

Jetway Information Co., Ltd.

Parent Company Only Financial Statement and Auditor's Review Report

For the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Stock Code: 6161)

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Notice to Readers

For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements shall prevail.

Table of Contents

Item	Page/Index
I. Cover	1
II. Table of Contents	2
III. Independent Auditors' Report	3 ~ 6
IV. Parent Company Only Balance Sheet	7 ~ 8
V. Parent Company Only Statement of Comprehensive Income	9
VI. Parent Company Only Statement of Changes in Equity	10
VII. Parent Company Only Statement of Cash Flow	11
VIII. Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statement	12
(I) Company history	12
(II) Date and procedure for approving the financial statements	12
(III) Application of newly issued and revised standards and interpretations	12 ~ 13
(IV) Summary of significant accounting policies	14 ~ 23
(V) Major sources of uncertainty in accounting judgments, estimates, and assumptions	24
(VI) Description of significant accounting items	24 ~ 46
(VII) Related party transactions	46 ~ 49
(VIII) Pledged assets	50
(IX) Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognized contractual commitments	50
(X) Significant disaster losses	50
(XI) Significant post-balance sheet events	50
(XII) Other	51 ~ 60
(XIII) Disclosure contained in notes	60 ~ 61
(XIV) Operating segment information	61
IX. Statements of Major Accounting Items	
Cash and cash equivalents	Statement 1
Inventory	Statement 2
Changes in investments accounted for using the equity method	Statement 3
Changes in property, plant, and equipment	Note 6 (7)
Operating revenue	Statement 4
Operating cost	Statement 5
Manufacturing expenses	Statement 6
Sales promotion expenses	Statement 7
Administrative expenses	Statement 8
Research and development expenses	Statement 9
Summary statement of current period employee benefits, depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses by function	Statement 10

Auditor's Review Report

(114) Cai-Shen-Bao-Zi No. 24004279

To Jetway Information Co., Ltd.:

Audit Opinion

Jetway Information Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Jetway") has completed the audit of the parent company only balance sheet as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, as well as the parent company only statement of comprehensive income, parent company only statement of changes in equity, and parent company only statement of cash flow for the period from January 1 to December 31 of both years, along with the notes to the parent company only financial statement (including a summary of significant accounting policies).

In the opinion of the auditors, the aforementioned parent company only financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and fairly present Jetway's financial position as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, as well as its financial performance and cash flows for the period from January 1 to December 31 of both years.

Basis for Audit Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Parent Company Only Financial Reports section of our report. We are independent of the Jetway 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. Based on our audits and the reports of the other auditors, we believe that audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are the most important matters for the audit of Jetway's parent company only financial statements for the year 2024, based on the professional judgment of the auditors. These matters have been addressed in the overall audit of the parent company only financial statements and the formation of the audit opinion, and the auditors do not express an opinion on these matters separately.

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

Evaluation of allowance for inventory valuation losses

Description of the matter

For accounting policies related to inventory valuation, please refer to Note 4 (11) of the parent company only financial statement; for uncertainty in accounting estimates and assumptions related to inventory valuation, please refer to Note 5 (2) of the parent company only financial statement; for a description of inventory accounting items, please refer to Note 6 (5) of the parent company only financial statement. As of December 31, 2024, Jetway's inventory and allowance for inventory valuation losses were NT\$161,654 thousand and NT\$30,496 thousand, respectively.

Jetway mainly sells industrial motherboards and computer peripherals, and its indirectly wholly owned subsidiary, Xinyida Electronic (Fujian) Co., Ltd., is the main manufacturer. The inventory of these products is subject to rapid technological changes, short life cycles, and susceptible to market price fluctuations, resulting in higher risks of inventory price declines or obsolescence. Jetway measures inventory at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Since Jetway's inventory amount is significant, the items are numerous, and the net realizable value of individual long-aged inventory items often involves management's subjective judgment, which also falls within the realm of judgment in the audit process. Therefore, the evaluation of Jetway's allowance for inventory valuation losses is one of the most important audit matters.

Response procedures

The response procedures that the auditors have performed for the specific aspects described in the key audit matters are summarized as follows:

1. Obtain Jetway's inventory allowance for valuation loss policy, compare the consistent application during the financial reporting period, and evaluate the reasonableness of the policy.
2. Observe the inventory conditions during the inventory count process and inquire about the control of obsolete and outdated inventory with management and relevant personnel responsible for inventory management.
3. Obtain the inventory ageing statement to verify the correct classification of the ageing interval by checking the relevant supporting documents for the date of inventory movement.
4. Obtain the detailed statement of inventory cost net realizable value, review the relevant supporting documents, evaluate the basis and reasonableness of management's estimate of net realizable value, and assess the adequacy of the allowance for valuation loss provision.

Management's and Governance Unit's Responsibility for Parent Company Only Financial Statements

Management is responsible for preparing parent company only financial statements that fairly present the financial position in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and maintaining necessary internal controls related to the preparation of parent company only financial statements to ensure that they do not contain material misrepresentations due to fraud or error.

When preparing parent company only financial statements, management's responsibility also includes assessing Jetway's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing relevant matters, and adopting the going concern accounting basis, unless management intends to liquidate Jetway or cease operations, or there is no other practical alternative but to liquidate or cease operations.

The governance unit of Jetway (including the audit committee) is responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for Auditing Parent Company Only Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We are also:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 controls.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal controls of Jetway.
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 capability of Jetway to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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 Jetway 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 notes to financial statements, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of Jetway's components and express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for guiding, supervising, and performing the parent company only audit engagement, and for forming an audit opinion on the parent company only financial statements.

The matters communicated by the auditors with the governance unit include the planned audit scope and timing, as well as significant audit findings (including significant deficiencies in internal control identified during the audit process).

The auditors also provided a statement to the governance unit that the personnel of the firm affiliated with the auditors who are subject to the independence rules have complied with the independence requirements set forth in the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China and communicated with the governance unit all relationships and other matters that may be considered to affect the auditors' independence (including relevant safeguards).

Based on the matters communicated with the governance unit, the auditors determined the key audit matters for the audit of Jetway's parent company only financial statements for the year 2024. The auditors described these matters in the audit report, unless the law prohibits the public disclosure of specific matters, or in extremely rare cases, the auditors decided not to communicate specific matters in the audit report because the reasonably expected negative consequences of such communication outweigh the public interest it promotes.

PwC Taiwan

PO-CHUAN LIN

CPA

CHIH-HUA HU

Financial Supervision Commission

Approval No.: Jin-Guan-Zheng-Shen-Zi No. 1100350706

Jin-Guan-Zheng-Shen-Zi No. 1120348565

February 25, 2025

Jetway Information Co., Ltd.
Parent Company Only Balance Sheet
December 31, 2024 and 2023

Unit: NTD in thousands

Asset		Notes	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
Current assets						
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6 (1)	\$140,414	9	\$400,629	23
1136	Financial assets measured at amortized cost - current	6 (3)	-	-	30,705	2
1170	Net accounts receivable	6 (4)	36,126	2	72,021	4
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties, net	6 (4) & 7	52,229	4	32,239	2
1200	Other receivables		824	-	1,237	-
130X	Inventory	6 (5)	131,158	9	204,318	12
1410	Prepayment		2,079	-	2,071	-
1470	Other current assets		3,145	-	4,687	-
11XX	Total current assets		365,975	24	747,907	43
Non-current assets						
1510	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss- non-current	6 (2)	51,057	3	-	-
1550	Investments accounted for using the equity method	6 (6)	833,320	56	730,340	42
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6 (7) & 8	83,874	6	211,473	12
1755	Right-of-use assets	6 (8)	12,500	1	14,916	1
1760	Net investment property	6 (9) & 8	125,197	8	-	-
1780	Intangible assets		1,167	-	318	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6 (24)	12,753	1	19,085	1
1900	Other non-current assets	6 (11)	17,695	1	12,461	1
15XX	Total non-current assets		1,137,563	76	988,593	57
1XXX	Total assets		\$1,503,538	100	\$1,736,500	100

(Continued)

Jetway Information Co., Ltd.
Parent Company Only Balance Sheet
December 31, 2024 and 2023

Unit: NTD in thousands

Liabilities and equity		Notes	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
Current liabilities						
2130	Contract liabilities - current	6 (17) & 7	\$25,201	2	\$25,341	2
2170	Accounts payable		30,980	2	80,022	5
2180	Accounts payable - related parties	7	2,257	-	94,305	5
2200	Other payables	6 (10)	45,876	3	42,618	3
2230	Current income tax liabilities		17,144	1	11,672	1
2250	Provisions for liabilities - current	6 (12)	4,638	-	7,346	-
2280	Lease liabilities - current		6,274	1	4,552	-
2399	Other current liabilities - others		600	-	384	-
21XX	Total current liabilities		<u>132,970</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>266,240</u>	<u>16</u>
Non-current liabilities						
2550	Provisions for liabilities - non-current	6 (12)	4,566	-	4,639	-
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	6 (24)	24,685	2	5,425	-
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current		6,945	-	10,353	1
2600	Other non-current liabilities		840	-	-	-
25XX	Total non-current liabilities		<u>37,036</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>20,417</u>	<u>1</u>
2XXX	Total liabilities		<u>170,006</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>286,657</u>	<u>17</u>
Equity						
	Capital stock	6 (13)				
3110	Common stock		562,375	37	749,833	43
	Capital surplus	6 (14)				
3200	Capital surplus		127,452	9	127,452	7
	Retained earnings	6 (15)				
3310	Legal reserve		163,428	11	146,153	8
3320	Special reserve		17,813	1	9,777	1
3350	Unappropriated earnings		451,718	30	434,441	25
	Other equity	6 (16)				
3400	Other equity		10,746	1	(17,813)	(1)
3XXX	Total equity		<u>1,333,532</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>1,449,843</u>	<u>83</u>
	Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognized contractual commitments	9				
	Significant post-balance sheet events	11				
3X2X	Total liabilities and equity		<u>\$1,503,538</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$1,736,500</u>	<u>100</u>

The accompanying notes to the parent company only financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements and should be read in conjunction therewith.

Chairman: Yung-Shun Chuang

Manager: Chien-Hung Lin

Accounting Supervisor: Chen-Yen Chuang

Jetway Information Co., Ltd.
Parent Company Only Statement of Comprehensive Income
January 1 to December 31, 2024 and 2023

Unit: NTD in thousands
(Except for earnings per share in NTD)

	Item	Notes	2024		2023	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating revenue	6 (17) & 7	\$938,894	100	\$964,172	100
5000	Operating cost	6 (5) (22) (23) & 7	(662,753)	(71)	(663,446)	(69)
5900	Gross profit		276,141	29	300,726	31
5910	Unrealized sales profit		(20,925)	(2)	(21,065)	(2)
5920	Realized sales profit		21,065	2	29,799	3
5950	Net operating gross profit		276,281	29	309,460	32
	Operating expenses	6 (22) (23)				
6100	Sales promotion expenses		(36,608)	(4)	(43,086)	(4)
6200	Administrative expenses		(60,467)	(6)	(48,503)	(5)
6300	Research and development expenses		(64,300)	(7)	(49,064)	(5)
6000	Total operating expenses		(161,375)	(17)	(140,653)	(14)
6900	Operating profit		114,906	12	168,807	18
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest income	6 (18)	8,949	1	8,196	1
7010	Other income	6 (19) & 7	29,012	3	22,471	2
7020	Other gains and losses	6 (20)	25,916	3	6,618	1
7050	Finance costs	6 (21)	(328)	-	(26)	-
7070	Share of profit (loss) of subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	6 (6)	67,139	7	12,607	1
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		130,688	14	49,866	5
7900	Profit before tax		245,594	26	218,673	23
7950	Income tax expense	6 (24)	(53,808)	(5)	(46,262)	(5)
8200	Net profit for the period		<u>\$191,786</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>\$172,411</u>	<u>18</u>
	Other comprehensive income (net)					
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
8311	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	6 (11)	\$959	-	\$422	-
8349	Income tax related to items not to be reclassified	6 (24)	(190)	-	(86)	-
8310	Total items not to be reclassified to profit or loss		769	-	336	-
	Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss					
8361	Exchange differences on translating foreign operations' financial statements	6 (6) (16)	35,699	4	(10,072)	(1)
8399	Income tax related to items that may be reclassified	6 (16) (24)	(7,140)	(1)	2,037	-
8360	Total items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss		28,559	3	(8,035)	(1)
8300	Other comprehensive income (net)		<u>\$29,328</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>(\$7,699)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
8500	Total comprehensive income for the period		<u><u>\$221,114</u></u>	<u><u>24</u></u>	<u><u>\$164,712</u></u>	<u><u>17</u></u>
	Earnings per share	6 (25)				
9750	Basic earnings per share			\$2.85		\$2.30
9850	Diluted earnings per share			\$2.84		\$2.28

The accompanying notes to the parent company only financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements and should be read in conjunction therewith.

