Global Unichip Corp.

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

Deloitte.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Global Unichip Corp.

Opinion

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

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

<u>Revenue Recognition from sale of goods</u>

The Company's net revenue for the year ended December 31, 2024, was NT$25,044,149 thousand, which is comprised of NT$16,160,984 thousand from sale of goods and $8,883,165 thousand from non-recurring engineering (NRE) services. For details on the accounting policies and information related to revenue recognition, please refer to Notes 4, 5, and 18 of the parent company only financial statements. The semiconductor industry is highly affected by factors such as demand fluctuations, technological advancements, geopolitical issues, and supply chain challenges. These factors may lead to specific customers dynamically adjusting their demand for products, thereby affecting the recognition of product sales revenue. As a result, we identified the occurrence of net revenue from sale of goods from specific customers as a key audit matter for the current year.

1. We obtained the understanding and tested the design and operating effectiveness of relevant controls over revenue recognition.

2. We performed sampling and executed the following procedures to verify the occurrence of net revenue from sale of goods from specific customers:

   a. We reviewed customer contract terms to ensure revenue recognition complies with contract terms and accounting standards.

   b. We examined shipping documents and contract terms to confirm that control over the goods had been transferred.

   c. We examined the actual receipt of payments.

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

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

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

Those charged with governance (including members of the Audit Committee) are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024, and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Hsieh-Chang Li and Ming-Hui Chen.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

January 23, 2025

<u>*Notice to Readers*</u>

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

For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

GLOBAL UNICHIP CORP.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
ASSETS	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 6 and 29)	$ 9,589,907	36	$ 7,064,578	34
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 8)	2,980,000	11	2,080,000	10
Accounts receivable, net (Notes 7 and 18)	1,988,028	8	1,967,388	9
Receivables from related parties (Note 29)	19,368	-	22,040	-
Inventories (Note 9)	2,794,441	11	4,850,717	23
Prepayment for purchases (Note 29)	5,575,145	21	2,244,765	10
Other financial assets (Note 29)	5,709	-	3,428	-
Other current assets (Note 14)	664,400	3	563,571	3
Total current assets	23,616,998	90	18,796,487	89
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Investments accounted for using equity method (Note 10)	1,042,944	4	922,659	4
Property, plant and equipment (Note 11)	927,281	3	538,510	2
Right-of-use-assets (Note 12)	91,052	-	118,546	1
Intangible assets (Note 13)	437,800	2	587,286	3
Deferred income tax assets (Note 23)	36,611	-	15,298	-
Prepayments for business facilities	1,015	-	1,244	-
Refundable deposits (Note 29)	165,911	1	194,737	1
Pledged time deposits (Notes 29 and 30)	22,200	-	22,200	-
Total non-current assets	2,724,814	10	2,400,480	11
TOTAL	$ 26,341,812	100	$ 21,196,967	100

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Contract liabilities (Notes 18 and 29)	$ 9,348,737	36	$ 6,250,159	30
Accounts payable	1,078,444	4	1,174,487	6
Payables to related parties (Note 29)	709,888	3	736,968	3
Accrued employees' compensation and remuneration to directors (Note 25)	1,625,201	6	1,454,645	7
Payables on machinery and equipment	94,955	-	16,416	-
Current tax liabilities (Note 23)	232,110	1	258,361	1
Lease liabilities - current (Notes 12, 26 and 29)	37,090	-	38,073	-
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities (Notes 15 and 29)	1,628,039	6	1,237,081	6
Total current liabilities	14,754,464	56	11,166,190	53
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Deferred income tax liabilities (Note 23)	145,509	1	127,626	1
Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 12, 26 and 29)	56,923	-	83,591	-
Other long-term payables (Note 15)	73,067	-	112,618	-
Net defined benefit liabilities (Note 16)	14,292	-	22,312	-
Guarantee deposits (Note 26)	3,278	-	3,071	-
Total non-current liabilities	293,069	1	349,218	1
Total liabilities	15,047,533	57	11,515,408	54
EQUITY (Note 17)				
Share capital	1,340,119	5	1,340,119	6
Capital surplus	32,843	-	32,801	-
Retained earnings				
Appropriated as legal reserve	1,779,227	7	1,428,010	7
Appropriated as special reserve	34,007	-	18,234	-
Unappropriated earnings	8,111,217	31	6,896,402	33
Others	(3,134)	-	(34,007)	-
Total equity	11,294,279	43	9,681,559	46
TOTAL	$ 26,341,812	100	$ 21,196,967	100

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

GLOBAL UNICHIP CORP.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2024		2023	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
NET REVENUE (Notes 18 and 29)	$ 25,044,149	100	$ 26,240,714	100
COST OF REVENUE (Notes 25 and 29)	16,960,362	68	18,280,005	70
GROSS PROFIT	8,083,787	32	7,960,709	30
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Sales and marketing (Notes 25 and 29)	421,327	2	409,132	1
General and administrative (Notes 25 and 29)	511,997	2	482,081	2
Research and development (Notes 25 and 29)	3,281,747	13	3,171,821	12
Expected credit impairment loss (Note 7)	146,023	-	-	-
Total operating expenses	4,361,094	17	4,063,034	15
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	3,722,693	15	3,897,675	15
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES				
Interest income (Notes 19 and 29)	134,718	1	92,118	-
Other income (Notes 12 and 20)	7,813	-	6,237	-
Other gains and losses (Note 21)	90,873	-	14,692	-
Finance costs (Notes 22 and 29)	(1,501)	-	(1,657)	-
Share of profit of subsidiaries	89,412	-	122,512	1
Total non-operating income and expenses	321,315	1	233,902	1
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	4,044,008	16	4,131,577	16
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Note 23)	593,420	2	623,692	3
NET INCOME	3,450,588	14	3,507,885	13
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (Note 16)	7,384	-	4,291	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations (Note 17)	30,873	-	(15,773)	-
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of income tax	38,257	-	(11,482)	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	$ 3,488,845	14	$ 3,496,403	13
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 24)				
Basic earnings per share	$ 25.75		$ 26.18	
Diluted earnings per share	$ 25.56		$ 26.02	

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

GLOBAL UNICHIP CORP.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

	Share Capital - Common Stock			Retained Earnings				Others	
	Share (In Thousands)	Amount	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Total	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Total Equity
BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2023	134,011	$ 1,340,119	$ 32,676	$ 1,056,442	$ 38,471	$ 5,611,724	$ 6,706,637	$ (18,234)	$ 8,061,198
Appropriation and distribution of prior year's earnings									
Legal reserve	-	-	-	371,568	-	(371,568)	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	-	(20,237)	20,237	-	-	-
Cash dividends to shareholders - NT$14.00 per share	-	-	-	-	-	(1,876,167)	(1,876,167)	-	(1,876,167)
Total	-	-	-	371,568	(20,237)	(2,227,498)	(1,876,167)	-	(1,876,167)
Donations from shareholders	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	50
Dividends from claims extinguished by prescription	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	75
Net income in 2023	-	-	-	-	-	3,507,885	3,507,885	-	3,507,885
Other comprehensive income in 2023, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	4,291	4,291	(15,773)	(11,482)
Total comprehensive income in 2023	-	-	-	-	-	3,512,176	3,512,176	(15,773)	3,496,403
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2023	134,011	1,340,119	32,801	1,428,010	18,234	6,896,402	8,342,646	(34,007)	9,681,559
Appropriation and distribution of prior year's earnings									
Legal reserve	-	-	-	351,217	-	(351,217)	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	15,773	(15,773)	-	-	-
Cash dividends to shareholders - NT$14.00 per share	-	-	-	-	-	(1,876,167)	(1,876,167)	-	(1,876,167)
Total	-	-	-	351,217	15,773	(2,243,157)	(1,876,167)	-	(1,876,167)
Dividends from claims extinguished by prescription	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	42
Net income in 2024	-	-	-	-	-	3,450,588	3,450,588	-	3,450,588
Other comprehensive income in 2024, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	7,384	7,384	30,873	38,257
Total comprehensive income in 2024	-	-	-	-	-	3,457,972	3,457,972	30,873	3,488,845
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2024	134,011	$ 1,340,119	$ 32,843	$ 1,779,227	$ 34,007	$ 8,111,217	$ 9,924,451	$ (3,134)	$ 11,294,279

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

GLOBAL UNICHIP CORP.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	$ 4,044,008	$ 4,131,577
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	198,179	218,936
Amortization	375,803	347,745
Expected credit impairment loss	146,023	-
Gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(50,270)	(22,551)
Finance costs	1,501	1,657
Interest income	(134,718)	(92,118)
Share of profit of subsidiaries	(89,412)	(122,512)
Gain on foreign exchange, net	(1,814)	(29,423)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net	-	(110)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable, net (including related parties)	(173,140)	1,010,805
Inventories	2,056,276	1,712,005
Prepayment for purchases	(3,285,564)	(891,897)
Other current assets	(92,905)	49,297
Contract liabilities	3,098,578	(99,317)
Accounts payable (including related parties)	(167,939)	(779,617)
Accrued employees' compensation and remuneration to directors	170,556	713,827
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	480,906	(653,476)
Net defined benefit liabilities	(636)	(684)
Cash generated from operations	6,575,432	5,494,144
Income tax paid	(623,102)	(939,525)
Net cash generated from operating activities	5,952,330	4,554,619
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisitions of:		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(3,880,000)	(2,380,000)
Equity interest in subsidiary	-	(30,602)
Property, plant and equipment	(468,225)	(91,405)
Intangible assets	(361,731)	(376,185)
Proceeds from disposal of:		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,030,270	2,102,551
Property, plant and equipment	-	163
Refundable deposits paid	(73,015)	(85,299)
Refundable deposits refunded	111,003	2,628
Interest received	132,437	90,188
Dividends received	-	64,449
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,509,261)	(703,512)

(Continued)

GLOBAL UNICHIP CORP.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	$ (40,114)	$ (39,128)
Cash dividends paid	(1,876,167)	(1,876,167)
Equity interest in subsidiary	-	(62,199)
Interest paid	(1,501)	(1,657)
Donations from shareholders	-	50
Dividends from claims extinguished by prescription reclassified to capital surplus	42	75
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,917,740)	(1,979,026)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2,525,329	1,872,081
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	7,064,578	5,192,497
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	$ 9,589,907	$ 7,064,578

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

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

1. GENERAL

Global Unichip Corp. (the "Company"), a Republic of China (R.O.C.) corporation, was incorporated on January 22, 1998. The Company is engaged mainly in researching, developing, producing, testing and selling of embedded memory and logic components for various application ICs, cell libraries for various application ICs, and EDA tools for various application ICs. On November 3, 2006, the Company's shares were listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE). The address of its registered office and principal place of business is No. 10 Li-Hsin 6^{th} Rd., Hsinchu Science Park, Taiwan.

