2)(2)B	98,826 RMB 22,093 (Note 2)(2)B	-	
Zhong Shan Aubo Precision Technology Co., Ltd.	Researching and developing and manufacturing hardware, plastics and printing of packaging	RMB 60,000	(2)	USD 5,500 (Note 8)	-	-	USD 5,500 (Note 8)	467,880 RMB 105,151	52.50%	245,637 RMB 55,204 (Note 2)(2)B	536,337 RMB 119,900 (Note 2)(2)B	74,167	
Zhong Shan Aubo Metal Surface Treatment Co., Ltd.	Anodizing process	RMB 500	(3) (Note 9)	-	-	-	-	8,472 RMB 1,904	52.50%	4,448 RMB 1,000 (Note 2)(2)B	26,651 RMB 5,958 (Note 2)(2)B	-	
Aubo (Chongqing) Optoelectronics Co., Ltd.	Optical and electronic related parts, instruments and optical glass	RMB 3,600	(3) (Note 9)	-	-	-	-	(1,909) (RMB 429)	52.50%	(1,002) (RMB 225) (Note 2)(2)B	7,448 RMB 1,665 (Note 2)(2)B	-	
Alloy Seiko Industry (SZ) Co., LTD.	Research and development and production of hardware machinery products, and sales of automotive-related parts	USD6,667	(3) (Note 7)	-	-	-	-	(70,864) (RMB 15,926) (Note 5)	77.51%	(54,927) (RMB 12,344) (Note 2)(2)B	418,334 RMB 93,520 (Note 2)(2)B	-	
Alloy Seiko Technology (Jiangsu) CO.,LTD.	Manufacturing and sales of automotive parts and related metal hardware products	RMB 63,994	(3) (Note 10)	-	-	-	-	(16,891) (RMB 3,796)	77.51%	(13,092) (RMB 2,942) (Note 2)(2)B	203,777 RMB 45,555 (Note 2)(2)B	-	

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2024 (Note1)(Note3)	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA (Note3)	Limit on Investment Amount to Mainland China (Note6)
\$2,015,970 (USD 61,500)	\$2,015,970 (USD 61,500)	\$10,017,841

Note 1: The methods for engaging in investment in Mainland China include the following:

(1) Direct investment in Mainland China companies.

(2) Investment in Mainland China companies through a company invested and established in a third region

(3) Other methods.

Note 2: In the column of profit or loss on investment:

(1) The investment still in preparation and not generating profit or loss yet should be noted.

(2) The gain or loss on investment were determined based on the following:

A. The financial report was audited by an international certified public accounting firm in cooperation with an R.O.C. accounting firm.

B. The financial statements were reviewed by the auditors of the parent company in Taiwan.

C. Unaudited self-compiled financial statements.

D. Others.

Note 3: The amount of this attachment are expressed in New Taiwan Dollars. The exchange rate on the financial reporting date used for translating the amount of investment in foreign currency.

Note 4: It is the indirect investment repatriation amount through the reinvestment company World Gate Holdings Ltd.

Note 5: ZhongShan Worldmark Sporting Goods Ltd. acquired a 77.51% equity interest in Alloy Seiko Industry (SZ) Co., LTD. and its subsidiary, Alloy Seiko Technology (Jiangsu) CO.,LTD. for US\$21.51 million in August 2024. Therefore, the investment gain (loss) recognized for the period are calculated based on the 77.51% shareholding as of December 2024.

Note 6: Maximum investment in Mainland China: 60% of net or consolidated net value, whichever is higher.

Note 7: It is directly invested by Zhong Shan Worldmark Sporting Goods Ltd.

Note 8: The actual remittance amount was HK 15,000 thousand and RMB 45,000 thousand, equivalent to approximately US 5,500 thousand.

Note 9: It is directly invested by Zhong Shan Aubo Precision Technology Co., Ltd.

Note 10: It is directly invested by Alloy Seiko Industry (SZ) Co., LTD.

Note 11: It has been written off as a result of consolidated statements.

ATTACHMENT 10 : Transactions with the investee companies directly or indirectly through a third country following the occurrence of significant transactions, prices, payment terms and unrealized gains and losses were as below:

(1) Sale/Purchase:

(Unit: thousands of NTD)

Company Name	Related Party	Transaction Details				Details Different from Non-arm's Length Transactions		Notes and Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Remark
		Purchases/Sales	Amount	Percentage of Total Sales or Purchases	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Terms	Balance	Percentage of Total Receivable (Payable)	
Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Zhong Shan Worldmark Sporting Goods Ltd.	Sales	\$(121,728)	(0.55)%	T/T 60 days	Not applicable		\$48,530	1.38%	Note 1, Note 2
Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Zhong Shan Worldmark Sporting Goods Ltd.	Purchases	6,805,250	37.84%	T/T 60 days	Not applicable		(2,370,288)	(57.38)%	Note 1, Note 2

Note1 : The above ratios are calculated based on the company's individual financial statements.

Note2 : The above important transactions have been written off as a result of consolidated statements.