Chairman: Yung-Shun Chuang

Manager: Chien-Hung Lin

Accounting Supervisor: Chen-Yen Chuang

Jetway Information Co., Ltd.
Parent Company Only Statement of Changes in Equity
January 1 to December 31, 2024 and 2023

Unit: NTD in thousands

		Capital Surplus			Retained Earnings			Exchange Differences on Translating Foreign Operations' Financial Statements	Total Equity	
Notes	Common Stock	Capital Surplus - Issue Premium	Capital Surplus - Stock Options	Capital Surplus - Other	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings			
From January 1 to December 31, 2023										
January 1, 2023		\$749,833	\$108,818	\$8,149	\$10,485	\$118,443	\$52,240	\$434,399	(\$9,778)	\$1,472,589
Net profit for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	172,411	-	172,411
Other comprehensive income for the period	6 (16)	-	-	-	-	-	-	336	(8,035)	(7,699)
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	172,747	(8,035)	164,712
2022 Earnings appropriation and distribution:	6 (15)									
Legal reserve allocation		-	-	-	-	27,710	-	(27,710)	-	-
Reversal of special reserve		-	-	-	-	-	(42,463)	42,463	-	-
Cash dividend		-	-	-	-	-	-	(187,458)	-	(187,458)
December 31, 2023		\$749,833	\$108,818	\$8,149	\$10,485	\$146,153	\$9,777	\$434,441	(\$17,813)	\$1,449,843
From January 1 to December 31, 2024										
January 1, 2024		\$749,833	\$108,818	\$8,149	\$10,485	\$146,153	\$9,777	\$434,441	(\$17,813)	\$1,449,843
Net profit for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	191,786	-	191,786
Other comprehensive income for the period	6 (16)	-	-	-	-	-	-	769	28,559	29,328
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	192,555	28,559	221,114
2023 Earnings appropriation and distribution:	6 (15)									
Legal reserve allocation		-	-	-	-	17,275	-	(17,275)	-	-
Reversal of special reserve		-	-	-	-	-	8,036	(8,036)	-	-
Cash dividend		-	-	-	-	-	-	(149,967)	-	(149,967)
Cash capital reduction	6 (13)	(187,458)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(187,458)
December 31, 2024		\$562,375	\$108,818	\$8,149	\$10,485	\$163,428	\$17,813	\$451,718	\$10,746	\$1,333,532

The accompanying notes to the parent company only financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements and should be read in conjunction therewith.

Chairman: Yung-Shun Chuang

Manager: Chien-Hung Lin

Accounting Supervisor: Chen-Yen Chuang

Jetway Information Co., Ltd.
Parent Company Only Statement of Cash Flow
January 1 to December 31, 2024 and 2023

Unit: NTD in thousands

	Notes	January 1 to December 31, 2024	January 1 to December 31, 2023
<u>Cash flows from operating activities</u>			
Profit before tax for the current period		\$245,594	\$218,673
Adjustments			
Income and expense items			
Depreciation expenses	6 (7) (8) (22)	11,128	6,660
Depreciation expense of investment property (presented under other gains and losses)	6 (9) (20)	1,458	-
Amortization of intangible assets	6 (22)	559	338
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	6 (2) (20)	(1,057)	-
Interest expenses	6 (21)	328	26
Interest income	6 (18)	(8,949)	(8,196)
Investment income recognized under the equity method	6 (6)	(67,139)	(12,607)
Unrealized sales profit		20,925	21,065
Realized sales profit		(21,065)	(29,799)
Net changes in assets/liabilities related to operating activities			
Net changes in operating assets			
Accounts receivable		15,905	10,307
Other receivables		413	1,971
Inventory		73,160	11,103
Prepayment		(8)	1,615
Other current assets		1,542	(4,389)
Other non-current assets		(2,699)	(3,549)
Net changes in operating liabilities			
Contract liabilities		(140)	4,202
Notes payable		-	(1,773)
Accounts payable		(141,090)	20,674
Other payables		3,258	(46,201)
Other current liabilities		217	(1,482)
Provisions for liabilities		(2,782)	(3,685)
Accrued pension liabilities		-	(1,555)
Cash inflows generated from operations		129,558	183,398
Interest received		8,949	8,196
Dividends received		-	30,450
Interest paid	6 (26)	(328)	(26)
Income taxes paid		(30,073)	(55,065)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		108,106	166,953
<u>Cash flows from investing activities</u>			
Decrease in financial assets measured at amortized cost		\$30,705	\$19,295
Acquisition of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		(50,000)	-
Acquisition of property, plant, and equipment	6 (7)	(4,280)	(2,789)
Acquisition of intangible assets		(1,408)	(513)
Increase in refundable deposits		(1,581)	(880)
Net cash (outflow) inflow from investing activities		(26,564)	15,113
<u>Cash flows from financing activities</u>			
Increase in guarantee deposits received		840	-
Principal repayments of lease liabilities	6 (26)	(5,172)	(414)
Cash capital reduction	6 (13)	(187,458)	-
Cash dividend distribution	6 (15)	(149,967)	(187,458)
Net cash outflow from financing activities		(341,757)	(187,872)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents for the period		(260,215)	(5,806)
Cash and cash equivalents balance at the beginning of the period		400,629	406,435
Cash and cash equivalents balance at the end of the period		\$140,414	\$400,629

The accompanying notes to the parent company only financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements and should be read in conjunction therewith.

Chairman: Yung-Shun Chuang

Manager: Chien-Hung Lin

Accounting Supervisor: Chen-Yen Chuang

Jetway Information Co., Ltd.
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statement
For the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

Unit: NTD in thousands
(except stated otherwise)

(I) Company history

Jetway Information Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") was established in the Republic of China and was approved for establishment in August 1986. The main business of the Company is the manufacturing, processing, and sales of industrial motherboards and computer peripherals.

AAEON Technology Inc. holds 35.28% interest in the Company, making it the parent company of Company, and ASUSTEK Computer Inc. is the ultimate parent company of Jetway Information Co., Ltd.

(II) Date and procedure for approving the financial statements

The parent company only financial statement was approved for issuance by the board of directors on February 25, 2025.

(III) Application of newly issued and revised standards and interpretations

1. The impact of adopting newly issued and amended International Financial Reporting Standards Accounting Standards (IFRSs) approved and effective by the Financial Supervisory Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "FSC")

The table Standards Accounting below lists the newly issued, amended, and revised IFRSs Accounting Standards and interpretations that the FSC has approved and are effective for 2024:

<u>New Standards, Interpretations and Amendment</u>	<u>Effective Date Issued by the IASB</u>
Amendments to IFRS 16 "Lease Liabilities in Sale and Leaseback Transactions"	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 "Non-current Liabilities with Covenants"	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 "Supplier Finance Arrangements"	January 1, 2024

The Company has assessed that the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact on the Company's financial position and performance.

2. The impact of IFRSs Accounting Standards not yet adopted by the FSC

The table Standards Accounting below lists the newly issued, amended, and revised IFRSs Accounting Standards and interpretations that the FSC has approved for 2025:

<u>New Standards, Interpretations and Amendment</u>	<u>Effective Date Issued by the IASB</u>
Amendments to IAS 21 "Lack of Exchangeability"	January 1, 2025

The Company has assessed that the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact on the Company's financial position and performance.

3. The impact of IFRSs Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board but not yet approved by the FSC

The table below lists the newly issued, amended, and revised IFRSs Accounting Standards and interpretations that have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board but have not yet been approved for issuance by the FSC:

<u>New Standards, Interpretations and Amendment</u>	<u>Effective Date Issued by the IASB</u>
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments"	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity"	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associates or Joint Ventures"	To be determined by the IASB
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 "First-time Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 - Comparative Information"	January 1, 2023
IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"	January 1, 2027
IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures"	January 1, 2027
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11	January 1, 2026

Except as stated below, the Company has assessed that the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact on the Company's financial position and performance:

IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"

IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements", replaces IAS 1 and updates the comprehensive income statement's structure. It also introduces new disclosures for measuring management performance and strengthens the principles of aggregation and disaggregation applied in the primary financial statements and notes.

(IV) Summary of significant accounting policies

The main accounting policies adopted in the preparation of this parent company only financial statement are as follows. Except where otherwise stated, these policies have been consistently applied throughout all reporting periods.

1. Compliance statement

This parent company only financial statement has been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

2. Basis of preparation

(1) This parent company only financial statement has been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following significant items:

- A. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income measured at fair value.
- B. Defined benefit liabilities recognized at the net amount of the retirement plan assets minus the present value of the defined benefit obligations.

(2) Preparing financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, Interpretations, and explanatory announcements (hereinafter referred to as IFRSs) approved and enacted by the Financial Supervisory Commission that requires the use of some significant accounting estimates, and management is required to exercise judgment in applying Jetway Information Co., Ltd.'s accounting policies. Items involving high degrees of judgment or complexity, or items related to significant assumptions and estimates in the parent company only financial statement, are described in Note 5.

3. Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (i.e., the functional currency). This parent company only financial statement is presented in the Company's functional currency, New Taiwan Dollar (NTD).

(1) Foreign currency transactions and balances

- A. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the transaction date or the measurement date. Exchange differences arising from the translation of these transactions are recognized in the current profit or loss.
- B. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising from the translation adjustments are recognized in the current profit or loss.

- C. Foreign currency non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated as follows: those measured at fair value through profit or loss are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date, with exchange differences recognized in the current profit or loss; those measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date, with exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income items; and those not measured at fair value are measured at the historical exchange rates at the initial transaction date.
- D. All exchange gains and losses are presented in "Other Gains and Losses" in the statement of comprehensive income.

(2) Translation of foreign operations

- A. For foreign operations whose functional currency is different from the presentation currency, their operating results and financial position are translated into the presentation currency as follows:
 - (a) Assets and liabilities presented in each balance sheet are translated at the closing exchange rate at the date of the balance sheet;
 - (b) Revenues and expenses presented in each statement of comprehensive income are translated at the average exchange rate for the period; and
 - (c) All exchange differences arising from the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income.
- B. When a foreign operation that is a subsidiary is partially disposed of or sold, the cumulative exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income are reattributed to the non-controlling interests in the foreign operation on a proportional basis. However, when the Company retains some interest in the former subsidiary but loses control over the foreign operation, the disposal of the entire interest in the foreign operation is treated as such.

4. Criteria for classifying assets and liabilities as current and non-current

- (1) An asset is classified as a current asset if it meets one of the following conditions:
 - A. It is expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle.
 - B. It is primarily held for trading purposes.
 - C. It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the balance sheet date.
 - D. It is cash or cash equivalent, except for those restricted from being exchanged or used to settle liabilities for at least twelve months after the balance sheet date.

The Company classifies all assets that do not meet the above conditions as non-current assets.

(2) A liability is classified as a current liability if it meets one of the following conditions:

- A. It is expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle.
- B. It is primarily held for trading purposes.
- C. It is expected to be settled within twelve months after the balance sheet date.
- D. It does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all liabilities that do not meet the above conditions as non-current liabilities.

5. Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits that meet the above definition and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments in the course of operations are classified as cash equivalents.

6. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

- (1) refers to financial assets that are measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- (2) Jetway Information Co., Ltd. trade date accounting for financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss that meet customary trade practice.
- (3) The Company measures financial assets at fair value, with relevant transaction costs recognized in profit or loss Company time of initial recognition. Subsequently, it is measured at fair value and to be recognized in profit or loss.
- (4) Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss when the right to receive dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to Jetway Information Co., Ltd., and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

7. Financial assets measured at amortized cost

The Company holds time deposits that do not qualify as cash equivalents, and since the holding period is short and the effect of discounting is not significant, they are measured at the investment amount.

8. Accounts receivable and notes receivable

- (1) These refer to accounts and notes receivable that, according to the contract, have an unconditional right to receive the consideration amount in exchange for transferring goods or services.
- (2) For short-term accounts and notes receivable without interest, the effect of discounting is insignificant, so the Company measures them at the original invoice amount.

9. Impairment of financial assets

On each balance sheet date, the Company measures the allowance for losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost and accounts receivable with significant financial components, considering all reasonable and verifiable information (including forward-looking ones). For those with no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the allowance is measured based on the 12-month expected credit loss amount; for those with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the allowance is measured based on the expected credit loss amount over the entire lifetime; for accounts receivable or contract assets without significant financial components, the allowance is measured based on the expected credit loss amount over the entire lifetime.

10. Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognized when the Company's contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired.

11. Inventory

Inventories are measured at the lower cost and net realizable value, with the cost determined by the weighted average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes raw materials, direct labor, other direct costs, and production-related manufacturing expenses (allocated based on normal production capacity) but does not include borrowing costs. When comparing cost and net realizable value, the item-by-item comparison method is used. Net realizable value refers to the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs to complete and the estimated costs necessary to complete the sale.

12. Investments/Subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method

- (1) A subsidiary refers to an entity (including structured entities) controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when it is exposed to or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.
- (2) Unrealized gains and losses arising from transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries have been eliminated. The accounting policies of the subsidiaries have been adjusted as necessary to be consistent with those of the Company.
- (3) The Company recognizes its share of the profit or loss of subsidiaries after acquisition in the current period's profit or loss, and its share of other comprehensive income after acquisition in other comprehensive income. If the Company's share of recognized losses in a subsidiary is equal to or exceeds its equity in the subsidiary, the Company continues to recognize losses according to its ownership percentage.