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The parent company only financial statements were approved by the Audit Committee and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on January 23, 2025.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW, AMENDED AND REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

a. Initial application of the amendments to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) (collectively, the "IFRS Accounting Standards") endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC)

   The initial application of the IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have material impact on the Company's accounting policies.

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

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by IASB
Amendments to IAS 21 "Lack of Exchangeability"	January 1, 2025 (Note 1)

Note 1: An entity shall apply those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Upon initial application of the amendments to IAS 21, the Group shall not restate the comparative information and shall recognize any effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings or, if applicable, to the cumulative amount of translation differences in equity as well as affected assets or liabilities.

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

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments"	January 1, 2026

(Continued)

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity"	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture"	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 "Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 - Comparative Information"	January 1, 2023
IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements"	January 1, 2027
IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures"	January 1, 2027

(Concluded)

Note 1: Unless stated otherwise, the above IFRS Accounting Standards are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.

As of the date the parent company only financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company is continuously assessing the possible impact that the application of above standards and interpretations will have on the Company's financial position and financial performance, and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

For the convenience of readers, the accompanying parent company only financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the R.O.C. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language parent company only financial statements shall prevail.

Material accounting policies are summarized as follows:

Statement of Compliance

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

Basis of Preparation

The parent company only financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments which are measured at fair value and net defined benefit liabilities which are measured at the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

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

Foreign Currencies

In preparing the parent company only financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Exchange differences on monetary items arising from settlement or translation are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences on the retranslation of non-monetary items are included in profit or loss for the period except for exchange differences on the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income, in which case, the exchange differences are also recognized directly in other comprehensive income. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

For the purposes of presenting parent company only financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign operations are translated into NT$ using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity.

Classification of Current and Non-current Assets and Liabilities

Current assets include:

a. Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;

b. Assets expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; and

c. Cash and cash equivalents unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Current liabilities include:

a. Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;

b. Liabilities due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; and

c. Liabilities for which the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Assets and liabilities that are not classified as current are classified as non-current.

Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents, for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments, consist of highly liquid time deposits and investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Financial Assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a settlement date basis.

a. Measurement category

   Financial assets are classified into the following categories: Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) and financial assets at amortized cost.

   1) Financial assets at FVTPL

      Financial assets at FVTPL include financial assets that are mandatorily classified as at FVTPL, which include investments in equity instruments which are not designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria or the FVOCI criteria.

      Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, and any dividends, interest earned and remeasurement gains or losses on such financial assets are recognized in other gains or losses. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 28: Financial Instruments.

   2) Financial assets at amortized cost

      Financial assets that meet the following 2 conditions are subsequently measured at amortized cost:

      a) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is collecting contractual cash flows; and

      b) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

      Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable (including related parties) and other receivables), are measured at amortized cost, which equals gross carrying amount determined by the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

b. Impairment of financial assets and contract assets

   The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost (including accounts receivable) and contract assets.

   The Company always recognizes lifetime Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) for accounts receivable. For all other financial instruments, the Company recognizes lifetime ECLs when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs.

Expected credit losses reflect the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of a default occurring as the weights. Lifetime ECLs represent the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECLs represent the portion of lifetime ECLs that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

For poor credit rating customers that have accounts receivable balances past due over 90 days, the Company recognizes loss allowance at full amount.

The impairment loss of all financial assets is recognized in profit or loss by a reduction in their carrying amounts through a loss allowance account.

c. Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

On derecognition of a financial asset at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss.

Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

a. Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

b. Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

c. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using effective interest method.

Financial liabilities other than those held for trading purposes and designated as at FVTPL are subsequently measured at amortized cost at the end of each reporting period.

d. Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

Inventories

Inventories consist of raw materials, supplies, finished goods and work-in-process. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Inventory write-downs are made on an item-by-item basis, except where it may be appropriate to group similar or related items. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and necessary selling costs. Inventories are recorded at the weighted-average cost on the balance sheet date.

Investments Accounted for Using Equity Method

The Company uses the equity method to account for its investments in subsidiaries. A subsidiary is the entity that is controlled by the Company.

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

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

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. Costs include any incremental costs that are directly attributable to the construction or acquisition of the item of property, plant and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment in the course of construction are measured at cost less any recognized impairment loss. Such assets are depreciated and classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for their intended use.

Except for freehold land which is not depreciated, depreciation is recognized using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings	50 years
Machinery and equipment	7 years
Research and development equipment	4 years
Miscellaneous equipment	2 to 10 years

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the assets. Any gain or loss on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

Leases

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

a. The Company as lessor

   Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of a lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

   When the Company subleases a right-of-use asset, the sublease is classified by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. However, if the head lease is a short-term lease that the Company, as a lessee, has accounted for applying recognition exemption, the sublease is classified as an operating lease.

   Lease payments (less any lease incentives payable) from operating leases are recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the terms of the relevant leases. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining operating leases are added to the carrying amounts of the underlying assets and recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

b. The Company as lessee

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases at the commencement date of a lease, except for short-term leases and low-value asset leases accounted for applying a recognition exemption where lease payments are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs needed to restore the underlying assets. Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are presented on a separate line in the parent company only balance sheets.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement dates to the earlier of the end of the useful lives of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease terms.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, which comprise fixed payments, in-substance fixed payments and variable lease payments which depend on an index or a rate. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in a lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When there is a change in a lease term, or a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments, the Company remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use-assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the parent company only balance sheets.

Intangible Assets

Intangible asset with definite useful life is initially recorded at the purchase cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss. Amortization is recognized using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Software	2 to 5 years
Patents	Economic lives of the patents

The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Expenditure on research activities is recognized as an expense when incurred. An internally-generated intangible asset arising from development activities is capitalized and then amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life if the recognition criteria for an intangible asset have been met; otherwise, the development expenditure is recognized as an expense when incurred.

Impairment of Tangible and Intangible Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell or value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or a cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but the increased carrying amount should not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Revenue Recognition

The Company identifies the contract with the customers, allocates the transaction price to the performance obligations, and recognizes revenue when performance obligations are satisfied. Revenue from sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Revenue from sale of goods

Revenue is recognized when a customer obtains control of promised goods, at which time the goods are delivered to the customer’s specific location and performance obligation is satisfied.

Rendering of Non-Recurring Engineering (NRE) services

Revenue is recognized when the NRE service is completed and the qualifications in the contract with the customer have been met. If each performance obligation can be measured reasonably by completion stages, the contract is restricted for another use, and the customer would compensate the Company to recover the costs incurred plus a reasonable profit margin whenever the contract is terminated by the customer, revenue from the contract service is recognized over time.

Retirement Benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Defined benefit costs under the defined benefit retirement benefit plans are determined using the projected unit credit method. Service cost and net interest on the net defined benefit liability are recognized as employee benefits expense in the period they occur. Remeasurement is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which it occurs, and it is reflected in retained earnings immediately and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Net defined benefit liability represents the actuarial deficit in the Company’s defined benefit plan.

Taxation

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

Current tax

According to the Income Tax Act, an additional income tax on unappropriated earnings is provided for in the year the shareholders approve to retain earnings.

Adjustments of prior years' tax liabilities are added to or deducted from the current year's tax provision.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences, provided it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and such temporary differences are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. The deferred tax assets which were originally not recognized are also reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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

The Company has applied the exception from the recognition and disclosure of deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes. Accordingly, the Company neither recognizes nor discloses information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

Current tax and deferred tax for the period

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

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

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 4, management is required to make judgments, estimations and assumptions on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

When developing material accounting estimates, the Company considers the possible impact of climate change and related government policies and regulations on the cash flow projection, growth rates, discount rates, profitability and other relevant material estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS

Revenue recognized at gross or net amount

The Company determines whether the nature of its performance obligation is to provide the specified goods or services itself (i.e. the Company is a principal) or to arrange for the other party to provide those goods or services (i.e. the Company is an agent) based on the transaction model and its economic substance. The Company is a principal if it controls a promised good or service before it transfers the good or service to a customer. The Company recognizes revenue at gross amount of consideration to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services transferred. The Company is an agent if its performance obligation is to arrange for the provision of goods or services by another party. The Company recognizes revenue at the amount of any fee or commission to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for arranging for the other party to provide its goods or services.

Timing of revenue recognition

The Company evaluates whether its performance obligation is satisfied over time or at a point in time in accordance with the respective contract with a customer and applicable regulation when the conditions described in Note 4 are satisfied.

The Company also records a provision for estimated future allowance in the same period the related revenue is recorded. Provision for estimated sales allowance is generally made and adjusted based on management judgment, historical experience and any known factors that would significantly affect the allowance; the management periodically reviews the adequacy of the allowance.

KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION AND UNCERTAINTY

Impairment of Financial Assets

The provision for impairment of accounts receivable is based on assumptions about probability of default and loss given default. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and in selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company’s historical experience, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Please refer to Note 7 for the details of the key assumptions and inputs used. Where the actual future cash inflows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise.

Realization of Deferred Income Tax Assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which those deferred tax assets can be utilized. Assessment of the realizability of deferred tax assets requires the Company’s subjective judgment and estimation, including the future revenue growth and profitability, tax holidays, the amount of tax credits that can be utilized and feasible tax planning strategies. Any changes in the global economic environment, the industry trends and relevant laws and regulations could result in significant adjustments to deferred tax assets.

