CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS WITH REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIODS ENDED 30 June 2025 AND 2024

Notice to readers:

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.

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Independent Reviews' Report Translated from Chinese

To TURVO INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.

Opinion

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of TURVO INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries as at 30 June 2025 and 2024, the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the three-month and six-month periods ended 30 June 2025 and 2024, and consolidated statements of changes in equity and cash flows for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2025 and 2024, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies (together "the consolidated financial statements"). Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Accounting Standard 34, "Interim Financial Reporting" as endorsed and became effective by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these consolidated financial statements based on our reviews.

Scope of Review

We conducted our reviews in accordance with the Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Review of Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity" of the Republic of China. A review of consolidated financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Qualified Conclusion

Based on our reviews, nothing has come to our attention that caused us to believe that the accompanying consolidated financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries as at 30 June 2025 and 2024, and their consolidated financial performance for the three-month and six-month periods ended 30 June 2025 and 2024, and cash flows for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2025 and 2024, in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Accounting Standard 34, "Interim Financial Reporting" as endorsed and became effective by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Huang, Ching Ya Lo, Wen Chen Ernst & Young, Taiwan Taiwan 6 August, 2026

Notes to Readers

The reader is advised that these 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.

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

TURVO INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

30 June 2025, 31 December 2024 and 30 June 2024

(Expressed in Thousand New Taiwan Dollars)

			As at	
Assets	Notes	30 June 2025	31 December 2024	30 June 2024
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	4, 6(1)	\$914,240	\$700,020	\$1,066,723
Financial assets measured at amortized cost, current	4, 6(2), 8	479,130	479,076	465,036
Notes receivable	4, 6(13)	13,220	13,344	20,521
Accounts receivable, net	4, 5, 6(3),6(13),7	815,996	847,924	869,826
Other receivables		28,864	26,210	15,804
Inventories, net	4,5, 6(4)	819,581	871,976	771,041
Prepayment		49,026	51,655	85,979
Other current assets		71,102	42,424	66,850
Total current assets	-	3,191,159	3,032,629	3,361,780
Non-current assets				
Financial assets measured at amortized cost, non-current	4, 6(2)	538,846	588,279	-
Property, plant and equipment	4, 6(5),7,8	2,176,663	2,274,985	1,883,835
Right of use assets	4, 6(14)	149,151	135,967	160,624
Intangible assets	4	14,130	12,069	9,453
Deferred tax assets	4, 6(18)	18,334	15,675	12,759
Other non-current assets	6(6)	45,176	27,560	380,403
Total non-current assets	-	2,942,300	3,054,535	2,447,074
Total assets	=	\$6,133,459	\$6,087,164	\$5,808,854

TURVO INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS 30 June 2025, 31 December 2024 and 30 June 2024

(Expressed in Thousand New Taiwan Dollars)

		As at		
Liabilities and Equity	Notes	30 June 2025	31 December 2024	30 June 2024
Current liabilities				
Short-term loans	4,6(7)	\$629,000	\$448,000	\$67,000
Contract liabilities, current	6(12)	-	420	2
Notes payable	7	68,890	62,865	126,136
Accounts payable		302,136	310,885	340,928
Other payables	6(8),7	714,479	352,529	623,724
Current tax liabilities	4, 6(18)	80,608	97,287	80,871
Current lease liabilities	4, 6(14)	44,780	33,904	52,845
Other current liabilities		61,692	46,961	61,715
Long-term borrowings (including current portion with maturity	4, 6(9)	93,736	83,525	83,525
less than 1 year)				
Total current liabilities		1,995,321	1,436,376	1,436,746
Non-current liabilities				
Long-term loans	4, 6(9)	396,204	448,177	489,939
Deferred tax liabilities	4, 6(18)	47,956	49,182	48,556
Non-current lease liabilities	4, 6(14)	107,330	97,801	113,556
Other non-current liabilities	, , ,	251	547	273
Total non-current liabilities		551,741	595,707	652,324
Total liabilities		2,547,062	2,032,083	2,089,070
Equity attributable to the parent company				
Capital	6(11)			
Common stock	. ,	602,881	602,881	602,881
Additional paid-in capital		818,217	818,217	818,217
Retained earnings		ŕ		,
Legal reserve		564,270	498,167	498,167
Special reserve		37,648	170,106	170,106
Retained earnings		1,838,900	1,995,425	1,665,497
Total Retained earnings		2,440,818	2,663,698	2,333,770
Other components of equity				
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations - the parent	company	(281,414)	(37,648)	(44,284)
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		3,580,502	4,047,148	3,710,584
Non-controlling interests	6(11)	5,895	7,933	9,200
Total equity		3,586,397	4,055,081	3,719,784
Total liabilities and equity		\$6,133,459	\$6,087,164	\$5,808,854

TURVO INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME For the three-month and six-month periods ended 30 June 2025 and 2024 (Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except for Earnings per Share)

		For the three-month periods ended 30 June		For the six-month periods ended 30 June	
	Notes	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net Sales	4, 6(12),7	\$836,635	\$939,751	\$1,715,342	\$1,805,161
Cost of Sales	6(4), 6(10),6(14), 6(15)	(567,402)	(582,619)	(1,179,833)	(1,143,105)
Gross Profit		269,233	357,132	535,509	662,056
Operating Expenses	6(10),6(14), 6(15)				
Selling and marketing		(14,522)	(19,576)	(30,697)	(34,167)
Management and administrative		(72,874)	(81,950)	(147,149)	(151,566)
Research and development		(67,123)	(66,464)	(124,903)	(126,067)
Expected credit (losses) gains	6(13)	(1,369)	(1,328)	(1,751)	(257)
Total Operating Expenses		(155,888)	(169,318)	(304,500)	(312,057)
Operating Income		113,345	187,814	231,009	349,999
Non-operating income and expenses					
Other income	6(16)	14,255	18,767	25,675	26,277
Other gains and loss		(23,956)	8,844	(10,565)	16,273
Financial costs	4	(4,670)	(1,879)	(9,385)	(3,210)
Total non-operating income and expenses	·	(14,371)	25,732	5,725	39,340
Total non-operating meonic and expenses		(11,571)	20,702		37,5.0
Income from continuing operations before income tax		98,974	213,546	236,734	389,339
Income tax income (expense)	4, 6(18)	(22,313)	(33,354)	(39,315)	(59,227)
Net income	, ,	76,661	180,192	197,419	330,112
Other comprehensive income Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	6(17)	(315,667)	26,622	(271,913)	125,621
Income tax related to items that may be reclassified subsequently	6(18)	63,027	-	27,827	<u>-</u>
Total other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax		(252,640)	26,622	(244,086)	125,621
Total comprehensive income		(\$175,979)	\$206,814	(\$46,667)	\$455,733
Net income attributable to: Stockholders of the parent Non-controlling interests		\$77,438 (777)	\$181,348 (1,156)	\$199,137 (1,718)	\$331,100 (988)
		\$76,661	\$180,192	\$197,419	\$330,112
Comprehensive income attributable to: Stockholder of the parent		(\$174,672)	\$207,927	(\$44,629)	\$456,922
Non-controlling interests		(1,307)	(1,113)	(2,038)	(1,189)
		(\$175,979)	\$206,814	(\$46,667)	\$455,733
Earnings per share	6(19)				
Earnings per share-basic (NTD)		\$1.28	\$3.01	\$3.30	\$5.49
Earnings per share-diluted (NTD)		\$1.28	\$3.00	\$3.30	\$5.47

TURVO INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2025 and 2024 (Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Notes	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Operations	Total	Non- Controlling Interests	Total Equity
Balance as of 1 January 2024	6(10)	\$602,881	\$818,217	\$444,771	\$137,354	\$1,740,072	\$(170,106)	\$3,573,189	\$10,389	\$3,583,578
Appropriations of earnings, 2023										
Legal reserve				53,396		(53,396)		-		-
Special reserve					32,752	(32,752)		-		-
Cash dividends						(319,527)		(319,527)		(319,527)
Net income for the six-month period ended 30 June 2024						331,100		331,100	(988)	330,112
Other comprehensive income, net of tax for the six-month period ended 30 June 2024							125,822	125,822	(201)	125,621
Total comprehensive income (loss)				_		331,100	125,822	456,922	(1,189)	455,733
Balance as of 30 June 2024		\$602,881	\$818,217	\$498,167	\$170,106	\$1,665,497	\$(44,284)	\$3,710,584	\$9,200	\$3,719,784
Balance as of 1 January 2025	6(10)	\$602,881	\$818,217	\$498,167	\$170,106	\$1,995,425	\$(37,648)	\$4,047,148	\$7,933	\$4,055,081
Appropriations of earnings, 2024								0		
Legal reserve				66,103		(66,103)		-		-
Special reserve					(132,458)	132,458		-		-
Cash dividends						(422,017)		(422,017)		(422,017)
Net income for the six-month period ended 30 June 2025						199,137		199,137	(1,718)	197,419
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax for the six-month period ended 30 June 2025							(243,766)	(243,766)	(320)	(244,086)
Total comprehensive income (loss)						199,137	(243,766)	(44,629)	(2,038)	(46,667)
Balance as of 30 June 2025		\$602,881	\$818,217	\$564,270	\$37,648	\$1,838,900	\$(281,414)	\$3,580,502	\$5,895	\$3,586,397

TURVO INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2025 and 2024 (Expressed in Thousand New Taiwan Dollars)

For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2025 2024 Cash flows from operating activities: Net income before tax \$236,734 \$389,339 Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities: 160,223 151,394 Depreciation Amortization 3,802 2,872 Expected credit losses 1,751 257 Interest cost 9,385 3,210 Interest income (17,292)(8,394)Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment (3,783)(2,725)Loss (Gains) from price recovery of inventory 15,817 (6,614)Changes in operating assets and liabilities: Notes receivable (1,044)(20,116) Accounts receivable (8,395) (67,868) Other receivables 14,458 578 (12,384)Inventories, net (1,148)Prepayments 260 (5,208)Other current assets (28,678)(26,639) Contract liabilities (420)(298)Notes payable 6,025 (86,346) Accounts payable (8,654)20,008 Other payables (82,682)34,562 Other current liabilities 14,732 (570) Other non-current liabilities (297)13 376,307 Cash generated from operations 299,558 Income tax paid (30,510)(61,548)Net used in by (cash provided) operating activities 269,048 314,759

