Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd.

Parent Company Only Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report

For the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(CODE :1441)

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【The financial statements are only translated into English based on the audit results of PwC.】

Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd.

Parent Company Only Financial Statements

and Independent Auditor's Report for the

years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

PWCR24004705

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of TAH TONG TEXTILE CO., LTD.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only balance sheets of TAH TONG TEXTILE CO., LTD. (the "Company") as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the related parent company only statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the parent company only financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of other auditors (please refer to the Other matter section), the accompanying parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the parent company only financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and its parent company only financial performance and its parent company only cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

Basis for opinion

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

Key audit matters

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

Key audit matters for the Company's 2024 parent company only financial statements are stated as follows:

Assessment of allowance for inventory valuation losses (including inventories of subsidiaries accounted for under the equity method)

Description

Refer to Notes 4(9) and 4(11) for accounting policy on inventory valuation and investments accounted for under the equity method, Note 5(2) for accounting estimates and assumption uncertainty in relation to inventory valuation, and Notes 6(3) and 6(5) for details of inventories. As of December 31, 2024, the textile inventories and allowance for inventory valuation losses amounted to NT$75,295thousand and NT$7,109 thousand, respectively. As of December 31, 2024, the inventories and allowance for inventory valuation losses in the consolidated financial statements amounted to NT$455,358 thousand and NT$57,931 thousand, respectively. The Company is engaged in the sales of cotton yarn that was produced by the subsidiary in Vietnam and finished fabrics outsourced, etc. As textile products are subject to the fluctuations in raw material prices and the textile market is competitive, there is a higher risk of inventory losing value or becoming obsolete. The Company's and its subsidiary' s inventory are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, and the net realisable value of inventory over a certain age is evaluated based on the historical data on inventory clearance and discounts. The allowance for inventory valuation losses is presented in "inventories" and "investments accounted for under the equity method" in the parent company only financial statements.

As the Company and its Vietnam subsidiary operate in an industry where raw material prices fluctuate continuously, and the net realisable value used in evaluating obsolete inventories involves subjective judgement resulting in a high degree of uncertainty. Considering that the inventory and allowance for inventory valuation losses were material to the financial statements, we consider the Company's and its Vietnam subsidiary's assessment of allowance for inventory valuation losses a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures for allowance for valuation loss on inventories that were over a certain age and individually identified as obsolete and damaged:

1. Ascertained whether the policies on allowance for inventory valuation losses were reasonable and consistently applied in all the periods .
2. Verified the appropriateness of the system logic in calculating the ageing of inventories, and confirmed the information in the reports is consistent with the relevant policies .
3. Discussed with management the estimated net realisable value of individually identified obsolete and damaged inventories and obtained supporting documents to determine the reasonableness of allowance for inventory valuation losses.
4. Recalculated the net realisable value of individual inventory and calculated the required amount of the allowance for individual inventory valuation losses and compare it with the assessment result of the management.

Subsidiaries accounted for under the equity method - impairment assessment of property, plant and equipment

Description

Refer to Note 4(11) in the parent company only financial statements and Note 4(18) in the consolidated financial statements for accounting policies on investments accounted for under the equity method and impairment of non-financial assets, Note 5(2) in the consolidated financial statements for the uncertainty of accounting estimates and assumptions applied on property, plant and equipment valuation, and Note 6(6) in the parent company only financial statements, Notes 6(6) in the consolidated financial statements for details of property, plant and equipment. As of December 31, 2024, the Company's property, plant and equipment in the consolidated financial statements amounted to NT$666,506 thousand

As the operation of the Vietnam subsidiary was not as expected due to the fluctuations in international cotton prices and the high competitiveness in quotations for downstream yarn spinning products, the management assessed the impairment of the assets held by the subsidiary and the assessment result may affect the amount of investments accounted for under the equity method. The management hired an external expert to evaluate the value of property, plant and equipment using the market method and the cost method and used it as reference of the fair value of these assets. The valuation method performed by the external appraiser involves the choice of comparable properties, the evaluation of asset utilisation and the adjustment factors, and they are subjective judgement resulting in a high degree of estimation uncertainty. Thus, we consider the impairment assessment of assets a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures on the above key audit matter:

1. Obtained an understanding and assessed the Company's policies and procedures in relation to the property, plant and equipment impairment assessment, including collection of internal and external data, long-term and short-term business forecasts and industry changes, as well as obtained the asset impairment assessment reports that were assessed by the Company for cash-generating units.

2. Obtained the assets appraisal report issued by the appraiser and performed the following procedures :

   - Examined the appraiser's qualification and assessed his or her independence, objectiveness and competence.

   - Assessed whether the valuation method in the appraisal report was common industry practice and appropriate.

   - Ascertained whether the replacement costs, comparable properties and the asset utilisation used in the appraisal report were applied reasonably and were in accordance with the actuality.

- Examined the reasonableness of the assumptions used in the appraisal report and ascertained the accuracy of the calculations.

Other matter – Reference to the audits of other auditors

We did not audit the financial statements of certain investments which were prepared using a different financial reporting framework and were audited by other auditors. We have performed necessary audit procedures on the adjustments made on the transition of preparing financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission. Therefore, our opinion expressed herein, insofar as it relates to the unadjusted amounts included in respect of these associates, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors. The balance of these investments accounted for under the equity method amounted to NT$211,597 thousand and NT$224,714 thousand, constituting 14.56% and 15.47% of the parent company only total assets as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and the comprehensive gain(loss) recognised from associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method amounted to NT$311,130 thousand and (NT$26,247) thousand, constituting 242.3% and 8.68% of the parent company only total comprehensive loss for the years then ended, respectively.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the parent company only financial statements

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

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

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company only financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the parent company only financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company only financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the parent company only financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the company audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Lin, Ya-Hui   Lin, Yung-Chih

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

March 10 , 2025

The accompanying parent company only financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. The standards, procedures and practices in the Republic of China governing the audit of such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. Accordingly, the accompanying parent company only financial statements and independent auditor's report are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice.

As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, PricewaterhouseCoopers cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd.
Parent Company Only Balance Sheet
For the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

Unit: NT$ thousand

	Asset	Notes	December 31, 2024 Amount	%	December 31, 2023 Amount	%
	Current assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	$ 48,091	3	$ 103,262	7
1170	Net value of accounts receivable	6(3)	22,882	2	24,887	2
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties, net	7	319,517	22	610,028	42
1200	Other receivables		1,722	-	1,695	-
1210	Other receivables - related parties	7	72,249	5	96,137	7
130X	Inventories	6(3)	68,186	5	44,094	3
1410	Prepayments		4,365	-	620	-
1470	Other current assets	8	28,392	2	15,624	1
11XX	**Total current assets**		565,404	39	896,347	62
	Non-current assets					
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income- non-current	6(4)	47,975	3	45,862	3
1550	Investment accounted for using the equity method	6(5)、7 and 8	773,349	53	432,728	30
1600	Property, Plant and Equipment	6(6) and 8	2,552	-	39,588	3
1780	Intangible assets		20	-	60	-
1840	Deferred tax assets	6(23)	39,114	3	16,488	1
1975	Net defined benefit assets - non-current	6(12)	14,937	1	12,185	1
1990	Other non-current assets - others		10,319	1	9,342	-
15XX	**Total non-current assets**		888,266	61	556,253	38
1XXX	**Total assets**		$ 1,453,670	100	$ 1,452,600	100

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Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd.
Parent Company Only Balance Sheet
For the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

Unit: NT$ thousand

	Liabilities and Equity	Notes	December 31, 2024 Amount	%	December 31, 2023 Amount	%
	Current liabilities					
2100	Short-term borrowings	6(8) and 7	$ 182,123	13	$ 715,489	49
2150	Notes payable		4,082	-	9,503	1
2170	Accounts payable	7	133,726	9	113,528	8
2200	Other payables	6(11) and 7	37,163	3	29,067	2
2230	Income tax liability - Current		15,699	1	-	-
2320	Long-term liabilities due within a year or one operating cycle	6(10) and 7	243,261	17	29,803	2
2399	Other current liabilities - other	7	1,715	-	905	-
21XX	**Total current liabilities**		617,769	43	898,295	62
	Non-current liabilities					
2530	Corporate bonds payable	6(9) and 7	-	-	100,000	7
2540	Long-term borrowings	6(10) and 7	198,462	13	96,753	6
2570	Deferred tax liabilities	6(23)	68,807	5	27,302	2
2600	Other non-current liabilities		39	-	124	-
25XX	**Total non-current liabilities**		267,308	18	224,179	15
2XXX	**Total Liabilities**		885,077	61	1,122,474	77
	Equity					
	Share capital	6(13)				
3110	Common share capital		717,444	49	632,952	44
	Capital reserve	6(14)				
3200	Capital reserve		44,752	3	19,186	1
	Retained earnings	6(15)				
3350	Deficit yet to be compensated		(185,472)	(13)	(299,521)	(21)
	Other equity	6(16)				
3400	Other equity		(8,131)	-	(22,491)	(1)
3XXX	**Total equity**		568,593	39	330,126	23
	Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Commitments	9				
	Significant Events	11				
3X2X	**Total liabilities and equities**		$ 1,453,670	100	$ 1,452,600	100

The attached notes to parent company only financial statements are the integral part of the parent company only financial statements, please read together.

Chairman: Chen, Shiou-Chung　　Managerial Officer: Chen, Chien-Choan　　Accounting Officer: Kuo, Shun-Yi

Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd.
Parent Company Only Statements of Comprehensive Income
For the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

Unit: NT$ thousand
(Except for loss per share in NT$)

			2024		2023	
	Item	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating revenue	6(17) and 7	$ 443,780	100	$ 484,542	100
5000	Operating costs	6(3)(21) and 7	(397,757)	(90)	(441,001)	(91)
5900	Gross profit		46,023	10	43,541	9
5910	Unrealized gains from sales		(8,793)	(2)	(9,656)	(2)
5920	Released gains from sales		9,656	2	11,804	2
5950	Gross operating profit, net		46,886	10	45,689	9
	Operating expenses	6(21) (22)and 7				
6100	Selling expenses		(21,741)	(5)	(21,973)	(5)
6200	Administrative expenses		(53,142)	(12)	(55,140)	(11)
6300	Research and development expenses		(5,554)	(1)	(6,291)	(1)
6450	Expected credit impairment gains(loss)	12(3)	317	-	(254)	-
6000	Total operating expenses		(80,120)	(18)	(83,658)	(17)
6900	Operating loss		(33,234)	(8)	(37,969)	(8)
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest revenue		4,322	1	3,032	1
7010	Other income	6(18)	1,988	-	1,059	-
7020	Other gains or losses	6(19)	65,143	15	76,406	16
7050	Financial costs	6(20)	(19,140)	(4)	(21,925)	(5)
7055	Expected credit impairment loss	12(3)	(9,819)	(2)	-	-
7070	Share of profits and losses of subsidiaries, affiliated enterprises and joint ventures using the equity method		139,546	31	(324,899)	(67)
7000	Total non-operating incomes and expenses		182,040	41	(266,327)	(55)
7900	**Net loss before tax**		148,806	33	(304,296)	(63)
7950	income tax expense	6(23)	(36,387)	(8)	2,818	1
8200	**Current net loss**		$ 112,419	25	($ 301,478)	(62)
	Other comprehensive profit and loss (net)					
	Items not reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
8311	Remeasurement of defined benefit programs	6(12)	$ 1,873	-	($ 235)	-
8316	Unrealized equity instrument profit or loss measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(4)	2,113	1	(101)	-
8330	Share of other comprehensive income of affiliates and joint ventures recognized with the equity method - items not reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		883	-	4,901	1
8349	Income taxes related to the items not re-classified	6(23)	(373)	-	47	-
8310	Total items not reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		4,496	1	4,612	1
	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
8361	Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations		11,479	3	(5,313)	(1)
8380	Share of other comprehensive income of affiliates and joint ventures recognized with the equity method - items may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		15	-	(56)	-
8360	Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		11,494	3	(5,369)	(1)
8300	**Other comprehensive profit and loss (net)**		$ 15,990	4	($ 757)	-
8500	**Total comprehensive income for this period**		$ 128,409	29	($ 302,235)	(62)
	Loss per share	6(24)				
9750	Basic loss per share		$ 1.63		($ 4.76)	

The attached notes to parent company only financial statements are the integral part of the parent company only financial statements, please read together.

Chairman: Chen, Shiou-Chung   Managerial Officer: Chen, Chien-Choan   Accounting Officer: Kuo, Shun-Yi

Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd.
Unconsolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

Unit: NT$ thousand

			Retained earnings		Other equity				
	Notes	Common share capital	Capital reserve- Issue Premium	Capital reserve - changes in the net equity in affiliates and the joint ventures recognized with the equity method	Retained earnings (losses to be compensated)	Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	Unrealized financial assets profit or loss measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Other equity - others	Total equity
2023									
Opening balance at January 1		$ 1,139,000	$ -	11,181	($ 506,048)	($ 37,582)	17,586	$ 219	$ 624,356
Current net loss		-	-	--	(301,478)	-	-	-	(301,478)
Other comprehensive income recognized for the period	6(16)	-	-	--	(170)	(5,369)	4,782	-	(757)
Total comprehensive income for this period		-	-	--	(301,648)	(5,369)	4,782	-	(302,235)
Recognized changes in equity ownership of subsidiaries		-	-	8,005	-	-	-	-	8,005
Capital reduction for cover accumulated deficits	6(13)	(506,048)	-	--	506,048	-	-	-	-
Disposal of equity instruments at FVOCI	6(16)	-	-	--	2,127	-	(2,127)	-	-
Ending balance on December 31		$ 632,952	$ -	$ 19,186	($ 299,521)	($ 42,951)	$ 20,241	$ 219	$ 330,126
2024									
Opening balance at January 1		$ 632,952	$ -	$ 19,186	($ 299,521)	($ 42,951)	$ 20,241	$ 219	330,126
Current net loss		-	-	-	112,419	-	-	-	112,419
Other comprehensive income recognized for the period	6(16)	-	-	-	1,630	11,494	2,866	-	15,990
Total comprehensive income for this period		-	-	-	114,049	11,494	2,866	-	128,409
Changes in associated companies and joint ventures recognized using the equity method		-	-	10,058	-	-	-	-	10,058
Cash capital increase	6(13)	84,492	15,508	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
Ending balance on December 31		$ 717,444	$ 15,508	$ 29,244	($ 185,472)	($ 31,457)	23,107	$ 219	$ 568,593

The attached notes to parent company only financial statements are the integral part of the parent company only financial statements, please read together.