- (4) In accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, the amounts of current profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the parent company only financial statements should be the same as the amounts attributable to the parent company's owners in the consolidated financial statements prepared on a consolidated basis. The owner's equity in the parent company only financial statements should be the same as the equity attributable to the parent company's owners in the consolidated financial statements.

13. Property, plant and equipment

- (1) Property, plant and equipment are accounted for on an acquisition cost basis and interest is capitalized over the period of acquisition.
- (2) Subsequent costs are only included in the carrying amount of the asset or recognized as a separate asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repair costs are recognized as current period profit or loss when incurred.
- (3) Property, plant, and equipment are subsequently measured using the cost model. Except for land, which is not depreciated, other items are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. If significant components of property, plant, and equipment exist, depreciation is recognized separately.
- (4) At the end of each financial year, the Company reviews the residual values, useful lives, and depreciation methods of each asset. If the expected residual values and useful lives are different from previous estimates, or if there is a significant change in the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset, the changes are treated as a change in accounting estimates in accordance with IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" from the date the changes occur. The useful lives of various assets are as follows:

Buildings and structures	5 years ~ 40 years
Office equipment	5 years
Machinery and equipment	5 years
Mold equipment	2 years

14. Lessee's lease transactions - Right-of-use assets / Lease liabilities

- (1) Lease assets are recognized as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the date they are available for the Company's use. When a lease contract is classified as a short-term lease or a lease of low-value assets, lease payments are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

- (2) Lease liabilities are recognized on the commencement date of the lease at the present value of the unpaid lease payments, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate, with fixed payments, and reduced by any lease incentives that can be collected.

Subsequently, the lease liabilities are measured using the amortized cost method with interest expense recognized during the lease term. When changes in the lease term or lease payments occur not due to a contract modification, the lease liabilities will be reassessed, and the adjustment from the re-measurement will be applied to the right-of-use assets.

- (3) Right-of-use assets are recognized at cost on the commencement date of the lease, which includes:

- A. The original measurement amount of lease liabilities;
- B. Any lease payments made on or before the commencement date

Subsequently, the right-of-use assets are measured using the cost model, with depreciation expense recognized when the useful life of the right-of-use asset expires or the lease term expires, whichever is earlier. When lease liabilities are reassessed, the right-of-use assets will be adjusted for any re-measurement amounts of lease liabilities.

15. Investment property

Investment property is recognized at acquisition cost and subsequently measured using the cost model. Except for land, depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of 10 to 40 years.

16. Intangible assets

Intangible assets mainly consist of computer software costs, which are recognized at the acquisition cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 1 year.

17. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company estimates the recoverable amount of assets that show signs of impairment at the balance sheet date and recognizes an impairment loss when the recoverable amount is less than their carrying amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value, less disposal costs or its value in use. When the circumstances that led to the recognition of an asset's impairment loss in previous years no longer exist or decrease, the impairment loss is reversed. However, the increase in the carrying amount of the asset due to the reversal of the impairment loss shall not exceed the carrying amount of the asset after deducting depreciation or amortization if no impairment loss has been recognized.

18. Accounts payable and notes payable

- (1) Refers to debts arising from the purchase of raw materials, goods, or services on credit and notes payable arising from both business and non-business operations.
- (2) For short-term accounts payable and notes payable without interest, the Company initially measures them at their fair value, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

19. Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when the contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expired.

20. Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and presented as a net amount in the balance sheet only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

21. Provisions for liabilities

Provisions for warranty liabilities are recognized when there is a present legal or constructive obligation arising from past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions for liabilities are measured at the present value of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date, using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the specific risks of the liability. The amortization of the discount is recognized as an interest expense. Future operating losses shall not be recognized as provisions for liabilities.

22. Employee benefits

(1) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the non-discounted amount of expected payments and are recognized as an expense when the related services are provided.

(2) Pension

A. Defined contribution plans

In the case of defined contribution plans, the amount of pension fund contributions is recognized as pension cost on an accrual basis. Prepayments of future contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that they are refundable in cash or reduce future payments.

B. Defined benefit plans

- (a) The net obligation under a defined benefit plan is calculated by discounting the amount of future benefits earned by employees for their current or past service, and is presented as the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date, less the fair value of the plan assets. The defined benefit net obligation is calculated annually by an actuary using the projected unit credit method, and the discount rate is the market yield on government bonds (as of the balance sheet date) that is consistent with the currency and duration of the defined benefit plan.
 - (b) The remeasurement amounts arising from defined benefit plans are recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur and are presented in retained earnings.
- (3) Employee and director compensation

Employee and director compensation is recognized as an expense and liability when there is a legal or constructive obligation, and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Subsequent differences between the actual distribution amount and the estimated amount are treated as changes in accounting estimates. For employee compensation distributed in shares, the basis for calculating the number of shares is the closing price on the day before the board resolution date.

23. Income tax

- (1) Income tax expense consists of current and deferred income taxes. Income taxes are recognized in profit or loss, except for those items included in other comprehensive income or directly in equity are respectively classified under other comprehensive income or directly in equity.
- (2) The Company calculates current income tax based on the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income at the balance sheet date. Management regularly assesses the status of income tax filings in accordance with applicable tax regulations and accrues income tax liabilities based on the expected amount to be paid to tax authorities, where applicable. Income tax on undistributed earnings is levied in accordance with the Income Tax Act, and undistributed earnings tax expenses are recognized based on the actual distribution of earnings after the approval of dividend distribution proposals at the shareholders' meeting in the following year of the earnings generation.

- (3) Deferred income tax is recognized using the balance sheet method, based on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the parent company only balance sheet. Deferred income tax liabilities arising from goodwill initially recognized are not recognized. If the deferred income tax arises from a transaction (excluding business combinations) in the initial recognition of an asset or liability, and it did not affect accounting profit or taxable income (tax loss) at the time of the transaction, nor did it give rise to equivalent taxable and deductible temporary differences, it is not recognized. Temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries that the Company can control the timing of reversal and are unlikely to reverse in the foreseeable future are not recognized. Deferred income tax is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.
- (4) Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will be used to offset future taxable income and the unrecognized and recognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each balance sheet date.
- (5) Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current income tax assets and liabilities, and the deferred income tax assets and liabilities are levied by the same taxing authority on the same taxable entity or different taxable entities, but the entities intend to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.
- (6) Deferred income tax assets are recognized for the carry forward of unused income tax credits resulting from the acquisition of equipment or technology, research and development expenditures, and equity investments, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the unused income tax credits can be utilized.

24. Capital stock

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. The net amount of the incremental costs attributable to the issuance of new shares or stock options, after deducting income tax, is presented as a deduction from equity.

25. Dividend distribution

Dividends distributed to the Company's shareholders are recognized in the financial statements when the distribution is approved at the Company's shareholders' meeting. Cash dividends are recognized as liabilities, while stock dividends are recognized as stock dividends to be distributed and are reclassified to ordinary shares on the issuance base date.

26. Revenue recognition

(1) Product sales - Wholesale

- A. The Company manufactures and sells industrial motherboards and computer peripherals and other related products. Revenue from sales is recognized when control of the products is transferred to the customers, i.e., when the products are delivered to the customers, the customers have discretion over the distribution and pricing of the products, and the Company has no unfulfilled performance obligations that may affect the customers' acceptance of the products. Delivery of goods occurs when the products are shipped to the designated location, the risks of obsolescence, expiration, and loss have been transferred to the customers, and the customers accept the products according to the sales contract or objective evidence shows that all acceptance criteria have been met.
- B. The Company provides standard warranties for the products sold and is obliged to refund for product defects. A liability reserve is recognized at the time of sale.
- C. Accounts receivable are recognized when the goods are delivered to the customers, as the Company has an unconditional right to the contract price from that point, and the consideration is collectible from the customers merely with the passage of time.

(2) Incremental costs of obtaining customer contracts

Although the incremental costs incurred by the Company in obtaining customer contracts are expected to be recoverable, the related contract periods are less than one year; therefore, such costs are recognized as expenses when incurred.

(V) Major sources of uncertainty in accounting judgments, estimates, and assumptions

When preparing these parent company only financial statements, the management has exercised its judgment to determine the accounting policies adopted and made accounting estimates and assumptions based on the situation as of the balance sheet date and reasonable expectations of future events. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions made may differ from actual results, and historical experience and other factors will be continuously evaluated and adjusted. These estimates and assumptions have the risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Please refer to the following for descriptions of the uncertainties related to significant accounting judgments, estimates, and assumptions:

1. Significant judgments on adopting accounting policies

None.

2. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

Inventory valuation

Because inventories must be valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value, the Company must apply judgment and estimation to determine the net realizable value of inventories at the balance sheet date. Due to rapid changes in technology, the Company assesses the amount of inventory at the balance sheet date due to normal wear and tear, obsolescence or unmarketable value, and writes down the cost of inventory to net realizable value. This inventory valuation is based primarily on estimations of product demand for a specific period in the future, which could change significantly.

(VI) Description of significant accounting items

1. Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cash on hand and petty cash	\$270	\$349
Check deposits and demand deposits	140,144	292,812
Time deposits	-	107,468
	<u>\$140,414</u>	<u>\$400,629</u>

- (1) The credit quality of the financial institutions the Company deals with is good, and the Company deals with multiple financial institutions to diversify credit risk, with a very low likelihood of default.
- (2) The Company has not pledged cash and cash equivalents.

2. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Item	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Non-current items:		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Stocks that are not listed on the TWSE/TPEX-listed or in emerging market	\$50,000	-
Fair value adjustment	1,057	-
	<u>\$51,057</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

- (1) The details of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss recognized in profit or loss and transferred to retained earnings are as follows:

	2024	2023
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Equity instruments	\$1,057	\$ -

- (2) The Company has not pledged any financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

3. Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Item	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Current items:		
Time deposits	\$ -	\$30,705
Interest rate range	-%	5.20%

- (1) For details of financial assets measured at amortized cost recognized in profit or loss, please refer to Note 6 (18).
- (2) Without considering the held collateral or other credit enhancements, the maximum credit risk exposure for financial assets measured at amortized cost held by the Company as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is their carrying value.
- (3) The Company has not pledged financial assets measured at amortized cost.
- (4) For credit risk information related to financial assets measured at amortized cost, please refer to Note 12 (2). The counterparties for the Company's investment in time deposits are financial institutions with good credit quality, and the likelihood of default is very low.

4. Accounts receivable

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Accounts receivable	\$36,358	\$72,253
Less: Allowance for losses	(232)	(232)
Subtotal	36,126	72,021
Accounts receivable - related parties	52,229	32,239
Total	<u>\$88,355</u>	<u>\$104,260</u>

(1) The aging analysis of accounts receivable (including related parties) is as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
	Accounts Receivable	Accounts Receivable
Not overdue	\$67,435	\$76,549
1-90 days	21,152	27,943
	<u>\$88,587</u>	<u>\$104,492</u>

The above aging analysis is based on the number of days overdue.

- (2) As of December 31, 2024, December 31, 2023, and January 1, 2023, the balances of receivables (including notes receivable) from contracts with customers of the Company were \$88,587, \$104,492, and \$114,994, respectively.
- (3) Without considering the held collateral or other credit enhancements, the maximum credit risk exposure for the Company's accounts receivable and notes receivable as of December 31, 2024, and 2023 are their carrying value.
- (4) For related credit risk information, please refer to Note 12 (2).

5. Inventory

December 31, 2024			
	Cost	Allowance for Decline in Value	Carrying Amount
Raw materials	\$79,800	(\$23,494)	\$56,306
Work in progress	58,414	(4,123)	54,291
Finished goods	23,422	(2,864)	20,558
Merchandise	18	(15)	3
	<u>\$161,654</u>	<u>(\$30,496)</u>	<u>\$131,158</u>

December 31, 2023			
	Cost	Allowance for Decline in Value	Carrying Amount
Raw materials	\$131,994	(\$24,697)	\$107,297
Work in progress	67,736	(4,369)	63,367
Finished goods	38,269	(4,615)	33,654
Merchandise	14	(14)	-
	<u>\$238,013</u>	<u>(\$33,695)</u>	<u>\$204,318</u>

Inventory-related cost of goods sold is recognized in the current period:

	2024	2023
Cost of inventories sold	\$659,557	\$670,947
Inventory write-off losses	6,394	-
Inventory reversal gains	(3,198)	(7,501)
	<u>\$662,753</u>	<u>\$663,446</u>

For the years of 2024 and 2023, Jetway Information Co., Ltd. recognized a reversal of write-down loss for the sale of inventory that was previously written down.