TURVO INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2025 and 2024 (Expressed in Thousand New Taiwan Dollars)

For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2025 2024 (Continued) Cash flows from investing activities: Financial assets measured at amortized cost, current 49,379 (463,812) Acquisition of property, plant and equipment (66,669)(24,048)Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment 4,379 9,770 Acquisition of intangible assets (3,249)(611) Increase in other non-current assets (26,965) (79,898) Interest receive 180 7,683 Net cash used in investing activities (42,945) (550,916) Cash flows from financing activities: 132,000 Increase in short-term loans 3,412,200 Decrease in short-term loans (3,231,200)(65,000)Decrease in long-term loans (including current portion with maturity less than 1 year) (41,762)(66,763)Lease principal repayment (17,408)(19,377) (9,442)(2,558)Interest paid 112,388 Net cash used in financing activities (21,698) Effect of exchange rate changes (124,271) 37,852 214,220 (220,003) Net increase in cash and cash equivalents 700,020 1,286,726 Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period Cash and cash equivalents at end of period \$914,240 \$1,066,723

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

1. HISTORY AND OPERATIONS

Turvo International Co., Ltd. (the Company) was incorporated in 1987 to manufacture and market air tools, machine elements, hardware parts, wood lathes, and wood planers used on these products. Additionally, the Company also process, manufacture, and market optical elements. Based on the purpose of management operation, the Company conduct a simple merge with the 100% owned reinvestment companies - Yubo investment Co., Ltd. and Yuli investment Co., Ltd., after the resolution of the board of directors' meeting in June 2010, to set 1 August 2010 as the consolidation basis date. The company is a consolidated surviving company.

The Company applied to be listed on the GreTai Securities Market and was authorized for trading over the counter on 14 November 2011. On 28 June 2019, the Company was authorized to be listed on Taiwan Stock Exchange and was officially listed on 17 September 2019. The main registered location and operating base are in NO. 59, Jing 2 Rd., Taichung Harbor Export Processing Zone, Wuci Dist., Taichung City 435, Taiwan. Zeng Hsing Industrial Co., Ltd. is the parent company of the Company, and the ultimate controlling party of the group.

2. <u>DATE AND PROCEDURES OF AUTHORIZATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR ISSUE</u>

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group") for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2025 and 2024 were authorized for issue by the Company's board of directors on 6 August 2026.

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 endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC") and become effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. The adoption of these new standards and amendments had no material impact on the Group.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued) (Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(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	IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
b	Amendments to IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" and IFRS 7	January 1, 2026
	"Financial Instruments: Disclosures" - Amendments to the	
	Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	
c	Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards -Volume 11	January 1, 2026
d	Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Contracts Referencing Nature	January 1, 2026
	dependent Electricity"	

(a) 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.

In addition to the General Model, the Standard also provides a specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the Variable Fee Approach) and a simplified approach (the Premium Allocation Approach), which is primarily applicable to short-duration contracts.

IFRS 17 was originally issued in May 2017 and subsequently amended in 2020 and 2021. These amendments deferred the effective date by two years (from January 1, 2021, to January 1, 2023) through transitional provisions, granted additional exemptions, reduced the cost of implementation by simplifying certain requirements, and revised others to improve clarity and consistency. Upon its effective date, IFRS 17 replaces the interim standard, IFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts."

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

- (b) Amendments to IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" and IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" - Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments
 - (1) Clarify that a financial liability is derecognized on the settlement date and describe the accounting treatment for settlement of financial liabilities using an electronic payment system before the settlement date.
 - (2) 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.
 - (3) Clarify the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments.
 - (4) 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
- (c) Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards -Volume 11
 - (1) Amendments to IFRS 1
 - (2) Amendments to IFRS 7
 - (3) Amendments to the implementation guidance of IFRS 7.
 - (4) Amendments to IFRS 9
 - (5) Amendments to IFRS 10
 - (6) Amendments to IAS 7
- (d) Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Contracts Referencing Nature Dependent Electricity"
 - (1) Clarify the application of the "own-use" requirements
 - (2) Permit hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments
 - (3) Increasing disclosure requirements in the notes to help investors understand the impact of such contracts on the company's financial performance and cash flows.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

The amendments will apply for annual reporting periods beginning on 1 January 2026. The new or amended standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Company.

(3) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by International Accounting Standards Board ("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 "	To be determined
	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" - Sale or Contribution	by IASB
	of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures	
b	IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"	January 1, 2027
c	IFRS 19 "Disclosure Initiative - Subsidiaries without Public	January 1, 2027
	Accountability: Disclosures"	

(a) Amendments to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" (IFRS 10) and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" (IAS 28) - 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 and IAS 28, 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 "Business Combinations" (IFRS 3) between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized in full.

IFRS 10 was also amended so that the gain 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.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued) (Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(b) IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"

This standard will replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, with the main changes as follows:

- (1) Improved comparability in the statement of profit or loss IFRS 18 requires entities to classify all income and expenses within their statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating; investing; financing; income taxes; and discontinued operations. The first three categories are new, to improve the structure of the income statement, and requires all entities to provide new defined subtotals, including operating profit or loss. The improved structure and new subtotals will give investors a consistent starting point for analyzing entities' performance and make it easier to compare entities.
- (2) 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.
- (3) Aggregation of Useful Financial Information"

 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.
- (c) IFRS 19 "Disclosure Initiative Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures"

Simplify the disclosure requirements for subsidiaries without public accountability, and allow subsidiaries that meet the definition to opt for the application of this standard.

The abovementioned standards and interpretations issued by IASB have not yet endorsed by FSC at the date when the Company's financial statements were

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

authorized for issue, the local effective dates are to be determined by FSC. Aside from the company currently assessing the potential impact of the newly issued or amended standards or interpretations in (b), and being temporarily unable to reasonably estimate their effects on the Company, the other new or amended standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Company.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(1) Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2025 and 2024 have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers ("the Regulations") and IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* as endorsed and became effective 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 ("\$") unless otherwise stated.

(3) Basis of consolidation

Preparation principle of consolidated financial statements

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

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

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 Company 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 noncontrolling interests having a deficit balance.

If the Company 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; and

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued) (Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

F. recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss.

The consolidated entities are as follows:

		<u>-</u>	Percentage of ownership (%)		ip (%)
Touristan	Cultaidia	Main Duainana	30 June 2025	31 December 2024	30 June
Investor	Subsidiary	Main Business			2024
the Company	TIPO	Investing and trading	100.00%	100.00%	100%
	INTERNATIONAL	company			
	CO., LTD.(SAMOA)				
	[abbreviation: TIPO]				
the Company	T&M Joint (Cayman)	Holding company of	35.71%	35.71%	35.71%
	Holding Co., Ltd. (note)	reinvesting MSAT			
	[abbreviation: T&M]				
the Company	TUF Technology CO., LTD.	Trading	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	[abbreviation: TUF]				
TIPO	Hong Kong Xin-Feng	Holding company of	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	Enterprise Limited	reinvesting Dong-Guan			
	[abbreviation: Hong Kong	Xin-Feng Hardware			
	Xin-Feng]	Machinery Plastic			
		Industry Co., Ltd.			
TIPO & Dong-Guan	TURVO International Co.,	Manufacturing and	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Xin-Feng Hardware	Ltd.	marketing the			
Machinery Plastic	[abbreviation: Zhejiang Yu-	components of			
Industry Co., Ltd.	Zuan]	computer, medical			
		equipment, optical,			
		automobile, photo			
		electricity, and precision			
		hardware			
Hong Kong	Dong-Guan Xin-Feng	Manufacturing and	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Xin-Feng	Hardware Machinery Plastic	marketing the			
	Industry Co., Ltd.	components of			
	[abbreviation: Dong-Guan	computer, medical			
	Xin-Feng]	equipment, optical,			
		automobile, photo			
		electricity, and precision			
		hardware			

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			Percentage of ownership (%)		nip (%)
			30 June	31 December	30 June
Investor	Subsidiary	Main Business	2025	2024	2024
T&M	Matec Southeast Asia	Manufacturing forging	99.9991%	99.9991%	99.9991%
	(Thailand) Co., Ltd.	products			
	[abbreviation: MSAT]				

Note: the company included T&M in the compilation since 1 January 2018, this is due to the Company being the single largest shareholder of T&M, and the remaining rights of T&M were widely held by many other shareholders. In addition, in the absence of contractual rights, due to the reasons such as the company had acquired a relatively higher voting rights on power of attorney and eligible to appoint T&M's key management personal who have the ability to lead main stakeholder activities. Therefore, the company determine that even if it hold less than 50% of the voting rights, it has control over T&M.

(4) Foreign Currency Transactions

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in NT\$, 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's entities at their respective functional currency rates prevailing at the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated 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

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
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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\$ 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 from the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income. On the disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation, recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the separate component of equity, is reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the gain or loss on disposal is recognized. The following partial disposals are accounted for as disposals:

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

On the partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation that does not result in a loss of control, the proportionate share of the cumulative amount

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of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is reattributed 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 an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement

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by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(7) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and shortterm, 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 investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable

transaction costs.

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

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conditions are met and presented as accounts receivable, 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.

B. Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial asset measured at amortized cost. The loss allowance

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
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on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income and not reduce the carrying amount in the statement of financial position.

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

The loss allowance is measured as follows:

- (a) At an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses: The credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition or the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. In addition, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition is no longer met.
- (b) At an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses: The credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition or financial asset that is purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset.
- (c) For accounts receivable 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

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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.

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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, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

E. Offsetting of financial instruments

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

(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

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
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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 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 / Merchandise- Purchase cost on a weighted average method.

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

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.