Chairman: Chen, Shiou-Chung   Managerial Officer: Chen, Chien-Choan   Accounting Officer: Kuo, Shun-Yi

Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd.
Parent-Only Statements of Cash Flows
For the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

Unit: NT$ thousand

	Notes	January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024	January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net gain(loss) before income tax		$ 148,806	($ 304,296)
Adjustments			
Income/expenses items			
Depreciation expense	6(21)	966	3,534
Amortization cost	6(21)	40	40
Expected credit impairment reversed gains	12(3)	9,502	254
Interest revenue		(4,322)	(3,032)
Gain on disposal of investments	6(19)	-	(78,039)
Dividend income	6(18)	(1,027)	(855)
Interest expenses	6(20)	19,140	21,925
Disposal of real estate, plant and equipment losses	6(19)	1,448	-
Loss Recovering Benefit	6(6)(19)	(26,245)	-
Net (loss) gain from financial assets at FVTPL	6(19)	-	(697)
Share of profits and losses of subsidiaries, affiliated enterprises and joint ventures using the equity method		(139,546)	324,899
Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	-
Reversal of gains from non-financial asset impairment		-	-
Released gains from sales		(863)	(2,148)
Unrealized exchange (profit) losses		(14,612)	16,770
Gain from disposing non-current assets held for sale		-	-
Loss from lease modification		-	-
Changes in assets/debts having to do with business activities			
Net changes in the assets related to the operating activities			
Notes receivable		-	1,779
Accounts receivable		3,297	3,093
Accounts receivables - related parties (long-term included)		302,501	(53,862)
Other receivables (long-term receivables included)		1,041	(1,467)
Inventories		(24,092)	59,535
Other current assets		(16,513)	(339)
Other non-current assets		(1,855)	(835)
Net changes in the liabilities related to the operating activities			
Notes payable		(5,421)	2,811
Accounts payable		19,946	(13,633)
Other payables		5,340	(780)
Other current liabilities		810	10
Other non-current liabilities		(85)	-
Cash inflows (outflows) generated from operations		278,256	(25,333)
Interest received		4,138	1,978
Dividends received		1,027	855
Interest paid		(16,125)	(21,516)
Income paid		(2,183)	-
Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities		265,113	(44,016)

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Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd.
Parent-Only Statements of Cash Flows
For the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

Unit: NT$ thousand

	Notes	January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024	January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023
Cash flows from investing activities			
Disposal of financial assets at FVTPL		$ -	$ 2,597
Decrease (increase) in capital loaned to related parties		14,069	(31,717)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - share payment refunded due to capital decrease		-	255
Liquidation of investment using the equity method to return the stock proceeds	6(5)	76,232	-
Disposal of investment price using equity method	7	-	87,569
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	6(6)	-	(68)
Disposal of real estate, factory buildings and equipment		60,867	-
Receiving dividends from equity-based companies	6(5)	258,969	-
Acquiring equity-based investments	6(5)	(512,980)	-
Decrease in refundable deposits		-	(9,274)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities		(102,843)	49,362
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from long-term borrowings		-	-
Repayments of long-term borrowings		(29,805)	(29,685)
Borrow short-term borrowings		1,112,141	1,874,530
Repay short-term borrowings		(1,044,842)	(2,028,488)
Borrow from related parties borrowings		425,830	207,000
Repay from related parties borrowings		(681,784)	(34,600)
Repaid principal of lease		-	(2,066)
Redeem company debt	6(9)	(100,000)	-
Cash capital increase	6(13)	100,000	-
Net cash inflow from financing activities		(218,460)	(13,309)
Effect on foreign currency exchange differences		1,019	(873)
Increase of cash and cash equivalents of the current term		(55,171)	(8,836)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		103,262	112,098
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		$ 48,091	$ 103,262

The attached notes to parent company only financial statements are the integral part of the parent company only financial statements, please read together.

Chairman: Chen, Shiou-Chung   Managerial Officer: Chen, Chien-Choan   Accounting Officer: Kuo, Shun-Yi

Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd.

Notes to Parent Company Only Financial Statements

For the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

Unit: NT$ thousand

(except for specified otherwise)

I. Company History

Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd. (hereinafter "the Company") is incorporated in Republic of China, the major businesses operated by the Company (hereinafter "the Company") are production and sales of cotton yarns and T/C blended yarns, synthetic yarns, gray cloths, finished fabrics and knitted fabrics.

II. Approval Date and Procedures of The Financial Statements

These parent company only financial statements were approved and released by the Board of Directors on March 10, 2025.

III. New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations Adopted

(I) Impacts of the newly released or amended IFRSs endorsed and effectuated by the Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC") adopted

The following table aggregates the newly released or amended, revised IFRSs and interpretations endorsed by the FSC and adopted since 2024:

New issued/amended/revised standards and interpretations	Effective date of publication by IASB
Amendments to International Financial Reporting Standard No. 16, "Lease liabilities in sale and leaseback arrangements"	2024.01.01
Amendments to International Accounting Standard No. 1, "Category of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"	2024.01.01
Amendments to International Accounting Standard No. 1, "Non-current liabilities with contractual provisions"	2024.01.01
Amendments to International Accounting Standard 7 and International Financial Reporting Standard 7, "Supplier Financing Arrangements"	2024.01.01

After assessing the aforesaid IFRSs and interpretations, the Company believes no material impact is generated on the Company's financial position and financial performance.

(II) Impacts of the newly released or amended IFRSs endorsed by the FSC not yet adopted

The following table aggregates the newly released or amended, revised IFRSs and interpretations endorsed by the FSC and adopted since 2025:

New issued/amended/revised standards and interpretations	Effective date of publication by IASB
Amendments to International Accounting Standard No. 21 “Lack of Convertibility”	2025.01.01

After assessing the aforesaid IFRSs and interpretations, the Company believes no material impact is generated on the Company’s financial position and financial performance.

(III) Impacts of the IFRSs release by the IASB but not endorsed by the FSC

The following table aggregates the newly released or amended, revised IFRSs and interpretations release by the IASB but not endorsed by the FSC:

New issued/amended/revised standards and interpretations	Effective date of publication by IASB
Amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards No. 9 and No. 7, “Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments”	2026.01.01
Amendments to International Financial Reporting Standard No. 9 and International Financial Reporting Standard No. 7 "Contracts involving natural power"	2026.01.01
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Asset sales or contributions between investors and their affiliates or joint ventures"	Wait IASB approve
IFRS 17：Insurance Contracts”	2023.01.01
Amendments to IFRS 17 “Contracts of Insurance	2023.01.01
Amendments to IFRS 17 "Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 - Comparative Information"	2023.01.01
International Financial Reporting Standards No. 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"	2027.01.01
International Financial Reporting Standards No. 19 "Non-Publicly Accountable Subsidiaries: Disclosure"	2027.01.01
Annual Improvement of Accounting Standards in International Financial Reporting Standards - Volume 11	2027.01.01

The Company has assessed that the above standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Company’s financial condition and financial performance, except as described below:

International Financial Reporting Standards No. 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"

International Financial Reporting Standard No. 18, "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements", replaces International Accounting Standard No. 1 and updates the structure of the comprehensive income statement, adds disclosures on management performance measures, and strengthens the principles of summary and detail applied to the principal financial statements and notes.

IV. Summary of Significant Accounting Polices

The major accounting policies adopted for preparing the parent company only financial report are explained below. Unless specified otherwise, all these policies are applicable generally during all reporting periods.

(I) Compliance Statement

These parent company only financial statements were prepared in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers."

(II) Basis of preparation

1. Except for the following key items, the parent company only financial report is prepared based on the historical costs:
   (1) Financial assets measured at FVOCI.
   (2) Defined benefit assets recognized as the net amount of pension fund assets less the present value of defined benefit obligations.
2. To prepare the financial reports compliant to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed by the FSC (hereinafter "IFRSs"), some key accounting estimates are required to be used. During the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, the management is required to use their judgment. For the items involving high judgment or complexity, or involving the material assumptions and estimates of the parent company only financial reports, see Note 5 for details.

(III) Foreign currency translation

The parent company only financial statements were expressed in "New Taiwan Dollars," which is the Company's functional currency.

1. Foreign currency transactions and balance
   (1) Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rate at the transaction date or measurement date; translation differences generated from such translations are recognized in current profit or loss.
   (2) The balance of the foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities is measured and adjusted based on the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date; translation differences generated from such adjustments are recognized in current profit or loss.
   (3) The balance of foreign currency non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value through profit and loss is measured and adjusted based on the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date; exchange differences generated from such adjustments are recognized in current profit or loss. Those that are not measured at fair value are measured and adjusted based on the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date; exchange differences generated such adjustments are recognized in other comprehensive income. Those that are not measured at fair value are measured at the historical

exchange rate at the date of the initial transaction.

(4) Exchange gains and losses are reported in the “Other gains and losses” section of the income statement.

2. Conversion for foreign operating institutions

(1) For all of the Group’s members, affiliates, and joint arrangements that differ in the functional currency and the presentation currency, their operating results and financial positions are translated to the presentation currency as follows:

A. All assets and liabilities presented in the balance sheet are translated at the closing rate at the same balance sheet;

B. All income and expenses presented in the statement of comprehensive income are translated at the average exchange rate of the year; and

C. All exchange differences generated from translations are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(2) When the foreign operation disposed or sold partially is a subsidiary, accumulated exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income When a foreign operation partially disposed of or sold is an associate or joint arrangement, its exchange difference under other comprehensive income will be re-classified proportionally to current profit or loss as part of gains or losses on sales. Provided, even though the Group retains some equity in the said associate or joint arrangement, if the Group has lost material influence on the foreign operation, or lost joint control over the foreign operation as a joint arrangement, disposal will be recognized for all equity of the foreign operation.

(3) Proportionally will be re-attributed to the non-controlling interests of the foreign operation again. Provided, even though the Group retains some equity in the said subsidiary, if the Group has lost control over the foreign operation as a subsidiary, disposal will be recognized for all equity of the foreign operation.

(IV) <u>Classification criteria of current and non-current assets and liabilities</u>

1. An asset is classified as a current asset if it is:

(1) expected to be realized, or intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal business cycle;

(2) held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(3) expected to be realized within twelve months from the balance sheet date; or

(4) cash and cash equivalent, unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the balance sheet date.

The Company classifies all other assets than above as non-current except for Note 4(10).

2. A liability is classified as a current liability if it is:

(1) expected to be settled in its normal operating cycle;
(2) held primarily for the purpose of trading;
(3) due to be settled within twelve months from the balance sheet date; or
(4) does not have the right to defer payment of debts for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all the liabilities not meeting the conditions above as non-current.

(V) Financial assets at FVTPL

1. Financial assets are measured at FVTPL, unless measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI.
2. The Company recognizes customary financial assets at FVTPL at the date of the transaction.
3. On initial recognition, the Company measures such financial assets at fair value and recognizes transaction costs in profit or loss; the Company subsequently measures such financial assets at fair value and recognizes gains or losses in profit or loss.
4. When the right to receive dividends is established, the economic benefits related to dividends are likely to flow in, and the amount of dividends may be measured reliably, the Company recognizes dividend income under the profit or loss.

(VI) Financial assets at FVOCI

1. At initial recognition, the Group may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument. Investments in debt instruments are measured at FVOCI if both of the following conditions are met:
   (1) the financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
   (2) The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
2. The Company adopts trade date accounting for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income that are in accordance with customary transactions.
3. At initial recognition, the Company measures such financial assets at fair value plus transaction cost, and subsequently measures at fair value:

   Changes in the fair value of equity instruments are recognized in other comprehensive income. When derecognizing, the accumulated gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income must not be reclassified to income, and shall be transferred to retained earnings. When the right to receive dividends is established, the economic benefits related to dividends are likely to flow in, and the amount of dividends may be measured reliably, the Company recognizes dividend income under the profit or loss.

(VII) Accounts and notes receivable

1. The accounts and notes that the Group has an unconditional contractual right to consideration for goods or services that have been transferred.
2. The Company measures non-interest bearing short-term accounts and notes payable at the original invoice amount as discounting is immaterial.

(VIII) Financial asset impairment

At each balance sheet date, the Company, with respect to financial assets measured at amortized cost and accounts receivable containing significant financial components, considers all reasonable and supportable information (including forward-looking ones). Where the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance will be measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses; where the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance will be measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses and for the accounts receivable or contract assets that do not include significant financial components, the loss allowance will be measured at lifetime expected credit losses.

(IX) Inventories

1. Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The costs carried forward are calculated using the moving average method. The costs of finished products and products in progress include the raw materials, direct labor, other direct costs, and the production overheads related to production (shared by normal capacity), but the borrowing costs are excluded. When comparing which one is lower of cost and net realizable value, the item by item comparison method is adopted. The net realizable value is the balance of expected selling price during the ordinary course of business deducting the expected costs to be input until completion and related variable selling expenses.
2. By-products are inventoried at the estimated net realizable value at the end of each month. The estimated net realizable value is recognized in other operating costs, and the actual selling price is recognized in other operating income.

(X) Property to be sold

1. The Company hires construction companies to build residential and office buildings for sales. Invested land and construction costs during the construction are represented as construction in process and measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost is calculated by each site, and these with the construction completed are transfer

to the property to be sold.

2. In the financial statements, the Company classifies all assets and liabilities related to construction as current assets and current liabilities respectively within one business cycle. Additionally, the inventory items of the property to be sold for the construction business are accounted as the current asset because they are parts of the composition for the ordinary operating cycle, while not being expected to be realized within 12 months after the balance sheet dates.

(XI) Investment accounted for using the equity method/subsidiaries and affiliates

1. A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Company (including the structured entities). When the Company 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, the Company controls the entity.

2. The unrealized income generated between the Company and the subsidiaries are written off. The accounting policies of the subsidiaries are adjusted where necessary to be aligned with the policies adopted by the Company.

3. The Company recognizes the share of profit or loss of an acquired subsidiary in current profit or loss; the share of the other comprehensive income of such subsidiary is recognized in other comprehensive income. When the Company’s share of loss in any subsidiary equals to, or exceeds the equity in the same, the Company continues to recognize the loss proportionally to the shareholding.

4. Any change in the shareholding of the subsidiary that does not result in the loss of control (transactions with non-controlling interests) is accounted for as an equity transaction and deemed as a transaction between owners. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value paid or received is recognized directly in equity.

5. An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence (other than control) or, more generally, of which the Company, directly or indirectly, 20% or more of the voting rights. The Company adopts the equity method to treat the investments in affiliates, and recognizes them at the costs at the time of acquisition.

6. The Company recognizes the share of the profit or loss of affiliates in current profit or loss and the share of other comprehensive income in other comprehensive income after acquisition. When the Company’s share of loss in any affiliate equals to, or exceeds the equity in the same affiliate (including any other unsecured receivables), the Company does not recognizes further loss, unless the Company has any legal obligation or constructive obligation incurred in that affiliate, or made any payment on behalf of the affiliate.

7. When an associate has any changes in equity arising from non-recurring gains and losses and other comprehensive income do not affect the Company's shareholding in the associate, the Company recognizes all such changes in equity in "Capital reserve" proportionally to the shareholding.

8. Unrealized gains or losses arising from a transaction between the Company and an associate have been written off proportionally to the equity interests held by the Company in the said associate. Unless evidence shows that assets transferred through the said transaction are impaired, unrealized losses will be written off as well. The accounting policies of the affiliates are adjusted where necessary to be aligned with the policies adopted by the Company.