Valuation of Inventory

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The Company estimates the net realizable value of inventory at the end of each reporting period.

Due to the rapid technological changes, the Company estimates the net realizable value of inventory for obsolescence and unmarketable items at the end of reporting period and then writes down the cost of inventories to net realizable value. The net realizable value of inventory is mainly determined based on assumptions of future demand within a specific time horizon.

Lessees' Incremental Borrowing Rates

In determining a lessee's incremental borrowing rate used in discounting lease payments, a risk-free rate for the same currency and relevant duration is selected as a reference rate, and the lessee's credit spread adjustments and lease specific adjustments (such as asset type, secured position, etc.) are also taken into account.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31	
	2024	**2023**
Cash and deposits in banks	$ 9,239,907	$ 7,064,578
Repurchase agreements collateralized by bonds	350,000	-
	$ 9,589,907	$ 7,064,578

Deposits in banks consisted of highly liquid time deposits that were readily convertible to known amounts of cash and were subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

7. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET

	December 31	
	2024	**2023**
At amortized cost of accounts receivable		
Gross carrying amount	$ 2,135,277	$ 1,967,388
Less: Allowance for credit impairment loss	(147,249)	-
	$ 1,988,028	$ 1,967,388

In principle, the payment term granted to customers is due 30 days from the invoice date or 30 days from the end of the month the invoice is issued.

The Company measures the loss allowance for accounts receivable at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The expected credit losses on accounts receivable are estimated using a provision matrix prepared by reference to the past account aging records of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtor and an assessment of the gross domestic product growth rate, unemployment rate and industrial indicators at the reporting date. The Company estimates expected credit losses based on the number of days that receivables are past due. As the Company's historical credit losses experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the provision for losses based on past due status of receivables is not further distinguished between the Company's different customer base; poor credit rating customers that have accounts receivable balances past due over 90 days are provided with full amount of loss allowance.

The Company writes off an account receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery of the receivable. For accounts receivable that have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivables which are due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognized in profit or loss.

Aging analysis of accounts receivable

	December 31	
	2024	2023
No past due	$ 1,778,612	$ 1,590,921
Past due		
Past due within 1-30 days	209,416	319,825
Past due within 31-60 days	-	56,642
Past due within 91-120 days	81,966	-
Past due within 121-150 days	65,283	-
Less: Loss allowance	(147,249)	-
	$ 1,988,028	$ 1,967,388

The movement of the loss allowance of accounts receivable was as follows:

	Years Ended December 31, 2024
Balance at January 1	$ -
Add: Net remeasurement of credit impairment loss allowance	146,023
Effect of exchange rate changes	1,226
Balance at December 31	$ 147,249

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL		
Non-derivative financial assets		
Mutual funds	$ 2,980,000	$ 2,080,000

9. INVENTORIES

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Finished goods	$ 935,866	$ 1,030,815
Work in process	1,446,825	2,643,946
Raw materials	411,750	1,175,956
	$ 2,794,441	$ 4,850,717

Write-down of inventories to net realizable value was included in the cost of revenue; the amounts were as follows:

	Years Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Write-down of inventories	$ 26,905	$ 17,192

10. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD

The carrying amount and percentage of ownership of subsidiaries accounted for by using the equity method were as follows:

Name of Investee	Main Businesses and Products	Establishment and Operating Location	Carrying Amount December 31 2024	Carrying Amount December 31 2023	Percentage of Ownership December 31 2024	Percentage of Ownership December 31 2023
Global Unichip (Nanjing) Ltd. (GUC-Nanjing)	Products consulting, design and technical support service	Nanjing, China	$ 635,073	$ 557,194	100%	100%
Global Unichip Corp.-NA (GUC-NA)	Products consulting, design and technical support service	U.S.A.	191,545	170,925	100%	100%
Global Unichip Japan Co., Ltd. (GUC-Japan)	Products consulting, design and technical support service	Japan	90,926	80,820	100%	100%
Global Unichip (Shanghai) Company, Limited (GUC-Shanghai)	Products consulting, design and technical support service	Shanghai, China	67,955	59,392	100%	100%
Global Unichip Vietnam Company Limited (GUC-Vietnam)	Products consulting, design and technical support service	Vietnam	32,741	30,457	100%	100%
Global Unichip Corp. Europe B.V. (GUC-Europe)	Products consulting, design and technical support service	Netherlands	17,217	16,401	100%	100%
Global Unichip Corp. Korea (GUC-Korea)	Products consulting, design and technical support service	Korea	7,487	7,470	100%	100%
			$ 1,042,944	$ 922,659		

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Research and Development Equipment	Miscellaneous Equipment	Construction In Progress	Total
Cost							
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ -	$ 242,923	$ 112,085	$ 1,773,760	$ 452,943	$ -	$ 2,581,711
Additions	266,700	-	160	99,979	28,248	151,906	546,993
Disposals	-	-	-	(183,955)	(7,968)	-	(191,923)
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ 266,700	$ 242,923	$ 112,245	$ 1,689,784	$ 473,223	$ 151,906	$ 2,936,781
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ -	$ 92,394	$ 55,531	$ 1,517,350	$ 377,926	$ -	$ 2,043,201
Depreciation	-	4,767	15,009	107,761	30,685	-	158,222
Disposals	-	-	-	(183,955)	(7,968)	-	(191,923)
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ -	$ 97,161	$ 70,540	$ 1,441,156	$ 400,643	$ -	$ 2,009,500
Carrying amount at December 31, 2024	$ 266,700	$ 145,762	$ 41,705	$ 248,628	$ 72,580	$ 151,906	$ 927,281
Cost							
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ -	$ 242,923	$ 109,805	$ 1,828,982	$ 444,295	$ -	$ 2,626,005
Additions	-	-	2,280	63,116	24,740	-	90,136
Disposals	-	-	-	(118,338)	(16,092)	-	(134,430)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ -	$ 242,923	$ 112,085	$ 1,773,760	$ 452,943	$ -	$ 2,581,711
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ -	$ 87,628	$ 39,558	$ 1,503,829	$ 366,838	$ -	$ 1,997,853
Depreciation	-	4,766	15,973	131,806	27,180	-	179,725
Disposals	-	-	-	(118,285)	(16,092)	-	(134,377)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ -	$ 92,394	$ 55,531	$ 1,517,350	$ 377,926	$ -	$ 2,043,201
Carrying amount at December 31, 2023	$ -	$ 150,529	$ 56,554	$ 256,410	$ 75,017	$ -	$ 538,510

12. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

	Land	Buildings	Transportation Equipment	Total
Cost				
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 59,238	$ 225,927	$ 5,886	$ 291,051
Additions	-	11,667	796	12,463
Lease expired	-	-	(767)	(767)
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ 59,238	$ 237,594	$ 5,915	$ 302,747
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 8,076	$ 162,331	$ 2,098	$ 172,505
Depreciation	1,619	37,155	1,183	39,957
Lease expired	-	-	(767)	(767)
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ 9,695	$ 199,486	$ 2,514	$ 211,695
Carrying amount at December 31, 2024	$ 49,543	$ 38,108	$ 3,401	$ 91,052
Cost				
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 59,238	$ 213,205	$ 5,934	$ 278,377
Additions	-	12,722	1,579	14,301
Lease expired	-	-	(1,627)	(1,627)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 59,238	$ 225,927	$ 5,886	$ 291,051
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 6,456	$ 125,972	$ 2,493	$ 134,921
Depreciation	1,620	36,359	1,232	39,211
Lease expired	-	-	(1,627)	(1,627)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 8,076	$ 162,331	$ 2,098	$ 172,505
Carrying amount at December 31, 2023	$ 51,162	$ 63,596	$ 3,788	$ 118,546

	Years Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Income from the subleasing of right-of-use assets (presented in other income)	$ 269	$ 300

b. Lease liabilities

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Carrying amount		
Current	$ 37,090	$ 38,073
Non-current	$ 56,923	$ 83,591

Range of discount rates for lease liabilities was as follows:

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Land	1.62%	1.62%
Buildings	0.642%-1.74%	0.589%-1.524%
Transportation equipment	0.925%-1.611%	0.671%-1.57%

c. Material leasing activities and terms

The Company leases land and buildings for the use of plants and offices with lease terms of 1 to 37 years. The lease contract for land located in the R.O.C. specifies that lease payments will be adjusted on the basis of changes in announced land value prices and other factors at any time. The Company does not have bargain purchase option to acquire the leasehold land and buildings at the end of the lease terms. In addition, the Company is prohibited from subleasing or transferring all or any portion of the underlying assets without the lessor's consent.

d. Subleases

The other sublease transaction is set out below.

Sublease of right-of-use assets

The Company subleased its leasehold parking lot under operating lease with lease term of 1 year and 7 months.

The maturity analysis of lease payments receivable under operating subleases was as follows:

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Year 1	$ 29	$ 150

e. Other lease information

	Years Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Expenses relating to short-term leases	$ 2,886	$ 2,980
Expenses relating to low-value asset leases	$ 13	$ -
Total cash outflow for leases	$ (44,674)	$ (43,881)

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

13. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Software	Patents	Total
Cost			
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 1,255,919	$ 519	$ 1,256,438
Additions	226,317	-	226,317
Disposals	(167,553)	-	(167,553)
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ 1,314,683	$ 519	$ 1,315,202
Accumulated amortization			
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 668,633	$ 519	$ 669,152
Amortization	375,803	-	375,803
Disposals	(167,553)	-	(167,553)
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ 876,883	$ 519	$ 877,402
Carrying amount at December 31, 2024	$ 437,800	$ -	$ 437,800
Cost			
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 1,161,887	$ 519	$ 1,162,406
Additions	393,599	-	393,599
Disposals	(299,567)	-	(299,567)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 1,255,919	$ 519	$ 1,256,438
Accumulated amortization			
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 620,455	$ 519	$ 620,974
Amortization	347,745	-	347,745
Disposals	(299,567)	-	(299,567)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 668,633	$ 519	$ 669,152
Carrying amount at December 31, 2023	$ 587,286	$ -	$ 587,286

14. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Prepaid license fees	$ 496,314	$ 363,190
VAT tax receivable	142,884	172,615
Prepaid expenses	25,202	27,766
	$ 664,400	$ 563,571

15. OTHER LIABILITIES

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Current		
Payable for salaries and bonuses	$ 234,599	$ 227,143
License fees payable	193,432	283,380
Payable for royalties	28,412	23,043
Others	1,171,596	703,515
	$ 1,628,039	$ 1,237,081
Non-current		
License fees payable	$ 74,067	$ 112,618

The license fees payable is primarily attributable to several agreements that the Company entered into for certain technology license and software.

16. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plans

The pension mechanism under the Labor Pension Act is deemed a defined contribution retirement plan. Pursuant to the Act, the Company makes monthly contributions equal to 6% of each employee's monthly salary to employees' pension accounts. Accordingly, the Company recognized expenses of NT$55,141 thousand and NT$53,597 thousand in the parent company only statements of comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

b. Defined benefit plans

The Company has a defined benefit plan under the Labor Standards Act, which provides benefits based on an employee's length of service and average monthly salary of the last six months prior to retirement. The Company contributes an amount equal to 2% of salaries paid each month to a pension fund (the Fund), which is administered by the Labor Pension Fund Supervisory Committee (the Committee) and deposited in the Committee's name in the Bank of Taiwan. Before the end of each year, the Company assesses the balance in the Fund. If the amount of the balance in the Fund is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Company is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The Fund is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor ("the Bureau"); the Company has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

The amounts included in the parent company only balance sheets in respect of the Company's defined benefit plans were as follows:

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$ 75,268	$ 75,873
Fair value of plan assets	(60,976)	(53,561)
Net defined benefit liabilities	$ 14,292	$ 22,312

Movements in net defined benefit liabilities were as follows:

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liabilities
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 77,747	$ (50,460)	$ 27,287
Service cost			
Current service cost	987	-	987
Net interest expense (income)	1,043	(689)	354
Recognized in profit or loss	2,030	(689)	1,341
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets	-	(387)	(387)
Actuarial loss (gain) - changes in demographic assumptions	(240)	-	(240)
Actuarial loss (gain) - changes in financial assumptions	407	-	407
Actuarial loss (gain) - experience adjustments	(4,071)	-	(4,071)
Recognized in other comprehensive (income) loss	(3,904)	(387)	(4,291)
Contributions from the employer	-	(2,025)	(2,025)
Balance at December 31, 2023	75,873	(53,561)	22,312
Service cost			
Current service cost	1,151	-	1,151
Net interest expense (income)	979	(704)	275
Recognized in profit or loss	2,130	(704)	1,426
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets	-	(4,649)	(4,649)
Actuarial loss (gain) - changes in demographic assumptions	(73)	-	(73)
Actuarial loss (gain) - changes in financial assumptions	(2,282)	-	(2,282)
Actuarial loss (gain) - experience adjustments	(380)	-	(380)
Recognized in other comprehensive (income) loss	(2,735)	(4,649)	(7,384)
Contributions from the employer	-	(2,062)	(2,062)
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ 75,268	$ (60,976)	$ 14,292

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

	Years Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
General and administrative expenses	$ 1,426	$ 1,341

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

1) Investment risk: The plan assets are invested in domestic and foreign equity and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the Bureau or under the

mandated management. However, in accordance with relevant regulations, the return generated by plan assets should not be below the interest rate for a 2-year time deposit with local banks.

2) Interest risk: A decrease in the government bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.

3) Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

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

	December 31	
	2024	**2023**
Discount rate	1.60%	1.30%
Expected rate of salary increase	3.00%	3.00%

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

	December 31	
	2024	**2023**
Discount rate		
0.25% increase	$ (1,826)	$ (1,990)
0.25% decrease	$ 1,893	$ 2,067
Expected rate of salary increase		
0.25% increase	$ 1,858	$ 2,024
0.25% decrease	$ (1,802)	$ (1,960)

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

	December 31	
	2024	**2023**
The expected contributions to the plan for the next year	$ 2,207	$ 2,203
The average duration of the defined benefit obligation	9 years	10 years

The maturity analysis of undiscounted pension benefit is as follows:

	December 31	
	2024	**2023**
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	$ 11,837	$ 12,116
Later than 5 years	74,293	74,436
	$ 86,130	$ 86,552

17. EQUITY

a. Share capital

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Authorized	$ 1,800,000	$ 1,800,000
Issued	$ 1,340,119	$ 1,340,119

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company was authorized to issue 180,000 thousand shares, with par value of $10; each share is entitled to the right to vote and to receive dividends, and a total of 134,011 thousand shares have been paid and issued.

b. Capital surplus

	December 31	
	2024	2023
From merger	$ 16,621	$ 16,621
Additional paid-in capital	13,232	13,232
Donations	2,710	2,710
Dividends from claims extinguished by prescription	280	238
	$ 32,843	$ 32,801

Under the Company Law, the capital surplus generated from the excess of the issuance price over the par value of capital stock (including the stock issued for new capital and mergers) and donations may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Company has no deficit, such capital surplus may be appropriated as cash dividends or stock dividends, which are limited to a certain percentage of the Company's paid-in capital. The capital surplus recognized from dividends with claims extinguished by prescription may be only used to offset a deficit.

c. Retained earnings and dividend policy

According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation when allocating the net profits of each fiscal year, the Company shall first offset its losses in previous years before making appropriations to the following items:

1) Legal reserve at 10% of the remaining profit. However, when the legal reserve amounts to the authorized capital, this shall not apply;

2) Special reserve in accordance with the resolution in the shareholders' meeting;

3) Any balance remaining shall be allocated to shareholders according to the resolution in the shareholders' meeting.

The Articles of Incorporation provide the policy about employee' compensation and remuneration to directors; refer to Note 25.

The Company's profit distribution, the proportion of cash dividends shall not be lower than 60% of the total dividends, depending on future expansion plans and needs for cash.

The reserve may be used to offset a deficit, or be distributed as dividends and bonuses to the extent that the portion exceeds 25% of the paid-in capital if the Company incurs no loss.

A special reserve equivalent to the net debit balance of other components of shareholders' equity, such as exchange differences on the translation of foreign operations, shall be made from unappropriated earnings. Any special reserve appropriated may be reversed to the extent that the net debit balance reverses.

The appropriations of earnings for 2023 and 2022 had been approved in the meetings of the shareholders of the Company held on May 16, 2024 and May 18, 2023, respectively. The appropriations and dividends per share were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings For the Years Ended December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Legal reserve	$ 351,217	$ 371,568
Special reserve (reversal of special reserve)	$ 15,773	$ (20,237)
Cash dividends	$ 1,876,167	$ 1,876,167
Cash dividends per share (NT$)	$ 14.00	$ 14.00

The appropriations of earnings for 2024 had been proposed by the Board of Directors of the Company on January 23, 2025. The appropriations and dividends per share were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings	Dividends Per Share (NT$)
Legal reserve	$ 345,797	
Reversal of special reserve	(30,873)	
Cash dividends to shareholders	2,144,191	$ 16.00
	$ 2,459,115	

The appropriations of earnings for 2024 are to be resolved in the meeting of the shareholders of the Company which is expected to be held on May 15, 2025.

d. Others

Changes in foreign currency translation reserve were as follows:

	Years Ended December 31	
	2024	**2023**
Balance, beginning of year	$ (34,007)	$ (18,234)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	30,873	(15,773)
Balance, end of year	$ (3,134)	$ (34,007)

The exchange differences on translation of foreign operation's net assets from its functional currency to the Company's presentation currency are recognized directly in other comprehensive income and also accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve.

18. NET REVENUE

The analysis of the Company's net revenue was as follows:

	Years Ended December 31	
	2024	**2023**
Revenue from customer contracts		
Net revenue from sale of goods	$ 16,160,984	$ 18,980,971
Net revenue from NRE service	8,883,165	7,259,743
	$ 25,044,149	$ 26,240,714

Revenue from sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances. The Company estimates and recognizes refund liabilities based on historical experience and the consideration of varying contractual terms; refund liabilities are classified under accrued expenses and other current liabilities.

a. Contract balances

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	January 1, 2023
Accounts receivable, net	$ 1,988,028	$ 1,967,388	$ 2,981,616
Contract liabilities - current	$ 9,348,737	$ 6,250,159	$ 6,349,476

The changes in the contract liability balances primarily result from the timing difference between the satisfaction of performance obligation and the customer's payment.

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company recognized revenue of NT$5,321,719 thousand and NT$4,530,696 thousand, respectively, from the beginning balance of contract liability.

b. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

	Years Ended December 31	
Production	**2024**	**2023**
Wafer product	$ 16,160,984	$ 18,980,971
NRE	8,435,858	6,763,015
Others	447,307	496,728
	$ 25,044,149	$ 26,240,714

	Years Ended December 31	
Region	**2024**	**2023**
United States	$ 7,995,051	$ 6,736,886
China	7,356,126	8,111,720
Japan	3,781,420	2,121,318
Taiwan	3,155,587	2,483,555
Korea	2,413,930	5,842,269
Europe	342,035	944,966
	$ 25,044,149	$ 26,240,714

The Company categorized net revenue mainly based on the country of sales region.