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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 recognized such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognized in accordance with the derecognition provisions of IAS 16. 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:

Items	Useful Lives
Buildings and facilities	$5\sim50$ years
Machinery and equipment	$2\sim15$ years
Transportation equipment	$2\sim10$ years
Lease improvements	$2\sim25$ years
Other equipment	$2\sim30$ 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

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and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

(12) Leases

On the date that contracts are established, 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

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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.

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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

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
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recognized as rental income when incurred.

(13) Intangible assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

	<u>Software</u>	<u>Trademarks</u>	<u>Patents</u>	<u>Others</u>
Useful lives	2~10 years	10 years	9~18years	uncertainty
Amortization method used	Amortized on a	Amortized on a	Amortized on a	Non-amortization
	straight- line basis	straight- line basis	straight- line basis	
	over the estimated	over the estimated	over the estimated	
	useful life	useful life	useful life	
Internally generated or acquired	Acquired	Acquired	Acquired	Acquired

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(14) 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.

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(15) Revenue recognition

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

Sale of goods

The Group manufactures and sells machinery. 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 are precision metal components and revenue is recognized based on the consideration stated in the contract.

The credit period of the Group's sale of goods is from 60 to 120 days. For most of the contracts, when the Group transfers the goods to customers and has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, these contracts are recognized as trade receivables. The Group usually collects the payments shortly after transfer of goods to customers and there is no significant financing component to the contract.

(16) Borrowing cost

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

(17) 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 are provided in accordance with the respective local

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regulations.

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

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.

The pension cost for interim periods is calculated based on the pension cost rate determined by actuarial valuation as of the end of the previous year, covering the period from the beginning of the year to the end of the interim period. This cost is adjusted and disclosed for significant market fluctuations, substantial reductions, settlements, or other significant one-time events occurring after the end of the previous year.

(18) Share-based payment transactions

The cost of equity-settled transactions between the Group and its subsidiaries 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.

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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 income statement expense or credit 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

When issuing restricted stock to employees, the fair value of the equity instrument granted on the grant date is used as the basis to recognize compensation expenses and a corresponding increase in equity over the vesting

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

period. On the grant date, the group recognizes unearned employee compensation. Unearned employee compensation is a temporary account that is presented as a deduction from equity in the consolidated balance sheet and is amortized to compensation expense over time.

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

(19) Income Tax

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 at 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.

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

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued) (Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

- 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 and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss. And at the time of the transaction, no equal taxable and deductible temporary differences were generated.
- B. In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates, and interests in joint arrangements, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

- A. Related to the deductible temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of assets or liabilities not arising from business combinations, at the time of the transaction, neither affect accounting profit nor taxable income (loss), and no equal taxable and deductible temporary differences were generated at that time.
- B. In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates, and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

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

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

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

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

According to the provisions of the "International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to International Accounting Standard 12)," temporary exceptions are granted. Therefore, deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes shall not be recognized, and relevant information shall not be disclosed.

The income tax expense for interim periods is accrued and disclosed based on the tax rate applicable to the expected total annual earnings. This means that the estimated annual average effective tax rate is applied to the pre-tax profit for the interim period. The estimate of the annual average effective tax rate includes only the current period's income tax expense, while deferred income taxes are recognized and measured in accordance with IAS 12 "Income Taxes" and are consistent with the annual financial reporting. If there is a tax rate change during the interim period, the impact of the tax rate change on deferred income taxes is recognized immediately in profit or loss, other comprehensive income, or directly in equity.

5. <u>SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS</u>, <u>ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS</u>

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements require management to make judgements, 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.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(1) Judgement

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

Judgement of control over subsidiaries without the majority of voting rights.

The Company does not have majority of the voting rights in certain invested companies. However, after taking into consideration factors such as absolute ratio of the Company's holding, relative ratio of the other shareholdings, dispersion degree of shareholdings, contractual arrangements between shareholders, potential voting rights, etc., the Company reached the conclusion that it has de facto control over these invested companies. Please refer to Note 4 for further details.

(2) 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.

A. Fair value of financial instruments

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

B. 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

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued) (Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective counties in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective Group company's domicile.

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

C. 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.

D. Inventories evaluation

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

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

6. CONTENTS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	As at				
	30 June	31 December	30 June		
	2025	2024	2024		
Cash on hand	\$1,439	\$1,812	\$1,267		
Bank deposits	905,801	698,208	1,065,456		
Repurchase Agreement Bond					
Investments	7,000				
Total	\$914,240	\$700,020	\$1,066,723		

Cash and cash equivalents were not pledged.

(2) Financial assets measured at amortized cost, current

	As at			
	30 June	31 December	30 June	
	2025	2024	2024	
Deposit	\$1,016,638	\$1,067,151	\$463,812	
Restricted bank deposits	1,338	204	1,224	
	\$1,017,976	\$1,067,355	\$465,036	
		As at		
	30 June	31 December	30 June 2024	
	2025	2024		
Current	\$479,130	\$479,076	\$465,036	
Non-Current	538,846	588,279		
	\$1,017,976	\$1,067,355	\$465,036	

Please refer to Note 8 for more details on restricted bank deposits under pledge.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued) (Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(3) Accounts receivable, net

	As at				
	30 June 31 December 30 June				
	2025	2024	2024		
Accounts receivable	\$828,377	\$788,111	\$879,428		
Less: loss allowance	(12,381))	(11,239)	(9,602)		
Total	\$815,996	\$847,924	\$869,826		

- A. Account receivables are generally on 60~120 days. The total carrying amount as at 30 June 2025, 31 December 2024 and 30 June 2024 were \$828,377 thousand, 859,163 thousand and \$879,428 thousand, respectively. Please refer to Note 6 (13) for more details on loss allowance of account receivables for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2025 and 2024. Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk management.
- B. No accounts receivables were pledged.

(4) Inventories

A. Details as follows:

	As at				
	30 June	31 December	30 June		
	2025	2024	2024		
Merchandise inventories	\$355	\$306	\$640		
Raw materials	234,347	212,783	211,384		
Work in progress	243,765	254,466	248,577		
Finished goods	341,114	404,421	310,440		
Total	\$819,581	\$871,976	\$771,041		

B. The Group cost of inventories recognized in cost of goods sold amounted to \$567,402 thousand, \$582,619 thousand, \$11,179,833 thousand and \$1,143,105 thousand for the three-month and six-month periods ended 30 June 2025 and 2024, including the losses (gain) from market value decline, obsolete and slow-moving of inventories \$4,472 thousand, (\$4,184) thousand, \$6,614 thousand and \$(6,614) thousand.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued) (Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

- C. Gain from price recovery of inventories was due to the sale of obsolete products and the net realized value recovery for the three-month periods ended 30 June 2024.
- D. No inventories were pledged.
- (5) Property, plant and equipment

		As at			
	30 June	31 December	30 June		
	2025	2024	2024		
Owner occupied property, plant and	\$2,176,663	\$2,274,985	\$1,883,835		
equinment					

equipment

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

Owner occupied property, plant and equipment

							Construction	
							in progress	
							and	
							equipment	
		Buildings and	Machinery and	Transportation	Leasehold	Other	awaiting	
	Land	Facilities	equipment	equipment	improvements	equipment	examination	Total
Cost:								
As at 1 January 2025	\$11,507	\$1,115,975	\$2,521,455	\$15,652	\$117,971	\$547,306	\$20,058	\$4,349,924
Additions	-	11,316	36,454	-	2,078	10,217	28,341	88,406
Disposals	-	-	(49,228)	-	(881)	(1,237)	-	(51,346)
Transfers	-	14,783	5,633	-	-	1,737	(16,451)	5,702
Exchange differences	(216)	(2,424)	(154,120)	(726)	(9,667)	(28,220)	(414)	(195,787)
As at 30 June 2025	\$11,291	\$1,139,650	\$2,360,194	\$14,926	\$109,501	\$529,803	\$31,534	\$4,196,899
Depreciation and impairment:								
As at 1 January 2025	\$-	\$135,900	\$1,537,186	\$11,466	\$83,616	\$306,771	\$-	\$2,074,939
Depreciation	-	17,646	91,623	391	4,208	21,681	-	135,549
Disposals	-	-	(48,632)	-	(881)	(1,237)	-	(50,750)
Exchange differences		(1,019)	(108,201)	(654)	(7,052)	(22,576)		(139,502)
As at 30 June 2025	\$-	\$152,527	\$1,471,976	\$11,203	\$79,891	\$304,639	\$-	\$2,020,236

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

Construction

							in progress	
							and	
							equipment	
		Buildings and	Machinery and	Transportation	Leasehold	Other	awaiting	
	Land	Facilities	equipment	equipment	improvements	equipment	examination	Total
Cost:								
As at 1 January 2024	\$11,158	\$861,709	\$2,382,355	\$14,808	\$121,546	\$376,334	\$30,278	\$3,798,188
Additions	Ψ11,130	\$801,709	14,975	\$14,000	\$121,540			
	-	-		-	- (2.225)	6,363	16,432	37,770
Disposals	-	(390)	(46,288)	(930)	(9,207)	(9,584)	-	(66,399)
Transfers	-	-	5,441	-	-	4,984	(7,681)	2,744
Exchange differences	(94)	(1,058)	85,566	399	5,310	14,514	288	104,925
As at 30 June 2024	\$11,064	\$860,261	\$2,442,049	\$14,277	\$117,649	\$392,611	\$39,317	\$3,877,228
Depreciation and impairment:								
As at 1 January 2024	\$-	\$109,651	\$1,386,608	\$11,525	\$79,933	\$272,890	\$-	\$1,860,607
Depreciation	-	11,336	92,389	492	5,152	15,242	-	124,611
Disposals	-	(303)	(40,965)	(930)	(9,207)	(7,949)	-	(59,354)
Exchange differences		(371)	53,159	348	3,507	10,886		67,529
As at 30 June 2024	\$-	\$120,313	\$1,491,191	\$11,435	\$79,385	\$291,069	\$-	\$1,993,393
Net carrying amount as at:								
30 June 2025	\$11,291	\$987,123	\$888,218	\$3,723	\$29,610	\$225,164	\$31,534	\$2,176,663
31 December 2024	\$11,507	\$980,075	\$984,269	\$4,186	\$34,355	\$240,535	\$20,058	\$2,274,985
30 June 2024	\$11,064	\$739,948	\$950,858	\$2,842	\$38,264	\$101,542	\$39,317	\$1,883,835

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

A. Operating lease of properties, plants, and equipmen		^ .	1	. •	1 .	1	•
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	л.	Operaning	icase oi i	moper nes,	prams,	and cq	laibiiiciii

No properties, plants, and equipment were leased.