6. Investments accounted for using the equity method

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Top Novel Enterprise Corp. (Seychelles)	\$476,388	\$427,257
Jet Way Computer Corp.(United States)	203,720	164,097
Jet Way (Far East) Information Company Limited	125,483	115,781
Jet Way Computer B.V. (Netherlands)	27,729	23,205
	<u>\$833,320</u>	<u>\$730,340</u>

- (1) For information about the Company's subsidiaries, please refer to Note 4 (3) of the 2024 consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries.
- (2) The situations of recognizing investment (loss) gain using the equity method for 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	2024	2023
Top Novel Enterprise Corp. (Seychelles)	\$34,107	(\$19,220)
Jet Way Computer Corp. (U.S.A)	26,088	28,456
Jet Way (Far East) Information Company Limited	1,819	1,714
Jet Way Computer B.V. (Netherlands)	5,125	1,657
	<u>\$67,139</u>	<u>\$12,607</u>

- (3) The situations of recognizing other comprehensive income shares using the equity method for 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Top Novel Enterprise Corp. (Seychelles)	\$15,023	(\$696)
Jet Way Computer Corp. (U.S.A)	12,753	903
Jet Way (Far East) Information Company Limited	7,881	(43)
Jet Way Computer B.V. (Netherlands)	42	(10,236)
	<u>\$35,699</u>	<u>(\$10,072)</u>

7. Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings and Structures	Machinery and Equipment	Office Equipment	Mold Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Total
January 1, 2024							
Cost	\$129,938	\$99,746	\$2,492	\$13,473	\$10,999	\$ -	\$256,648
Accumulated depreciation	-	(27,273)	(1,436)	(5,572)	(10,894)	-	(45,175)
	<u>\$129,938</u>	<u>\$72,473</u>	<u>\$1,056</u>	<u>\$7,901</u>	<u>\$105</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$211,473</u>
<u>2024</u>							
January 1	\$129,938	\$72,473	\$1,056	\$7,901	\$105	\$ -	\$211,473
Additions	-	-	-	1,191	111	2,978	4,280
Reclassification - cost (Note)	(84,269)	(51,286)	-	(4,108)	-	-	(139,663)
Reclassification - accumulated depreciation (Note)	-	10,533	-	2,475	-	-	13,008
Disposals - cost	-	-	(241)	-	-	-	(241)
Disposals - accumulated depreciation	-	-	241	-	-	-	241
Depreciation expenses	-	(1,532)	(240)	(2,601)	(129)	(722)	(5,224)
December 31	<u>\$45,669</u>	<u>\$30,188</u>	<u>\$816</u>	<u>\$4,858</u>	<u>\$87</u>	<u>\$2,256</u>	<u>\$83,874</u>
December 31, 2024							
Cost	\$45,669	\$48,460	\$2,251	\$10,556	\$11,110	\$2,978	\$121,024
Accumulated depreciation	-	(18,272)	(1,435)	(5,698)	(11,023)	(722)	(37,150)
	<u>\$45,669</u>	<u>\$30,188</u>	<u>\$816</u>	<u>\$4,858</u>	<u>\$87</u>	<u>\$2,256</u>	<u>\$83,874</u>

Note: Mainly transferred to investment property.

	Land	Buildings and Structures	Machinery and Equipment	Office Equipment	Mold Equipment	Total
January 1, 2023						
Cost	\$129,938	\$99,746	\$1,469	\$11,707	\$10,999	\$253,859
Accumulated depreciation	-	(24,780)	(1,240)	(3,103)	(9,795)	(38,918)
	<u>\$129,938</u>	<u>\$74,966</u>	<u>\$229</u>	<u>\$8,604</u>	<u>\$1,204</u>	<u>\$214,941</u>
<u>2023</u>						
January 1	\$129,938	\$74,966	\$229	\$8,604	\$1,204	\$214,941
Additions	-	-	1,023	1,766	-	2,789
Disposals	-	-	(175)	-	-	(175)
Accumulated depreciation- disposals	-	-	175	-	-	175
Depreciation expenses	-	(2,493)	(196)	(2,469)	(1,099)	(6,257)
December 31	<u>\$129,938</u>	<u>\$72,473</u>	<u>\$1,056</u>	<u>\$7,901</u>	<u>\$105</u>	<u>\$211,473</u>
December 31, 2023						
Cost	\$129,938	\$99,746	\$2,492	\$13,473	\$10,999	\$256,648
Accumulated depreciation	-	(27,273)	(1,436)	(5,572)	(10,894)	(45,175)
	<u>\$129,938</u>	<u>\$72,473</u>	<u>\$1,056</u>	<u>\$7,901</u>	<u>\$105</u>	<u>\$211,473</u>

- (1) The major components of the Company's buildings and structures include buildings and surrounding renovation projects, which are depreciated over 40 years and 5 to 10 years, respectively.
- (2) There was no capitalization of borrowing costs related to the above-mentioned properties, plants, and equipment for 2024 and 2023.
- (3) For information on properties, plants, and equipment provided as collateral, please refer to Note 8.

8. Lease transactions - Lessee

- (1) The assets leased by the Company include buildings, with lease contract terms usually ranging from 1 to 4 years. Lease contracts are individually negotiated and contain various terms and conditions. Other than not being allowed to use the leased assets as collateral for borrowing, there are no additional restrictions.
- (2) Some of the leased properties by the Company have lease terms not exceeding 12 months, and the leased low-value assets are office equipment.
- (3) The carrying amount and recognized depreciation expense information of right-of-use assets are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
	Carrying Amount	Carrying Amount
Buildings	\$10,078	\$14,916
Transportation equipment	2,422	-
Total	<u>\$12,500</u>	<u>\$14,916</u>

	2024	2023
	Depreciation Expenses	Depreciation Expenses
Buildings	\$4,838	\$403
Transportation equipment	1,066	-
Total	<u>\$5,904</u>	<u>\$403</u>

- (4) The Company's additions to right-of-use assets in 2024 and 2023 were \$3,488 and \$15,319, respectively.
- (5) Profit and loss items related to lease contracts are as follows:

	2024	2023
<u>Items affecting current profit and loss</u>		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	\$328	\$26
Expenses related to short-term lease contracts	115	72
Expenses related to low-value asset leases	54	69

- (6) The total cash outflows from the Company's leases in 2024 and 2023 were \$5,669 and \$581, respectively.

9. Investment property

	2024		
	Land	Buildings and Structures	Total
January 1			
Cost	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
January 1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Reclassification - cost			
(Note)	84,269	55,394	139,663
Reclassification - accumulated depreciation (Note)	-	(13,008)	(13,008)
Depreciation expenses	-	(1,458)	(1,458)
December 31	<u>\$84,269</u>	<u>\$40,928</u>	<u>\$125,197</u>
December 31			
Cost	\$84,269	\$55,394	\$139,663
Accumulated depreciation	-	(14,466)	(14,466)
	<u>\$84,269</u>	<u>\$40,928</u>	<u>\$125,197</u>

Note: Mainly transferred from property, plant and equipment.

(1) December 31, 2023: None.

(2) Rental income and direct operating expenses from investment property:

	2024
Rental income from investment property	<u>\$2,568</u>
Direct operating expenses incurred by investment property that generated rental income during the period	<u>\$1,016</u>

(3) The fair value of Jetway Information Co., Ltd.'s investment property as of December 31, 2024 was NT\$138,540, based on the valuation results of nearby reference transaction prices, which is Level 3 fair value.

10. Other payables

	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>December 31, 2023</u>
Salaries payable	\$21,003	\$18,260
Employee bonuses and director compensation payable	16,400	18,600
Other	8,473	5,758
	<u>\$45,876</u>	<u>\$42,618</u>

11. Pension

(1)

- A. In accordance with the Labor Standards Act, the Company has a defined benefit pension plan applicable to all formal employees' service years prior to the implementation of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005, and the subsequent service years of employees who choose to continue applying the Labor Standards Act after the implementation of the Labor Pension Act. The pension payment for employees who meet the retirement conditions is calculated based on their years of service and the average salary of the six months prior to retirement. For each year of service up to (and including) 15 years, two base amounts are given; for each year of service exceeding 15 years, one base amount is given, with a maximum cumulative limit of 45 base amounts. The Company contributes 5% of the total salary as a pension fund every month, which is deposited in a special account under the name of the Supervisory Committee of Business Entities' Labor Retirement Reserve at the Bank of Taiwan. In addition, the Company estimates the balance of the labor pension reserve fund's special account before the end of each year; if the balance is insufficient to pay the estimated pension amounts for workers who meet the retirement conditions in the following year, the Company will contribute the difference by the end of March in the next year.

- B. The amounts recognized in the balance sheet are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>December 31, 2023</u>
Present value of defined benefit obligations	(\$18,480)	(\$18,986)
Fair value of plan assets	29,707	29,123
Net defined benefit assets	<u>\$11,227</u>	<u>\$10,137</u>

C. Changes in net defined benefit assets are as follows:

	Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligations	Fair Value of Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Assets
	-	-	-
2024			
Balance as of January 1	(\$18,986)	\$29,123	\$10,137
Interest (expense) income	(247)	378	131
	(19,233)	29,501	10,268
Remeasurement amounts:			
Effects of changes in financial assumptions	(1,612)	-	(1,612)
Experience adjustments	(15)	2,586	2,571
	(1,627)	2,586	959
Pension payments	2,380	(2,380)	-
Balance as of December 31	(\$18,480)	\$29,707	\$11,227
	Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligations	Fair Value of Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Assets
	-	-	-
2023			
Balance as of January 1	(\$32,354)	\$30,377	(\$1,977)
Current service cost	(287)	-	(287)
Interest (expense) income	(430)	404	(26)
	(33,071)	30,781	(2,290)
Remeasurement amounts:			
Effects of changes in financial assumptions	(71)	-	(71)
Experience adjustments	381	112	493
	310	112	422
Pension fund contributions	-	12,005	12,005
Pension payments	13,775	(13,775)	-
Balance as of December 31	(\$18,986)	\$29,123	\$10,137

D. The Company's defined benefit pension plan assets are managed by the Bank of Taiwan within the proportions and amounts specified by the annual investment plan, in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund (i.e., deposits in domestic and foreign financial institutions, investment in domestic and foreign listed, OTC, or private equity securities, and investment in domestic and foreign real estate securitized products, etc.). The utilization of the fund is supervised by the Supervisory Committee of Business Entities' Labor Retirement Reserve. The minimum annual return on the fund's use, based on the two-year fixed deposit interest rate of local banks, shall not be lower than the calculated return; if there is a shortfall, it shall be supplemented by the national treasury after approval by the competent authority. Since the Company has no right to participate in the operation and management of the fund, it is unable to disclose the classification of the fair value of plan assets according to paragraph 142 of IAS 19. For the fair value of the total assets constituting the fund as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, please refer to the annual Labor Pension Fund utilization reports announced by the government.

E. A summary of actuarial assumptions for pension is as follows:

	2024	2023
Discount Rate	1.57%	1.30%
Future Salary Increase Rate	3.00%	2.00%

Assumptions for future mortality rates are based on 100% estimates of the 6th experience table of mortality for Taiwan.

The analysis of the effects of changes in the main actuarial assumptions on the present value of defined benefit obligations is as follows:

	Discount Rate		Future Salary Increase Rate	
	Increase by 0.5%	Decrease by 0.5%	Increase by 0.5%	Decrease by 0.5%
December 31, 2024				
The impact on the present value of defined benefit obligations	(\$1,132)	\$1,218	\$1,195	(\$1,123)
December 31, 2023				
The impact on the present value of defined benefit obligations	(\$998)	\$1,230	\$1,215	(\$997)

The sensitivity analysis above is based on analyzing the impact of a single assumption change, assuming all other assumptions remain constant. In practice, many assumption changes are likely to be interconnected. The sensitivity analysis is consistent with the method used to calculate the net pension liability in the balance sheet.

The methods and assumptions used in the preparation of the sensitivity analysis for the current period are the same as those for the prior period.

F. The Company expects to contribute \$0 to the pension plan in 2025.

G. As of December 31, 2024, the weighted average duration of the pension plan is 13 years. The maturity analysis of pension payments is as follows:

Less than 1 year	\$14,196
1-2 years	1,310
2-5 years	754
Over 5 years	66
	<u>\$16,326</u>

(2)

- A. Since July 1, 2005, the Company has established a defined contribution pension plan in accordance with the "Labor Pension Act", which is applicable to the Company's employees holding ROC citizenship. The Company contributes 6% of the employee's salary to the employee's personal account of the Bureau of Labor Insurance each month in accordance with the portion of the employee's pension plan defined in the "Labor Pension Act". Employees' pensions are paid on the basis of their individual pension accounts and the amount of accumulated earnings is received as a monthly pension payment or as a lump-sum pension payment.
- B. In 2024 and 2023, the Company recognized pension costs of \$3,720 and \$3,449, respectively, in accordance with the aforementioned pension plan.

12. Provisions for liabilities

The Company's warranty liability reserve is primarily related to the sales of computer-related products, and the warranty liability reserve is estimated based on the historical warranty data of these products, with the expectation of payments within 1 to 3 years after the sale of the product. The change in warranty liability during the financial reporting period is as follows:

	2024	2023
Balance as of January 1	\$11,985	\$15,671
Current decrease in provisions for liabilities	(2,781)	(3,686)
Balance as of December 31	<u>\$9,204</u>	<u>\$11,985</u>

Analysis of provisions for liabilities is as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Current	<u>\$4,638</u>	<u>\$7,346</u>
Non-current	<u>\$4,566</u>	<u>\$4,639</u>

13. Capital stock

- (1) As of December 31, 2024, the Company's authorized share capital is NT\$2,000,000, divided into 200,000 thousand shares, with a paid-in capital of NT\$562,375 and a par value of 10 dollars per share. All issued shares of the Company have been fully paid.