Application Type	Years Ended December 31 2024	2023
Digital Consumer	$ 9,548,919	$ 11,917,365
Networking	5,397,087	6,254,088
AI/ML	3,630,162	2,007,702
Industry	1,692,756	2,892,247
Others	4,775,225	3,169,312
	$ 25,044,149	$ 26,240,714

Customer Type	Years Ended December 31 2024	2023
System House	$ 15,313,502	$ 18,060,718
Fabless	9,730,647	8,179,996
	$ 25,044,149	$ 26,240,714

	Year Ended December 31, 2024		Year Ended December 31, 2023	
Resolution	Net Revenue from NRE Service	Net Revenue from Sale of Goods	Net Revenue from NRE Service	Net Revenue from Sale of Goods
5-nanometer	$ 3,394,996	$ 1,525,191	$ 2,279,545	$ -
7-nanometer	2,175,214	2,071,099	2,290,424	4,439,926
16-nanometer	1,816,114	6,131,889	1,019,824	6,891,367
28-nanometer and above	1,049,534	6,432,805	1,173,222	7,649,678
Others	447,307	-	496,728	-
	$ 8,883,165	$ 16,160,984	$ 7,259,743	$ 18,980,971

19. INTEREST INCOME

	Years Ended December 31 2024	2023
Bank deposits	$ 134,235	$ 91,958
Repurchase agreements collateralized by bonds	483	160
	$ 134,718	$ 92,118

20. OTHER INCOME

	Years Ended December 31 2024	2023
Past due over 2 years’ contract liabilities transferred to income	$ 4,322	$ 2,305
Rental income	269	300
Other income	3,222	3,632
	$ 7,813	$ 6,237

21. OTHER GAINS AND LOSSES

	Years Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	$ 50,270	$ 22,551
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net	40,603	(7,969)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net	-	110
	$ 90,873	$ 14,692

22. FINANCE COSTS

	Years Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Interest on lease liabilities	$ 1,501	$ 1,657

23. INCOME TAX

a. Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss

Income tax expense consisted of the following:

	Years Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Current income tax expense		
Current tax expense recognized in the current period	$ 597,845	$ 610,369
Adjustments to income tax of prior years	(995)	(1,771)
	596,850	608,598
Deferred income tax expense		
Temporary differences	(3,430)	15,094
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 593,420	$ 623,692

A reconciliation of income before income tax and income tax expense recognized in profit or loss was as follows:

	Years Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Income before tax	$ 4,044,008	$ 4,131,577
Income tax expense at the statutory rate	$ 808,802	$ 826,315
Tax effect of adjusting items:		
Nondeductible items in determining taxable income	(3,516)	(1,912)
Investment tax credits used	(256,220)	(261,587)
Additional income tax expense on unappropriated earnings	45,349	62,647
Adjustments to income tax of prior years	(995)	(1,771)
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 593,420	$ 623,692

b. Deferred income tax

The analysis of deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the parent company only balance sheets was as follows:

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Deferred income tax assets		
Temporary differences		
Write-down of inventory	$ 6,039	$ 5,091
Others	30,572	10,207
	$ 36,611	$ 15,298
Deferred income tax liabilities		
Temporary differences		
Share of profit of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method	$ (145,509)	$ (127,626)

Movements of deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities were as follows:

Year ended December 31, 2024

	Balance, Beginning of Year	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Balance, End of Year
Deferred income tax assets			
Temporary differences			
Write-down of inventory	$ 5,091	$ 948	$ 6,039
Others	10,207	20,365	30,572
	$ 15,298	$ 21,313	$ 36,611

Year ended December 31, 2023

	Balance, Beginning of Year	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Balance, End of Year
Deferred income tax assets			
Temporary differences			
Write-down of inventory	$ 1,793	$ 3,298	$ 5,091
Others	16,987	(6,780)	10,207
	$ 18,780	$ (3,482)	$ 15,298

Year ended December 31, 2024

	Balance, Beginning of Year	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Balance, End of Year
Deferred income tax liabilities			
Temporary differences			
Share of profit of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method	$ (127,626)	$ (17,883)	$ (145,509)

Year ended December 31, 2023

	Balance, Beginning of Year	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Balance, End of Year
Deferred income tax liabilities			
Temporary differences			
Share of profit of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method	$ (116,014)	$ (11,612)	$ (127,626)

c. Deductible temporary differences for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized in the parent company only balance sheets

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the aggregate deductible temporary differences for which no deferred income tax assets have been recognized amounted to NT$627 thousand and NT$6,801 thousand, respectively.

d. Tax expense (income) related to pillar two income taxes.

Since Taiwan has not enacted the Pillar Two income taxes, as of December 31, 2024, the Company has no relevant current income tax impact.

e. Income tax examination

The tax authorities have examined the income tax returns of the Company through 2022.

24. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	Years Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Basic EPS	$ 25.75	$ 26.18
Diluted EPS	$ 25.56	$ 26.02

EPS is computed as follows:

	Amounts (Numerator)	Number of Shares (Denominator) (In Thousands)	EPS (NT$)
Year ended December 31, 2024			
Basic EPS			
Net income available to common shareholders	$ 3,450,588	134,011	$ 25.75
Effect of dilutive potential common stock	-	983	
Diluted EPS			
Net income available to common shareholders (including effect of dilutive potential common stock)	$ 3,450,588	134,994	$ 25.56
Year ended December 31, 2023			
Basic EPS			
Net income available to common shareholders	$ 3,507,885	134,011	$ 26.18
Effect of dilutive potential common stock	-	806	
Diluted EPS			
Net income available to common shareholders (including effect of dilutive potential common stock)	$ 3,507,885	134,817	$ 26.02

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

25. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OF EXPENSES BY NATURE

Net income included the following items:

	Years Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
a. Depreciation expense		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		
Recognized in cost of revenue	$ 21,427	$ 23,484
Recognized in operating expenses	136,795	156,241
	158,222	179,725
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		
Recognized in cost of revenue	4,819	4,752
Recognized in operating expenses	35,138	34,459
	39,957	39,211
	$ 198,179	$ 218,936

	Years Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
b. Amortization of intangible assets		
Recognized in cost of revenue	$ 19,257	$ 19,819
Recognized in operating expenses	356,546	327,926
	$ 375,803	$ 347,745
c. Employee benefits expense		
Post-employment benefits (Note 15)		
Defined contribution plans	$ 55,141	$ 53,597
Defined benefit plans	1,426	1,341
	56,567	54,938
Other employee benefits	2,732,968	2,642,044
	$ 2,789,535	$ 2,696,982
Employee benefits expense summarized by function		
Recognized in cost of revenue	$ 414,929	$ 406,735
Recognized in operating expenses	2,374,606	2,290,247
	$ 2,789,535	$ 2,696,982

d. Employees' compensation and remuneration to directors

The Company shall allocate employees' compensation and remuneration to directors no less than 2% and no more than 2%, respectively, of net income before tax and before the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors. Directors who also serve as executive officers of the Company are not entitled to receive the remuneration to directors. The Company shall first offset its losses in previous years before allocating for employees' compensation and remuneration to directors. The Company may issue stock or cash compensation to employees of an affiliated company upon meeting the conditions set by the Board of Directors.

The Company accrued employees' compensation and remuneration to directors in accordance with the provisions of the above Articles of Incorporation. If there is a change in the proposed amounts after the annual consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the differences are recorded as a change in accounting estimate and are recognized in the period of the change.

For 2024 and 2023, the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors of the Company were approved in the meetings of the Board of Directors held on January 23, 2025 and January 31, 2024, respectively. The approved amounts were as follows:

	Years Ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Employees' compensation	$ 1,245,288	$ 1,271,103
Remuneration to directors	41,933	45,000

There was no difference between the approved amounts of employees' compensation and the amounts reported as expenses in 2024 and 2023.

There was no difference between the approved amounts of remuneration to directors and the amounts reported as expenses in 2023. However, the remuneration to directors approved for 2024 differed from the amounts reported as expenses in 2024; the difference was adjusted to profit and loss for 2025.

	Year Ended December 31, 2024
The approved amounts by the Board of Directors	$ 41,933
The amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements	$ 45,000

The employees' compensation and remuneration to directors of the Company in the amounts of NT$668,274 thousand and NT$45,000 thousand in cash for 2022, respectively, were approved by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on February 2, 2023. There was no difference between the employees' compensation approved for 2022 and the amounts reported as expenses in 2022. The remuneration to directors approved for 2022 differed from the amounts reported as expenses in 2022; the difference was adjusted to profit and loss for 2023.

	Year Ended December 31, 2022
The approved amounts by the Board of Directors	$ 45,000
The amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements	$ 72,544

The information about appropriations of employees' compensation and remuneration to directors of the Company is available at the Market Observation Post System website.

26. CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Movements of liabilities with cash flows and non-cash changes:

	Balance as of January 1, 2024	Cash Flows	Non-cash Changes			Balance as of December 31, 2024
			Lease Additions	Lease Termination	Foreign Exchange Movement	
Guarantee deposits	$ 3,071	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 207	$ 3,278
Lease liabilities	121,664	(40,114)	12,463	-	-	94,013

	Balance as of January 1, 2023	Cash Flows	Non-cash Changes			Balance as of December 31, 2023
			Lease Additions	Lease Termination	Foreign Exchange Movement	
Guarantee deposits	$ 3,071	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 3,071
Lease liabilities	146,491	(39,128)	14,301	-	-	121,664

27. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Company are able to operate sustainability while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The Company engages in the semiconductor design services, which is closely tied with customer demand. Business is influenced by the cyclical nature of the semiconductor industry but not significantly. In consideration of the industry dynamics, the Company manages its capital in a manner to ensure that it has sufficient and necessary financial resources to fund its working capital needs, capital asset purchases, research and development activities, dividend payments, debt service requirements and other business requirements associated with its existing operations over the next 12 months. Through capital management, the Company is capable of coping with changes in the industry, striving for improvement, and ultimately creating shareholder value.

28. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

1) Fair value hierarchy

December 31, 2024

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Mutual funds	$ 2,980,000	$ -	$ -	$ 2,980,000

December 31, 2023

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Mutual funds	$ 2,080,000	$ -	$ -	$ 2,080,000

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

b. Categories of financial instruments

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Financial assets		
FVTPL		
Mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	$ 2,980,000	$ 2,080,000
Amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	9,589,907	7,064,578
Accounts receivable, net (including related parties)	2,007,396	1,989,428
Other financial assets	5,709	3,428
Refundable deposits	159,086	188,049
Pledged time deposits	22,200	22,200
	$ 14,764,298	$ 11,347,683
Financial liabilities		
Amortized cost		
Accounts payable (including related parties)	$ 1,788,332	$ 1,911,455
Payables on machinery and equipment	94,955	16,416
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	1,189,725	716,756
Other long-term payables	266,499	395,998
Guarantee deposits	3,278	3,071
	$ 3,342,789	$ 3,043,696

c. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's objectives in financial risk management are to manage its exposure to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk related to the operating activities. To reduce the related financial risks, the Company engages in identifying, assessing and avoiding the market uncertainties with the objective to reduce the potentially adverse effects the market uncertainties may have on its financial performance.