- B. Components of building that have different useful lives are mainly company accommodation, main buildings, fire engineering of water and electricity, air conditioning engineering, etc., which are depreciated over 50 years, 35~50 years, 20 years, and 10 years, respectively.
- C. Please refer to Note 8 for property, plant and equipment pledged as collateral.
- D. The capitalization amount of the borrowing costs of the Group for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2025 and 2024, and its interest rates are as follows:

	For the six-month periods	For the six-month periods
Items	ended 30 June 2025	ended 30 June 2024
Construction in progress	\$389	\$2,767
Borrowing cost capitalization interest rate interval	1.720%	1.720%

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued) (Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(6) Other non-current assets

		As at				
		31 December				
	30 June 2025	30 June 2025 2024 30 June 2024				
Prepayments for business facilities	\$28,169	\$7,880	\$364,833			
Guarantee deposits paid	14,223	15,213	14,317			
Other non-current assets, others	2,784	4,467	1,253			
Total	\$45,176	\$27,560	\$380,403			

(7) Short-term loan

			As at			
	Interest		31 December			
_	Rates (%)	30 June 2025	2024	30 June 2024		
Unsecured bank loans	1.750%~ 1.800%	\$629,000	\$448,000	\$67,000		

As of 30 June 2025, 31 December 2025, and 30 June 2024, the Group's unused short-term borrowing facilities amounted to approximately \$ 1,173,109 thousand, \$1,439,040 thousand and \$1,637,425 thousand, respectively.

(1) Other payables

	As at				
		31 December			
	30 June 2025	2024	30 June 2024		
Dividend payable	\$422,017	\$-	\$319,527		
Wages and salaries payable	90,616	170,259	102,543		
Accrued manufacturing overhead	45,401	55,655	45,730		
Accrued employee bonus	43,566	26,840	49,723		
	112,879	99,775	106,201		
Others	112,879	99,775	106,201		
Total	\$714,479	\$352,529	\$623,724		

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(2) Long-term loans

Details of long-term loans as at 30 June 2025, 31 December 2024 and 30 June 2024 are as follows:

A. As at 30 June 2025

Creditor	Content	30 June 2025	Repayment period and methods	Security
Bank of Taiwan	Secured loan	\$214,433	Period is 10 years, and the loan is allocated in installments and cannot be recycled; the first three years after the allocation are grace periods with monthly interest payments, and the principal in the fourth year is divided into 84 installments, with each full month being one installment, and the principal is repaid in equal installments on the 15th of each month.	Buildings and facilities
Bank of Taiwan	Secured loan	186,078	Period is 10 years, and the loan is allocated in installments and cannot be recycled; the first three years after the allocation are grace periods with monthly interest payments, and the principal in the fourth year is divided into 84 installments, with each full month being one installment, and the principal is repaid in equal installments on the 15th of each	Buildings and facilities
Bank of Taiwan	Secured loan	89,429	month. Period is 7 years, and the loan is allocated in installments and cannot be recycled; the principal is divided into 84 installments in 1 month from the date of initial allocation, and interest is charged monthly, and the principal is repaid on the 15th of	Machinery and equipment , and other equipment

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

		30 June		
Creditor	Content	2025	Repayment period and methods	Security
			each month.	
Subtotal		489,940		
Less: current portion	n (with maturity			
less than 1 year)		(93,736)	_	
Total	_	\$396,204	_	
Interest rates	•	1.720%	_	

Please refer to Note 8 for more details on unsecured bank loans.

B. As at 31 December 2024

		31 December		
Creditor	Content	2024	Repayment period and methods	Security
Bank of Taiwan	Secured loan	\$214,433	Period is 10 years, and the loan is allocated in installments and cannot be recycled; the first three years after the allocation are grace periods with monthly interest payments, and the principal in the fourth year is divided into 84 installments, with each full month being one installment, and the principal is repaid in equal installments on the 15th of each month.	Buildings and facilities
Bank of Taiwan	Secured loan	209,338	Period is 10 years, and the loan is allocated in installments and cannot be recycled; the first three years after the allocation are grace periods with monthly interest payments, and the principal in the fourth year is divided into 84 installments, with each full month being one installment, and the principal is repaid in equal installments on the 15th of each month	Buildings and facilities

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Creditor	Content	31 December 2024	Repayment period and methods	Security
Bank of Taiwan	Secured loan	107,931	Period is 7 years, and the loan is allocated in installments and cannot be recycled; the principal is divided into 84 installments in 1 month from the date of initial allocation, and interest is charged monthly, and the principal is repaid on the 15th of each month.	Machinery and equipment , and other equipment
Subtotal		531,702		
Less: current portion	n (with maturity			
less than 1 year)		(83,525)	_	
Total		\$448,177	=	
Interest rates		1.595%	_	

Please refer to Note 8 for more details on unsecured bank loans.

C. As at 30 June 2024

		30 June		
Creditor	Content	2024	Repayment period and methods	Security
Bank of Taiwan	Secured loan	\$232,597	Period is 10 years, and the loan is	Buildings
			allocated in installments and cannot	and
			be recycled; the first three years after	facilities
			the allocation are grace periods with	
			monthly interest payments, and the	
			principal in the fourth year is divided	
			into 84 installments, with each full	
			month being one installment, and the	
			principal is repaid in equal	
			installments on the 15th of each	
			month.	
Bank of Taiwan	Secured loan	214,433	Period is 10 years, and the loan is	Buildings
			allocated in installments and cannot	and
			be recycled; the first three years after	facilities
			the allocation are grace periods with	
			monthly interest payments, and the	

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

		30 June		
Creditor	Content	2024	Repayment period and methods	Security
Bank of Taiwan	Secured loan	126,434	principal in the fourth year is divided into 84 installments, with each full month being one installment, and the principal is repaid in equal installments on the 15th of each month. Period is 7 years, and the loan is allocated in installments and cannot be recycled; the principal is divided into 84 installments in 1 month from the date of initial allocation, and interest is charged monthly, and the principal is repaid on the 15th of each month.	and equipment, and other
Subtotal		573,464		
Less: current portion	n (with maturity			
less than 1 year)	, -	(83,525)	_	
Total	=	\$489,939	<u> </u>	
Interest rates		1.720%		

Please refer to Note 8 for more details on unsecured bank loans.

(3) 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. According to the Act, the rate of contributions of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries shall be no lower than 6% of each individual employees' monthly salaries. The Company and its domestic subsidiaries have made monthly contributions of 6% of each individual employee's salaries or wages to employees' pension accounts.

Subsidiaries located in the People's Republic of China will contribute to the social welfare benefits based on a certain percentage of employees' salaries or wages to the employees' individual pension accounts.

Expenses under the defined benefits plan for the three-month periods and six-month periods ended 30 June 2025 and 2024 were \$3,205 thousand, \$2,754 thousand,

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued) (Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

\$6,412 thousand and \$5,573 thousand respectively.

(4) Equities

A. Common stock

The Company's authorized and issued capital was NT\$800,000 as at 1 January 2024, divided into 60,288,089 shares with par value of NT\$10 each. The paid-in capital amounted to NT\$602,881 with 60,288,089 shares issued.

As at 30 June 2025, there was no change in the authorized and issued share capital of the Company.

B. Capital surplus

	As at				
	30 June	31 December	30 June		
	2025	2024	2024		
Premium from common stock issuance	\$788,696	\$788,696	\$788,696		
Treasury Stock transaction	180	180	180		
Changes in the net value of related					
companies and joint venture equity					
using the equity method	2,213	2,213	2,213		
Employee stock option	26,848	26,848	26,848		
Other	280	280	280		
Total	\$818,217	\$818,217	\$818,217		

According to the Company Act, the capital reserve shall not be used except when offsetting 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 policy

(A) 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 serve which exceeds 25% of the paid-in capital by issuing new shares or by cash in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of the shareholders.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

If there is a surplus in the current year, if any, shall be distributed in the following order: payment of all taxes and dues; offset prior years' operation losses; set aside 10% of the remaining amount. However, When the accumulated legal reserve reaches the capital stock, there is no longer a requirement to set aside or reverse special reserve in accordance with relevant rules and regulations. Additionally, special reserve allocation should be made according to laws and regulations. If there is any surplus remaining, it is considered as undistributed earnings for the year. The remaining balance, combined with the accumulated undistributed earnings from previous years, is considered as distributable earnings for the shareholders. If distribution is done through the issuance of new shares, it requires approval at a shareholders' meeting after a proposal is made.

The company's dividend policy will based on the forecasted investment expense in the future and fund demand, to allocate 20% of balance from distributable surplus in the current year as dividend distribution, in the form of stock dividend and cash dividend to allocate to shareholders; of which the ratio of cash dividend not lower than 30% of the total dividends of shareholders. However, category and ratio of the distribution surplus should adjust through the shareholders meeting based on the actual gain and fund condition at that year, after the distribution decision made by the shareholders meeting.

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

(B) Details of the 2024 and 2023 earnings distribution and dividends per share as approved and resolved by the shareholders' meeting on 29 May 2025 and 13 June 2024, respectively, are as follows:

			Dividend p	er share
	Appropriation	of earnings	(NT	\$)
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Legal Reserve	\$66,103	\$53,396		
Special reserve	(132,458)	32,752		
Common stock - cash dividends	422,017	319,527	\$7.0	\$5.3

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued) (Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

- (C) For information about the earnings distribution plan, please visit the Market Observation Post System of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.
- (D) Please refer to Note 6(15) for information on the basis of estimating and recognizing employee compensation and directors' compensation.