9. When an associate issues additional new shares, if the Company does not subscribe for or acquire the new shares proportionally, to the extent of resulting in a change in the investment ratio but maintaining significant influence on the associate, then "Capital reserve" and "Investments accounted for using the equity method" should be adjusted according to the change in the net worth of equity interests. If it results in a reduced investment ratio, other than the aforesaid adjustments, all profits or losses related to such ownership equity reduction and recognized under other comprehensive income that shall be reclassified to profit and loss when disposing related assets or liabilities, are reclassified to profit and loss in proportion to the reduction.

10. When the Company loses its significant influence on an associate, the remaining investment in that associate will be re-measured at fair value, and the difference between the fair value and the carrying amount will be recognized in current profit or loss.

11. When the Company disposes of an associate, if its significant influence over that associate is lost, all amounts related to the associate in question and recognized under other comprehensive income will be accounted for the same as if the Company directly disposes of relevant assets or liabilities. If any profit or loss previously recognized in comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss when relevant assets or liabilities are disposed of, such profit or loss will be reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the significant influence over that associate is lost. If the Group maintains its significant influence on that associate, any amount recognized in other comprehensive income will be transferred out proportionally as said above.

12. Pursuant to the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers," the profit or loss during the period and other comprehensive income presented in parent company only financial reports shall be the same as the allocations of profit or loss during the period and of other comprehensive income attributable to

owners of the parent presented in the financial reports prepared on a consolidated basis, and the owners' equity presented in the parent company only financial reports shall be the same as the equity attributable to owners of the parent presented in the financial reports prepared on a consolidated basis.

13. When the Group disposes of an associate, if its significant influence on that associate is lost, then the capital reserve related to that associate will be transferred to profit or loss; if the Group maintains its significant influence on that associate, then the capital reserve related to that associate will be transferred to profit or loss according to the disposal ratio.

(XII) Property, Plant and Equipment

1. An item of property, plant and equipment is recognized at cost at the time of its acquisition.
2. Subsequent costs are included in the carrying amount of assets or recognized as a separate asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow into the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of a replacement will be derecognized. All other maintenance expenses are recognized as current profit or loss when incur.
3. Property, plant and equipment are subsequently measured using the cost model, and depreciated over the estimated useful live on the straight-line basis except for land. If each component of property, plant and equipment is material, such shall be depreciated separately.
4. The Company reviews the residual value, useful life and depreciation of each asset at the ending day of each fiscal year. If expectations differ from previous estimates, or the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset has changed significantly, the changes will be accounted for as change in accounting estimates in accordance with IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" from the date of such changes. The useful life of each asset is as follows:

   Houses, buildings and the ancillary equipment: 3 to 55 years

   Machinery equipment: 5 to 25 years

   Water and power equipment: 5 to 15 years

   Other assets: 5 to 20 years

(XIII) Non-financial asset impairment

For the assets showing the impairment signals at the balance sheet date, the Company estimates the recoverable amount; if the recoverable amount, it is recognized as the impairment loss. The recoverable amount is the higher between the balance of the fair value deducting the disposal costs or the use value. When the circumstance resulting in the recognized asset impairment does not exist or reduces, the impairment loss is reversed; provided, the carrying amount of the asset is increased due to the reversed impairment loss, such amount shall not exceed the carrying amount of the same asset deducting the depreciation or amortization if no impairment loss is recognized.

(XIV) Lease transaction as a lessee - right-of-use-assets/ lease liabilities

1. Lease assets are recognized as right-of-use assets or lease liabilities from the date when they are made available for use by the Company. When a lease contract is a short-term lease or a lease of low-value underlying asset, the lease is recognized as expense during the lease term with the straight-line method.

2. At the commencement date, a lease liability is recognized at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date using the incremental borrowing interest rate of the Company; the lease payments are fixed payments, less all lease incentives receivable.

   Subsequently, it is measured at the amortized cost method, and the interest expense is provided during the lease term. If the lease term or the lease payment is changed not due to revision of the contract, the lease liability is re-valuated, and the remeasurement adjustments the right-of-use asset.

3. At the commencement date, right-of-use assets are recognized at cost. The cost of a right-of-use asset includes:

   (1) the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability; and
   (2) any lease payments made at or before the commencement date.

   Subsequently, the measurement is made with costs, where the right-of-use assets are provided with the depreciation expenses to the earlier of the end of the useful lives of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease terms. When the lease liability is re-measured, the right-of-use asset will adjust all and any remeasurement of the lease liability.

(XV) Intangible assets

The computer software is recognized at the acquisition costs, and amortized with the straight-line method based on the useful life of 2-5 years.

(XVI) Borrowings

1. Long- and short- term funds borrowed from banks. At the initial recognition, the Company measures such at the balance of the fair value deducting the disposal costs; subsequently, for any difference between the consideration deduction of the transaction costs and the redemption value, the effective interest method is adopted

to recognize any interest expenses as the profit or loss during the outstanding time based on the amortization procedures.

2. Regarding the expenses paid when the borrowing limit is determined, if the limit is very likely to be drawn partially or in whole, such expenses are recognized as the transaction costs of the borrowings, and are deferred until withdrawal and recognized as an adjustment of effective interest rate; if the limit is not likely to be drawn partially or in whole, such expenses are recognized in prepayments, and amortized over the term related to the limit.

(XVII) Accounts and notes payable

1. Liabilities incurred from the purchase of raw materials, goods or services on credit, and notes payable by the business entity due to operation and non-operation.
2. The Company measures non-interest bearing short-term accounts and notes payable at the original invoice amount as discounting is immaterial.

(XVIII) Ordinary corporate bonds payable

The ordinary corporate bonds payable issued by the Company are measured at the balance of the fair value deducting the transaction costs when being initially recognized; the difference between the consideration deduction the transaction costs and the redemption value is listed as the addition or deduction of the corporate bonds payable; subsequently, the effective interest method is adopted to recognize the profit or loss during the outstanding time based on the amortization procedures, as the adjustment to the “financial costs.”

(XIX) Employee benefits

1. Short-term employee benefits

   Short-term employee benefits are measured at the expected payment of the non-discounted amount, and recognized as expenses when the related services are provided.

2. Pension

   (1) Defined contribution plan
   For the defined contribution plans, the retirement fund amount to be contributed on the accrual basis is recognized as the cost of pension for the current period. The pre-paid contribution is recognized as an asset within the extent of refundable cash and reduction of future payment.

   (2) Defined benefit plan
   A. The net obligation under the defined benefit plan is calculated as the discounted amount of future benefits earned by employees in return for their service in the current and prior periods, and the fair value of any plan assets is deducted from the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date. The net defined benefit obligation is calculated with the projected unit credit method by an actuary. The discount rate adopts the market yield of the government bonds with the same currency and duration

as the defined benefit plan (at the balance sheet date).

B. Re-measurements generated from the defined benefit plan are recognized in other comprehensive income for the current year, and presented in retained earnings.

3. Employees' compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors

The employees' remuneration and remuneration of directors and supervisor are recognized as expense or liability when the legal or constructive obligation incurs and the amount can be reasonably estimated. If there is any difference that occurs between the actual distribution amount resolved and the estimated amount later, it is treated as a change in the accounting estimates. Where employees' remuneration is distributed in shares, the dividends is calculated based on the closing price of the previous day of the day when the Board makes the resolution.

(XX) Income tax

1. Income tax expenses includes current and deferred income tax. Except that the income taxes accounted under the other comprehensive income or directly accounted to the equity items are accounted to other comprehensive income or directly accounted to the equity, income taxes are recognized under profit and loss.

2. The Company calculates the income tax for the current period using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted in the country where the Company operates and at the balance sheet date. The management regularly assesses the income taxes filing status pursuant to the applicable income tax related regulations, and estimates the income tax liability based on the expected taxes payable to tax collection authorities when applicable. For the additional income tax imposed on the undistributed earnings pursuant to the income tax laws, is only recognized as the income tax expense of undistributed earnings based on the actual earning distribution upon the approval of the earning distribution proposal by the shareholders in the next year of the year generating the earnings.

3. Deferred income tax is recognized using the balance sheet method based on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts on the individual balance sheet. Deferred income tax liabilities arising from goodwill initially recognized are not recognized. If deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction (excluding business combinations) and does not affect accounting profit or taxable income (tax loss) and does not generate an equivalent taxable and deductible temporary difference at the time of the transaction, it is not recognized. If the Company can control the timing of the reversal of temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associated companies, and if it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future, they will not be recognized. Deferred income tax is based on the tax rate (and tax law) that has been enacted or substantially enacted on the balance sheet date and is expected to be applicable when the relevant deferred income tax assets are realized or the deferred income tax liabilities are settled.

4. Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized, and unrecognized and recognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each balance sheet date.
5. The carryforward of unused tax losses is recognized in deferred income tax assets to the extent that the future taxable profit will be available to the unused tax losses.

(XXI) Dividend distribution

Dividends distributed to the Company's shareholders are recognized in the financial statements when the Company's shareholders' meeting decides to distribute such dividends. Cash dividends are recognized as a liability, and stock dividends are recognized as stock dividends to be distributed and transferred to ordinary shares on the base date when new shares are issued.

(XXII) Revenue recognition

Product sales:

1. The Company manufactures and sells cotton, cotton yarn, T/C blended yarn, chemical fiber yarn, and gray cloth, finished fabrics and knitted fabrics, among the related products. Revenues are the fair value of the considerations received or shall be received from the sales to non-Group customers during the ordinary operating amount, presented in the amount net of sales tax, goods returned, quantity discount and discounts. Sales of goods are recognized as revenue when the goods are delivered to the buyers, the sales amounts may be reliably measured, and the future economic benefits are very likely to flow into the entity. When all material risks related to the ownership and return have been transferred to customers, and the Company neither continues the involvement in management, nor maintains the effective control over the goods accepted by customers pursuant to the sales contracts, or the objective evidence shows that all the acceptance terms are met, the delivery of goods occurs.
2. Accounts receivable are recognized when the goods are delivered to the customer as from that point, the Company has unconditional rights to the contract price if only the passage of time is required before payment.

V. Significant Accounting Assumptions and Judgments, and Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

When preparing the parent company only financial reports, the management has applied the judgement to determine the accounting policies adopted, and makes the accounting estimates and assumptions based on the reasonable expectation for the future events under the circumstance on the balance sheet date. The material accounting estimates and assumptions made may be different from the actual results, and will be continuously assessed and adjusted by taking the historical experience and other factors into account. Such estimates and assumptions have the risk resulting in material adjustments of the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities in the next fiscal year. Significant Accounting Assumptions and Judgment, And Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

(1) Key judgements adopted for the accounting policies

The Company has no information that the accounting policy involving material judgements, and the recognized amount is materially impacted.

(2) Key accounting estimates and assumptions

1. Assessment of property, plant, and equipment impairment

During the evaluation process of the asset impairment, the Company must depend on the subjective judgment and based on the use pattern of an asset and the feature of the industry, to decide the independent cash flow for a certain asset group, the useful lives of assets, and the incomes and expenses may be generated in the future. Any change in the economic conditions or any change in estimate led by the Group’s strategies may cause a material impairment in the future. Please refer to Note 6(6) for the explanation.

2. Valuation of inventories

Since the inventories is valuated at the lower between the costs and the net realizable values, the Company has to apply the judgement and estimates to decide the net realizable values of inventories at the balance sheet date. As the market evolves rapidly, and some products have the features of customization, the Company assesses the amount of the inventories at the balance sheet date after the normal depletion, obsolete, or no marketable value, and reduces the inventory costs to the net realizable values. The valuation of inventories are many based on the product demands in a certain future period, and thus material changes are possible; please refer to Note 6(3) for an explanation.

VI. Summary of Significant Accounting Items

(I) Cash

	2024/12/31	2023/12/31
cash	$15	$9
ank savings	48,076	103,253
	$48,091	$103,262

1. Financial institutions that deal with the Company have good credit and the Company has business with multiple financial institutions in order to spread its credit risk; the possibility of default is expected to be quite low.
2. The Company's bank deposits transferred to pledged assets have been transferred to "Other current assets". See Note 8 for details.

(II) Note payable and accounts payable

	2024/12/31	2023/12/31
Account Receivable	$23,758	$26,132
Less：Allowance for losses	(876)	(1,245)

	$22,882	$24,887

1. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the balances of accounts receivable and notes receivable were both generated from contracts with customers; the balance of accounts receivable from contracts with customers as of January 1, 2023 was $31,644
2. For relevant information on credit risk, see Note 12(3).

(III) Inventories

1. Textile inventories

	2024/12/31		
	COST	Allowance	Book Value
Materials	$54,980	($2,076)	$52,904
WIP	13,212	(1,447)	11,765
Finish Goods	7,103	(3,586)	3,517
Total	$75,295	($7,109)	$68,186

	2023/12/31		
	COST	Allowance	Book Value
Materials	$31,398	($4,424)	$26,974
WIP	13,164	(2,802)	10,362
Finish Goods	16,448	(9,690)	6,758
Total	$61,010	($16,916)	$44,094

The expenses of the sales costs recognized in the current period are listed below:

	2024	2023
Cost of Good Sold	$407,564	$441,598
Allowance	(9,807)	(597)
	$397,757	$441,001

(1) In 2024 and 2023, as the net realizable value of inventories rose due to effective destocking of inventories, the Group recognized it as decrease in the cost of sales.

(2) In 2024 and 2023, the Company did not pledge any inventories as collateral.

2. Net amount of property held for sale:

ITEM	2024/12/31	2023/12/31
Parking Area	$2,403	$2,403
Less ：allowance	(2,403)	(2,403)
Net Amount	$-	$-

In 2024 and 2023, the Company did not recognize the cost of inventories related to property held for sale.

(IV) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income- non-current

	2024/12/31	2023/12/31
Non-Open Market Stock	$26,266	$26,266
Allowance	21,709	19,596
	$47,975	$45,862

1. In 2013, some of the invested companies reduced their capital. The company expects to receive distributable funds of $384, which will be used to reduce costs.
2. Financial assets at FVOCI recognized under other comprehensive income and retained earnings are presented as follows:

	2024	2023
Accumulated fair value gains recognized in other comprehensive income due to delisting are transferred to retained earnings	$2,113	($101)
Dividend income included in profit or loss	$-	($2,127)
Holding at the end of the period	$1,027	$855

1. In 2024 and 2023, the Company did not pledge any financial assets at FVOCI as collateral.
2. For relevant information on credit risk, see Note 12(2).

(V) Investment accounted for using the equity method

	2024/12/31	2023/12/31
Subsidiary		
GLOUSTER CO., LTD	$561,752	$208,014
InnoPeak Co.Ltd.	-	-
Related Party		
GREAT BELL PRINTING & DYEING CO., LTD.	195,733	202,811
InnoPeak Co.Ltd.	15,864	21,903
	$773,349	$432,728

1. Subsidiaries

(1) For the information on the Company’s subsidiaries, see Note 4(3) of the 2024 consolidated financial statements.