The number of outstanding shares of the Company's ordinary shares at the beginning and end of the period is adjusted as follows:

	2024	2023
	Shares (In Thousands)	Shares (In Thousands)
January 1	\$74,983	\$74,983
Cash capital reduction	(18,746)	-
December 31	<u>\$56,237</u>	<u>\$74,983</u>

- (2) To adjust the Company's capital structure, the proposal for a cash capital reduction and refund of share capital was resolved by the shareholders' meeting on June 12, 2024 and was approved and made effective by the Taipei Exchange on July 29, 2024 under Zheng-Gui-Jian-Zi No. 1130006490. The capital reduction amount is NT\$187,458, resulting in the elimination of 18,746 thousand shares, representing a reduction ratio of 25%. August 2, 2024 was set as the record date for the capital reduction with the change registration completed on August 29, 2024. The capital reduction and share reissue record date is October 18, 2024

14. Capital surplus

According to the Company Act, the excess amount received from issuing shares above their par value and the capital reserves received from donations can be used to distribute new shares or cash to shareholders in proportion to their original shares when there are no accumulated losses in the Company. In addition, according to the relevant provisions of the Securities and Exchange Act, when allocating the above-mentioned capital reserves to the capital, the annual limit shall not exceed ten percent of the total paid-in capital. The Company shall not use capital reserves to supplement capital deficits unless there is a shortfall after using earnings reserves to cover capital deficits.

15. Retained earnings

- (1) According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, 2% to 15% of the pre-tax, pre-employee, and director compensation profits for the year shall be allocated for employee compensation, and not more than 3% for director compensation. However, if the Company has accumulated losses, an amount shall be reserved to cover them first. If there is a profit for the year, the board of directors shall propose a profit distribution plan to be approved by the shareholders' meeting.
- (2) The Company's dividend policy is to adapt to the overall environment and industry growth, taking into account long-term financial planning and optimization of shareholder value. At least 50% of the current after-tax net profit minus the amount to cover losses, legal reserve, and special earnings reserve shall be allocated for distribution by the Company. The cash dividend portion distributed to shareholders shall not be less than 20% of the total shareholder dividend amount.
- (3) Except for covering the Company's losses and issuing new shares or cash in proportion to the original shares held by shareholders, legal reserves shall not be used. However, when issuing new shares or cash, it is limited to the portion of the reserve exceeding 25% of the paid-in capital.
- (4) When the Company distributes profits, it must first allocate special earnings reserves according to the debit balance of other equity items on the balance sheet date of the current year as required by law before distributing them. When the debit balance of other equity items is reversed, the reversed amount can be included in distributable profits.
- (5) The Company's 2023 and 2022 profit distribution plan approved by the shareholders' meeting on June 12, 2024 and June 27, 2023, are as follows:

	2023		2022	
	Amount	Dividend per Share (NTD)	Amount	Dividend per Share (NTD)
Legal reserve allocation	\$17,275		\$27,710	
Appropriation (reversal) of special reserve	8,036		(42,463)	
Cash dividend	149,967	2.0	187,458	2.5

The Company's 2024 profit distribution plan approved by the Board of Directors on February 25, 2025, are as :

	2024	
	Amount	Dividend per Share (NTD)
Legal reserve allocation	\$19,255	
Special reserve allocation	(17,813)	
Cash dividend	168,712	\$3.0

As of February 25, 2025, the 2024 profit distribution plan of the Company has not been approved by the shareholders' meeting.

16. Other equity items

	2024	2023
	Foreign Currency Translation	Foreign Currency Translation
January 1	(\$17,813)	(\$9,778)
Foreign exchange differences:		
- Group	35,699	(10,072)
- Tax amount of the Group	(7,140)	2,037
December 31	<u>\$10,746</u>	<u>(\$17,813)</u>

17. Operating revenue

	2024	2023
Customer contract revenue	<u>\$938,894</u>	<u>\$964,172</u>

- (1) The Company's revenue is derived from goods transferred at a point in time and can be broken down into the following main product lines:

	2024	2023
Operating revenue		
Industrial motherboards and computer peripherals	\$912,164	\$954,392
Other	26,730	9,780
Total	<u>\$938,894</u>	<u>\$964,172</u>

(2) Contract liabilities

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	January 1, 2023
Contract liabilities:			
Contract liabilities - advance payments	<u>\$25,201</u>	<u>\$25,341</u>	<u>\$21,139</u>

(3) Beginning contract liabilities recognized as revenue during the period

	2024	2023
Contract liability beginning balance recognized as revenue during the period		
Advance payments	<u>\$24,395</u>	<u>\$20,910</u>

18. Interest income

	2024	2023
Interest income:		
Bank deposit interest	\$2,542	\$6,070
Interest income on financial assets measured at amortized cost	6,393	2,126
Other interest income	14	-
	<u>\$8,949</u>	<u>\$8,196</u>

19. Other income

	2024	2023
Management service income	\$17,334	\$16,838
Transportation and insurance income	4,892	4,052
Rental income	2,568	-
Other income	4,218	1,581
	<u>\$29,012</u>	<u>\$22,471</u>

20. Other gains and losses

	2024	2023
Net foreign exchange gains	\$26,317	\$6,618
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,057	-
Depreciation expense of investment property	(1,458)	-
	<u>\$25,916</u>	<u>\$6,618</u>

21. Finance costs

	2024	2023
Interest expenses:		
Lease liabilities	\$328	\$26

22. Additional information on the nature of expenses

	2024	2023
Employee benefit expenses	\$109,016	\$100,245
Depreciation expenses for property, plant, and equipment	5,224	6,257
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	5,904	403
Amortization expenses for intangible assets	559	338
	<u>\$120,703</u>	<u>\$107,243</u>

23. Employee benefit expenses

	2024		
	Attributable to the Cost of Goods Sold	Attributable to Operating Expenses	Total
Salary expenses	\$ -	\$93,950	\$93,950
Labor and health insurance expenses	-	10,410	10,410
Pension expenses	-	3,589	3,589
Other personnel expenses	-	1,067	1,067
Total	\$ -	\$109,016	\$109,016

	2023		
	Attributable to the Cost of Goods Sold	Attributable to Operating Expenses	Total
Salary expenses	\$2,874	\$85,607	\$88,481
Labor and health insurance expenses	268	6,675	6,943
Pension expenses	126	3,636	3,762
Other personnel expenses	39	1,020	1,059
Total	\$3,307	\$96,938	\$100,245

- (1) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the number of employees of the Company was 84 and 81, respectively.
- (2) According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company allocates 2% to 15% of the pre-tax and pre-employee and director compensation profits for employee compensation, and no more than 3% for director compensation.
- (3) The estimated employee compensation amounts for the Company in 2024 and 2023 were NT\$14,000 and NT\$15,000, respectively; the estimated director compensation amounts were NT\$2,400 and NT\$3,600, respectively, which were recorded as salary expenses.

In 2024, employee compensation and director compensation were estimated at 5.34% and 0.92%, respectively, based on the profit situation up to that year.

The employee compensation of NT\$14,000 and director compensation of NT\$2,400 for 2024 were resolved by the Board of Directors, which were consistent , with the amounts recognized in the 2024 financial statements.

The employee compensation of NT\$15,000 and director compensation of NT\$3,600 for the year 2023, as resolved by the Board of Directors, and the actual employee compensation of NT\$14,250 and director compensation of NT\$3,600 for the year 2024, resulted in an overstatement of NT\$750, which has been adjusted in the profit or loss for the year 2024.

Information on employee and director compensation approved by the board of directors of the Company can be found on the Market Observation Post System.

24. Income tax

(1) Income tax expense

A. Components of income tax expenses:

	2024	2023
Current income tax:		
Income tax on current income	\$30,646	\$43,186
Under (over) estimation of income tax in previous years	<u>4,900</u>	<u>(5,737)</u>
Total current income tax	<u>35,546</u>	<u>37,449</u>
Deferred income tax:		
Temporary differences originating and reversing	<u>18,262</u>	<u>8,813</u>
Income tax expense	<u><u>\$53,808</u></u>	<u><u>\$46,262</u></u>

B. Income tax amounts related to other comprehensive income:

	2024	2023
Foreign operation translation differences	\$7,140	(\$2,037)
Remeasurement amounts of defined benefit obligations	<u>190</u>	<u>86</u>
	<u><u>\$7,330</u></u>	<u><u>(\$1,951)</u></u>

(2) Relationship between income tax expenses and accounting profit

	2024	2023
Income tax on pre-tax net profit calculated at the statutory tax rate	\$48,908	\$51,999
(Overestimation) underestimation of income tax in previous years	<u>4,900</u>	<u>(5,737)</u>
Income tax expense	<u><u>\$53,808</u></u>	<u><u>\$46,262</u></u>

- (3) Deferred income tax assets or liabilities arising from temporary differences and tax losses are as follows:

	2024			
	January 1	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Net Income	December 31
Deferred income tax assets:				
- Temporary differences:				
Unrealized sales profit	\$4,213	(\$28)	\$ -	\$4,185
Unrealized inventory decline loss	6,739	(640)	-	6,099
Unrealized exchange loss	629	(629)	-	-
Unrealized warranty expenses	2,397	(556)	-	1,841
Foreign operation translation differences	4,453		(4,453)	-
Unrealized unpaid leave bonus	455	-	-	455
Other	199	(26)	-	173
	<u>19,085</u>	<u>(1,879)</u>	<u>(4,453)</u>	<u>12,753</u>
- Deferred income tax liabilities:				
Unrealized investment gains	(\$3,199)	(\$13,428)	\$ -	(\$16,627)
Unrealized pension	(2,226)	-	(190)	(2,416)
Unrealized exchange profit	-	(2,955)	-	(2,955)
Foreign operation translation differences	-	-	(2,687)	(2,687)
	<u>(5,425)</u>	<u>(16,383)</u>	<u>(2,877)</u>	<u>(24,685)</u>
Total	<u>\$13,660</u>	<u>(\$18,262)</u>	<u>(\$7,330)</u>	<u>(\$11,932)</u>

2023				
	January 1	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Net Income	December 31
Deferred income tax assets:				
- Temporary differences:				
Unrealized sales profit	\$5,960	(\$1,747)	\$ -	\$4,213
Unrealized inventory				
decline loss	8,981	(2,242)	-	6,739
Unrealized exchange loss	1,148	(519)	-	629
Unrealized pension	396	(396)	-	-
Unrealized warranty				
expenses	3,134	(737)	-	2,397
Foreign operation				
translation differences	2,416	-	2,037	4,453
Unrealized unpaid leave				
bonus	455	-	-	455
Other	4,800	(4,601)	-	199
	<u>27,290</u>	<u>(10,242)</u>	<u>2,037</u>	<u>19,085</u>
- Deferred income tax				
liabilities:				
Unrealized investment				
gains	(6,768)	3,569	-	(3,199)
Unrealized pension	-	(2,140)	(86)	(2,226)
	<u>(6,768)</u>	<u>1,429</u>	<u>(86)</u>	<u>(5,425)</u>
Total	<u>\$20,522</u>	<u>(\$8,813)</u>	<u>\$1,951</u>	<u>\$13,660</u>

- (4) The Company's business income tax has been assessed by the tax authority up to the fiscal year of 2022.

25. Earnings per share

2024			
	After-Tax Amount	Weighted Average Outstanding Shares (In Thousands)	Earnings Per Share (NTD)
<u>Basic Earnings Per Share</u>			
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders for the current period	\$191,786	67,198	\$2.85
<u>Diluted Earnings Per Share</u>			
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders for the current period	\$191,786	67,198	
The effect of potential ordinary shares with dilutive effect			
Employee compensation	-	324	
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus the effect of potential ordinary shares	\$191,786	67,522	\$2.84
2023			
	After-Tax Amount	Weighted Average Outstanding Shares (In Thousands)	Earnings Per Share (NTD)
<u>Basic Earnings Per Share</u>			
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders for the current period	\$172,411	74,983	\$2.30
<u>Diluted Earnings Per Share</u>			
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders for the current period	\$172,411	74,983	
The effect of potential ordinary shares with dilutive effect			
Employee compensation	-	532	
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus the effect of potential ordinary shares	\$172,411	75,515	\$2.28

26. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	2024	2023
	Lease Liabilities	Lease Liabilities
January 1	\$14,905	\$ -
Changes in cash flows from financing	(5,172)	(414)
Interest expense payments (note)	(328)	(26)
Other non-cash changes	3,814	15,345
December 31	<u>\$13,219</u>	<u>\$14,905</u>

Note: The table sets forth cash flows from operating activities.