D. Non-controlling interests

	For the six-month periods ended 30 June	
_	2025	2024
Balance as at 1 January	\$7,933	\$10,389
Net loss for the period attributable to		
non-controlling interests	(1,718)	(988)
Other comprehensive income or loss		
attributable to non-controlling interests		
Exchange differences on translation of		
financial statements of foreign		
operating companies	(320)	(201)
Balance as at 30 June	\$5,895	\$9,200

(5) Net sales

		For the three-month periods ended 30 June		nonth periods 30 June
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Revenue from contracts with customers				
Sale of goods	\$836,635	\$939,751	\$1,715,342	\$1,805,161

Analysis of revenue from contracts with customers during the six-month periods ended 30 June 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

A. Disaggregation of revenue

For the three-month periods ended 30 June 2025

	Taiwan	<u>China</u>	Other	Total
Sale of goods	\$521,032	\$315,603	\$-	\$836,635

For the three-month periods ended 30 June 2024

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued) (Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

	Taiwan	China	Other	Total
Sale of goods	\$500,232	\$439,085	\$434	\$939,751

For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2025

	Taiwan	China	Other	Total
Sale of goods	\$1,022,277	\$693,065	\$-	\$1,715,342

For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2024

	Taiwan	China	Other	Total
Sale of goods	\$941,184	\$863,085	\$892	\$1,805,161

The Group recognizes revenues when control of the products is transferred to the customers, therefore the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time.

B. Contract balances

Contract liabilities – current

_	As at					
	30 June	31 December	30 June	31 December		
_	2025	2024	2024	2021		
Sales of goods	\$-	\$420	\$2	\$300		

The significant changes in the Group's balances of contract liabilities for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	For the six-month periods ended 30 June		
	2025	2024	
The opening balance			
transferred to revenue	\$(420)	\$(300)	
Increase in receipts in advance			
during the period (excluding			

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued) (Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

	For the six-month periods ended 30 June		
	2025	2024	
the amount incurred and			
transferred to revenue during			
the period)		2	
Changes during the period	\$(420)	\$(298)	

C. Transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations

None.

D. Assets recognized from costs to fulfil a contract

None.

(6) Expected credit losses (gains)

	For the three-r	nonth periods	For the six-month periods		
	ended 30 June		ended 30 June		
	2025	2024	2025	2024	
Operating expenses –					
Expected credit losses (gains)					
Accounts receivable	\$1,369	\$1,328	\$1,751	\$257	

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

The Group measures the loss allowance of its accounts receivable (including note receivables and trade receivables) at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The assessment of the Group's loss allowance as at 30 June 2025, 31 December 2024 and 30 June 2024 is as follows:

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

30 June 2025

	_	Overdue					
	Not yet due	<=90	91-180	181-360	361-720	>=721	
	(Note)	days	days	days	days	days	Total
Gross carrying amount	\$758,883	\$79,780	\$1,737	\$143	\$1,054	\$-	\$841,597
Loss ratio	0-1%	4-5%	8-9%	48-49%	50-51%	-%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	(7,869)	(3,758)	(154)	(70)	(530)	<u>-</u>	(12,381)
Carrying amount	\$751,014	\$76,022	\$1,583	\$73	\$524	\$-	\$829,216

31 December 2024

	_	Overdue					
	Not yet due	<=90	91-180	181-360	361-720	>=721	
	(Note)	days	days	days	days	days	Total
Gross carrying amount	\$777,406	\$93,475	\$201	\$1,420	\$5	\$-	\$872,507
Loss ratio	0-1%	4-5%	17-18%	49-50%	60%	-%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	(6,591)	(3,909)	(35)	(701)	(3)	_	(11,239)
Carrying amount	\$770,815	\$89,566	\$166	\$719	\$2	\$-	\$861,268

30 June 2024

	_	Overdue					
	Not yet due (Note)	<=90 days	91-180 days	181-360 days	361-720 days	>=721 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	\$880,223	\$18,264	\$1,388	\$69	\$5	\$-	\$899,949
Loss ratio	0-1%	4-5%	29-30%	30%	40%	-%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	(8,335)	(831)	(413)	(21)	(2)		(9,602)
Carrying amount	\$871,888	\$17,433	\$975	\$48	\$3	<u>\$-</u>	\$890,347

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

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

The movement in the provision for impairment of accounts receivable during the six-month periods ended 30 June 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Accounts
	receivable
Beginning balance at 1 January 2025	\$11,239
Addition for the current period	1,751
Exchange differences	(609)
Ending balance at 30 June 2025	\$12,381
	Accounts
	receivable
Beginning balance at 1 January 2024	\$9,110
Reversal for the current period	257
Exchange differences	235
Ending balance at 30 June 2024	\$9,602

(7) Leases

Group as a lessee

The Group leases various properties, including real estate such as land and buildings, transportation equipment and office equipment. The lease terms range from 1 to 10 years.

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

- (A) Amounts recognized in the balance sheet
 - a. Right-of-use assets

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

The carrying amount of right-of-use assets

_	As at			
	30 June	31 December	30 June	
	2025	2024	2024	
Land	\$2,041	\$3,390	\$4,740	
Land Improvements	106	-	231	
Buildings	143,910	127,411	148,928	
Transportation equipment	3,044	5,092	6,638	
Office equipment	51	74	87	
Total	\$149,151	\$135,967	\$160,624	

b. Lease liabilities

	As at			
	30 June	31 December	30 June	
	2025	2024	2024	
Lease liabilities				
Current	\$44,780	\$33,904	\$52,845	
Non-current	107,330	97,801	113,556	
Total	\$152,110	\$131,705	\$166,401	

Please refer to Note 6(15)(c) for the interest on lease liabilities recognized during the six-month periods ended 30 June 2025 and 2024, and refer to Note 12(5) liquidity risk management for the maturity analysis for lease liabilities as at 30 June 2025 and 2024.

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

Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets

	For the three-me	onth periods	For the six-month periods ended 30 June		
	ended 30	June			
	2025	25 2024 2025		2024	
Land	\$675	\$675	\$1,350	\$1,350	
Land Improvements	41	21	82	43	
Buildings	10,250	10,852	21,173	22,903	

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

	For the three-m	onth periods	For the six-month periods		
	ended 30) June	ended 30 June		
	2025 2024		2025	2024	
Transportation equipment	912	1,220	2,048	2,468	
Office equipment	10	9	21	19	
Total	\$11,888	\$12,777	\$24,674	\$26,783	

(C) Income and costs relating to leasing activities

	For the three-m	onth periods	For the six-month periods		
	ended 30) June	ended 30 June		
	2025	2024	2025	2024	
The expenses relating to short-term leases	\$421	\$187	\$750	\$387	

(D) Cash outflow relating to lessee and leasing activities

During the six-month periods ended 30 June 2025 and 2024, the Group's total cash outflows for leases amounted to \$20,547 thousands and \$22,810 thousands, respectively.

(8) Summary statement of employee benefits, depreciation and amortization expenses by function for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2025 and 2024:

F (For the three-month periods ended 30 June					
Function		2025		2024		
Nature	Operating	Operating		Operating	Operating	
nature	costs	expenses	Total	costs	expenses	Total
Employee benefits expense						
Salaries	\$97,749	\$66,499	\$164,248	\$108,256	\$81,216	\$189,472
Labor and health insurance	13,369	7,601	20,970	12,300	6,374	18,674
Pension	1,625	1,580	3,205	1,268	1,486	2,754
Other employee benefits expense	5,011	4,509	9,520	4,377	4,248	8,625
Depreciation	61,286	17,186	78,472	58,511	15,714	74,225
Amortization	262	1,643	1,905	237	1,077	1,314

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

F (For the six-month periods ended 30 June							
Function		2025			2024			
Natura	Operating	Operating		Operating	Operating			
Nature	costs	expenses	Total	costs	expenses	Total		
Employee benefits expense								
Salaries	\$193,664	\$133,287	\$326,951	\$198,949	\$148,818	\$347,767		
Labor and health insurance	27,014	15,330	42,344	24,570	13,603	38,173		
Pension	3,228	3,183	6,411	2,505	3,068	5,573		
Other employee benefits expense	9,570	8,999	18,569	8,377	8,557	16,934		
Depreciation	125,082	35,141	160,223	119,752	31,642	151,394		
Amortization	514	3,288	3,802	451	2,421	2,872		

The number of employees in the Group were 1,189 and 1,321 as at 30 June 2025 and 2024, respectively.

According to the Articles of Incorporation, 3.5%~7% of profit of the current year is distributable as employees' compensation and no higher than 1.7% 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, there to a report of such distribution is submitted to the shareholders' meeting. 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 the profit of the six-month periods ended 30 June 2025 and 2024, the Company estimated the amounts of the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors in 2024 to be 3.5% to 7% and no higher than 1.7% recognized as employee and director benefits expenses. The estimate basis is distributing based on the current year's profit; the previous mentioned amount is accounted under salary expense. If the resolution of shareholders meeting distribute employee compensation by stocks, then use the closing price on previous day as the calculation basis of distributing the number of shares, the profit and loss is recognized in the next year if a difference exist between the estimation number and the actual distribution amount by the resolution of shareholders meeting.

The details of employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

	For the three-month		For the six-month	
	periods ended	30 June	periods ended 30 June	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Employees' compensation	\$7,138	\$15,615	\$16,726	\$27,918
Remuneration to directors and supervisors	1,733	3,792	4,062	6,780

A resolution was passed at a board of directors meeting held on 5 March 2025 to distribute \$26,840 thousands and \$12,703 thousands in cash as the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors of 2024, respectively. No material differences existed between the estimated amount and the amount determined at the board meeting for the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the year ended 31 December 2024.