(2) On May 8, 2024, the board of directors of GLOUCESTER CO., LTD. (hereinafter referred to as GLOUCESTER) approved a resolution to increase the capital of its subsidiary TAH TONG TEXTILE (VIETNAM) CO., LTD. (hereinafter referred to as TAH TONG (VN)) by US$10 per share in cash through its investment company ROSEGATE HOLDING CORP. (hereinafter referred to as ROSEGATE), totaling 16,000 shares, with a total capital increase of US$512,980. The base date for capital increase is November 29, 2024.

2.affiliates

(1)The basic information on the Company's major affiliates is presented below:

Company	location	2024/12/31	2023/12/31	characteristic	measurement method
Great Bell	TW	19.18%	19.18%	supplier	equity

(2)The summarized financial information on the Company's major affiliates is presented as follows:

Balance sheet

	Great Bell	
	2024/12/31	2023/12/31
Current assets	$315,551	$420,479

Non-current assets	1,351,397	1,568,038
Current liabilities	(607,606)	(848,338)
Non-current liabilities	(38,992)	(82,930)
Total net assets	$1,020,350	$1,057,249
With % of the net Assets	$195,733	$202,811
Related party book value	$195,733	$202,811

Statement of comprehensive income

	Great Bell	
	2024	2023
Income	$489,322	$439,540
Net amount of continuing business units in the current period	$1,839,752	($82,574)
Other comprehensive income	(129,381)	23,558
Total comprehensive profit and loss for the period	$1,710,371	($59,016)
Dividend	$258,969	$-

(3) The book amounts and operating results of individual insignificant affiliated enterprises of the Company are summarized as follows；As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the total book amounts of the company's individual insignificant related companies were $15,864 and $21,903 respectively.

	2024	2023
Net amount of continuing business units in the current period	($40,242)	($50,030)

(4) The Board of Directors passed a resolution on February 24, 2023 that the Company would no longer participate in the relevant business management affairs of InnoPeak Co.Ltd. and would no longer participate in the subsequent capital increase plan because the Company had completed its phased tasks. The transfer of business management affairs was completed on March 27, 2023, and the Company had lost control since then. The Company recognized the remaining investment in the former subsidiary at fair value on the date of loss of control, and thus recognized a gain on disposal of investment of $12,706. Please refer to Notes VI (XXVI) and (XXVII) of the consolidated financial statements for further explanation.

(5) The Company holds 36.09% of the equity interest in InnoPeak Co.Ltd. and is the company’s largest single shareholder. As the second and third largest shareholders (not related parties) hold more shares than the Company, it indicates that the Company has no actual ability to direct the relevant activities. Therefore, it is judged that the Company does not have control over the Company but only has significant influence.

(6) On December 9, 2024, the board of directors of InnoPeak Co.Ltd. approved a

cash capital increase to issue 1,625,000 common shares with a par value of $10 per share. The base date for capital increase is December 26, 2024. The Company did not subscribe in accordance with its shareholding ratio and its shareholding ratio was reduced from 40% to 36.09%, increasing the capital reserve amount by $10,058.

(7) The Company provided shares of Great bell printing & dyeing Co., Ltd. as collateral for the loan. Please refer to Note 7 for details.

(VI) Property, Plant and Equipment

	Land	housing and construction	machine	Hydropower	Other	Total
2024/1/1						
COST	$41,128	$50,888	$2,640	$99	$17,495	$112,250
Accumulated Depreciation	(17,877)	(37,922)	(1,276)	(84)	(15,503)	(72,662)
	$23,251	$12,966	$1,364	$15	$1,992	$39,588
2024						
1/1	$23,251	$12,966	$1,364	$15	$1,992	$39,588
disposal	(40,538)	(20,446)	(1,319)	(12)	-	(62,315)
depreciation	-	(759)	(45)	(3)	(159)	(966)
loss reversal	17,878	8,367	-	-	-	26,245
12/31	$591	$128	$-	$-	$1,833	$2,552
2024/12/31						
COST	$591	$2,712	$-	$-	$17,495	$20,798
Accumulated Depreciation	-	(2,584)	-	-	(15,662)	(18,246)
	$591	$128	$-	$	$1,833	$2,552

	Land	housing and construction	machine	Hydropower	Other	Total
2023/1/1						
COST	$41,128	$67,181	$2,640	$99	$17,427	$128,475
Accumulated Depreciation	(17,877)	(53,084)	(1,137)	(75)	(15,281)	(87,454)
	$23,251	$14,097	$1,503	$24	$2,146	$41,021
2023						
1/1	$23,251	$14,097	$1,503	$24	$2,146	$41,021
purchase	-	-	-	-	68	68
depreciation	-	(1,131)	(139)	(9)	(222)	(1,501)
12/31	$23,251	$12,966	$1,364	$15	$1,992	$39,588
2023/12/31						
COST	$41,128	$50,888	$2,640	$99	$17,495	$112,250
Accumulated Depreciation	(17,877)	(37,922)	(1,276)	(84)	(15,503)	(72,662)
	$23,251	$12,966	$1,364	$15	$1,992	$39,588

1. For property, plant and equipment pledged as collateral, see Note 8 for details.
2. The Company assesses the recoverable amount of an asset by deducting its disposal costs from its fair value, based on the appraisal results of independent assessors, using the market method and the cost method was adopted respectively according to

the underlying attributes.The Company had no impairment losses or reversal of profits on real estate, plant and equipment in 2024 and 2023.

(VII) Leases transaction - lessee

1. The underlying assets leased by the Company include land, buildings and structures, with a term of two to five years. The lease contracts are negotiated individually, and include different terms. Other than the leased lands in Taiwan are provided as the collaterals for borrowings, the restrictive terms of other leased assets are not to be provided for guaranteeing borrowings.

2. The carrying amounts of right-of-use assets and recognized depreciation expenses are presented as follows:

   The Company had no right-of-use assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

	2023
	depreciation
Land	$-
Housing and construction	2,033
	$2,033

3. The company did not have any increase in assets with right of use in In 2024 and 2023.

4. Profit and loss items related to the lease contracts are presented as follows:

P&L item	2023
lease interest expense	$11
short-term rental fee	$1,453

5. In 2024 and 2023, the Company's total cash outflows from leases amounted to $0 and $3,530 respectively.

(VIII) Short-term borrowings

	2024/12/31	2023/12/31
Bank guaranteed borrowing	$114,774	$471,761
Bank unsecured borrowing	67,349	130,728
Other short-term borrowings	-	113,000
	$182,123	$715,489
loan amount	$305,865	$862,015
interest rate	2.44%~3.43%	2.31%~3.41%

1. For the said secured borrowings pledged as collateral, see Note 8 for details.
2. Some guarantee borrowings are secured with land provided by the Company's affiliates as collateral; some other credit facilities are jointly guaranteed by the Chairman and the President. See Note 7.

(IX) Corporate bonds payable

	2024/12/31	2023/12/31
Bonds	$-	$100,000

1. In November 2021, the Company issued the first domestic unsecured corporate bond in a private placement, as outlined below:

   (1) Total face value: NT$100,000

   (2) Term: 3 years, outstanding from December 10, 2021 to December 10, 2024.

   (3) Coupon rate: 1.7% per annum.

   (4) Redemption: The Company may redeem all or part of the corporate bond early as actually needed.

2. For the information on the Company's corporate bonds held by related parties, see Note 7(2)6.

(X) Long-term borrowings

Loan type	2024/12/31	2023/12/31
Export-Import Bank	$-	$25,000
TCFHC	5,351	10,156
Other long-term borrowings	436,372	91,400
Less：due within one year	(243,261)	(29,803)
	$198,462	96,753
loan amount	$5,351	$35,156
interest rate	1.88%~2.72%	2.60%~2.68%
Contracting period	2020/12/18~2029/12/25	2019/7/25~2025/12/18

1. Pursuant to the mid- and long-term borrowing contract entered with the Export-Import Bank of the Republic of China, the Company repays the principal of the first installment after 18 months since the date of first drawdown; afterward, every six month is deemed an installment, and the principal is repaid at the ratio agreed in the contract for eight installments.

2. Pursuant to the mid- and long-term borrowing contract entered with the Cooperative Commercial Bank, the Company repays the principal of the first installment after 12 months since the date of first drawdown; afterward, every month is deemed an installment, and the principal is repaid the principal and interest evenly for 48 installments.

3. For the said loans pledged as collateral, See Note 8 for description.

4. For the Company's liquidity risk, see Note 12 for details.

5. Regarding the credit line for long-term loans, some loans are jointly guaranteed by the Chairman and the President. See Note 7 for details.

6. Other long-term loans are loans from related parties. Please refer to Note 7 for details.

(XI) Other payables

	2024/12/31	2023/12/31
Salary payable	$23,067	$20,407
Interest payable	4,407	949
Payable service fee	3,164	2,865
other	6,525	4,846
	$37,163	$29,067

(XII) Pension

1. Defined benefit plan

(1)The Company has made the defined benefit plan pursuant to the "Labor Standards Act," applicable to the service years of all permanent employees before the "Labor Pension Act" enforced on July 1, 2005, and the subsequent service years of the employees who elected to apply the "Labor Standards Act" after the enforcement of the "Labor Pension Act." For the employees qualified for retirement, the payment of their pensions is based on their service years and average wages of the six months prior to the retirement. For the service years within 15 years (inclusive), two bases are given for each full year of service rendered; for the rest of the years over 15 years, one base is given for each full year of service rendered. The total number of bases shall be no more than 45. The Company contributes 14% of the total wage for the retirement fund, and deposit the fund in the Bank of Taiwan under the name of the Labor Retirement Reserve Supervisory Committee. In addition, before the end of each year, the balance of the labor retirement reserve account in the preceding paragraph is computed; if the balance is insufficient to pay the estimated pension amount calculated for the worker qualified for retirement in the next year, the Company will contribute the difference in a lump sum before the end of next March.

(2)Amounts recognized in the balance sheet include the following:

	2024/12/31	2023/12/31
Defined Benefit Obligation Current Employment	$6,493	$6,659
Fair value of project assets	(21,430)	(18,844)
Net defined benefit assets	($14,937)	($12,185)

(3) Changes in net defined benefit assets are presented as follows:

	Defined Benefit Obligation Current Employment	Fair value of project assets	Net defined benefit assets
2024/1/1	$6,659	$18,844	($12,185)
Interest	80	226	(146)
	6,739	19,070	(12,331)
Re-measure			
remuneration	-	1,627	(1,627)
assumption change	81	-	81
experience adjustment	(327)	-	(327)
	(246)	1,627	(1,873)
Appropriate pension	-	733	(733)
2024/12/31	$6,493	$21,430	($14,937)

	Defined Benefit Obligation Current Employment	Fair value of project assets	Net defined benefit assets
2023/1/1	$6,279	$17,864	($11,585)
Interest	81	175	(94)
	6,360	18,039	(11,679)
Re-measure			
remuneration	-	64	(64)
assumption change	45	-	45
experience adjustment	254	-	254
	299	64	235
Appropriate pension	-	741	(741)
2023/12/31	$6,659	$18,844	($12,185)

Note: The amount included in the interest income or expense is not included.

(4) The Company's defined benefit plan fund assets are commissioned for operation by the Bank of Taiwan within the ratio and amount of the operation items specified in the annual investment and utilization plan of the fund pursuant to items specified in Article 6 of the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund (i.e. deposit in domestic or foreign financial institutions; investment in domestic or foreign listed, over-the-counter, or private placement equity securities; or investment in domestic or foreign property and its securitization products, among others). The related utilization is overseen by the Labor Retirement Reserve Supervisory Committee. With regard to

utilization of the Fund, the minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statement shall not be less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks; in case the deficit is still inadequate to cover the surplus, Treasury Funds can be used to cover the deficits after the approval of the competent authority. Since the Company has not right to participate the operation and management for the Fund, therefore the classification for the fair value of the plan asset is unable to be disclosed per Section 142 of IFRS 19. Regarding the fair value of the fund's total assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, see the Labor Pension Fund Utilization report for each year published by the government.

(5) The actuarial assumptions related to pensions are summarized as follows:

	2024	2023
Discount Rate	1.6%	1.2%
salary increase rate	1.75%	1.75%

The assumption of the future mortality rate is estimated based on the "6th Experience Life Table of the Life Insurance Industry in Taiwan."

(6) The affected present value of defined benefit obligations due to the change of main actuarial assumption is analyzed as follows:

	Discount Rate		salary increase rate	
	+1%	-1%	+1%	-1%
Effect in 2024	($375)	$383	$317	($312)
Effect in 2023	($446)	$456	$386	($380)

The aforesaid sensitivity analysis is analysis of changes in one single assumption with no other assumption changed. In practice, changes of many assumptions may be correlated. The sensitivity analysis adopts the same method calculating the net pension liability for the balance sheet.

The method and assumptions to prepare the sensitivity analysis for the current period are identical to the previous period.

(7) In 2025, the Company is expected to pay $727 as the contribution to the retirement plan.

(8) As of December 31, 2024, the weighted average duration of the benefit plan was 6 years.

2. Defined contribution plan

(1) Since July 1, 2005, the Company has made the defined contribution plan in accordance with the "Labor Pension Act", which is applicable to local employees. For the part where the employees elect to apply the labor pension specified in the "Labor Pension Act," the labor pension no less than

6% of the wage is contributed to the employees' individual accounts with the Labor Insurance Bureau every month. The payment of the employee's pension may be received monthly or in a lump sum from the employees' personal pension account and the accumulated gains.

(2) In 2024 and 2023, the Company recognized the pension costs at $1,992 and $2,099 respectively based on the said plans.

(XIII) Share capital

1. As of December 31, 2024, the Company's authorized capital was NT$1,625,006 divided into 162,500 thousand shares; the paid-in capital was NT$717,444 with a par value of NT$10 per share. All proceeds from shares issued have been received. In 2024 and 2023, the number of the Company's outstanding ordinary shares at the end of the period was 63,295 thousand shares and 113,900 thousand shares.

	2024	2023
Jan. 1	63,295	113,900
Capital reduction for cover accumulated deficits	-	(50,605)
Cash capital increase - private placement	8,449	-
Dec. 31	71,744	63,295

2. The shareholders' meeting of this company on May 22, 2023 passed a resolution to increase capital in cash by private placement. The base date of the private placement is March 28, 2024. The purpose of the cash capital increase is to increase working capital. The number of private placement shares was 6,087,000, with a subscription price of NT$11.5 per share, raising a total of $70,000, and the change registration was completed on April 17, 2024. The rights and obligations of the private placement common shares are the same as other issued common shares, except that there are restrictions on circulation and transfer as stipulated in the Securities and Exchange Act and the listing can only be applied for after three years from the delivery date and the public issuance.

3. The shareholders' meeting of this company on May 27, 2024 passed a resolution to increase capital in cash by private placement. The base date of the private placement is June 28, 2024. The purpose of the cash capital increase is to increase working capital. The number of private placement shares was 2,362,000, with a subscription price of NT$12.7 per share, raising a total of $30,000, and

the change registration was completed on August 8, 2024. The rights and obligations of the private placement common shares are the same as other issued common shares, except that there are restrictions on circulation and transfer as stipulated in the Securities and Exchange Act and the listing of shares can only be applied after three years from the delivery date and the public issuance.