The plans for material treasury activities are reviewed by the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors in accordance with procedures required by relevant regulations and internal controls. During the implementation of such plans, the treasury function must comply with certain treasury procedures that provide guiding principles for overall financial risk management and segregation of duties.

d. Market risk

<u>Foreign currency risk</u>

The Company's operating activities are mainly denominated in foreign currency and exposed to foreign exchange risk. To protect against the volatility of future cash flows arising from changes in foreign exchange rates, the Company maintains a balance of net foreign currency assets and liabilities in hedge.

The Company's sensitivity analysis to foreign currency risk mainly focuses on the foreign currency monetary items at the end of the reporting period. Assuming a 10% strengthening of New Taiwan Dollars against the relevant currencies, the net income before tax for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 would have decreased by NT$29,856 thousand and increased by NT$28,680 thousand, respectively.

e. Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company is exposed to credit risk from operating activities, primarily accounts receivable, and from investing activities primarily deposits with banks. Credit risk is managed separately for business related and financial related exposures. As of the balance sheet date, the Company's maximum credit risk exposure is mainly from the carrying amount of financial assets recognized in the parent company only balance sheet.

<u>Business related credit risk</u>

The Company has considerable accounts receivable from its customers worldwide. Majority of the Company's outstanding accounts receivable are not covered by collateral or credit insurance. While the Company has procedures to monitor and limit exposure to credit risk on accounts receivable, there can be no assurance such procedures will effectively limit its credit risk and avoid losses.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company's ten largest customers accounted for 43% and 54% of accounts receivable, respectively.

<u>Financial credit risk</u>

The Company monitors and reviews the transaction limit applied to counterparties and adjusts the concentration limit according to market conditions and the credit standing of the counterparties regularly. The Company mitigates its exposure by selecting financial institution with high credit rating.

f. Liquidity risk management

The objective of liquidity risk management is to ensure the Company has sufficient liquidity to fund its business requirements. The Company manages its liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash and banking facilities.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the unused financing facilities of the Company amounted to NT$1,600,000 thousand.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Non-derivative Financial Liabilities	**Less Than 1 Year**	**2-3 Years**	**4+ Years**	**Total**
December 31, 2024				
Accounts payable (including related parties)	$ 1,788,332	$ -	$ -	$ 1,788,332
Payables on machinery and equipment	94,955	-	-	94,955
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	1,189,725	-	-	1,189,725
Lease liabilities	38,245	12,958	57,113	108,316
Other long-term payables	193,432	73,067	-	266,499
Guarantee deposits	-	-	3,278	3,278
	$ 3,304,689	$ 86,025	$ 60,391	$ 3,451,105

Additional information about the maturity analysis of lease liabilities:

	Less than 4 Year	**4-10 Years**	**10-15 Years**	**15-20 Years**	**20+ Years**
Lease liabilities	$ 51,203	$ 12,901	$ 10,740	$ 10,740	$ 22,732

Non-derivative Financial Liabilities	**Less Than 1 Year**	**2-3 Years**	**4+ Years**	**Total**
December 31, 2023				
Accounts payable (including related parties)	$ 1,911,455	$ -	$ -	$ 1,911,455
Payables on machinery and equipment	16,416	-	-	16,416
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	716,756	-	-	716,756
Lease liabilities	39,471	38,261	59,466	137,198
Other long-term payables	283,380	112,618	-	395,998
Guarantee deposits	-	-	3,071	3,071
	$ 2,967,478	$ 150,879	$ 62,537	$ 3,180,894

Additional information about the maturity analysis of lease liabilities:

	Less than 4 Year	**4-10 Years**	**10-15 Years**	**15-20 Years**	**20+ Years**
Lease liabilities	$ 77,732	$ 13,106	$ 10,740	$ 10,740	$ 24,880

g. Fair value of financial instruments

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost at the end of financial reporting period recognized in the parent company only financial statements approximate their fair values. Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

29. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Besides information disclosed elsewhere in the other notes, details of transactions between the Company and its related parties are disclosed below:

a. Related party name and category

Related Party Name	Related Party Category
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (TSMC)	An investor that accounts for its investment by using the equity method
TSMC North America (TSMC-NA)	A subsidiary of TSMC
TSMC Europe B.V. (TSMC-EU)	A subsidiary of TSMC
VisEra Technologies Co., Ltd. (VisEra)	A subsidiary of TSMC
Vanguard International Semiconductor Corporation (VIS)	An associate of TSMC
Bank SinoPac	Affiliate of GUC president’s spouse
GUC - NA	Subsidiary
GUC - Japan	Subsidiary
GUC - Europe	Subsidiary
GUC - Korea	Subsidiary
GUC - Nanjing	Subsidiary
GUC - Vietnam	Subsidiary
GUC - Shanghai	Subsidiary

b. Operating transactions

Line Item	Related Party Name and Category	Years Ended December 31 2024	2023
Net revenue	Investors with significant influence over the Company and their subsidiaries	$ 391,602	$ 309,393
Purchases	Investors with significant influence over the Company and their subsidiaries		
	TSMC-NA	$ 4,671,773	$ 2,495,246
	TSMC	4,367,165	6,395,587
		9,038,938	8,890,833
	Other related parties	27,327	-
		$ 9,066,265	$ 8,890,833
Manufacturing overhead	Subsidiaries		
	GUC-Nanjing	$ 824,839	$ 332,449
	Investors with significant influence over the Company and their subsidiaries		
	TSMC-NA	1,835,721	1,020,541
	TSMC	1,166,984	1,048,797
		$ 3,827,544	$ 2,401,787

(Continued)

Line Item	Related Party Name and Category	Years Ended December 31 2024	2023
Operating expenses	Subsidiaries	$ 865,770	$ 839,274
	Investors with significant influence over the Company and their subsidiaries	58,515	38,310
		$ 924,285	$ 877,584

(Concluded)

The following balances were outstanding at the end of the reporting period:

Line Item	Related Party Name and Category	December 31 2024	2023
Receivables from related parties	Investors with significant influence over the Company and their subsidiaries		
	TSMC	$ 19,368	$ 22,040
Prepayment for purchases	Investors with significant influence over the Company and their subsidiaries		
	TSMC-NA	$ 4,217,110	$ -
	TSMC	1,044,878	1,976,424
		$ 5,261,988	$ 1,976,424
Refundable deposits	Investors with significant influence over the Company and their subsidiaries		
	VisEra	$ 3,304	$ 3,304
Contract liabilities	Investors with significant influence over the Company and their subsidiaries		
	TSMC	$ 5,074	$ -
Payables to related parties	Subsidiaries		
	GUC-Nanjing	$ -	$ 223,314
	Investors with significant influence over the Company and their subsidiaries		
	TSMC	470,460	470,622
	TSMC-NA	239,428	43,032
		$ 709,888	$ 736,968
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	Subsidiaries	$ 81,994	$ 77,892

The terms of sales to related parties were not significantly different from those of sales to third parties. For other related party transactions, the terms of transactions were determined in accordance with mutual agreement because there were no comparable terms for third-party transactions. The payment term granted to related parties is due 30 days from the invoice date or 30 days from the end of the month when the invoice is issued, while the payment term granted to third parties is due 30 days from the invoice date or 75 days from the end of the month when the invoice is issued.

c. Lease arrangements

Line Item	Related Party Name and Category	December 31 2024	December 31 2023
Lease liabilities - current	Investors with significant influence over the Company and their subsidiaries VisEra	$ 19,717	$ 19,520
Lease liabilities - non-current	Investors with significant influence over the Company and their subsidiaries VisEra	$ -	$ 19,717

Line Item	Related Party Name and Category	Years Ended December 31 2024	Years Ended December 31 2023
Finance costs	Investors with significant influence over the Company and their subsidiaries VisEra	$ 304	$ 499

The Company leased server room from related parties. The lease terms and prices were determined in accordance with mutual agreements. The rental expense was paid monthly.

d. Bank deposits and interest income

Line Item	Related Party Name and Category	December 31 2024	December 31 2023
Cash and cash equivalents	Substantive related parties Bank SinoPac	$ 472,367	$ 955,794
Other financial assets	Substantive related parties Bank SinoPac	$ 123	$ 141
Pledged time deposits	Substantive related parties Bank SinoPac	$ 20,000	$ 20,000

Range of interest rates for bank deposits was as follows:

Line Item	Related Party Name and Category	December 31 2024	December 31 2023
Cash and cash equivalents	Substantive related parties Bank SinoPac	0.001%-2.850%	0.001%-2.850%
Pledged time deposits	Substantive related parties Bank SinoPac	0.8828%-1.0078%	0.4575%-0.8828%

Line Item	Related Party Name and Category	Years Ended December 31 2024	2023
Interest income	Substantive related parties		
	Bank SinoPac	$ 16,288	$ 18,142

e. Compensation of key management personnel:

The remuneration to directors and other key management personnel were as follows:

	Years Ended December 31 2024	2023
Short-term employee benefits	$ 193,103	$ 196,525
Post-employment benefits	469	596
	$ 193,572	$ 197,121

The remuneration to directors and other key management personnel were determined by the Compensation Committee of the Company in accordance with the individual performance and the market trends.

30. PLEDGED OR MORTGAGED ASSETS

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 the Company provided pledged time deposits of NT$20,000 thousand as collateral for customs clearance and also provided pledged time deposits of NT$2,200 thousand as collateral for lease of a parcel of land from the Science Park Administration (SPA).

31. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

The Company has entered into license agreements with several companies that own intellectual property rights. According to the agreements, the Company shall pay specific amounts of money to obtain licenses of their intellectual property rights or shall pay royalties at specific percentages of sales amount of identified products. Under the agreements, the Company shall pay at least US$8,200 thousand and US$4,000 thousand to the counterparty in the period from July 2023 to July 2026 and from February 2024 to January 2027, respectively.