(9) Non-operating income and expenses

A. Other income

For the three-month periods ended 30 June		For the six-month periods ended 30 June	
2025	2024	2025	2024
\$8,980	\$4,681	\$17,292	\$8,394
343	9,203	510	9,252
51	49	130	132
4,881	4,834	7,743	8,499
\$14,255	\$18,767	\$25,675	\$26,277
	ended 3 2025 \$8,980 343 51 4,881	ended 30 June 2025 2024 \$8,980 \$4,681 343 9,203 51 49 4,881 4,834	ended 30 June periods ender 2025 2024 2025 \$8,980 \$4,681 \$17,292 343 9,203 510 51 49 130 4,881 4,834 7,743

B. Other gains and losses

	For the three-mo	-	For the six-month periods ended 30 June		
	2025 2024		2025	2024	
Foreign exchange gains(loss), net	\$(25,151)	\$8,942	\$(14,108)	\$14,320	
Gains on disposal of property, plant	1,365	645	3,783	2,725	
and equipment					
Others	(170)	(743)	(240)	(772)	
Total	\$(23,956)	\$8,844	\$(10,565)	\$16,273	

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

C. Finance costs

	For the thr	ee-month	For the six-month periods ended 30 June		
	periods ende	ed 30 June			
	2025	2024	2025	2024	
Interest on loans from bank	\$(3,637)	\$(136)	\$(6,996)	\$(164)	
Interest on lease liabilities	(1,033)	(1,743)	(2,389)	(3,046)	
Total	\$(4,670)	\$(1,879)	\$(9,385)	\$(3,210)	

(10) Components of other comprehensive income

For the three-month period ended 30 June 2025:

		Reclassificatio	Other		Other
		n adjustments	comprehensive		comprehensive
	Arising during	during the	income,	Income tax	income,
	the period	period	before tax	effect	net of tax
To be reclassified to profit or					
loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences resulting					
from translating the					
financial statements of a					
foreign operation	\$(315,667)	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	\$63,027	\$(315,667)

For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024:

		Reclassificatio n adjustments	Other comprehensive		Other comprehensive
	Arising during	during the	income,	Income tax	income,
	the period	period	before tax	effect	net of tax
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a					
foreign operation	\$26,622	\$-	\$26,622	<u>\$-</u>	\$26,622

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2025:

	Arising during the period	Reclassificatio n adjustments during the period	Other comprehensive income, before tax	Income tax	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods: Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a	•				
foreign operation	\$(271,913)		<u>\$-</u>	\$27,827	\$(271,913)
For the six-month	Arising during	Reclassificatio n adjustments during the	Other comprehensive income,	Income tax	Other comprehensive income,
	the period	period	before tax	effect	net of tax
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	\$125,621	<u> </u>	\$125,621	<u> </u>	\$125,621

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued) (Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(11) Income tax

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

A. <u>Income tax (income) expense recognized in profit or loss</u>

	For the three-month periods ended 30 June		For the six periods ende	
-	2025	2024	2025	2024
Current income tax expense:				
Current income tax payable	\$36,046	\$37,752	\$58,371	\$62,745
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of	(23,411)	(5,612)	(42,805)	(5,612)
prior periods				
Deferred income tax expense:				
Deferred income tax expense related to origination				
and reversal of temporary differences	9,678	1,214	23,749	2,094
The income tax (income) expense	\$22,313	\$33,354	\$39,315	\$59,227

B. Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income

	For the three-month		For the six-month	
	periods end	ed 30 June	periods ended 30 June	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Deferred income tax (income) expense: Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	\$(63,027)	\$-	\$(27,827)	\$-
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	\$(63,027)	\$-	\$(27,827)	\$-

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued) (Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

C. The assessment of income tax returns

As of 30 June 2025, the assessment of income tax returns filed by the Company under Taiwan tax jurisdiction is as follows

The assessment of income tax returns

TURVO INTERNATIONL CO., LTD

Assessed and approved up to 2022

As of 30 June 2025, all foreign subsidiaries governed by foreign tax authorities have filed income tax returns up to 2024.

(12) 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 (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) 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.

A. Basic earnings per share

	For the three-month periods ended 30 June		For the six	
-	2025	2024	2025	2024
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders	_			_
of the Company (in thousand NTD)	\$77,438	\$181,348	\$199,137	\$331,100
Weighted average number of ordinary shares				
outstanding for basic earnings per share				
(in thousands)	60,288	60,288	60,288	60,288
Basic earnings per share (NTD)	\$1.28	\$3.01	\$3.30	\$5.49

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

B. Diluted earnings per share

	For the three-month periods ended 30 June		For the six-month periods ended 30 June	
_			perious chuc	_
_	2025	2024	2025	2024
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the				
Company (in thousand NTD)	\$77,438	\$181,348	\$199,137	\$331,100
Weighted average number of ordinary shares				
outstanding for basic earnings per share (in				
thousands)	60,288	60,288	60,288	60,288
Effect of dilution:				
Employees' compensation – stock (in thousands)	92	109	134	249
Weighted average number of ordinary shares				
outstanding after dilution (in thousands)	60,380	60,397	60,422	60,537
Diluted earnings per share (NTD)	\$1.28	\$3.00	\$3.30	\$5.47

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date the financial statements were authorized for issue.

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Information of the related parties that had transactions with the Group during the financial reporting period is as follows:

Name and nature of relationship of the related parties

Name of the related parties	Nature of relationship of the related parties
GOODWAY Machine CORP. (GOODWAY)(Note)	Related party of the Group
AWEA Electromechanical Co.,Ltd.(AWEA)	Related party of the Group

Note: From March 28, 2025 to May 28, 2025, the party was not a related party. Starting from May 29, 2025, the party became a substantive related party of the Group.

(2) Significant transactions with related parties

A. Sales					
	For the three-month periods ended 30 June				
	2025	2024	2025	2024	
GOODWAY	\$328	\$85	\$672	\$817	

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

The Company sets the sales prices for transactions with the aforementioned related parties based on the factors including market segmentation, business competition, product characteristics, bulk purchasing, and payment terms. These prices were determined in a manner that has no significant differences from the general sales processing procedures

B. Accounts receivable

B. Accounts receivable			
		As at	
	30 June	31 December	30 June
	2025	2024	2024
GOODWAY	\$781	<u>\$471</u>	\$637
C. Notes Payables			
		As at	
	30 June	31 December	30 June
	2025	2024	2024
GOODWAY	\$6,576	\$79	\$3,930
AWEA	228	252	52
Total	\$6,804	\$331	\$3,982
D. Payables on equipment			
		As at	
	30 June	31 December	30 June
	2025	2024	2024
GOODWAY	9	S- \$-	\$1,654

E. Acquisition of property, plant, and equipment

	For the three	For the three-month		x-month
	periods ende	periods ended 30 June		ed 30 June
	2025 2024		2025	2024
GOODWAY	\$-	\$2,250	\$9,990	\$3,910

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

F. Key management personnel compensation

	For the three-month periods ended 30 June			
	2025 2024		2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	\$10,343	\$8,420	\$21,978	\$17,308
Post-employment Benefits	260	299	558	578
Total	\$10,603	\$8,719	\$22,536	\$17,886

The key management of the Group comprises the chairman, directors, independent directors, and general manager.

8. ASSETS PLEDGED AS SECURITY

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

_		As at		
	30 June	31 December	30 June	
Item	2025	2024	2024	Secured liabilities
Financial assets measured at amortized				Performance
cost, current	\$1,338	\$204	\$1,224	guarantee mechanism
Property, Plant and Equipment- building	695,341	702,085	110,329	Bank loan
Property, Plant and Equipment- equipment	163,367	175,822	189,307	Bank loan
Property, Plant and Equipment- other	6,689	7,383	8,077	Bank loan

9. <u>SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENCIES AND UNRECOGNIZED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS</u>

- (1) The Group issued guaranty notes as security for borrowings in the sum of \$2,779,703 thousands, \$2,779,703 thousands and \$2,574,558 thousand as at 30 June 2025, 31 December 2024 and 30 June 2024.
- (2) The important contracts of construction in progress

A. As at 30 June 2025

On March 5, 2025, the Board of Directors of the Company resolved that the major subsidiary, TURVO International Co., Ltd.(YZ), adjust its acquisition of land use rights by increasing the land area from

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

approximately 60 acres to approximately 70 acres, with the total expected acquisition cost adjusted to approximately RMB27,300 thousand.

B. As at 31 December 2024

None.

C. As at 30 June 2024

			Total	Contract amount paid
Contracting parties	Subject matter	Project	contract amount	as at 30 June 2025
LOYU INTERIOR DESIGN	Design	Plant	\$76,190	\$68,571
CO., LTD.	construction			

The above construction payment is based on construction progress.

10. <u>SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS</u>

None.

11. <u>SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS</u>

None.

12. OTHERS

(1) Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets

_	As at		
	30 June	31 December	30 June
_	2025	2024	2024
Financial assets measured at amortized cost			
Cash and cash equivalents (exclude cash on hand)	\$912,801	\$698,208	\$1,065,456
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	1,017,976	1,067,355	465,036
Notes receivable	13,220	13,344	20,521
Accounts receivable	815,996	847,924	869,826
Other receivables	28,864	26,210	15,804

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued) (Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Financial liabilities

	As at		
	30 June	31 December	30 June
	2025	2024	2024
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:			
Short-term loans	\$629,000	\$448,000	\$67,000
Notes and accounts payables	371,026	373,750	467,064
Other payables	714,479	352,529	623,724
Lease liability	152,110	131,705	166,401
Long-term loans (Long-term loans due within			
one year)	489,940	531,702	573,464

(2) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's 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 policy and risk appetite.

The Group has established appropriate policies, procedures, and internal controls for financial risk management. Before entering into significant financial activities, 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

The market risk of the Group is the risk that the financial instruments will be subject to fluctuations in fair value or cash flows due to changes in market prices. Market risks mainly include exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, and other price risks (such as equity instruments).

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

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

A. 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 is denominated in a different currency from the Group's functional currency) and the Group's net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

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 USD and RMB. The information of the sensitivity analysis is as follows:

When NTD strengthens/weakens against USD by 1%, the profit for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2025 and 2024 is decreased/increased by \$5,654 thousands and \$3,525 thousands, respectively; and no impact on the equity.

When NTD strengthens/weakens against EUR by 1%, the profit for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2025 and 2024 is decreased/increased by \$1,233 thousands and \$586 thousands, respectively; and no impact on the equity.