(VII) Related party transactions

1. Parent company and ultimate controller

The Company is controlled by AAEON Technology Inc., which owns 35.28% of the Company's shares and obtained more than half of the seats in the re-election of the Company's directors in June 2023, making it the single largest shareholder of the Company, with the ability to substantially control relevant activities. The Company's parent company is AAEON Technology Inc. and the ultimate controller is ASUSTEK Computer Inc.

2. Names and relationship of related parties

Name of Related Party	Relationship with the Group
AAEON Technology Inc.	The Company's parent company (note)
Jet Way Computer Corp. (U.S.A)	The subsidiaries of the Company
Jet Way Computer B.V. (Netherlands)	The subsidiaries of the Company
Fujian Candid International Co., Ltd.	The Company's sub-subsidiary
AAEON Technology (Suzhou) Inc.	Fellow subsidiary - same parent company
Onyx Healthcare Inc.	Fellow subsidiary - same parent company
AAEON Technology (Europe) B.V.	Fellow subsidiary - same parent company
AAEON Technology Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary - same parent company
ASUS Global Pte. Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary - same ultimate parent company
Wintech Microelectronics Co., Ltd.	Associate
Morrihan International Corp.	Associate
Portwell, Inc.	Associate
EverFocus Electronics Corp.	Other related party

Note: On April 28, 2023, AAEON Technology Inc. held 35.28% of the Company's shares, making it the single largest shareholder of the Company. AAEON Technology Inc. controls half of the Company's voting rights at the shareholders' meeting, with the ability to substantially control relevant activities. Therefore, it became the Company's parent company after obtaining control since the date.

3. Significant transactions between related parties

(1) Operating revenue

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Goods sales:		
Subsidiary:		
Jet Way Computer Corp.		
(U.S.A)	\$270,748	\$194,714
Jet Way Computer B.V.		
(Netherlands)	106,065	96,873
Parent company	367	15
Fellow subsidiary	525	4,682
Other related party	290	1,239
Other related party	<u>\$377,995</u>	<u>\$297,523</u>

Transaction prices and payment terms for goods sales have no significant differences with non-related parties.

(2) Purchases

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Goods purchases:		
Parent company	\$6,844	\$1,011
Subsidiary	117	-
Second-tier subsidiary	-	10,847
Fellow subsidiary	2,112	22,456
Associate	10,559	5,270
	<u>\$19,632</u>	<u>\$39,584</u>

Except for cases where there are no comparable transactions for reference and transaction terms are determined through mutual negotiation, the Company purchases goods from upstream related parties at fair market prices. The payment terms for general suppliers and related parties do not differ significantly.

(3) Outsourced processing fees

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Outsourced processing fees:		
Sub-subsidiary:		
Fujian Candid International Co., Ltd.	\$226,568	\$263,898

The Company entrusted the processing to its subsidiaries. There are no comparable transaction types, and transactions are handled according to the agreed transaction price and terms.

(4) Repairs fees

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Repair costs:		
Second-tier subsidiary	\$5,732	\$4,495

It mainly refers to the repair costs of commodity entrusted by the Company to its subsidiaries. There are no comparable transaction types, and transactions are handled according to the agreed transaction price and terms.

(5) Receivables from related parties

	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>December 31, 2023</u>
Accounts receivable:		
Subsidiary:		
Jet Way Computer Corp. (U.S.A)	\$26,108	\$32,004
Sub-subsidiary:		
Fujian Candid International Co., Ltd.	26,042	-
Parent company	73	20
Fellow subsidiary	6	215
	<u>\$52,229</u>	<u>\$32,239</u>

Receivables from related parties mainly arise from sales of goods and inventory transactions, with transaction prices and payment terms having no significant differences compared to non-related parties. These receivables are all unimpaired and have no collateral or interest attached. No allowance for doubtful accounts has been set aside for receivables from related parties.

(6) Payables to related parties

	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>December 31, 2023</u>
Accounts payable:		
Sub-subsidiary:		
Fujian Candid International Co., Ltd.	\$ -	\$90,533
Parent company	253	647
Associate	2,004	3,125
	<u>\$2,257</u>	<u>\$94,305</u>

Payables to related parties mainly arise from purchase transactions and outsourced processing fees. These payables do not carry interest.

(7) Advance payments

	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>December 31, 2023</u>
Advance payments:		
Subsidiary:		
Jet Way Computer B.V. (Netherlands)	<u>\$15,055</u>	<u>\$14,524</u>

(8) Other income

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Other income:		
Subsidiary:		
Jet Way Computer Corp. (U.S.A)	\$14,028	\$13,452
Jet Way Computer B.V. (Netherlands)	4,546	3,942
Parent company	10	5
Second-tier subsidiary	2,069	12
Fellow subsidiary	3	23
Associate	25	24
	<u>\$20,681</u>	<u>\$17,458</u>

Mainly income generated by the Company from providing management services to related parties.

4. Key management personnel compensation information

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Short-term employee benefits	\$10,562	\$9,371
Post-retirement benefits	522	360
	<u>\$11,084</u>	<u>\$9,731</u>

(VIII) Pledged assets

Details of the Company's assets provided as collateral are as follows:

Asset Item	Carrying Value		Collateral Purpose
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	
Land	\$45,669	\$71,116	Bank loans
Buildings and structures	30,187	45,846	Bank loans
Investment property - land	25,447	-	Bank loans
Investment property - buildings and structures	13,888	-	Bank loans
	<u>\$115,191</u>	<u>\$116,962</u>	

(IX) Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognized contractual commitments

1. Contingent liabilities

None.

2. Commitments

As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, the Company had issued bank guarantees amounting to \$768,355 thousand and \$917,305 thousand, respectively, in response to borrowing needs.

(X) Significant disaster losses

None.

(XI) Significant post-balance sheet events

On February 25, 2025, the Board of Directors proposed the distribution of earnings for 2024 of the Company. Please refer to Note 6 (15).

(XII) Other

1. Capital management

The Company's capital management objective is to ensure the Company's ongoing operations, maintain the optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital, and provide returns to shareholders. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

2. Financial instruments

(1) Types of financial instruments

	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>December 31, 2023</u>
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>\$51,057</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	<u>\$232,449</u>	<u>\$538,106</u>
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	<u>\$79,952</u>	<u>\$216,945</u>
Lease liabilities	<u>\$13,219</u>	<u>\$14,905</u>

Note: Financial assets measured at amortized cost include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable (including related parties), other receivables, and refundable deposits; financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include accounts payable (including related parties), other payables, and guarantee deposits received.

(2) Risk management policy

- A. The Company's daily operations are subject to various financial risks, including market risk (including exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, and price risk), credit risk, and liquidity risk.
- B. The Company's finance department is responsible for risk management in accordance with policies approved by the Board of Directors. The finance department works closely with various operating units within the group to identify, assess, and mitigate financial risks. The Board of Directors has established written principles for overall risk management and provides written policies for specific areas and issues, such as exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments, and the investment of surplus liquid funds.

(3) Nature and extent of significant financial risks

A. Market risk

Exchange rate risk

- (a) The Company operates internationally and is therefore exposed to exchange rate risks arising from transactions denominated in currencies other than the Company's functional currency, mainly in USD and RMB. Related exchange rate risks arise from the exchange rate risks of future commercial transactions, mainly USD and RMB. Related exchange rate risks arise from future commercial transactions and recognized assets and liabilities.
- (b) The Company's management has established a policy requiring each company within the group to manage exchange rate risk relative to its functional currency. Each company should hedge its overall exchange rate risk through the group's finance department.
- (c) The Company's business involves several non-functional currencies (the Company's functional currency is the New Taiwan Dollar), and it is subject to exchange rate fluctuations. The information on significant foreign currency assets and liabilities affected by exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

	December 31, 2024		
	Foreign Currency (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount (In NTD Thousand)
(Foreign currency: Functional currency)			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	\$4,003	32.79	\$131,238
EUR:NTD	294	34.14	10,037
RMB:NTD	36,835	4.48	164,962
HKD:NTD	422	4.22	1,782
<u>Investments accounted for using the equity method</u>			
USD:NTD	24,572	32.79	805,593
EUR:NTD	812	34.14	27,721
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	\$1,713	32.79	\$56,161

December 31, 2023			
	Foreign Currency (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount (In NTD Thousand)
(Foreign currency: Functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	\$12,363	30.71	\$379,575
RMB:NTD	19,639	4.33	84,964
EUR:NTD	926	33.98	31,467
HKD:NTD	995	3.93	3,911
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
USD:NTD	23,030	30.71	707,136
EUR:NTD	683	33.98	23,209
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	\$2,839	30.71	\$87,171
RMB:NTD	1,406	4.33	6,083

- (d) The total amount of all exchange gains (including realized and unrealized) recognized in 2024 and 2023 due to significant currency fluctuations in the Company's major monetary items were \$26,317 and \$6,618, respectively.

- (e) The Company's foreign currency market risk analysis due to significant exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

2024			
	Sensitivity Analysis		
	Change Range	Impact on Profit or Loss	Impact on Other Comprehensive Income
(Foreign currency: Functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1.00%	\$1,050	\$ -
EUR:NTD	1.00%	80	-
RMB:NTD	1.00%	1,320	-
HKD:NTD	1.00%	14	-
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
USD:NTD	1.00%	\$ -	\$6,445
EUR:NTD	1.00%	-	222
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1.00%	\$449	\$ -
2023			
	Sensitivity Analysis		
	Change Range	Impact on Profit or Loss	Impact on Other Comprehensive Income
(Foreign currency: Functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1.00%	\$3,037	\$ -
EUR:NTD	1.00%	252	-
RMB:NTD	1.00%	680	-
HKD:NTD	1.00%	31	-
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
USD:NTD	1.00%	\$ -	\$5,657
EUR:NTD	1.00%	-	186
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1.00%	\$814	\$ -
RMB:NTD	1.00%	49	-

Price risk

The Company's equity instruments exposed to price risk are financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. To manage the price risk of equity instrument investments, the Company diversifies its investment portfolio based on the limits set by the Company.

B. Credit risk

- (a) The Company's credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company due to the failure of customers or counterparties to financial instruments to fulfill their contractual obligations, mainly arising from counterparties' inability to settle accounts receivable according to payment terms and contract cash flows classified as measured at amortized cost.
- (b) The Company establishes credit risk management from a group perspective. According to the internal credit policy, each operating entity within the group must conduct management and credit risk analysis for each new customer before setting payment and delivery terms and conditions. Internal risk control is achieved by considering the customer's financial condition, past experience, and other factors to assess the customer's credit quality.
- (c) The Company adopts the assumption provided by IFRS 9 that when contractual payments are 90 days overdue in accordance with the contractual payment terms, it is considered a default.
- (d) The Company adopts the following assumptions provided by IFRS 9 as the basis for determining whether the credit risk of financial instruments has increased significantly since the initial recognition: When contract payments are more than 30 days overdue according to the agreed payment terms, it is considered that the credit risk of financial assets has increased significantly since the initial recognition.
- (e) The Company groups account receivable and notes receivable from customers according to customer ratings and customer type characteristics and uses a simplified approach based on a provision matrix to estimate expected credit losses.
- (f) After the collection process, the Company writes off amounts of financial assets that cannot reasonably be expected to be recovered; however, the Company will continue to pursue legal proceedings to preserve its rights to claims. The claims written off by the Company and still subject to collection activities as of December 31, 2024, and 2023 were both \$0.

- (g) The Company incorporates the National Development Council's economic indicator inquiry system to adjust the loss rates established by specific historical and current information for forward-looking considerations, estimating the allowance for doubtful accounts for notes and accounts receivable (including related parties). The provision matrix as of December 31, 2024, and 2023 is as follows:

	Not Overdue	Overdue 1-90 Days	More Than 91 Days	Total
<u>December 31, 2024</u>				
Expected loss rate	0.04%	0.04%	-	
Total carrying amount	\$67,435	\$21,152	\$ -	\$88,587
Allowance for loss	224	8	-	232
	Not Overdue	Overdue 1-90 Days	More Than 91 Days	Total
<u>December 31, 2023</u>				
Expected loss rate	0.05%	0.05%	-	
Total carrying amount	\$76,549	\$27,943	\$ -	\$104,492
Allowance for loss	215	17	-	232

- (h) The Company's changes in allowance for doubtful accounts of accounts receivable using the simplified approach are as follows:

	2024	2023
	Accounts Receivable	Accounts Receivable
January 1	\$232	\$427
Payments written-off due to failure of inflow	-	(195)
December 31	<u>\$232</u>	<u>\$232</u>

C. Liquidity risk

- (a) Cash flow forecasts are performed by each operating entity within the group and are consolidated by the group's finance department. The group finance department monitors the group's forecasted liquidity needs to ensure that there is sufficient funding to support operational requirements and maintains sufficient unused borrowing commitments at all times so that the group does not violate relevant borrowing limits or terms. These forecasts consider the group's debt financing plans, compliance with debt terms, and adherence to financial ratio targets in the internal balance sheet.

The following table is the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities by relevant maturity date. Non-derivative financial liabilities are analyzed based on the remaining period from the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The disclosed contractual cash flow amounts in the table below are undiscounted.