4. In order to improve the financial structure, the company passed a resolution of the shareholders' meeting on May 22, 2023 to reduce capital to make up for losses, and the Taiwan Securities Exchange Co., Ltd. approved the application for effectiveness in the letter No. 1121802835 on June 21, 2023. The capital reduction amount is $506,048, and a total of 50,605,000 shares are eliminated. The capital reduction ratio is 44.43%. The base date for capital reduction is June 28, 2013, and the change registration was completed on July 24, 2023.

(XIV) Capital reserve

Pursuant to the Company Act, capital reserve of the income derived from the issuance of new shares at a premium and the income from endowments received by the company, other than compensating the deficit, when the Company has no accumulated loss, may be distributed as dividend shares to its original shareholders in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of them or by cash. Additionally, pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act, when the said capital reserve is capitalized, the combined amount of any portions capitalized in any 1 year may not exceed 10 percent of paid-in capital. A company shall not use the capital reserve to make good its capital loss, unless the reserve reserve is insufficient to make good such loss.

(XV) Retained earnings (losses to be compensated)

1. If there is any surplus in the Company's earnings as concluded by the annual accounting book close, after paying tax and making up for accumulated losses, 10% shall be set aside as legal reserve, except when the legal reserve has reached the Company's paid-in capital. The special reserves shall be set aside or reversed pursuant to the laws or competent authorities' requirements; if there is any remaining balance, with the undistributed earnings in previous years it shall be set aside as the cumulative distributable earnings. After considering the Company's future funding and budget plans, and measuring the fund requirements in the coming years, the retained earnings will be used to fund; if

there is any balance, the shareholders’ meeting may resolve to distribute the shareholders’ bonus. The percentage of cash dividends being no less than 10% of the total dividend; provided, where the cash dividend is lower than NT$0.2, dividends may be distributed in share dividends.

2. The Company operates in a mature and stable industry; provided, for the future capital and budget planning, the dividends are distributed based on the residual dividend policy.
3. The legal reserve and the capital reserve shall not be used except for making good the deficit (or loss) of the company or distributing new shares or cash to its original shareholders in proportion; provided the distribution of new shares or cash may not exceed 25% of the part of the reserve over the paid-in capital.
4. (1) When distributing the earnings, the distribution may only made from the special surplus reserve provided from the debit balance of the other equity item at the balance sheet date of the current year; later the reversal amount may be accounted to the distributable earnings when reversing the debit balance of the other equity item.

   (2) When the Company first adopts IFRSs, the special surplus reserve set aside in the Financial Supervisory Commission Letter No. 1090150022 dated March 31, 2021 will be reversed in proportion to the original special surplus reserve set aside when the Company subsequently uses, disposes of, or reclassifies the related assets.

   On January 1, 2013, the special earning reserves provided by the Company due to the said letter order had been fully used to offset loss, and a supplementary provision must be made after making a profit. The composition of the part of the said provided special earning reserves that has not been disposed for realization is as below:

Adding value for revaluation	$58,831
Cumulative Conversion Adjustments	474
	$59,305

5. On May 22, 2023, the Company approved a loss appropriation proposal by resolution at the shareholders’ meeting.
6. On May 27, 2024, the company's shareholders meeting resolved to make up for the losses.
7. On March 10, 2025, the board of directors of our company decided to make up

for the losses.

(XVI) Other items of equity

	Investments through other comprehensive income	foreign currency conversion	Other interests	total
2024/1/1	$20,241	($42,951)	$219	($22,491)
Equity Instrument Evaluation Adjustment				
Company	2,113	-	-	2,113
Subsidiary	753	-	-	753
Foreign Currency Translation Differences				
Company	-	11,479	-	11,479
Subsidiary	-	15	-	15
2024/12/31	$23,107	($31,457)	$219	($8,131)

	Investments through other comprehensive income	foreign currency conversion	Other interests	total
2023/1/1	$17,586	($37,582)	$219	($19,777)
Equity Instrument Evaluation Adjustment				
Company	(101)	-	-	(101)
Subsidiary	4,883	-	-	4,883
Transfer to retained earnings				
Company	(2,127)	-	-	(2,127)
Subsidiary	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency Translation Differences				
Company	-	(5,313)	-	(5,313)
Subsidiary	-	(56)	-	(56)
2023/12/31	$20,241	($42,951)	$219	($22,491)

(XVII) Operating revenue

	2024	2023
Revenue	$443,780	$484,542

The Group's revenue is derived from products transferred at a point in time. See Statement 8 for the breakdown of revenue.

(XVIII) Other income

	2024	2023
Dividend	$1,027	$855
Other	961	204
	$1,988	$1,059

(XIX) Other gains or losses

	2024	2023
Exchange Gain(Loss)	$42,883	($1,686)
Loss Recovering Benefit	26,245	-
Disposal of real estate, plant and equipment losses	(1,448)	-
Gain or loss on disposal of assets investments	-	78,039
Financial assets measure profit and loss	-	697
Other Loss	(2,537)	(644)
	$65,143	$76,406

(XX) Financial costs

	2024	2023
Interest Exp.	$18,755	$21,709
lease interest expense	-	11
Other Financial Exp.	385	205
	$19,140	$21,925

(XXI) Additional information of the expense nature.

	2024	2023
Employee Benefits	$45,215	$45,224
depreciation	966	3,534
amortization	40	40
Total	$46,221	$48,798

(XXII) Employee benefit expense

	2024	2023
salary	$37,781	$37,266
social insurance	3,507	3,677
pension	1,846	2,005
other	2,081	2,276
Total	$45,215	$45,224

1. According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, when distributing earnings, the Company shall allocate no less than 3% and no more than 15% as the employees' remuneration, and no more than 3% as the directors' remuneration.
2. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company reported accumulated losses, and thus estimated no remuneration to employees and directors pursuant to the Articles of Incorporation.

The information regarding the employees' and directors' remunerations approved by the Board may be inquired at MOPS.

(XXIII) Income tax

1. income tax expense

(1) Components of income tax expenses:

	2024	2023
Current income tax		
Underestimation of income tax in previous years	$15,805	$-
Land value-added tax	2,076	-
Total income tax for the current period	17,881	-
previous year overvalued	-	-
temporary difference reversal	$18,506	($2,818)
income tax	$36,387	($2,818)

(2) Amount of income tax benefits related to other comprehensive income:

	2024	2023
Determine the measure of welfare obligations	$373	($47)

2. Income tax expense and accounting profit adjustment items

	2024	2023
Income tax expense (benefit)	$29,762	($60,859)
tax-free income	(205)	(171)
Expenses that should be excluded according to legal provisions	-	201
Land value-added tax	2,076	-
Underestimation of income tax in previous years	15,805	-
Changes in the assessment of the realizability of deferred tax assets	-	(6,147)
temporary difference	(26,313)	64,158
Tax losses not recognized as deferred income tax assets	15,262	-
income tax	$36,387	($2,818)

3. The amounts of the deferred income tax assets or liabilities generated from the temporary differences are presented as below:

	2024			
	Jan.1	recognized income	Recognition of other comprehensive income	Dec.31
Deferred tax assets				
Losses from falling prices of bottomed inventories	$4,957	($4,957)	$-	$-

asset impairment loss	10,998	(10,998)	-	-
other	533	38,581	-	39,114
	$16,488	$22,626	$-	$39,114
Deferred tax liabilities				
prepaid pension	($25,548)	($176)	($373)	($26,097)
In order to realize the exchange benefit	(1,424)	(40,956)	-	(42,380)
other	(330)	-	-	(330)
	($27,302)	($41,132)	($373)	($68,807)

	2023			
	Jan.1	recognized income	Recognition of other comprehensive income	Dec.31
Deferred tax assets				
Losses from falling prices of bottomed inventories	$4,957	$-	$-	$4,957
asset impairment loss	10,998	-	-	10,998
other	533	-	-	533
	$16,488	$-	$-	$16,488
Deferred tax liabilities				
prepaid pension	($25,428)	($167)	$47	($25,548)
In order to realize the exchange benefit	(4,739)	3,315	-	(1,424)
other	-	(330)	-	(330)
	($30,167)	$2,818	$47	($27,302)

4. The expirations of the unused taxable losses and amounts of the unrecognized deferred income tax assets are presented as follows:

	2024/12/31			
Year	Declared number/approved number	not yet deducted	Deferred income tax assets have not been deducted	last available year
2015	67,053	67,053	67,053	2025
2016	162,129	162,129	162,129	2026
2017	177,881	177,881	177,881	2027
2020	99,462	99,462	99,462	2030

2021	23,316	23,316	23,316	2031
2022	53,719	53,719	53,719	2032
2023	35,312	35,312	35,312	2033
2024	76,309	76,309	76,309	2034
	$695,181	$695,181	$695,181	

	2023/12/31			
Year	Declared number/approved number	not yet deducted	Deferred income tax assets have not been deducted	last available year
2014	$113,698	$80,779	$80,779	2024
2015	67,053	67,053	67,053	2025
2016	162,129	162,129	162,129	2026
2017	177,881	177,881	177,881	2027
2020	99,462	99,462	99,462	2030
2021	23,316	23,316	23,316	2031
2022	53,719	53,719	53,719	2032
	$697,258	$664,339	$664,339	

5. The amount of deductible temporary differences not recognized as deferred income tax assets:

	2024/12/31	2023/12/31
Temporary differences can be deducted	$444,921	$413,488

6. The tax authorities have approved the Company's business income tax returns through 2022.

(XXIV) Loss per share

	2024		
	Net Income	AVG outstanding Shares	EPS (NTD)
Net income attributable to parent company	$112,419	69,112	1.63

	2023		
	Net Income	AVG outstanding Shares	EPS (NTD)
Net income attributable to parent company	($301,478)	63,295	-4.76

Note: Because the company is reducing capital to make up for losses, the weighted average number of outstanding shares is retrospectively adjusted.

(XXV) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

The changes in the company's liabilities from financing activities in 2024 and 2023 are mainly due to borrowings, repayments and exchange rate effects as well as changes in lease liabilities. Please refer to the individual cash flow statement.

VII. Related party transaction

(I) Name and relationships of related parties

Company	Relation
GLOUSTER CO., LTD	Subsidiary
TAH TONG TEXTILE(VIETNAM) CO., LTD	Subsidiary
eNOVA Limited	Subsidiary
KOREA TEXTILE & DYEING SUPPORT SERVICES JOINT STOCK COMPANY(KTD)	Subsidiary
Innopeak co.ltd.	Related Party
GREAT BELL PRINTING & DYEING CO., LTD.	Related Party
KINGTEX CORPORATION	Other Related
Yung Huang Investment Co., Ltd.	Other Related
HANBO LIVESTOCK & FARMING PRODUCTS CO., LTD.	Other Related
Yan Lirong	Other Related
Chen Xiuzhong	chairman
Chen Jianzhou	GM

Note: The Company lost control of Dingchuang Technology on March 27, 2023 and recognized it as an investment using the equity method. Therefore, it was classified as an associated company from the beginning.

(II) Material transactional matters with related parties

1. Sales

	2024	2023
Sale:		
Tah Tong(VN)	$196,197	$263,350

The transaction prices of the transactions and the credit facilities between the Company and the related parties are negotiated by the both parties.

2. Purchase

	2024	2023
Purchase：		
-Tah Tong(VN)	$16,275	$29,538
Labor FEE：		
- Great bell	$1,981	$5,777

(1) The Company purchases products from its related parties on the basis of normal commercial terms and conditions. The payment term is O/A 120 days.

(2) The company's transaction price for printing and dyeing processing services

provided by related parties is not significantly different from that of ordinary customers, and its payment terms are monthly settlements of 60 days.

3. Accounts receivable

	2024/12/31	2023/12/31
Account Receivable		
Tah Tong(VN)	$319,517	$610,028

Receivables from related parties are mainly from sales. The proceeds from the original sale were due 18 months after the sale date. On November 15, 2021, The Company's board of directors resolved to adjust the loan period to 9 months and reclassify overdue payments as capital loans. The receivables are not pledged and interest-bearing, and no allowance is made for losses.

4. Other receivables

	2024/12/31	2023/12/31
Other receivable-Fund loan		
Tah Tong(VN)	$66,703	$81,268
InnoPeak Co.Ltd.	15,365	14,869
Less: allowance for losses	(9,819)	-
	$72,249	$96,137

(1) The said other receivables arising from capital loans are subject to full repayment within one year after the loan is granted. The interest income for 2024 and 2023 was $3,671 and $2,569 respectively, calculated at an annual rate of 3.2%~3.6%.and3.08~3.22%

(2) The Company has estimated the recoverable amount based on the operating performance of Dintronics and recognized an impairment loss of $9,819 in 2024.

5. Accounts payable

	2024/12/31	2023/12/31
Account payable		
Subsidiary	$690	$4,315
Related Party	886	1,930
	$1,576	$6,245

Payables to related parties are mainly from lease transactions with a payment term of 30 to 120 days OA.

6. Corporate bonds payable

	2024/12/31	2023/12/31
Yee Chain International Co., Ltd.	$-	$68,000
Chen Jianzhou	-	19,000
HANBO LIVESTOCK & FARMING PRODUCTS CO., LTD.	-	10,000
Chen Xiuzhong	-	3,000
	$-	$100,000

For more details of the said corporate bonds, see Note 6(9).

7. Transaction of property

Related Party	Item	Stock	transaction targe	2024	
				Amount	benefit
Great Bell	equity method investment	1,000K	common stock	$87,569	$65,333

The Company did not dispose of financial assets to related parties in 2022.

8. Lease transactions - lessee

(1) The company leased the building from other related parties in October 2021, and the lease contract period was 2 years. The rent calculation is based on market conditions and agreed upon by both parties. The right-of-use asset is $5,420.

(2) Lease liabilities

Interest expenses

	2024	2023
Other related party	$-	$11

(3) rental costs

	2024	2023
Other related party	$2,718	$-

9. Capital loans - loans from related parties (presented under " Other current liabilities and Other non-current liabilities")

	2024	2023
Other current liabilities		
-Yung Huang	$149,000	$73,000
-Yan Lirong	37,344	-
-Chen Xiuzhong	26,561	-
-Great bell	25,004	-
-Chen Jianzhou	-	40,000
	$237,909	$113,000
Other non-current liabilities:		
-Great bell	$131,426	$-
-Chen Xiuzhong	60,000	54,000
-Yung Huang	7,000	37,400
	$198,462	$91,400

The above-mentioned related party loans are the financing needs of the company. Chen Xiuzhong, Yung Huang Investment Co., Ltd., Great bell printing & dyeing Co.,Ltd. and Yan Lirong agreed on interest rates of 1.88%, 2.93%, 3.05% to 3.29%, 2.50% and 2.53% respectively. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the interest payable to related parties was $4,407 and $949 respectively.