B. <u>Interest rate risk</u>

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or 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 Group's bank borrowings with fixed interest rates and

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

variable interest rates.

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

The interest rate sensitivity analysis is performed on the borrowings with variable interest rates as at the end of the reporting period. At the reporting date, a change of 10 basis points of interest rate in a reporting period could cause the profit for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2025 and 2024 to increase/decrease by \$559 thousands and \$320 thousands, respectively.

(4) Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that 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 contract assets, trade and note receivables and lease 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 counterparties based on their financial position, rating from credit rating agencies, historical experience, prevailing economic condition, and the Group's internal rating criteria, etc. Certain counterparties' credit risk will also be decreased by taking credit enhancement procedures, such as requesting for prepayment.

As at 30 June 2025, 31 December 2024 and 30 June 2024, trade receivables from top ten customers represented 75%, 69% and 76% of the total trade receivables of the Group, respectively. The credit concentration risk of other accounts receivable 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 good credit rating and with no significant default risk. Consequently, there is no significant credit risk for

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
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these counter parties.

(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, highly liquid equity investments, bank borrowings, convertible bonds and finance lease. 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 at the end of the reporting period.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

	Less than 1 year	2 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
As at 30 June 2025					
Short-term borrowings	\$630,235	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$630,235
Notes and accounts payable	371,026	-	-	-	371,026
Leases liabilities	50,324	95,182	17,215	654	163,375
Long-term loans	101,419	213,559	111,320	83,348	509,646
As at 31 December 2024					
Short-term borrowings	\$450,061	\$-	\$-	\$ -	\$450,061
Notes and accounts payable	373,750	-	-	-	373,750
Leases liabilities	47,635	68,859	34,509	750	151,753
Long-term loans	88,710	227,955	135,255	99,331	551,251
As at 30 June 2024					
Short-term borrowings	\$67,099	\$-	\$-	\$ -	\$67,099
Notes and accounts payable	467,064	-	-	-	467,064
Leases liabilities	59,029	70,333	50,816	846	181,024
Long-term loans	88,344	215,685	174,231	115,168	593,428

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

(6) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Reconciliation of liabilities for the six-month period ended 30 June 2025:

	Short-term			Total liabilities from
	borrowings	Long-term borrowings	Leases liabilities	financing activities
As at 1 January 2025	\$448,000	\$531,702	\$131,705	\$1,111,407
Cash flows	181,000	(41,762)	(17,408)	121,830
Non-cash flows	-	-	49,874	49,874
Foreign exchange differences	<u> </u>		(12,061)	(12,061)
As at 30 June 2025	\$629,000	\$489,940	\$152,110	\$1,271,050

Reconciliation of liabilities for the six-month period ended 30 June 2024:

	Short-term			Total liabilities from
_	borrowings	Long-term borrowings	Leases liabilities	financing activities
As at 1 January 2024	\$-	\$640,227	\$38,442	\$678,669
Cash flows	67,000	(66,763)	(19,377)	(19,140)
Non-cash flows	-	-	144,591	144,591
Foreign exchange differences	-		2,745	2,745
As at 30 June 2024	\$67,000	\$573,464	\$166,401	\$806,865

(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, accounts receivable, 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.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued) (Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

- (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, bonds payable, and other non-current liabilities are determined based on the counterparty prices or valuation method. The valuation method uses DCF method as a basis, and the assumptions such as the interest rate and discount rate are primarily based on relevant information of similar instrument (such as yield curves published by the Taipei Exchange, average prices for Fixed Rate Commercial Paper published by Reuters and credit risk, etc.)
- (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

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost approximate their fair value.

C. Fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments

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

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued) (Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(8) 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 or recurring basis.

(10) Significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

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

	As	at 30 June 20	25	As at	31 December	2024	As at 30 June 2024			
		Foreign			Foreign		Foreign			
	Foreign	exchange		Foreign	exchange		Foreign	exchange		
	currencies	rate	NTD	currencies	rate	NTD	currencies	rate	NTD	
Financial assets	_									
Monetary items:										
USD	\$18,910	29.9020	\$565,447	\$11,787	32.7810	\$386,390	\$10,864	32.4500	\$352,537	
EUR	5,823	35.0616	204,164	3,731	34.1316	127,345	3,982	34.7118	138,222	

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

	As	at 30 June 202	25	As at	31 December 2	2024	As at 30 June 2024			
	Foreign				Foreign		Foreign			
	Foreign	exchange		Foreign	exchange		Foreign	exchange		
	currencies	rate	NTD	currencies	rate	NTD	currencies	rate	NTD	
Financial liabilities										
Monetary items:										
EUR	2,307	35.0616	80,887	1,611	34.1316	54,986	2,293	34.7118	79,594	

Due to the large number of functional currencies used in the Group, it's unable to disclose foreign exchange gains and losses on the basis of each monetary item which has significant impact. The Group recognized \$(14,108) thousand and \$14,320 thousands for foreign exchange (loss) gains for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2025 and 2024, 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 the shareholder value. The Group manages its capital structure and adjusts 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.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
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13. OTHER DISCLOSURE

- A. Information on significant transactions
 - (a) Financing provided to others for the six-month period ended 30 June 2025: All transactions below were between consolidated entities and have been eliminated in consolidation.

			Financial statement	Related	Maximum balance for	Ending Balance (By resolution of the Board of	Amount Actually	Interest Rate	Nature of	Transaction	Reasons for short-term	Allowance for doubtful	Colla	ateral	Financing limits for a single borrowing company	Limits on total loans granted
N	o. Lende	Borrower	account	Parties	the period	Directors)	Drawn	(%)	(Note 3)	amount	financing	account	Item	Value	(Note 1)	(Note 2)
(Turvo Internatio Co.,Ltd.	TIPO INTERNATIONAL CO.,LTD	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	\$119,608	\$59,804	\$-	NA	2	\$-	Operating purposes	\$-	1	\$-	\$358,050	\$1,432,200
	Turvo Internatio Co.,Ltd.	al T&M JOINT (CAYMAN) HOLDING CO., LTD.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	\$2,691	\$2,691	\$2,542	NA	2	\$-	Operating purposes	\$-	1	\$-	\$358,050	\$1,432,200
(Turvo Internatio Co.,Ltd.	al MATEC SOUTHEAST ASIA (THAILAND) CO., LTD.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	\$69,008	\$27,603	\$26,683	3.0%~3.5%	2	\$-	Operating purposes	\$-	1	\$-	\$358,050	\$1,432,200

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

						Ending Balance							Coll	ateral	Financing limits for a single	Limits on
			Financial		Maximum	(By resolution	Amount	Interest	Nature of		Reasons for	Allowance			borrowing	total loans
			statement	Related	balance for	of the Board of	Actually	Rate	loan	Transaction	short-term	for doubtful			company	granted
No	. Lender	Borrower	account	Parties	the period	Directors)	Drawn	(%)	(Note 3)	amount	financing	account	Item	Value	(Note 1)	(Note 2)
1	Dong-Guan Xin-Feng Hardware Machine	TURVO INTERNATIONAL Co., LTD	Other receivables due from related parties	Yes	\$292,397	\$292,397	\$-	NA	2	\$-	Operating purposes	\$-	-	\$-	\$3,580,502 (Note 4)	\$3,580,502 (Note 4)
2	International Co.,	TURVO INTERNATIONAL Co., LTD	Other receivables due from related	Yes	\$292,397	\$292,397	\$-	NA	2	\$-	Operating purposes	\$-	-	\$-	\$3,580,502 (Note 4)	\$3,580,502 (Note 4)

Note 1: Financing to single borrowing company was limited to 10% of net equity of the lender's latest financial statement.

Note 2: Financing to single borrowing company was limited to 40% of net equity of the lender's latest financial statement.

Note 3: The filling way of the nature of loan is as follows:

- (1) For business transactions: 1.
- (2) Required for short-term financing: 2.

Note 4: The company direct or indirect hold 100% of voting shares and engage in loan financing between foreign companies, or the company direct or indirect hold 100% of voting shares and engage in loan financing with the company, the financing amount is not limited to 40% of the net equity of the lender but limit to 100% of the net equity of the borrower.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

- (b) Endorsement/guarantee provided to others: None.
- (c) Securities held as at 30 June 2025 (excluding subsidiaries, associates and joint venture): None.
- (d) Related party transactions for purchases and sales exceeding the lower of NT\$100 million or 20% of the capital stock: refer to Note 13 A (f).
- (e) Receivables from related parties with amount exceeding the lower of NT\$100 million or 20% of the capital stock: None.