Under the agreement, the Company shall pay at least US$1,500 thousand to the counterparty in the period from June 2022.

The Company has entered into a long-term material supply agreement with the counterparty. The contract period is from June 2021 to March 2028, and the Company should pay US$4,060 thousand as security deposits to ensure the capacity supply in accordance with the contract. If the contract cannot be performed owing to fall short of the agreed purchase or supply quantities, the parties will pay compensation for the other side in accordance with the contract.

The Company has entered into a long-term advanced packaging capacity agreement with the counterparty. The contract service period is from July 2026 to December 2035. The Company should pay US$37,500 thousand in installments as security deposits to ensure the advanced packaging capacity supply in accordance with the contract, and the Company has paid US$12,500 thousand as of December 31, 2024. The amount of the security deposits refund will be calculated based on the annual production capacity utilization rate with the contract. However, if the certain level of production capacity utilization rate will not be achieved, the security deposits will not be refunded.

32. EXCHANGE RATE INFORMATION OF FOREIGN-CURRENCY FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The significant foreign-currency financial assets and liabilities were as follows:

(Unit: Foreign Currency in Thousands)

	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate (Note)	Carrying Amount
December 31, 2024			
Monetary item - financial assets			
USD	$ 92,881	32.785	$ 3,045,097
Non-monetary item -financial assets			
RMB	156,996	4.4780	703,028
USD	5,842	32.785	191,545
JPY	433,186	0.2099	90,926
VND	25,780,060	0.00127	32,741
EUR	504	34.140	17,217
KRW	333,357	0.02246	7,487
Monetary item - financial liabilities			
USD	81,727	32.785	2,679,421
JPY	208,219	0.2099	43,705
RMB	4,413	4.4780	19,763
VND	2,474,330	0.00127	3,142
December 31, 2023			
Monetary item - financial assets			
USD	76,125	30.705	2,337,404
Non-monetary item -financial assets			
RMB	142,497	4.3270	616,586
USD	5,567	30.705	170,925
JPY	372,098	0.2172	80,820
VND	24,365,844	0.00125	30,457
EUR	483	33.980	16,401
KRW	312,420	0.02391	7,470
Monetary item - financial liabilities			
USD	83,425	30.705	2,561,565
JPY	193,573	0.2172	42,044
RMB	3,779	4.3270	16,354
VND	2,563,828	0.00125	3,205

Note: Exchange rate represents the amount of NT$ that can be exchanged to one unit of foreign currency.

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

	Years Ended December 31			
	2024		2023	
Foreign Currency	**Exchange Rate**	**Net Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss)**	**Exchange Rate**	**Net Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss)**
USD	32.1123 (USD:NTD)	$ 40,709	31.1548 (USD:NTD)	$ (6,703)

33. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company operates in a single industry and viewed by the Company's chief operating decision maker as one segment when reviewing information in order to allocate resources and assess performance. The basis for the measurement of the operating segment profit (loss), assets and liabilities is the same as that for the preparation of financial statements. Refer to the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

34. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

a. Significant transactions and b. Related information of reinvestment

1) Financing provided: None;

2) Endorsements/guarantees provided: None;

3) Marketable securities held (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities): See Table 1 attached;

4) Marketable securities acquired and disposed of at costs or prices of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: See Table 2 attached;

5) Acquisition of individual real estate at costs of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: See Table 3 attached;

6) Disposal of individual real estate at prices of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None;

7) Total purchases from or sales to related parties of at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: See Table 4 attached;

8) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None;

9) Information about the derivative instruments transaction: None;

10) Names, locations, and related information of investees over which the Company exercises significant influence (excluding information on investment in Mainland China): See Table 5 attached;

c. Information on investment in Mainland China

1) The name of the investee in Mainland China, the main businesses and products, its issued capital, method of investment, information on inflow or outflow of capital, percentage of ownership, net income (losses) of the investee, investment income (losses), ending balance, amount received as dividends from the investee, and the limitation on investee: See Table 6 attached.

2) Significant direct or indirect transactions with the investee, its prices and terms of payment, unrealized gain or loss, and other related information which is helpful to understand the impact of investment in Mainland China on financial reports: See Table 7 attached.

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

TABLE 1

GLOBAL UNICHIP CORP.

MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD
DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Holding Company Name	Marketable Securities Type and Name	Relationship with the Company	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2024				Note
				Shares/Units	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value	
The Company	Mutual funds							
	Jih Sun Money Market Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	66,577,896	$ 1,030,000	-	$ 1,030,000	
	UPAMC James Bond Money Market Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	41,396,202	720,000	-	720,000	
	Taishin 1699 Money Market Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	37,462,449	530,000	-	530,000	
	Yuanta Wan Tai Money Market Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	12,679,494	200,000	-	200,000	
	Fubon Chi-Hsiang Money Market Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	12,246,123	200,000	-	200,000	
	Prudential Financial Money Market Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	12,129,445	200,000	-	200,000	
	Fuh Haw Money Market Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	6,672,138	100,000	-	100,000	

TABLE 2

GLOBAL UNICHIP CORP.

MARKETABLE SECURITIES ACQUIRED AND DISPOSED OF AT COSTS OR PRICES OF AT LEAST NT$300 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Financial Statement Account	Counterparty	Relationship	Beginning Balance		Acquisition		Disposal				Ending Balance	
					Units	Amount	Units	Amount	Units	Amount	Carrying Amount	Gains on Disposal	Units	Amount
The Company	Jih Sun Money Market Fund	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	47,854,731	$ 730,000	86,012,228	$ 1,330,000	67,289,063	$ 1,041,002	$ 1,030,000	$ 11,002	66,577,896	$ 1,030,000
	UPAMC James Bond Money Market Fund	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	18,662,918	320,000	64,493,758	1,120,000	41,760,474	726,336	720,000	6,336	41,396,202	720,000
	Taishin 1699 Money Market Fund	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	38,013,268	530,000	37,462,449	530,000	38,013,269	537,793	530,000	7,793	37,462,449	530,000
	Fubon Chi-Hsiang Money Market Fund	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	24,546,851	400,000	12,300,728	200,892	200,000	892	12,246,123	200,000

TABLE 3

GLOBAL UNICHIP CORP.

ACQUISITION OF INDIVIDUAL REAL ESTATE AT COSTS OF AT LEAST NT$300 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Buyer	Property	Event Date	Transaction Amount	Payment Status	Counterparty	Relationship	Information on Previous Title Transfer If Counterparty Is A Related Party				Pricing Reference	Purpose of Acquisition	Other Terms
							Property Owner	Relationship	Transaction Date	Amount			
GUC	Real estate	2024/10/11	$ 420,000	According to the contract payment terms	K.H. CLOSURES INC.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Appraisal report and negotiation	Data center	N/A

TABLE 4

GLOBAL UNICHIP CORP.

TOTAL PURCHASE FROM OR SALE TO RELATED PARTIES OF AT LEAST NT$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Transaction Details				Abnormal Transaction		Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Note
			Purchases/ Sales	Amount	% to Total	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Terms	Ending Balance	% to Total	
The Company	TSMC	TSMC is an investor that accounts for its investment by using equity method	Sales	$ 391,602	2	30 days after monthly closing	Note 29	Note 29	$ 19,368	1	
			Purchases	4,367,165	46	30 days after invoice date	Note 29	Note 29	(470,460)	(26)	
	TSMC-NA	TSMC-NA is a subsidiary of TSMC	Purchases	4,671,773	49	30 days after invoice date	Note 29	Note 29	(239,428)	(13)	

TABLE 5

GLOBAL UNICHIP CORP.

NAMES, LOCATIONS, AND RELATED INFORMATION OF INVESTEES OVER WHICH THE COMPANY EXERCISES SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE (EXCLUDING INFORMATION ON INVESTMENT IN MAINLAND CHINA)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		Balance as of December 31, 2024			Net Income (Losses) of the Investee	Investment Income (Losses)	Note
				December 31, 2024 (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	December 31, 2023 (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	Shares	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Carrying Amount			
The Company	GUC-NA	U.S.A.	Products consulting, design and technical support service	$ 25,627 (US$ 800)	$ 25,627 (US$ 800)	800,000	100	$ 191,545	$ 8,851	$ 8,851	Note 1
	GUC-Japan	Japan	Products consulting, design and technical support service	15,393 (YEN 55,000)	15,393 (YEN 55,000)	1,100	100	90,926	12,944	12,944	Note 2
	GUC-Europe	Netherlands	Products consulting, design and technical support service	8,109 (EUR 200)	8,109 (EUR 200)	-	100	17,217	751	751	Note 2
	GUC-Korea	Korea	Products consulting, design and technical support service	5,974 (KRW 222,545)	5,974 (KRW 222,545)	44,000	100	7,487	495	495	Note 2
	GUC-Vietnam	Vietnam	Products consulting design and technical support service	30,602 (VND23,670,000)	30,602 (VND23,670,000)	-	100	32,741	1,785	1,785	Note 2

Note 1: Investment income (loss) was determined based on audited financial statements.

Note 2: Investment income (loss) was determined based on unaudited financial statements.

GLOBAL UNICHIP CORP.

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENT IN MAINLAND CHINA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital (US$ in Thousands)	Method of Investment	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2024 (US$ in Thousands)	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2024 (US$ in Thousands)	Net Income (Losses) of the Investee	Percentage of Ownership	Investment Income (Losses)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2024	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of December 31, 2024
					Outflow	Inflow						
GUC-Nanjing	Products consulting, design and technical support service	$ 180,332 (US$ 6,000)	(Note 1)	$ 180,332 (US$ 6,000)	$ -	$ -	$ 180,332 (US$ 6,000)	$ 58,133	100%	$ 58,133 (Note 2)	$ 635,073	$ 64,449
GUC-Shanghai	Products consulting, design and technical support service	31,165 (US$ 1,000)	(Note 1)	31,165 (US$ 1,000)	-	-	31,165 (US$ 1,000)	6,453	100%	6,453 (Note 3)	67,955	-

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2024 (US$ in Thousands)	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA (US$ in Thousands)	Upper Limit on Investment
$ 211,497 (US$ 7,000)	$ 211,497 (US$ 7,000)	$ 6,776,567 (Note 4)

Note 1: The Company invested the investee directly.