December 31, 2024	<u>Within 1 Year</u>	<u>1 to 2 Years</u>	<u>2 to 5 Years</u>	<u>Over 5 Years</u>
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities:</u>				
Lease liabilities	\$6,480	\$6,480	\$540	\$13,500

December 31, 2023	<u>Within 1 Year</u>	<u>1 to 2 Years</u>	<u>2 to 5 Years</u>	<u>Over 5 Years</u>
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities:</u>				
Lease liabilities	\$4,840	\$5,280	\$5,280	\$15,400

Except as described above, all of the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities are due within the next year.

The Company does not expect the timing of cash flows in the maturity date analysis to be significantly earlier, nor the actual amounts to be significantly different.

- (b) The Company's undrawn borrowing facilities are detailed as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>December 31, 2023</u>
Floating interest rate		
Due within one year	\$285,000	\$235,000
Fixed interest rate		
Due within one year	385,000	585,000
	<u>\$670,000</u>	<u>\$820,000</u>

- (c) The Company's non-derivative financial liabilities (including accounts payable and other payables) are all due within one year.
- (d) The Company does not expect the timing of cash flows in the maturity date analysis to be significantly earlier, nor the actual amounts to be significantly different.

3. Fair value information

- (1) The definitions of the various levels of valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of financial and non-financial instruments are as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. An active market is characterized by a market with sufficient frequency and volume of asset or liability transactions to provide pricing information on a continuing basis.

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

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for assets or liabilities.

- (2) For fair value information of investment property measured at cost, please refer to Note 6 (9).
- (3) Financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value are classified by the Company based on the nature, characteristics, and risks of the assets and liabilities and the levels of the fair value hierarchy. The relevant information is as follows:

- A. The Company classifies the financial and non-financial instruments based on the nature, characteristics, and risks Jetway Information Co., Ltd. assets and liabilities as follows:

December 31, 2024	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Asset				
<u>Repetitive fair value</u>				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity securities	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$51,057</u>	<u>\$51,057</u>

December 31, 2023	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Asset				
<u>Repetitive fair value</u>				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity securities	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

B. The methods and assumptions used by the Company to measure fair value are described as follows:

- (a) The fair value of the financial instruments is obtained through valuation techniques or reference to counterparty quotes.
- (b) When evaluating non-standardized and less complex financial instruments, Jetway Information Co., Ltd. adopts widely used valuation techniques by market participants. The parameters used in the valuation models for such financial instruments are usually based on market-observable information.

- (4) There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 in 2024 and 2023.
- (5) The table below shows the changes in Level 3 non-derivative equity instruments for 2024 and 2023:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	<u>Equity Instruments</u>	<u>Equity Instruments</u>
January 1	\$ -	\$ -
Purchases during the period	50,000	-
Recognized in profit or loss (Note)	1,057	-
December 31	<u>\$51,057</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Note: Listing of other gains and losses.

- (6) There were no transfers into or out of Level 3 in 2024 and 2023.
- (7) The Company's valuation process for fair value classified as Level 3 is carried out by the finance department, which is responsible for independent fair value verification of financial instruments, using independent data sources to make the valuation results close to market conditions, confirming that the data sources are independent, reliable, consistent with other resources, and represent executable prices. They also regularly calibrate the valuation model, perform back-testing, update input values and data required for the valuation model, and make any necessary fair value adjustments to ensure that the valuation results are reasonable.

Additionally, the finance department shall jointly establish the financial instrument fair value measurement policy, valuation procedures, and ensure compliance with the relevant International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) accounting standards.

- (8) Regarding the quantitative information of significant unobservable inputs used in the valuation models for Level 3 fair value measurement items, as well as the sensitivity analysis of changes in significant unobservable inputs, the explanation is as follows:

	Fair Value as of December 31, 2024	Valuation Techniques	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Range (Weighted Average)	Relationship between Input Values and Fair Value
Non-derivative equity instruments:					
Venture capital company stocks	\$51,057	Net Asset Value (NAV) method	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.

(XIII) Disclosure contained in notes

1. Information on significant transactions

- (1) Lending funds to others: None.
- (2) Endorsements and guarantees for others: None.
- (3) Holding marketable securities at the end of the period (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures): Please refer to Table 1.
- (4) Accumulative purchase or sale of the same marketable security amounting to NT\$300 million or more or 20% or more of the paid-in capital: None.
- (5) Acquisition of real estate amounting to NT\$300 million or more or 20% or more of the paid-in capital: None.
- (6) Disposal of real estate amounting to NT\$300 million or more or 20% or more of the paid-in capital: None.
- (7) Purchases and sales with related parties amounting to NT\$100 million or more or 20% or more of the paid-in capital: Please refer to Table 2.
- (8) Receivables from related parties amounting to NT\$100 million or more or 20% or more of the paid-in capital: None.
- (9) Engaging in derivative financial product transactions: None.
- (10) Business relationships and significant transaction details and amounts between the parent company, subsidiaries, and various subsidiaries: Please refer to Table 3.

2. Information on investments in other enterprises

Names and locations of investee companies and other relevant information (excluding investee companies in Mainland China): Please refer to Table 4.

3. Information on investments in China

(1) Basic information: Please refer to Table 5.

(2) Significant transactions related to investee companies in Mainland China, directly or indirectly through third-region enterprises: Please refer to Table 6.

4. Major shareholder information

Names of major shareholders holding 5% or more of the Company's shares, number of shares held, and shareholding percentage: Please refer to Table 7.

(XIV) Operating segment information

Not applicable.

Jetway Information Co., Ltd.
Holding Marketable Securities at the End of the Period (Excluding Investments in Subsidiaries, Associates, and Joint Ventures)
From January 1 to December 31, 2024

Table 1

Unit: NTD in thousands
(except stated otherwise)

Companies Held	Types and Names of Securities (Note 1)	Relationship with the Security Issuer (Note 2)	Financial Statement Accounts	End of the Period				Notes (Note 4)
				Number of Shares	Carrying Amount (Note 3)	Percentage of Ownership	Fair Value	
Jetway Information Co., Ltd.	Dunpin No.1 Innovative Investment Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss – non-current	\$2,000,000	\$21,065	5.31%	\$21,065	
Jetway Information Co., Ltd.	Northeast Tech Star II Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss – non-current	3,000,000	29,992	10.00%	29,992	

Note 1: The securities referred to in this table refer to stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificates, and securities derived from the aforementioned items that fall within the scope of IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”.

Note 2: If the issuer of the securities is not a related party, this column may be left blank.

Note 3: For items measured at fair value, please fill in the carrying amount column after fair value adjustments and deducting accumulated impairment. For items not measured at fair value, please fill in the carrying amount as the original acquisition cost or amortized cost, less accumulated impairment.

Note 4: Securities listed that are subject to restrictions due to collateral, pledged loans, or other agreements should specify in the notes the number of shares pledged or used as collateral, the amount of the collateral or loan, and the nature of the restrictions.

Jetway Information Co., Ltd.
Purchases and Sales with Related Parties Amounting to NT\$100 Million or More or 20% or More of the Paid-In Capital
From January 1 to December 31, 2024

Table 2

Unit: NTD in thousands

(except stated otherwise)

Transaction Details							Payment Terms and Reason for Abnormal Transaction (Note 1)		Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)		
Buyer/Seller	Name of Counterparty	Relationship	Purchase / Sales	Amount	Ratio to Total Purchase (Sales)	Credit Terms	Unit Price	Credit Terms	Balance	Ratio to Total Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)	Note
Fujian Candid International Co., Ltd.	Jetway Information Co., Ltd.	The Company's parent company	Sales (processing income)	\$232,300	18.56%	30-90 days	None	None	\$(26,042)	29.82%	
Jetway Information Co., Ltd.	Jet Way Computer B.V. (Netherlands)	The subsidiaries of the Company	Sales	106,065	8.47%	30-60 days	None	None	-	-	
Jetway Information Co., Ltd.	Jet Way Computer Corp. (U.S.A)	The subsidiaries of the Company	Sales	270,748	21.63%	30-60 days	None	None	26,108	25.88%	

Note 1: If the terms of transactions with related parties differ from those of general transactions, the differences and reasons should be explained in the price and credit terms sections.

Jetway Information Co., Ltd.
Business Relationships and Significant Transaction Details and Amounts Between the Parent Company, Subsidiaries, and Various Subsidiaries
From January 1 to December 31, 2024

Table 3

Unit: NTD in thousands

(except stated otherwise)

No. (Note 1)	Name of the Counterparty	Transaction Counterparty	Relationship with the Counterparty (Note 2)	Transactions Details			Percentage of Consolidated Total Revenue or Total Assets (Note 3)
				Financial Statement Accounts	Amount	Transaction Terms	
0	Jetway Information Co., Ltd.	Jet Way Computer Corp. (U.S.A)	1	Sales revenue	\$270,748	The sales price is the same as that offered to general customers	21.63
				Accounts receivable	26,108	The collection period is the same as that offered to general customers	1.58
				Other income	14,028	Note 5	1.12
0	Jetway Information Co., Ltd.	Jet Way Computer B.V. (Netherlands)	1	Sales revenue	106,065	The sales price is the same as that offered to general customers	8.47
				Advance payments	15,055	-	0.91
1	Fujian Candid International Co., Ltd.	Jetway Information Co., Ltd.	2	Sales revenue (including processing)	232,300	Note 5	18.56
1	Fujian Candid International Co., Ltd.	Jetway Information Co., Ltd.	2	Accounts payable	26,042	The payment period is the same as that offered to general customers	1.58

Note 1: Information on business transactions between the parent company and its subsidiaries should be noted separately in the Number column, stated as follows:

- (1) The parent company: 0.
- (2) The subsidiaries: 1 onward.

Note 2: There are three types of relationships with the counterparty. Indicate the type only (if it is the same transaction between the parent and subsidiary companies or among the subsidiaries, it does not need to be disclosed repeatedly. For example, if the parent company has disclosed a transaction with a subsidiary, the subsidiary does not need to disclose it again.

For transactions between subsidiaries, if one subsidiary has disclosed the transaction, the other subsidiary does not need to disclose it again.):

- (1) The parent company to its subsidiary.
- (2) The subsidiary to the parent company.
- (3) Between subsidiaries.

Note 3: The ratio of transactions relative to consolidated total sales revenue or total assets is calculated as follows. For assets or liabilities, the ratio is based on the ending balance relative to consolidated total assets; and for income or loss, the ratio was calculated based on the midterm accumulated amount of consolidated total sales revenue.

Note 4: Standards of disclosure threshold is set at transactions NT\$10,000 and above.

Note 5: In the absence of comparable transactions, the contract is conducted by agreed transaction price and terms. The credit term is the same as that offered to general customers.

Jetway Information Co., Ltd.

Names and Locations of Investee Companies and Other Relevant Information (Excluding Investee Companies in Mainland China)

From January 1 to December 31, 2024

Table 4

Unit: NTD in thousands

(except stated otherwise)

Investment Company Name	Name of Investee Company (Notes 1, 2)	Location	Primary Business Content	Original Investment Amount		Held at the End of the Period			Current Net Profit or Loss of the Investee Company (Note 2 (2))	Recognized Current Investment Gain or Loss (Note 2 (3))	Note
				End of the Current Period	End of Last Year	Shares	Ratio	Carrying Amount			
Jetway Information Co., Ltd.	Jet Way Computer Corp. (U.S.A)	United States	Computer and peripheral equipment sales and maintenance	\$124,583	\$116,679	380	100	\$203,720	\$26,088	\$26,088	Subsidiary
Jetway Information Co., Ltd.	Jet Way Computer B.V. (Netherlands)	Netherlands	Computer and peripheral equipment sales and maintenance	729	676	40	100	27,729	5,125	5,125	Subsidiary
Jetway Information Co., Ltd.	Jet Way (Far East) Information Company Limited	British Virgin Islands	Investment in computer and peripheral equipment	101,130	94,714	3,084,634	100	125,483	1,819	1,819	Subsidiary
Jetway Information Co., Ltd.	Top Novel Enterprise Corp.	Seychelles Islands	Investment in computer and peripheral equipment	580,311	543,494	17,700,500	100	476,388	34,107	34,107	Subsidiary
Jet Way (Far East) Information Company Limited	Scoretime Investment Limited	British Virgin Islands	Investment in computer and peripheral equipment	99,490	93,178	3,034,634	100	124,494	1,806	-	Second-tier subsidiary
Top Novel Enterprise Corp. (Seychelles)	Candid International Corp.	Seychelles Islands	Investment in computer and peripheral equipment	558,984	523,520	17,050,000	100	472,479	33,810	-	Second-tier subsidiary

Note 1: If a publicly issued company has a foreign holding company and the consolidated financial statements are the main financial statements according to local regulations, the disclosure of the information of the foreign investee can be limited to the information related to that holding company.