(f) Inter-company relationships and significant intercompany transactions:

			1	Transactions							
							Percentage of				
							Consolidated				
			Nature of	Financial			Total Gross Sales				
No			Relationship	Statement		Transaction	or Total Assets				
(Note 1)	Company Name	Counter Party	(Note 2)	Items	Amount	terms	(%) (Note 3)				
0	TURVO INTERNATIONAL Co., LTD	Dong-Guan Xin- Feng Hardware Machinery Plastic Industry Co., Ltd.	(1)	Purchase	\$321,025 (USD 9,914,911 EUR 8,992)	Regular trade	18.71%				
0	TURVO INTERNATIONAL Co., LTD	Dong-Guan Xin- Feng Hardware Machinery Plastic Industry Co., Ltd.	(1)	Other payables	\$143,912 (USD 4,802,245 EUR 8,992)	Regular trade	2.35%				
0	TURVO INTERNATIONAL Co., LTD	TURVO International Co., Ltd.(YZ)	(1)	Purchase	\$146,036 (EUR 35,227 RMB 32,623,338)	Regular trade	8.51%				
0	TURVO INTERNATIONAL Co., LTD	TURVO International Co., Ltd.(YZ)	(1)	Other payables	\$66,876 (EUR 12,114 RMB 15,908,461)	Regular trade	1.09%				
1	Dong-Guan Xin-Feng Hardware Machinery Plastic Industry Co., Ltd.	TURVO INTERNATIONAL Co., LTD	(2)	Sales	\$321,025 (USD 9,914,911 EUR 8,992)	Regular trade	18.71%				
1	Dong-Guan Xin-Feng Hardware Machinery Plastic Industry Co., Ltd.	TURVO INTERNATIONAL Co., LTD	(2)	Other receivables	\$143,912 (USD 4,802,245 EUR 8,992)	Regular trade	2.35%				

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

				Transactions							
							Percentage of Consolidated				
			Nature of	Financial			Total Gross Sales				
No			Relationship	Statement		Transaction	or Total Assets				
(Note 1)	Company Name	Counter Party	(Note 2)	Items	Amount	terms	(%) (Note 3)				
2	TURVO International Co., Ltd.(YZ)	TURVO INTERNATIONAL Co., LTD	(2)	Sales	\$66,876 (EUR 12,114 RMB 15,908,461)	Regular trade	1.09%				
2	TURVO International Co., Ltd.(YZ)	TURVO INTERNATIONAL Co., LTD	(2)	Other receivables	\$146,036 (EUR 35,227 RMB 32,623,338)	Regular trade	8.51%				

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

- (1) The Company is coded "0".
- (2) The subsidiaries are coded consecutively beginning from "1" in the order presented in the table above.
- Note 2: (1) Represents the transactions from the parent company to a subsidiary.
 - (2) Represents the transactions from a subsidiary to the parent company.
 - (3) Represents the transactions between subsidiaries.
- Note 3: The ratio of transaction amount to the consolidated income or assets is recognized as follows: for assets or liability, the ratio is accounted as the ending balance to consolidated total assets; however, for income or loss accounts, the ratio is based on mid-term accumulated amount to consolidated income.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
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B. Information on investees:

(A) Names, locations, main businesses and products, original investment amount, investment as at 30 June 2025, net income (loss) of investee company and investment income (loss) recognized as at 30 June 2025: (excluding investees in Mainland China):

				Original investment amount		Balan	ce as at 30 Ju	ine 2025	Net Income	Equity in	
							Percentage		(Losses) of	Earnings	
Investor			Main businesses	30 June	31 December		of	Carrying	the Investee	(Losses)	
Company	Investee Company	Location	and products	2025	2024	Shares	Ownership	Value	(Note 1)	(Note2)	Notes
TURVO	TIPO	Samoa	Purchase and	\$946,313	\$946,313	31,133,211	100%	\$3,095,835	\$154,691	\$155,149	Subsidiary
INTERNATI	INTERNATIONAL		sale	(USD31,133,211)	(USD31,133,211)						
ONAL Co.,	CO., LTD.										
LTD											
TURVO	T&M Joint	Cayman Island	Financial	\$61,760	\$61,760	4,912,749	35.71%	\$3,274	\$(2,672)	\$(954)	Subsidiary
INTERNATI	(Cayman) Holding		investment	(USD2,045,753)	(USD2,045,753)						
ONAL Co.,	Co., LTD.										
LTD											
TURVO	TUF Technology	Taiwan	Purchase and	\$900	\$900	90,000	100%	\$879	\$12	\$12	Subsidiary
INTERNATI	CO., LTD.		sale								
ONAL Co.,											
LTD											
TIPO	Hong Kong Xin-	Hong Kong	Financial	\$216,811	\$216,811	-	100%	\$1,742,550	\$94,669	Cope with	Second-tier
INTERNATI	Feng Co., Ltd		investment	(USD7,133,211	(USD7,133,211					subsidiary	subsidiary
ONAL CO.,				HKD220,000)	HKD220,000)						
LTD.											
T&M Joint	Matec Southeast	Thailand	Manufacturing	\$204,635	\$204,635	216,276	99.99%	\$11,765	\$(2,858)	Cope with	Second-tier
(Cayman)	Asia (Thailand) Co.,			(USD6,606,203)	(USD6,606,203)					subsidiary	subsidiary
Holding Co.,	Ltd.										
LTD											

Note1: The investment gains and losses recognized this period incurred by investees included the gains and losses on reinvestment.

Note2: The investment gains and losses recognized this period included the investment gains and losses from upstream transactions.

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C. Information on investments in mainland China

(A) Information on investments in mainland China from the Company through TIPO INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD:

				Accumulated	Invest	ment	Accumulated				Accumulated
				Outflow of	Flo	WS	Outflow of		Equity in	Carrying	Inward
	Main			Investment from			Investment from	Percentage	Earnings	Value as at	Remittance of
Investee	Businesses and	Total Amount of		Taiwan as at 1			Taiwan as at 30 June	of	(Losses)	30 June	Earnings as at 30
company	Products	Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment	January 2025	Outflow	Inflow	2025	Ownership	(Note 3)	2025	June 2025
Dong-Guan	Manufacturing	HKD	Indirect	\$230,289	\$-	\$-	\$230,289	100%	\$94,669	\$1,738,986	\$717,836
Xin-Feng	and trading	58,385,000	investments	(USD7,120,536)			(USD 7,120,536)				
Hardware		(Note 1)	through TIPO								
Machinery			International Co.,								
Plastic Industry			Ltd.								
Co., Ltd.											
TURVO	Manufacturing	USD	Indirect	\$686,956	\$-	\$ -	\$686,956	100%	\$57,590	\$1,271,968	\$-
International	and trading	28,000,000	investments	(USD23,000,000)			(USD 23,000,000)	(Note 4)			
Co., Ltd.(YZ)		(Note 4)	through TIPO								
			International Co.,								
			Ltd.								

Accumulated Investment in Mainland	Investment Amounts Authorized by	Upper Limit on Investment
China as at 30 June 2025	Investment Commission, MOEA	
\$917,245	\$917,245	(Note 2)
(USD30,120,536)	(USD30,120,536)	\$2,148,301

Note 1: Part of the voting right acquired through the equity transfer.

Note 2: Investment amounts in mainland China authorized by the Investment Commission, MOEA are capped at 60% of the net value of the investment company.

Note 3: The recognized profit and loss base on the financial statement reviewed by independent accountants.

Note4: Funds of US\$5,000,000 were injected into TURVO International Co., Ltd. (Zhejiang Yu-Zuan) by Dong-Guan Xin-Feng Hardware Machinery Plastic Industry Co., Ltd. on 10 July 2024; therefore, Dong-Guan Xin-Feng Hardware Machinery Plastic Industry Co., Ltd. Acquired 17.86% ownership in TURVO International Co., Ltd.(YZ). The Company holds a 100% ownership via TIPO INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.(SAMOA).

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued) (Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(B) As at 30 June 2025, for information on significant transactions and prices, payments, etc. between the parent company and subsidiaries, please refer to Note 13 A (f). The unrealized profit amount generated due to the previous significant transaction items accounted for \$ 704 thousands.

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

- A. For management purposes, the Group is organized into business units based on operating strategies and has two reportable segments as follows:
 - (A) Taiwan segment: In charge of producing, manufacturing, and trading precision metal processing including automobile, industrial application, and household application, etc.
 - (B) China segment: In charge of producing, manufacturing, and trading precision metal processing, including computer, medical equipment, optical, precision metal hardware, etc.
 - (C) Other segment: In charge of transposing during departments.

No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments.

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss and is measured based on accounting policies consistent with those in the consolidated financial statements.

Transfer prices between operating segment are based on the executed function and affordable risks as the basis of consideration.

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B. The information on profit or loss of the reportable segment:

(A) For the three-month period ended 30 June 2025:

				Adjustments and	
	Taiwan	China	Other	eliminations	Consolidated
External customer	\$521,032	\$315,603	\$-	\$-	\$836,635
Inter-segment	231	241,711		(241,942)	
Total revenue	\$521,263	\$557,314	\$-	\$(241,942)	\$836,635
Segment profit (loss)	\$93,105	\$81,382	\$64,768	\$(140,281)	\$98,974

(B) For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024:

				Adjustments and	
	Taiwan	China	Other	eliminations	Consolidated
External customer	\$500,232	\$439,085	\$434	\$-	\$939,751
Inter-segment	158	231,131		(231,289)	
Total revenue	\$500,390	\$670,216	\$434	\$(231,289)	\$939,751
Segment profit (loss)	\$203,665	\$129,528	\$132,201	\$(251,848)	\$213,546

(C) For the six-month period ended 30 June 2025:

				Adjustments and	
	Taiwan	China	Other	eliminations	Consolidated
External customer	\$1,022,277	\$693,065	\$-	\$-	\$1,715,342
Inter-segment	231	464,927		(465,158)	
Total revenue	\$1,022,508	\$1,157,992	\$-	\$(465,158)	\$1,715,342
Segment profit (loss)	\$218,172	\$172,705	\$152,019	\$(306,162)	\$236,734

(D) Fr the six-month period ended 30 June 2024:

				Adjustments and	
	Taiwan	China	Other	eliminations	Consolidated
External customer	\$941,184	\$941,184	\$892	\$-	\$1,805,161
Inter-segment	672	672		(441,527)	
Total revenue	\$941,856	\$941,856	\$892	\$(441,527)	\$1,805,161
Segment profit (loss)	\$364,125	\$364,125	\$241,890	\$(459,276)	\$389,339

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C. The information on assets and liabilities of the reportable segment:

(A) Segment assets:

				Adjustments and	
	Taiwan	China	Other	eliminations	Consolidated
30 June 2025	\$5,815,818	\$3,686,830	\$4,969,891	\$(8,339,080)	\$6,133,459
31 December 2024	\$5,642,909	\$3,856,123	\$5,139,582	\$(8,551,450)	\$6,087,164
30 June 2024	\$5,427,925	\$3,571,525	\$4,647,016	\$(7,837,612)	\$5,808,854
(B) Segment liabilities:				Adjustments	
	Taiwan	China	Other	and eliminations	Consolidated
30 June 2025	\$2,234,436	\$525,655	\$96,060	\$(291,447)	\$2,547,062
31 December 2024	\$1,594,894	\$562,317	\$80,330	\$(205,458)	\$2,032,083
30 June 2024	\$1,716,474	\$568,944	\$95,099	\$(291,447)	\$2,089,070