Note 2: Investment income (loss) was determined based on audited financial statements.

Note 3: Investment income (loss) was determined based on unaudited financial statements.

Note 4: Subject to 60% of net asset value of the Company according to the revised “Guidelines Governing the Approval of Investment or Technical Cooperation in Mainland China” issued by the Investment Commission.

GLOBAL UNICHIP CORP.

SIGNIFICANT INTERCOMPANY TRANSACTIONS WITH INVESTEE IN MAINLAND CHINA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

No.	Company Name	Counter Party	Nature of Relationship (Note 1)	Intercompany Transactions			
				Financial Statement Account	Amount	Terms (Note 2)	Percentage to Net Revenue or Total Assets
0	The Company	GUC-Shanghai	1	Operating expenses	$ 116,857	-	-
				Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	7,832	-	-
		GUC-Nanjing	1	Manufacturing overhead	824,839	-	3%
				Operating expenses	160,406	-	1%
				Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	11,932	-	-

Note 1: No. 1 represents the transactions from parent company to subsidiary.

Note 2: The intercompany transactions, prices and terms are determined in accordance with mutual agreements and no other similar transactions could be used for comparison.

GLOBAL UNICHIP CORP.

INFORMATION OF MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS
DECEMBER 31, 2024

Name of Major Shareholder	Shares	
	Number of Shares	Percentage of Ownership (%)
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	46,687,859	34.83
SMALLCAP World Fund managed by Deutsche Bank Taipei Branch	7,130,000	5.32

Note 1: The information of major shareholders presented in this table is provided by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation based on the number of ordinary shares and preferred shares held by shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater, that have been issued without physical registration (including treasury shares) by the Company as of the last business day for the current quarter. The share capital in the consolidated financial statements may differ from the actual number of shares that have been issued without physical registration because of different preparation basis.

Note 2: If a shareholder delivers the shareholdings to the trust, the above information will be disclosed by the individual trustor. For shareholders who declare insider shareholdings with ownership greater than 10% in accordance with the Security and Exchange Act, the shareholdings include shares held by shareholders and those delivered to the trust over which shareholders have rights to determine the use of trust property. For information relating to insider shareholding declaration, please refer to Market Observation Post System.

THE CONTENTS OF STATEMENTS OF MAJOR ACCOUNTING ITEMS

GLOBAL UNICHIP CORP.

STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Item	Description	Amount
Cash		
Cash in banks		
Time deposits	From 2024.6.18 to 2025.7.25, interest rates at 0.67%-1.70%	$ 8,014,750
USD time deposits	From 2024.12.31 to 2025.1.6, interest rates at 4.34%	622,915
Checking accounts and demand deposits		341,051
Foreign currency deposits	Including US$8,608 thousand @32,785, EUR16 thousand @34.14, JPY1,580 thousand @0.2099, and RMB27 thousand @4.478	283,211
Repurchase agreements collateralized by bonds	From 2024.12.5 to 2025.3.5, interest rates at 1.18%-1.20%	350,000
Petty cash		180
		9,612,107
Less: Pledged time deposits	As collateral for customs clearance	20,000
	As collateral for leasing a parcel of land from the Science Park Administration (SPA).	2,200
Total		$ 9,589,907

GLOBAL UNICHIP CORP.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET
DECEMBER 31, 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Client Name	Amount
Client A	$ 587,371
Client B	343,947
Client C	148,664
Client D	127,607
Others (Note)	780,439
Total	$ 1,988,028

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

GLOBAL UNICHIP CORP.

STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES
DECEMBER 31, 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Amount	
Item	**Cost**	**Net Realizable Value (Note)**
Finished goods	$ 935,866	$ 1,215,264
Work in process	1,446,825	1,865,773
Raw materials	411,750	528,249
Total	$ 2,794,441	$ 3,609,286

Note: Net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and necessary selling costs.

STATEMENT 4

GLOBAL UNICHIP CORP.

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

Investees	Balance, January 1, 2024 Shares	Balance, January 1, 2024 Amount	Share of Profit or Loss of Subsidiaries	Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Operations	Balance, December 31, 2024 Shares	Balance, December 31, 2024 %	Balance, December 31, 2024 Amount	Net Equity Value
GUC-Nanjing	-	$ 557,194	$ 58,133	$ 19,746	-	100	$ 635,073	$ 635,073
GUC-NA	800,000	170,925	8,851	11,769	800,000	100	191,545	191,545
GUC-Japan	1,100	80,820	12,944	(2,838)	1,100	100	90,926	90,926
GUC-Shanghai	-	59,392	6,453	2,110	-	100	67,955	67,955
GUC-Vietnam	-	30,457	1,785	499	-	100	32,741	32,741
GUC-Europe	-	16,401	751	65	-	100	17,217	17,217
GUC-Korea	44,000	7,470	495	(478)	44,000	100	7,487	7,487
Total		$ 922,659	$ 89,412	$ 30,873			$ 1,042,944	$ 1,042,944

Note: The amounts of investments in subsidiaries were not pledged as collateral.

STATEMENT 5

GLOBAL UNICHIP CORP.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
DECEMBER 31, 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Vendor Name	Amount
Siliconware Precision Industries Co., Ltd.	$ 286,623
King Yuan Electronics Co., Ltd.	129,397
Toppan America Inc	116,326
Others (Note)	546,098
Total	$ 1,078,444

Note: The amount of individual vendor in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

GLOBAL UNICHIP CORP.

STATEMENT OF CONTRACT LIABILITIES
DECEMBER 31, 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Client Name	Amount
Client I	$ 4,539,958
Client II	1,532,926
Client III	533,886
Client IV	494,767
Others (Note)	2,247,200
Total	$ 9,348,737

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

STATEMENT 7

GLOBAL UNICHIP CORP.

STATEMENT OF NET REVENUE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Item	Quantity	Amount
Wafer product	112,402,390	$ 16,160,984
NRE		8,435,858
Others		447,307
Total		$ 25,044,149

GLOBAL UNICHIP CORP.

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

Item	Amount
Raw materials, beginning of year	$ 1,175,956
Raw material purchased	9,466,342
Raw materials, end of year	(411,750)
Others	(7,854)
Raw materials used	10,222,694
Manufacturing overhead	7,802,403
Manufacturing cost	18,025,097
Work in process, beginning of year	2,643,946
Work in process, end of year	(1,446,825)
Cost of finished goods	19,222,218
Finished goods, beginning of year	1,030,815
Finished goods, end of year	(935,866)
Others	(2,356,805)
Total	$ 16,960,362

GLOBAL UNICHIP CORP.

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

Item	Sales and Marketing Expenses	General and Administrative Expenses	Research and Development Expenses
Salaries	$ 170,794	$ 304,571	$ 1,664,512
Professional service fee	198,486	37,809	746,285
Amortization	-	11,280	345,266
Repairs and maintenance expense	-	30,416	43,530
Remuneration and others to directors	-	49,956	-
Others (Note)	52,047	77,965	482,154
Total	$ 421,327	$ 511,997	$ 3,281,747

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

GLOBAL UNICHIP CORP.

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

	Year Ended December 31, 2024			Year Ended December 31, 2023		
	Classified as Cost of Revenue	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total	Classified as Cost of Revenue	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total
Employee benefits expenses						
Salaries	$ 379,819	$ 2,139,877	$ 2,519,696	$ 371,210	$ 2,085,979	$ 2,457,189
Labor and health insurance	17,311	92,832	110,143	17,033	91,664	108,697
Pension	8,913	47,654	56,567	8,645	46,293	54,938
Remuneration to directors	-	49,956	49,956	-	18,193	18,193
Others	8,886	44,287	53,173	9,847	48,118	57,965
	$ 414,929	$ 2,374,606	$ 2,789,535	$ 406,735	$ 2,290,247	$ 2,696,982
Depreciation	$ 26,246	$ 171,933	$ 198,179	$ 28,236	$ 190,700	$ 218,936
Amortization	$ 19,257	$ 356,546	$ 375,803	$ 19,819	$ 327,926	$ 347,745

Note 1: For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had 701 and 702 monthly average number of employees, respectively, which included 7 and 8 non-employee directors, respectively.

Note 2: Average employee benefits expenses for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 was NT$3,948 thousand and NT$3,860 thousand, respectively.

Note 3: Average amount of salaries for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 was NT$3,631 thousand and NT$3,541 thousand, respectively.

Note 4: The average salaries increased by 3% year over year.

Note 5: The Company has established the Audit Committee, and the remuneration of independent directors has been incorporated into the remuneration to directors.

Note 6: Compensation and Remuneration Policy

a. Remuneration to Directors is paid at prevailing rates according to Directors' Remuneration Policy of the Company. Guided by the established compensation and remuneration policy in the profit of the Company, compensation and remuneration to directors is accrued and reviewed by the Compensation Committee and the Board of Directors. The compensation arrangement shall be reported in the shareholders' meeting. Directors who also serve as executive officers will receive compensation based on the following rules b & c.

b. The compensation and remuneration of the President and Vice Presidents of the Company is guided in accordance with Performance Management Policy. Executives' compensation packages are based on individual performance and their contribution to the Company's overall performance with benchmarking to market compensation surveys. The Compensation Committee shall review the KPIs and measurements, followed by performance appraisal, and consequently reward the Executives with the approval of the Board of Directors.

c. Compensation and Remuneration Policy of the Company is based on individual competence, contribution, and performance appraisal results, which shows positive relation to the Company's overall performance. The combination of compensation and remuneration are base salary, incentive & profit sharing, and benefits. Base salary is determined by roles & responsibilities and employees' working experiences and also benchmarked with compensation market surveys. Incentives & profit sharing are in relation to individuals' contribution, achievements of departmental targets or the Company's performance. Benefits are not intended to only meet regulations and requirements but also designed to meet individuals' needs and for mutual good of all employees.