Note 2: For those not falling under Note 1, fill in according to the following provisions:

- (1) Columns such as "Investee company name," "Location," "Main business items," "Original investment amount," and "Holding at the end of the period" should be filled in sequentially according to the investment situation of this (publicly issued) company and each directly or indirectly controlled investee company's reinvestment situation, and the relationship between each investee company and this (publicly issued) company should be noted in the remarks column (such as whether it is a subsidiary or a sub-subsidiary).
- (2) The current profit or loss amounts of each investee company should be recorded in the column "Current Profit or Loss of the Investee Company".
- (3) In the column "Recognized current investment gain or loss" only needs to be filled out with the gain or loss amounts of each subsidiary that recognized by the Company (public offering) from direct invests in and each investee company evaluated by the equity method need to be recorded, and the rest can be exempted. When filling out the "Current Profit or Loss Amounts of Directly Reinvested Subsidiaries", it should be confirmed that the amount of current profit or loss of each subsidiary has included the investment profit or loss that should be recognized according to the regulations on its reinvestment.

Jetway Information Co., Ltd.
Information on Investments in China - Basic Information
From January 1 to December 31, 2024

Table 5

Unit: NTD in thousands
(except stated otherwise)

Name of Investee Company in China	Primary Business Content	Paid-in Capital	Investment Method (Note 1)	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan at the Beginning of the Current Period	Current Investment Amount Remitted or Repatriated		Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan at the End of the Current Period	Current Net Profit or Loss of the Investee Company	Company Direct or Indirect Investment Percentage of Ownership	Recognized Current Investment Gain or Loss (Note 2)	Carrying Amount of Investment at the End of the Period	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment loss as of the End of the Current Period	Note
					Outflow	Inflow							
Fujian Candid International Co., Ltd.	Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing and sales	\$557,345	(2)	\$557,345	-	-	\$557,345	\$33,680	100.00	\$33,680	\$470,772	-	
Company Name	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan to China at the End of the Current Period	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs	Investment Limit for China as Stipulated by the Investment Commission of Ministry of Economic Affairs (Note 3)										
Jetway Information Co., Ltd.	\$557,345	\$557,345	\$800,119										

Note 1: Classification of Investment Methods

- (1) Remittance through a third area to invest in Mainland China companies.
- (2) Invest in China companies through a company established in a third area.
- (3) Invest in Mainland China companies through an existing company in a third area.

Note 2: The investment profits or losses are calculated based on the financial statements of the Company for the same period, which have been audited by the certified public accountant of the parent company in Taiwan.

Note 3: The investment is calculated at 60% of the net value from the most recent financial statements audited by the Company's accountant.

Note 4: In 2009, the Company applied to invest US\$5,000 thousand in Fujian Candid International Co., Ltd. through Candid International Corp for direct investment in China, this investment application was approved for record under Shen-II-Zi No. 09800481640.

Applied for an indirect capital increase of US\$7,000 thousand in Fujian Candid International Co., Ltd. in 2011, this investment application was approved for record under Shen-II-Zi No. 10000431550.

Applied for an indirect capital increase of US\$5,000 thousand in Fujian Candid International Co., Ltd. in 2012, this investment application was approved for record under Shen-II-Zi No. 10100165490.

Jetway Information Co., Ltd.
Information on Investments in China — Significant Transactions Related to Investee Companies in China Directly or Indirectly Through Third-Region Enterprises
From January 1 to December 31, 2024

Unit: NTD in thousands
(except stated otherwise)

Table 6

Name of Investee Company in China	Sales (Purchases)		Property Transaction		Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Endorsements or Provide Pledges of Collateral		Financing				Other
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Balance	%	Balance at the End of the Period	Purpose	Highest Balance for the Period	Balance at the End of the Period	Interest Rate Range	Current Interest	
Fujian Candid International Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	-	\$(26,042)	29.82%	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Processing fees
													\$226,568
													Repairs fees
													\$5,732

Jetway Information Co., Ltd.
Major Shareholder Information
December 31, 2024

Table 7

Name of Major Shareholders	Shares	
	Number of Shares Held	Percentage of Ownership
AAEON Technology Inc.	19,845,958	35.28

Notes: If a company applies to obtain the information included in this table from the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation (TDCC), the following items may be included in the notes for this table:

This table's major shareholder information is calculated by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation (TDCC) as of the last business day of each quarter, based on the shareholder's holdings of ordinary and preferred shares, who have completed dematerialized registration and delivery (including treasury stocks) and hold more than 5% of the Company's total shares.

As for the capital stock recorded in the Company's financial statements and the actual number of shares that have been dematerialized and delivered, there may be differences due to varying calculation bases.

Jetway Information Co., Ltd.
Cash and Cash Equivalents
December 31, 2024

Statement 1

Unit: NTD in thousands

Item	Summary	Amount
Cash on hand and petty cash - NTD		\$111
- RMB	RMB 0.9 thousand, exchange rate 4.48	26
- Others		133
Check deposits - NTD		1,233
Current deposits - NTD		52,293
- USD	USD 2,141 thousand, exchange rate 32.79	70,203
- EUR	EUR 293 thousand, exchange rate 34.14	10,002
- RMB	RMB 1,034 thousand, exchange rate 4.48	4,632
- HKD	HKD 422 thousand, exchange rate 4.22	1,781
Total		\$140,414

Jetway Information Co., Ltd.
Inventory
December 31, 2024

Statement 2

Unit: NTD in thousands

Item	Summary	Amount		Note
		Cost	Net Realizable Value	
Raw materials		\$79,800	\$78,256	
Work in progress		58,414	58,815	
Finished goods		23,422	26,886	
Merchandise		18	13	
Subtotal		161,654	<u>\$163,970</u>	
Less: Allowance for price decline losses		(30,496)		
Net amount		<u><u>\$131,158</u></u>		

Jetway Information Co., Ltd.
Changes in Investments Accounted for Using the Equity Method
From January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2024

Statement 3

Unit: NTD in thousands

Name	Beginning Balance		Increase During the Period (Note 1)		Decrease During the Period (Note 2)		Adjustments	Balance at the End of the Period			Market Price or Net Equity Value		Valuation Basis
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount		Shares	Percentage of Ownership	Amount	Unit Price	Total price	
Top Novel Enterprise Corp. (Seychelles)	17,700,500	\$427,257	-	\$49,131	-	\$ -	\$ -	17,700,500	100%	\$476,388	-	\$476,388	Equity Method
Jet Way Computer Corp. (United States)	380	164,097	-	39,623	-	-	-	380	100%	203,720	-	219,033	"
Jet Way (Far East) Information	3,084,634	115,781	-	9,702	-	-	-	3,084,634	100%	125,483	-	125,483	"
Jet Way Computer B.V. (Netherlands)	40	23,205	-	4,524	-	-	-	40	100%	27,729	-	33,341	"
		<u>\$730,340</u>		<u>\$102,980</u>		<u>\$ -</u>				<u>\$833,320</u>		<u>\$854,245</u>	

Note 1: The increase in this period includes the share of subsidiaries' profits and losses recognized by the equity method, the change in realized sales gross profit for the current period, and the exchange rate differences arising from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations.

Note 2: The decrease in this period includes the share of subsidiaries' profits and losses recognized by the equity method, the change in unrealized sales gross profit for the current period, cash dividends repatriated from foreign operations, and the exchange rate differences arising from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations.

Jetway Information Co., Ltd.
Operating Revenue
From January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2024

Statement 4

Unit: NTD in thousands

Item	Quantity (Thousand Pieces)	Amount	Note
Industrial motherboards and computer peripherals	181	\$912,164	
Other	2,446	26,730	
		<u>\$938,894</u>	

Jetway Information Co., Ltd.
Operating Cost
From January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2024

Statement 5

Unit: NTD in thousands

Item	Amount
Purchasing and selling section: Beginning inventory	\$14
Add: Purchases for the period	77
Less: Transferred to other departments	(1)
Ending inventory	(18)
Cost of goods sold	72
Manufacturing section: Beginning raw materials	131,994
Add: Purchases for the period	145,107
Less: Sales of materials	(24,933)
Transferred to other departments	(578)
Inventory write-off	(3,890)
Ending raw materials	(79,800)
Raw materials consumed	167,900
Manufacturing expenses	256,974
Manufacturing cost	424,874
Beginning work in progress	67,736
Add: Purchases for the period	6,249
Less: Sales of work in progress	(7,772)
Transferred to other departments	(5,359)
Inventory write-off	(2,486)
Ending work in progress	(58,414)
Finished goods cost	424,828
Beginning finished goods	38,269
Add: Purchases for the period	187,222
Less: Ending finished goods	(23,422)
Transferred to other departments	(99)
Inventory write-off	(18)
Cost of goods manufactured and sold during the period	626,780
Cost of raw materials and work in progress sold	32,705
Inventory decline reversal gains	(3,198)
Inventory write-off cost	6,394
Operating cost	<u>\$662,753</u>

Jetway Information Co., Ltd.
Manufacturing Expenses
From January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2024

Statement 6

Unit: NTD in thousands

Item	Summary	Amount	Note
Processing fees		\$233,177	
Other expenses		23,797	The balance of each individual account does not exceed 5% of the total amount of this account.
		<u>\$256,974</u>	

Jetway Information Co., Ltd.
Sales Promotion Expenses
From January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2024

Statement 7

Unit: NTD in thousands

<u>Item</u>	<u>Summary</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Note</u>
Salary expenses		\$25,172	
Import and export fees		2,126	
Insurance premiums		2,112	
Commission expenses		1,907	
Other expenses		5,291	The balance of each individual account does not exceed 5% of the total amount of this account.
		<u>\$36,608</u>	

Jetway Information Co., Ltd.
Administrative Expenses
From January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2024

Statement 8

Unit: NTD in thousands

<u>Item</u>	<u>Summary</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Note</u>
Salary expenses		\$23,455	
Labor costs		5,579	
Depreciation expenses		10,759	
Insurance premiums		5,546	
Other expenses		15,128	The balance of each individual account does not exceed 5% of the total amount of this account.
		<u>\$60,467</u>	

Jetway Information Co., Ltd.
Research and Development Expenses
From January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2024

Statement 9

Unit: NTD in thousands

<u>Item</u>	<u>Summary</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Note</u>
Salary expenses		\$42,923	
Technical service fees		4,776	
Insurance premiums		3,697	
Consumable materials		5,917	
Other expenses		6,987	The balance of each individual account does not exceed 5% of the total amount of this account.
		<u>\$64,300</u>	

Jetway Information Co., Ltd.

Summary Statement of Current Period Employee Benefits, Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization Expenses by Function (Continued)
From January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2024

Statement 10

Unit: NTD in thousands

Function	2024			2023		
	Attributable to the Cost of Goods Sold	Attributable to Operating Expenses	Total	Attributable to the Cost of Goods Sold	Attributable to Operating Expenses	Total
Nature						
Employee benefit expenses						
Salary expenses	\$-	\$91,550	\$91,550	\$2,874	\$82,007	\$84,881
Labor and health insurance expenses	-	10,410	10,410	268	6,675	6,943
Pension expenses	-	3,589	3,589	126	3,636	3,762
Director remuneration	-	2,400	2,400	-	3,600	3,600
Other employee benefits expenses	-	1,067	1,067	39	1,020	1,059
Depreciation expenses	-	11,128	11,128	-	6,660	6,660
Amortization expenses	-	559	559	-	338	338

Jetway Information Co., Ltd.

Summary Statement of Current Period Employee Benefits, Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization Expenses by Function (Continued)
From January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2024

Statement 10

Unit: NTD in thousands

Description:

1. The average number of employees in the current and previous year were 84 and 81, respectively, with 3 directors in each year not holding concurrent employee positions.
2. For companies with stocks listed on the stock exchange or traded on the over-the-counter market, additional disclosure of the following information is required:
 - (1) The average employee benefit cost for the current year is \$1,316 (thousand) ("Total employee benefit cost for the current year - Total director remuneration" / "Number of employees for the current year - Number of directors not holding concurrent employee positions").
The average employee benefit cost for the previous year is \$1,239 (thousand) ("Total employee benefit cost for the previous year - Total director remuneration" / "Number of employees for the previous year - Number of directors not holding concurrent employee positions").
 - (2) The average employee salary cost for the current year is \$1,130 (thousand) (Total salary cost for the current year / "Number of employees for the current year - Number of directors not holding concurrent employee positions").
The average employee salary cost for the previous year is \$1,088 (thousand) (Total salary cost for the previous year / "Number of employees for the previous year - Number of directors not holding concurrent employee positions").
 - (3) The change in the whole employee salary cost adjustment is 3.86% (("Average employee salary cost for the current year - Average employee salary cost for the previous year") / Average employee salary cost for the previous year).
 - (4) Jetway Information Co., Ltd., has established an Audit Committee, therefore there is no remuneration for supervisors.
 - (5) The Company's compensation policy:
The allocation of remuneration for directors and employees shall be in accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation and dividend policy. The compensation of the general manager and deputy general manager shall be paid regardless of the Company's operating profits or losses, in line with the usual industry standards.
To incentivize employees and the management team, the Company shall, based on the annual profit status(i.e., pre-tax profit before deducting employee and director remuneration), allocate employee remuneration of not less than 2% and not more than 15%, and director remuneration of not more than 3% after deducting accumulated losses, if there is still a balance.