10. Endorsements/guarantees provided by related parties to the Company

(1) Land pledged by affiliates as collateral for loans

	2024/12/31		2023/12/31	
	Loan Guarantee Amount	Loan used	Loan Guarantee Amount	Loan used
Grest Bell	$-	$-	$497,384	$431,203

In November 2023, Great bell printing & dyeing Co.,Ltd. a land disposal transaction contract with an external party. According to the contract, the loan from the financial institution obtained by the company with the land as collateral will be repaid by the land disposal price of Great bell printing & dyeing Co.,Ltd. The company will also use the distribution of Great bell printing & dyeing Co.,Ltd. surplus to repay the aforementioned part that Great bell printing & dyeing Co.,Ltd. used to compensate with the land disposal price. The part that the distribution amount is insufficient to repay will be repaid to Great bell printing & dyeing Co.,Ltd. in 48 equal installments. The land transfer procedure and the repayment of the loan from the financial institution were completed in June 2014. In response to the aforementioned repayment of bank loans totaling $487,926, the Company has, with the approval of the Company's Board of Directors and Audit Committee, pledged a total of 7,300,000 shares of Great bell printing & dyeing Co.,Ltd. held by the Company to Hanbo livestock & farming products Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as " Hanbo livestock & farming "), the third party designated by Great bell printing & dyeing Co.,Ltd., and agreed that the amount distributed from the pledged shares will be deemed to have completed the repayment to Great bell printing & dyeing Co.,Ltd. when received by the pledgee. As of December 31, 2024, the balance of the bank loans repaid above was $156,466, which was recorded as short-term loans and long-term loans (including those due within one year).

In response to the aforementioned compensation by Great bell printing & dyeing Co.,Ltd., in addition to providing the Great bell stocks held by the Company as collateral to Hanbo livestock & farming products Co., Ltd., the Company also negotiated with Chen Xiuzhong and Yan Lirong to assist in providing a total of 2,150,000 Great bell printing & dyeing Co.,Ltd. stocks held by a certain individual as collateral to Hanbo livestock & farming products Co., Ltd., the third party designated by Great bell printing & dyeing Co.,Ltd., and agreed that the amount distributed from the pledged stocks would be received by the pledgee as repayment to Great bell printing & dyeing Co.,Ltd.. The repayment amount shall be deemed as a loan from the Company to the above-mentioned related party

(2) The related party provides land and stocks as loan security.

	2024/12/31		2023/12/31	
	Loan Guarantee Amount	Loan used	Loan Guarantee Amount	Loan used
Yan Lirong	$100,000	$42,287	$100,000	$15,557

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the joint guarantors Chen Xiuzhong and Yan Lirong used their stocks and Yan Lirong provided additional land as collateral for the company's short-term loans, and promised to continue to provide the company with the guarantees required for short-term financing.

(3) As of December 31, 2023, Chen Xiuzhong, Chen Jianzhou and Yan Lirong provided joint guarantees for long-term and short-term loans.

11. Endorsements/guarantees provided by the Company

	2024/12/31		2023/12/31	
	Endorsement Guarantee Amount	actual use	Endorsement Guarantee Amount	actual use
Tah Tong(VN)	$304,343	$258,947	$285,557	$258,191
GLOUCESTER	39,270	-	15,353	-
	$343,613	$258,947	$300,910	$258,191

(III) Information of remuneration of key management personnel

	2024	2023
Salary	$8,525	$8,972
Pension	216	216
	$8,741	$9,188

VIII. Pledged Assets

The carrying amounts of assets pledged by the Company as collateral are presented below:

Assets Item	Guarantee purpose	Book Value 2024/12/31	Book Value 2023/12/31
Bank savings	Bank Loan	$13,000	$15,500
land	Bank Loan	-	23,251
housing and construction	Bank Loan	-	9,326
Investments using the equity method- Great Bell	non-financial institution	149,750	-
		$162,750	$48,077

IX. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Commitments

(I) Contingent matters

None.

(II) Commitment matter

The amounts of letters of credit issued for purchase goods and machinery equipment but yet used are as below:

	2024/12/31	2023/12/31
Unused LC	$8,853	$20,988

X. Losses Due to Major Disasters

None.

XI. Significant Events

On January 16, 2025, the board of directors of our company approved the sale of our subsidiary, KOREA TEXTILE&DYEING SUPPORT SERVICE JOINT STOCK COMPANY (hereinafter referred to as "KTD"), and on January 27, 2025, we signed a share sale agreement with KAM FUNG (HONG KONG) GARMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

XII. Others

(I) As of December 31, 2024, the Company's current liabilities exceeded current assets by NT$52,365 thousand. In order to improve the said situation, the Company intends to take the following countermeasures in the future:

1. Business:

In terms of business operations, the Company will continue to optimize product mix, improve gross profit margins, and expand services to customers to improve performance.

(1) Spinning Division will continue to work with niche customers to increase the production and sales ratio of specialty yarn products and improve production efficiency and quality to raise gross profit margins.

(2) Fabrics Division will continue to develop new products for target customers, deepen the vertical integration of products and services, and expand product share, and can be expected to effectively improve performance.

2. Finance:

(1) To ensure the continued operation of the Company, the Company approved at its shareholders meeting on May 27, 2024, to issue common shares in a private placement at an appropriate time for cash capital increase, with a par value of NT$10 per share and a maximum number of shares to be issued of 30 million shares, depending on the market and capital demand conditions. The company completed the fundraising of 2,362,000 shares in the second quarter of 2024. In the future, we will conduct fundraising operations at an appropriate time according to the market and capital demand conditions. In addition, the company has passed a resolution on March 10, 2025 by the board of directors to issue common shares in cash through private placement, with a par value of NT$10 per

share and a maximum number of shares issued of 15 million shares. The proposal will be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for approval.

(2) The Company disposed of its shares in KTD on January 27, 2025, which helped improve the Company's working capital and financial structure. Please refer to Note 11 for details.

(3) The Company has a good record of dealings with the existing financial institutions, and all financing loan limits have been provided with reasonable guarantees. It is estimated by reference to the history of financing and renewal in previous years, all financing loan contracts can be renewed with new terms before expiration to extend the original financing limits.

(4) The Company has the undertaking from major shareholders for continuous financial support to the Company, whereby they agree to assist the Company to continue operating and repay debts if necessary.

(5) The Company will continue to actively examine all of its assets and resources on hand, and revitalize the assets to maximize the benefits and value created for the Company under market assessment. It is expected that this will effectively improve the Company's financial position.

(II) Capital management

The capital management goal of the Company is to ensure the Company’s continuing operation, maintain the best capital structure to reduce the capital costs, and provide returns to shareholders. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, issuance of new shares, or sell assets to lower the debts.

(III) Financial instruments

1. Categories of financial instruments

	2024/12/31	2023/12/31
financial assets		
Fair value through other comprehensive income	$47,975	$45,862
Measured at amortized cost	464,529	851,633
	$512,504	$897,495
financial liabilities		
Measured at amortized cost	$798,856	$1,094,267

Note: Financial assets measured at amortized cost also include cash, net accounts receivable (including related parties), other receivables and deposits; financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include short-term loans, bills and accounts payable, other payables, long-term loans (including those due within one year), corporate bonds payable and deposits.

2. Risk management policy

(1) The daily operation of the Company is under influence of various financial risks, including market risk (including exchange rate risk, interest rate risk,

and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management policy focuses on unpredictable matters in financial markets and seeks to mitigate the potential adverse effects on the Company's financil position and financial performance.

(2) The risk management is implemented by the Finance Department of the Company pursuant to the policies approved by the Board. The Company's Finance Department is responsible for identifying, evaluating and avoiding financial risks through close collaboration with various operating units within the Group. The Board has written principles for overall risk management, and also provides written policies for specific extent and matters, such as exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of remaining current capital.

3. Nature and extent of material financial risks

(1) Market risk

Foreign currency risk

A. The Company is a multinational company that is subject to exchange rate risk arising from transactions where the functional currency of exchanges is different from that of the Company, which are mainly denominated in USD. The related exchange risks come from the commercial transactions in the future and the recognized assets and liabilities.

B. The Company's business involves several non-functional currencies (the functional currency of the Company is NTD), which is subject to exchange rate fluctuations. Foreign currency assets and liabilities subjected to material exchange rate fluctuations are summarized as follows:

	2024/12/31		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Book Value (NT)
Foreign Currency: Functional Currency			
Financial assets			
monetary item			
USD：NTD	$12,949	32.73	$423,821
Subsidiary			
USD：NTD	17,389	32.73	569,142
financial liabilities			
monetary item			
USD：NTD	915	32.73	29,948

2023/12/31

	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Book Value (NT)
Foreign Currency: Functional Currency			
Financial assets			
monetary item			
USD：NTD	$24,736	30.71	$759,643
Subsidiary			
USD：NTD	7,041	30.71	216,229
financial liabilities			
monetary item			
USD：NTD	780	30.71	23,954

For the sensitivity analysis of the foreign currency exchange rate risk, the calculation mainly focused on the monetary items of foreign currency at the ending date of the financial reporting period. When NTD appreciates or depreciates 1% against other currencies, the Company's net loss after tax for 2024 and 2023 would be increased or decreased by $3,151 and $5,886 respectively.

C. Due to the significant impact of exchange rate fluctuations, total (realized and unrealized) exchange gains (losses) on the Group's monetary items for 2024 and 2023 amounted to $42,883 and ($1,686) respectively.

Price risk

A. The Company's equity instruments exposed to price risk are financial assets at FVTPL and financial assets at FVOCI. To manage the price risk of the investment in equity instruments, the Company diversifies the portfolio, based one the limits set by the Company.

B. The Company primarily invests in equity instruments that are TWSE/TPEx-listed or not listed. The prices of these equity instruments are affected by their uncertain future values. If the prices of these equity instruments rose or fell by 1%, with all other factors unchanged, there would be no significant impact on the Company's net profit after tax for 2024 and 2023 due to gains or losses on equity instruments measured at fair value.

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

A. The Company's interest rate risk arises from bank loans. The borrowings issued at the floating interest rates cause the Company to sustain the interest rate risk for the cash flow; partial risk is offset by the held cash and cash equivalents at the floating rate. In 2024 and 2023, the Company's borrowings at floating rates were denominated in NTD and

USD.

B. The Company simulates multiple programs and analyzes interest rate risk, including considering refinancing, renewal of existing positions, other available financing and hedging, to calculate the impact of changes in specific interest rates on profit or loss. For each simulation programs, all currencies adopts the same interest rate change. Such simulation programs are only applied to the material liability position accruing interests.

C. According to the simulation results, a 0.5% change in interest rate will increase the net profit after tax by $750 and $2,551 in 2024 and 2023, respectively.

(2) Credit risk

A. The Company's credit risk is the risk of financial losses incurred to the Company after the counterparty of the customer's financial instruments fail to fulfill its contractual obligations, mainly from the reasonable cash flows of accounts receivable the counterparty is unable to pay off according to the payment terms.

B. The Company manages credit risk from a group perspective. For the banks and financial institutions to establish a business relationship, only these banks with good credit and the financial institutions with an investment grade or higher are accepted as the counterparties of transactions. The credit policy is specified internally.

C. When the contract payments are more than 90 days past due according to the agreed payment terms, it is deemed that the credit risk on the financial assets has increased significantly since original recognition; when the contract payments are 180 days past due according to the agreed payment terms, it is deemed that a default has occurred.

The aging analysis of the notes and accounts receivable is as below:

	2024/12/31	2023/12/31
not overdue	$20,941	$22,132
witnin 90 days	2,249	3,371
91 ~ 180 days	-	76
over 181 days	568	553
	$23,758	$26,132

The above is the age analysis based on the overdue days.

D. The Company’s accounts receivable - related parties are mainly the sales to the subsidiaries. The Company and the aforesaid subsidiaries are the entities for preparing the consolidated financial reports, and thus there is no concern of material failure of contract performance or repayment. Therefore, the allowance of loss is measured at the 12-month ECL, and as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, there was no allowance of loss provided for the accounts receivable - related parties.

E. The indicators used by the Company to determine if debt instrument investments are credit-impaired are summarized as follows:

(A) The issuer is suffering serious financial difficulty, or it is increasingly probable that the issuer will go into bankruptcy or other financial restructuring;

(B) The issuer has the active market for the financial assets disappearing due to its financial difficulty;

(C) The issuer delays the repayment of, or fails to repay, the interest or principal;

(D) Adverse changes in national or regional economic conditions resulting in a default by the issuer.

F. After the Company has completed the recovery process, it has written off the amount of financial assets that cannot be reasonably expected to be recovered. However, the Company will continue to conduct legal recovery procedures to preserve the rights of the creditor. The company's written-off but still active claims amounted to $15,087 as of December 31, 2024 and 2023..

G. The Company has adopts a simplified approach to estimate the expected credit losses based on the provision matrix of rolling rates, and adjusts the loss rate established according to the historical and current information for a specific period for future-looking considerations to estimate accounts receivable. The provision matrix using rolling rates as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is presented as follows:

	not overdue	witnin 90 days	91 ~ 180 days	over 181 days	Total
2024/12/31					
Rate	0.96%	4.80%	-	100.00%	
Account Receivable	$20,941	$2,249	$-	$568	$23,758
Allowance	$200	$108	$-	$568	$876
2023/12/31					
Rate	2.03%	5.93%	55.26%	100.00%	
Account Receivable	$22,132	$3,371	$76	$553	$26,132
Allowance	$450	$200	$42	$553	$1,245

H. The Company's simplified statement of changes in the loss allowance on accounts receivable is presented as follows:

	Account Receivable		Other receivables	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Jan. 1	$1,245	$991	$-	$-

Turn around	(317)	254	9,819	-
Delist	(52)	-	-	-
Dec. 31	$876	$1,245	$9,819	$-

(3) Liquidity risk

A. Cash flows are forecast by each operating entity within the Group and summarized by the Group's Finance Department. The Finance Department of the Group monitors the forecasts of the liquidity of the Group, and ensures sufficient capitals to fund the operating requirements, and to maintain enough undrawn limit of the borrowing commitments all the time, so that the Group is free from any violation of related borrowing limit or terms. Such forecasts considers the Group’s debt and financing plants, compliance of debt terms, the financial ratio target determined internally, and the external supervisory regulatory requirements.

B. The surplus cash held by each operating entity will be transferred back to the Group's Finance Department if it is greater than required for the management of working capital. The Finance Department of the Group invests the remaining capital in the demand deposit with interests, time-deposit, money deposit, and marketable securities; the instruments selected have due maturities or sufficient liquidity to respond to the aforesaid forecast and provide the sufficient funding level for deployment, and are expected to generate cash flow instantly, to manage the liquidity risk.

C. The Company's non-derivative financial liabilities, and derivative financial liabilities delivered on a net or gross amount basis, are grouped according to their relevant maturity dates. Non-derivative financial liabilities are analyzed based on the remaining period from the balance sheet date to the agreed maturity date.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities include short-term loans, notes payable, accounts payable, other payables, long-term loans (including those due within one year), and corporate bonds payable. Except for long-term loans and corporate bonds payable, the number of days to maturity of other financial liabilities is less than one year.

The following table discloses the contractual cash flows of corporate bonds payable and long-term loans (including imputed interest payable and long-term loans due within one year) which are undiscounted amounts:

	Within 1 Year	1 ~2 Year	2 ~ 5 Year	Total
2024/12/31				
Corporate bonds	$250,491	$39,161	$164,018	$453,670
2023/12/31				
Corporate bonds	$101,700	$-	$-	$101,700
Long term loan	$64,911	$66,409	$461	$131,781

D. The Company does not expect that the timing of cash flows analyzed at the maturity date will be significantly earlier, or the actual amount will be significantly different.

(4) Information on fair value

1. For the fair value of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value, see Note 12(3)1.

2. The levels of valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of financial and non-financial instruments are defined as follows:

   Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. Active markets are ones where asset and liability transactions take place with sufficient frequency and volume for pricing information to be provided on the ongoing basis. The fair values of the Company’s investments in the TWSE/TPex listed shares belong to this level.

   Level 2: The direct or indirect observable inputs of the assets or liabilities; but these included in the quotations of Level 1 are excluded. The fair values of the Company’s investments in derivatives belong to this level.

   Level 3: The unobservable inputs of assets or liabilities. The fair values of the Company’s investments in the equity instruments without any active market belong to this level.

3. The Company classifies the financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value based on the nature, characteristics, and risk of the assets and liabilities, and fair value levels, as detailed below:

   As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company's financial assets measured at fair value and classified as Level 3 financial instruments amounted to $47,975 and $45,862, respectively.

4. The approaches and assumptions adopted by the Company to measure fair values are stated as below:

(1) These to which the Company adopts the market quotation as the fair value inputs (i.e. Level 1), based on the characteristics of the instruments, are described below.

	Open Market Stock
Market quotation	stock closing price

(2) Other than the financial instruments with active markets mentioned above, the fair values of other financial instruments are obtained with the valuation techniques or by referring the quotations of the counterparties of transactions The fair values obtained with the valuation techniques may refer to the current fair values of the financial instruments with substantially similar conditions or characteristics, or with other valuation techniques, including the calculation of the obtainable market information at the consolidated balance sheet date with a model.

(3) The output of the valuation model is a forecasted estimate value, and the valuation technique may not reflect all the factors related to the financial and non-financial instruments held by the Company. Therefore, the forecasted value of the valuation model may be adjusted properly based on additional parameters, such as the model risks or the liquidity risk. Based on the Company's management policy and control procedures for the fair value valuation model, the management believes to fairly present the fair values of the financial and non-financial instruments in the consolidated balance sheet, the valuation adjustment is properly and necessary. The price information and parameters used during the valuation process are prudentially evaluated, and properly adjusted based on the current market conditions.

(4) The Company takes the credit risk valuation adjustment into account for the calculation of financial and non-financial instruments' fair values, to reflect the credit risk of the transaction counterparties, and the credit quality of the Company, respectively.

5. In 2024and 2023, there was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2.

6. Changes in Level 3 for 2024 and 2023 are presented below:

	Equity Securities	
	2024	2023
Jan. 1	$45,862	$46,347
recognized in other comprehensive income	2,113	(101)
return of share capital	-	(384)
Dec. 31	$47,975	$45,862

7. In 2024 and 2023, there was no transfer in and out of Level 3.

8. For Level 3 fair value measurement, the Company has its Finance Department

and independent valuation experts responsible for the independent fair value verification of financial instruments, making the valuation results close to the market status using independent source data, and regularly reviewing to ensure reasonable valuation results. Additionally, the Finance Department prescribes the valuation policies for the fair value of financial instrument, the valuation procedures, and the confirms the compliance with the requirements of the IFRSs.

9. The quantitative information on material unobservable inputs used in the valuation model adopted for Level 3 fair value measurement items and the sensitivity analysis of changes in material unobservable inputs are presented as below:

	2024/12/31 fair Value	Model	Significant unobservable input	Weighted average	Input quality and fair value relationship
non-derivative equity instruments					
Non-Open market company	47,975	analogy	Price-to-book ratio	2.24	The higher the share price to fair value ratio, the higher the fair value
			Market capitalization base debt ratio	0.23	The lower the market value basis debt ratio, the higher the fair value
			liquidity discount	30%	The higher the liquidity discount, the lower the fair value

	2023/12/31 fair Value	Model	Significant unobservable input	Weighted average	Input quality and fair value relationship
non-derivative equity instruments					
Non-Open market company	45,862	analogy	Price-to-book ratio	2.1	The higher the share price to fair value ratio, the higher the fair value
			Market capitalization base debt ratio	0.15	The lower the market value basis debt ratio, the higher the fair value
			liquidity discount	30%	The higher the liquidity discount, the lower the fair value

10. The Company has adopted a valuation model and parameters with prudential assessment and selection; provided, using different valuation models and parameters may result in different valuation results. For the financial assets and liabilities classified as Level 3, if the valuation parameters change, the impacts

on the profit and loss or other comprehensive income of the current period are as below:

			2024/12/31	
			recognized in other comprehensive income	
Financial Assets	Input	Change	favorable	unfavorable
equity instruments	Price-to-book ratio	+/- 1%	$536	($536)
	Market capitalization base debt ratio	+/- 1%	110	(110)
	liquidity discount	+/- 1%	71	(71)

			2023/12/31	
			recognized in other comprehensive income	
Financial Assets	Input	Change	favorable	unfavorable
equity instruments	Price-to-book ratio	+/- 1%	$459	($459)
	Market capitalization base debt ratio	+/- 1%	69	(69)
	liquidity discount	+/- 1%	68	(68)

(5) Others

The management of the Company is committed to developing product with high margins, reducing unnecessary expenditures, and controlling various expenses and costs strictly to ensure the Company's operation and improve the financial position, seeking to effectively improve the operating performance and create the cash inflow from the operating activities.

XIII. Other Disclosures

(I) Information on Significant Transactions

1. Loans to others: See Appendix 1.
2. Endorsements/guarantees provided: See Appendix 2.
3. Marketable securities held at the end of the period (excluding investments in subsidiaries, affiliates, and jointly controlled entities): See Appendix 3.
4. The cumulative amount of buying or selling the same securities reaches NT$300 million or more, or 20% of the paid-in capital: See Appendix none.
5. Acquisition of individual property at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: none.
6. Disposal of individual property at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: none.
7. Purchases or sales of goods from and to related parties amounting to at least

NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: See Appendix 4.

8. Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: See Appendix 5.
9. Trading of derivative instruments: none.
10. Business relations between the parent company and its subsidiaries, and the status and amount of important transactions: See Appendix 6.

(II) Information on Investees

The name and location of the investees and other relevant information (excluding investees located in mainland China): see Appendix 7.

(III) Information on Investment in Mainland China

1. Basic information: See Appendix 8.
2. Significant transactions with investees in Mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third area: none.

(IV) Information of Major Shareholders

Information on major shareholders: See Appendix 9.

XIV. Information of the operation department

Disclosure is exempted.

Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries
Financing provided to others
January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024

Appendix 1

Unit: NT$ thousand
(except for specified otherwise)

No. (Note 1)	Lender	Borrower	Item	Related party or not	Maximum amount for the year	Ending balance (Amount)	Amount actually drawn	Range of interest rates	Nature of loan	Transaction amount	Cause for Short-term Financing	Provision for losses	Collateral Name	Collateral Value	Limits on lending to individual borrowers	Limits on total loans	Remarks
0	Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd.	TAH TONG TEXTILE (VIETNAM) CO., LTD.	Other receivables	Y	$ 131,400	$ 98,175	$ 65,450	3.1995%~3.4932%	Transaction	$ 196,197	Not applicable.	$ -	-	-	$ 196,197	$ 196,197	Note 2、5
0	Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd.	InnoPeak Advanced Materials Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	14,700	14,700	14,700	3.5958%	Short-term Financing	-	used for the subsidiary's operation and purchase of materials	-	mechanical equipment	22,183	227,437	227,437	Note 3、5
1	GLOUCESTER CO.,LTD.	TAH TONG TEXTILE (VIETNAM) CO., LTD.	Other receivables	Y	32,850	32,725	-	-	Short-term Financing	-	used for the subsidiary's operation and purchase of materials	-	-	-	568,593	568,593	Note 4

Note 1: Numbers given in Column No. are defined as follows:
(1) 0 represents the Issuer.
(2) Invested companies are numbered sequentially starting from 1.

Note 2: The total amount of loans made to a company or firm with whom the Company does business with shall not exceed the Company's net worth, and an individual loan shall be limited to the amount of the transaction conducted between them.

Note 3: The total or individual amount of short-term financing provided by the Company shall be capped at 40% of the Company's net worth.

Note 4: Gloucester：The company's parent company's foreign subsidiaries that directly and indirectly hold 100% of the voting shares are engaged in fund lending with the company. The total amount and individual limits of short-term financing are limited to no more than 100% of the company's net worth. The financing period is One year (and may be extended twice for another year).

Note 5: Amount does not include interest payable.

Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries
Endorsements/guarantees provided
January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024

Appendix 2

Unit: NT$ thousand
(except for specified otherwise)

No. (Note 1)	Guarantor	Principal: Name of the Company	Principal: Relationship (Note 2)	Limits on the endorsement/guarantee to a principal (Note 3)	Maximum balance of the endorsement/guarantee for the year	Ending balance of the endorsement/guarantee	Amount actually drawn	Amount of the endorsement/guarantee secured by property	Accumulated endorsement/guarantee amount as a percentage of net worth in the latest financial statements (%)	Maximum limits on the endorsement/guarantee (Note 3)	Endorsement/guarantee provided by the parent company to a subsidiary	Endorsement/guarantee provided by a subsidiary to the parent company	Endorsement/guarantee provided to a subsidiary in Mainland China	Remarks
0	Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd.	TAH TONG TEXTILE (VIETNAM) CO., LTD.	2	$ 1,137,186	$ 305,505	$ 304,343	$ 258,947	$ -	53.53%	1,137,186	Y	N	N	
0	Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd.	GLOUCESTER CO., LTD.	2	1,137,186	39,420	39,270			6.91%	1,137,186	Y	N	N	

Note 1: Numbers given in Column No. are defined as follows:
(1) 0 represents the Issuer
(2) Invested companies are numbered sequentially starting from 1.

Note 2: The relationship between the Guarantor and the Principal may be either of the following two:
(1) A subsidiary in which the Company directly holds more than 50% ordinary shares.
(2) An invested company in which the Company and its subsidiary together hold more than 50% ordinary shares.

Note 3: The amount of the endorsement/guarantee provided to a company shall be limited to 50% of the Company's net worth for the year. However, for a subsidiary with 100% of voting rights held directly or indirectly by the Company, it shall be limited to 200% of the Company's net worth. The net worth is contained in the financial statements as audited or verified by CPAs. The amount of the endorsement/guarantee necessary for a transaction to a principal shall be limited to the amount of the transaction. The amount of the transaction is the total amount of purchases, sales and other dealings between two parties, as calculated for the latest year. The total liability of external endorsements/guarantees provided by the Company and its subsidiaries shall be limited to 200% of the Company's current net worth.

Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries
Marketable securities held as of the end of the year (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities)
December 31, 2024

Appendix 3

Unit: NT$ thousand
(except for specified otherwise)

Holder	Type of securities	Name of securities	Relationship with Issuer	Item (Note 1)	Ending				Remarks
					No. of shares	Carrying amount	Shareholding percentage (%)	Fair value	
Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd.	Ordinary shares	KINGTEX CORPORATION	The Company is a director of the company	1	171,095	47,549	13.58	47,549	
Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd.	Ordinary shares	Ubn Corporapion	None	1	58,979	426	8.58	426	

Note 1: Item code: 1 - Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current

Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries
Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital.
January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024

Appendix 4

Unit: NT$ thousand
(except for specified otherwise)

			Trading details				Trading terms different from general transactions and why		Notes receivable/payable and accounts receivable/payable		
Pruchaser or Seller	Counterparty	Relationship	Purchase/Sales	Amount	Percentage of total purchase (sale) (%)	Credit period	Unit Price	Credit period	Balance	As a percentage of notes receivable/payable and accounts receivable/payable (%)	Remarks
Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd.	TAH TONG TEXTILE (VIETNAM) CO., LTD.	Subsidiary	Sales	$ 196,197	44%	payable on a monthly basis with 270 days on account	The transaction prices of the transactions and the credit facilities between the Company and the related parties are negotiated by the both parties	No major deviation	$ 319,517	93%	-

Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries
Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital.
December 31, 2024

Appendix 5

Unit: NT$ thousand
(except for specified otherwise)

Payee	Counterparty	Relationship	Balance of receivables from related parties	Turnover	Overdue receivables from related parties		Amount subsequently recovered	Provision for bad debts
					Amount	Solution		
Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd.	TAH TONG TEXTILE (VIETNAM) CO., LTD.	Subsidiary	$ 386,220	-	$ 143,479	Active collection	$ -	$ -

Note: Receivables from related parties include accounts receivable and other receivables

Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries
Significant transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries
January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024

Appendix 6

Unit: NT$ thousand
(except for specified otherwise)

				Trading details (Note 3)			
No. (Note 1)	Trader	Counterparty	Relationship with the Trader (Note 2)	Item	Amount	Trading terms	As a percentage of consolidated total revenue or total assets
0	Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd.	TAH TONG TEXTILE (VIETNAM) CO., LTD.	1	Sales	$ 196,197	(Note 6)	12
0	Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd.	TAH TONG TEXTILE (VIETNAM) CO., LTD.	1	Receivables from related parties (Note 5)	386,220	(Note 6)	19

Note 1: Transactions between the parent company and its subsidiaries shall be indicated respectively in column No. Numbers so given are defined as follows:
1. 0 represents the parent company.
2. Subsidiaries are numbered sequentially starting from 1.

Note 2: The relationship with the trader may be one of the following three:
1. Represents the transaction of the parent company to its subsidiary.
2. Represents the transaction of the subsidiary and its parent company.
3. Represents the transaction between subsidiaries.

Note 3: The amount of purchases, sales, and receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital shall be disclosed for transactions between the parent company and its subsidiaries.
Note 4: See Appendix 1 for loans between the Company and its subsidiaries.
Note 5: Receivables from related parties include accounts receivable and other receivables.
Note 6: Commodities are sold at the agreed price, payable on a monthly basis with 9 months on account. Other receivables are adjusted as needed for the working capital.
Note 7: The transaction price is the same as that of a general customer, payable on a monthly basis with 120 days on account.

Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries
Names and locations of investees (investees in Mainland China excluded)
January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024

Appendix 7

Unit: NT$ thousand
(except for specified otherwise)

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount: Ending	Initial investment amount: End of last year	Held at the end of the year: No. of shares	Held at the end of the year: Ratio (%)	Held at the end of the year: Carrying amount	Profit or loss of the investee	Share of the profit or loss of the investee recognized for the year	Remarks
Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd.	Great Bell Printing & Dyeing Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Printing, dyeing, finishing, processing and sales of textiles	$ 81,486	$ 81,486	1,918,290	19.18	$ 195,733	$ 1,710,371	$ 327,227	Affiliate
Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd.	GLOUCESTER CO., LTD.	Samoan Islands	General investment	2,091,174	1,578,194	67,455,000	100.00	561,752	(171,584)	(171,584)	Subsidiary
Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd.	InnoPeak Advanced Materials Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Production, sales, and trading of plastic of compound materials, woven fabrics, and woven panels	90,000	90,000	6,000,000	36.09	15,864	(40,242)	(16,097)	Affiliate
GLOUCESTER CO., LTD.	DAYSTAR LIMITED	Mauritius	General investment	90,405	90,405	3,000,000	100.00	(70,485)	(2,664)	(2,664)	Subsidiary
GLOUCESTER CO., LTD.	ROSEGATE HOLDING CORP.	British Virgin Islands	General investment	1,844,004	1,331,024	59,000,000	100.00	624,916	(157,111)	(157,111)	Subsidiary
GLOUCESTER CO., LTD.	KOREA TEXTILE & DYEING SUPPORT SERVICES JOINT STOCK COMPANY	Vietnam	Printing, dyeing, refining, and process of textiles	165,486	165,486	9,696,215	52.14	6,720	(18,345)	(11,948)	Subsidiary
ROSEGATE HOLDING CORP.	TAH TONG TEXTILE (VIETNAM) CO., LTD.	Vietnam	Production, sales, and trading of natural yarn, artificial yarn, woven fabrics, industrial fabrics, and other fabrics	1,844,004	1,331,024	59,000,000	100.00	625,497	(157,111)	(157,111)	Subsidiary

Note: On December 9, 2024, the board of directors of Innopeak co.ltd.. approved a cash capital increase to issue 1,625,000 common shares with a par value of $10 per share. The base date for the capital increase is December 26, 2024. The Company did not subscribe according to its shareholding ratio and its shareholding ratio was reduced from 40% to 36.09%.

Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries
Information on Investments in Mainland China – Basic Information
January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024

Appendix8

Unit: NT$ thousand
(except for specified otherwise)

Investee in mainland China	Main business activities	Paid-in capital	Form of investment	Accumulated investment amount remitted from Taiwan at the beginning of the year	Investment amount remitted or recovered for the year: Outward remittance	Investment amount remitted or recovered for the year: Repatriation	Accumulated investment amount remitted from Taiwan at the end of the year	Profit or loss of the investee	Ownership percentage through direct or indirect investment (%)	Share of the profit or loss of the investee recognized for the year (Note 2)	Carrying amount of investment at the end of the year	Investment income repatriated for the year	Remarks
eNova Textiles Ltd.	Wholesale of Fabrics, Wholesale of Clothing, Wholesale of Other Chemical Products, and Commodity Brokerage	$ 98,175	Note 1	$ 42,543	$ -	$ -	$ 42.543	($ 2,664)	100.00	($ 2,664)	($ 70,485)	$ -	Note 4

Name of the Company	Accumulated investment amount remitted from Taiwan to mainland China at the end of the year	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission, MOEA (Note 4)	Limits on investments in mainland China approved by the Investment Commission, MOEA (Note 3)
Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd.	$ 42,543	$ 98,175	$ 344,857

Note 1: It is the form of investing in a company in a third region and then reinvesting in a mainland company.
Note 2: The share of the profit or loss of the investee recognized for the year is based on the valuation of the financial statements audited by CPAs of the parent company in Taiwan.
Note 3: It is calculated based on 60% of the Company's net value in the consolidated financial statements.
Note 4: As approved by the Investment Commission, MOEA with its Letter Jing-Shen-2nd Letter No. 10200071150 dated March 6, 2013 and Jing-Shen-2nd Letter No. 09600385770 dated October 18, 2007, US$1,700,000 was remitted by the Company's subsidiary Gloucester Co., Ltd., and US$1,300,000 was remitted by the Company from Taiwan.

Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries
Information on Major Shareholders
December 31, 2024

Appendix 9

Names of major shareholders	Shares	
	Shareholding increase	Shareholding percentage
Yung Huang Investment Co., Ltd.	17,388,482	24.24%

Notes:

(1) The information about major shareholders in this table is the information on shareholders holding a total of 5% or more of the Company's ordinary shares and special shares delivered with dematerialized securities (including treasury shares) on the last business day at the end of each quarter, as calculated by TDCC.
There may be a discrepancy in the number of shares recorded on the financial statements of the Company and the actual number of shares delivered with dematerialized securities arising from the difference in basis of preparation.

(2) The above information will be disclosed based on the trust accounts opened by the trustees if the shareholders put their shares into a trust. As for shareholders' insider declaration of ownership with more than 10% ownership in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act, including the shares held in person plus the shares placed in trust and with the decision power over the utilization of the trust assets, see the insider declaration information in the Public Market Observation Post System.

Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd.

Accounts receivable (Including related party)

December 31, 2024

Statement 1 | Unit: NT$ thousand

ITEM	Summary	Amount	Note
Non-Related			
Company A		$ 12,795	
Company B		3,015	
Company C		2,144	
Company D		1,512	
Company E		1,236	
Other		3,056	each customer not over 5% of Account Receivable
		23,758	
Less：Allowance for bad debts		(876)	
		$ 22,882	
Related			
TAH TONG TEXTILE (VIETNAM) CO., LTD.		319,517	
		$ 342,399	

Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd.
Other receivable (Including related party)
December 31, 2024

Statement 2 Unit: NT$ thousand

ITEM	Summary	Amount	Note
Non-Related			
Company A		$ 1,685	
Other		37	each customer not over 5% of Account Receivable
		$ 1,722	
Related			
TAH TONG TEXTILE (VIETNAM) CO., LTD.		66,703	
Innopeak co.ltd.		15,365	
		(9,819)	
		$ 72,249	

Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd.
Inventories
December 31, 2024

Statement 3 Unit: NT$ thousand

ITEM	SUMMARY	AMOUNT COST	AMOUNT net realizable value,	NOTE
Raw material				
raw material		$904	$904	The replacement cost of raw materials is the net realizable value, and the work-in-progress and finished products are evaluated at the net realizable value.
raw cotton		23,061	23,061	
artificial fiber		24,435	25,126	
Others		6,580	6,711	
Less: Allowance for appraisal losses		(2,076)	-	
Sub-total		52,904	55,802	
work-in-progress				
Purchise WIP		13,212	11,765	
Less: Allowance for appraisal losses		(1,447)	-	
Sub-total		11,765	11,765	
Finished Goods				
Product goods		7,103	10,478	
Less: Allowance for appraisal losses		(3,586)	-	
Sub-total		3,517	10,478	
Net inventory		$ 68,186	$ 78,045	

Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd.
Statement of changes in investments accounted for using the equity method
January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024

Statement 4

Unit: NT$ thousand

ITEM	Beginning Balance		Increase		Decrease		Ending Balance			Fair Value or net worth		Guarantee or Pledge Situation
	Share	AMOUNT	Share	AMOUNT	Share	AMOUNT	SHARE	Shareholding ratio (%)	AMOUNT	Price	Total Amount	
Great Bell	9,541,555	$ 202,811	-	$ 69,154	(7,623,264)	($ 76,232)	1,918,291	19.18	$ 195,733	-	$ 195,733	None
GLOUCESTER CO., LTD	51,455,000	208,014	16,000,000	512,980	-	(159,242)	67,455,000	100.00	561,752	-	561,752	None
InnoPeak	6,000,000	21,903	-	-	-	(6,039)	6,000,000	36.09	15,864	-	15,864	None
		$ 432,728		$ 582,134		($ 241,513)			$ 773,349		$ 773,349	

Note 1: The decrease in the current period includes the loss of subsidiaries recognized using the equity method, other comprehensive income of subsidiaries recognized using the equity method, cash dividends received and share refunds due to capital reduction.

Note 2: The current period's increase includes the interest of subsidiaries recognized using the equity method or cash capital increase.

Note 3: Refund of share capital in this period.

h Tong Textile Co., Ltd.

Short-term borrowings

December 31, 2024

Statement 5 | Unit: NT$ thousand

creditor	Type of loan	Ending balance	contract period	Interest rate range	financing amount	Mortgage or Guarantee	Note
Far East International Commercial Bank Business Department	secured loan	$48,287	113/7/29~114/6/20	2.88%	NT$100,000	Note 7、8	
Cooperative Treasury Commercial Bank Dadaocheng Branch	unsecured loan	7,349	113/9/23~114/6/20	2.93%	NT$45,351 US$1,250	NA	
	secured loan	40,000	113/12/20~114/6/20	2.93%	NT$40,000	Note 8	
Changhua Commercial Bank Renhe Branch	unsecured loan	30,000	113/12/27~114/6/27	2.44%	NT$30,000 US$625	NA	
Taichung Commercial Bank Songshan Branch	unsecured loan	30,000	113/12/23~114/12/23	3.43%	NT$30,000	NA	
Taishin International Commercial Bank Jianbei Branch	secured loan	26,487	113/9/5~114/6/29	2.97%~2.99%	US$1,360 NT$4,500	Note 8	
Total		$ 182,123					

Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd.

Long-term borrowings

December 31, 2024

Statement 6

Unit: NT$ thousand

creditor	Type of loan	Ending balance	contract period	Interest rate range	Mortgage or Guarantee	Note
GREAT BELL PRINTING & DYEING CO., LTD.	secured loan	$ 156,466	113/6/27~118/4/15	2.50%	STOCK	
Yung Huang Investment Co., Ltd.	unsecured loan	156,000	113/12/25~118/12/25	3.25%~3.29%	NA	
Chen Xiuzhong	unsecured loan	86,562	111/12/28~116/12/25	1.88%~2.93%	NA	
Yan Lirong	unsecured loan	37,344	113/12/25~116/12/25	2.53%	NA	
Cooperative Treasury Commercial Bank Dadaocheng Branch	secured loan	5,351	109/12/18~114/12/18	2.72%	BANK	
合計		$ 441,723				

Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd.
Accounts payable
December 31, 2024

Statement 7 | Unit: NT$ thousand

Name	Summary	Amount	Note
Non-Rel;ated			
Company F		$ 11,150	
Company G		8,746	
Company H		7,497	
Other		104,757	each customer not over 5% of Account Receivable
		132,150	
Related			
TAH TONG TEXTILE (VIETNAM) CO., LTD.		690	
Great Bell		886	
		$ 133,726	

Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd.

Operating revenue

January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024

Statement 8 Unit: NT$ thousand

ITEM	Q'ty	Amount
Yarn	116 PCS	$ 3,928
Fabric	2,907,703Yard	243,636
Other		4
Sub Total		247,568
other operating income		198,963
Total operating income		446,531
Less: Returned sales		(48)
sales allowance		(2,703)
operating income		$ 443,780

Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd.
Operating costs
January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024

Statement 9 Unit: NT$ thousand

Utem	Amount
raw material	
Beginning inventory	$ 31,070
Add: Feed in this period	343,994
Less: end-of-period inventory	(54,079)
sell raw materials	(189,100)
Test development fee	(50)
Raw materials consumed in this period	131,835
materials	
Beginning inventory	328
Add: Feed in this period	9,951
Less: end-of-period inventory	(901)
Raw materials consumed in this period	9,378
Manufacturing costs	768
Consignment workers pay	50,467
manufacturing cost	192,448
WIP at the beginning of the period	13,164
Less: Work in progress at the end of the period	(13,212)
finished product cost	192,400
Beginning finished goods	16,448
Add: Outsourced manufactured goods in this period	16,919
Less: finished goods at the end of the period	(7,043)
Transition test development fee	(200)
manufacturing cost of sales	218,524
Add: Sell raw materials	189,100
Less: end-of-period inventory	(60)
cost of goods sold	407,564
Stock valuation rebounds	(9,807)
Operating cost	$ 397,757

Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd.
Operating expenses
January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024

Statement 10 Unit: NT$ thousand

ITEM	Sale Exp	Administration and general expenses	RD Exp	Total	Note
salary allowance	$7,801	$27,631	$2,349	$37,781	
Service fee	-	7,330	-	7,330	
Test development fee	4,719	110	515	5,344	
Miscellaneous Fee	589	3,148	989	4,726	
Iinsurance fee	902	2,937	230	4,069	
Rent	890	2,096	1,064	4,050	
other fee	6,840	9,890	407	17,137	each customer not over 5% of Account Receivable
	$21,741	$53,142	$5,554	$80,437	

Tah Tong Textile Co., Ltd.

The aggregation table of employee benefits, depreciation, depletion, and amortization expense by function

January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024

Statement 11 Unit: NT$ thousand

	2024Y			2023Y		
	Belonging to Operating Costs	Belonging to Operating Expenses	Total	Belonging to Operating Costs	Belonging to Operating Expenses	Total
Employee Benefit Expenses						
Salary costs	$-	$37,781	$37,781	$-	$37,266	$37,266
Labor and health insurance expenses	-	3,507	3,507	3	3,674	3,677
pension expenses	-	1,846	1,846	-	2,005	2,005
Other employee welfare expenses	-	2,081	2,081	-	2,276	2,276
	$ -	$45,215	$45,215	$ 3	$45,221	$45,224
Depreciation expense	$ 47	$ 919	$ 966	$ 149	$ 3,385	$ 3,534
Amortization fee	$ -	$ 40	$ 40	$ -	$ 40	$ 40

1. The average number of employees in the company in 2024 and 2023 was 36 and 44 respectively, and the number of directors who were not concurrently employees was 3.
(1) The average employee welfare expense for this year was 1,370 thousand yuan; the average employee welfare expense for the previous year was 1,103 thousand yuan.
(2) The average employee salary cost of this year is 1,145 thousand yuan; the average employee salary cost of the previous year is 909 thousand yuan.
(3) The average employee salary adjustment changes by 25.96%
(4) The company has an audit committee, so there is no supervisor's remuneration.
(5) Remuneration Policy

The verification, adjustment, and payment of the salaries of the company's employees (including managers) are handled in accordance with the "Dadong Textile Co., Ltd. Employee Salary Payment Regulations." Approval shall be based on individual circumstances such as the complexity of the job, the severity of the duties, and the required professional skills. The salary adjustment is handled in July, and is adjusted according to the annual performance appraisal, the company's operating conditions, and the market salary level. At the end of each year, bonuses are issued according to the job category, job performance, and the company's operating performance.

The remuneration of the directors and supervisors of the company is based on the resolutions of the shareholders' meeting and the board of directors, regardless of profit or loss. The remuneration committee regularly reviews the relationship between directors, supervisors, and managers' performance evaluation and salary remuneration and the salary structure. When the remuneration committee performs the functions and powers of the preceding paragraph, it shall follow the following principles:

1. The performance evaluation and remuneration of directors, supervisors and managers shall refer to the normal level of payment in the industry, and consider the rationality of the relationship with individual performance, company operating performance and future risks.
2. Directors and managers should not be guided to engage in behaviors that exceed the company's risk appetite in pursuit of salary.
3. The proportion of dividends for short-term performance of directors and senior managers and the timing of payment of partial variable remuneration should be determined by considering the characteristics of the industry and the nature of the company's business.