Stock Code:8390

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements

With Independent Auditors' Report

For the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

Address: No. 599, Sec. 6, Xibin Rd., Hsinchu City 300, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
Telephone: (03)518-2368

The independent auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language independent auditors' report and consolidated financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

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Representation Letter

The entities that are required to be included in the combined financial statements of Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024 under the Criteria Governing the Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports, and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises are the same as those included in the consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards No. 10 by the Financial Supervisory Commission, "Consolidated Financial Statements". In addition, the information required to be disclosed in the combined financial statements is included in the consolidated financial statements. Consequently, Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. and Subsidiaries do not prepare a separate set of combined financial statements.

Company name: Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp.
Chairman: CHUANG, CHING-CHI
Date: March 7, 2025

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp.:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs"), International Accounting Standards ("IASs"), Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") or the former Standing Interpretations Committee ("SIC") endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants, and the Statements of Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group. and its subsidiaries in accordance with the Certified Public Accountants Code of Professional Ethics in Republic of China ("the Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

1. Inventory valuation

   Refer to Notes 4(h) "Inventories", Note 5(a) "Valuation of inventories" and Note 6(e) "Inventories" to the consolidated financial statements.

Description of key audit matter:

The Group is operating professional electronic waste recycling and treatment business. Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The main content of inventories are precious metals (copper, gold, silver, palladium, etc.), which have risk of impairment due to market price fluctuation. Therefore, inventory valuation is one of the important issues in performing audit of the consolidated financial statement of the Group.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

Our principal audit procedures to the key audit matter mentioned above included: understanding the Group's policies regarding inventory impairment loss recognition; selecting proper samples in assessing whether the established accounting policies had been implemented accordingly; check the calculation of allowance for inventory impairment prepared by management, select items to check the data resource of its net realizable value and verify supporting documents, recalculate the amount of allowance for inventory impairment to assess whether it is reasonable.

2. Revenue Recognition

Refer to Note 4(o) "Revenue" and Note 6(t) "Revenue from contracts with customers" to the consolidated financial statements.

Description of key audit matter:

The Group is operating professional electronic waste recycling and treatment business. Operating revenue is one of the most significant accounts to the consolidated financial statements. It matters to consolidated financial statements that whether revenue is recognized at proper timing and whether it is complete. Therefore, revenue recognition is one of the important issues in performing audit of the consolidated financial statement of the Group.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

Our principal audit procedures to the key audit matter mentioned above included: understanding the Group's policies regarding revenue recognition and matching them to the sales terms to see if the applicable policies are reasonable; understanding and testing internal control of sales and collection cycle for effectiveness of its design and implementation; selecting sales transactions to check its supporting documents such as customer orders and shipment documentations; selecting sales transactions before and after cutoff date to check supporting documents of shipment and sales terms to verify if they are recorded in proper period.

Other Matter

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. has additionally prepared its parent-company-only financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and IFRSs, IASs, interpretation as well as related guidance endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated 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 the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Luo, Rui-Zhi and Huang, Yung-Hua.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
March 21, 2025

Notes to Readers

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

The auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language auditors' report and consolidated financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. and subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheets

December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Assets	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
	Current assets:				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (note 6(a))	$ 871,184	22	631,532	19
1110	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (note 6(b))	272,153	7	414,359	12
1140	Current contract asset	3,701	-	-	-
1170	Net notes receivables and trade receivables (note 6(c)(t))	255,466	7	274,679	8
1200	Other accounts receivables (note 6(d)(g))	23,894	1	125,483	4
130X	Inventories (note 6(e))	1,023,979	26	778,960	23
1476	Other current financial assets (notes 6(j) and 8)	145,524	4	211,534	6
1479	Other current assets, others (note 6(k))	80,369	2	69,432	2
		2,676,270	69	2,505,979	74
	Non-current assets:				
1510	Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (note 6(b))	29,867	1	19,404	1
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method (note 6(f))	12,119	-	16,809	-
1600	Property, plant and equipment (notes 6(h) and 8)	841,457	22	540,241	16
1755	Right-of-use assets (note 6(i))	183,493	5	174,414	5
1780	Intangible assets	7,300	-	6,320	-
1980	Other non-current financial assets (notes 6(j) and 8)	50,518	1	32,954	1
1990	Other non-current assets (note 6(k)(o)(p))	79,868	2	107,084	3
		1,204,622	31	897,226	26
	Total assets	**$ 3,880,892**	**100**	**3,403,205**	**100**

		December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Liabilities and Equity	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
	Current liabilities:				
2100	Short-term borrowings (notes 6(l))	$ 60,000	2	-	-
2120	Current financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (note 6(b))	-	-	1,439	-
2170	Notes payables and trade payables	178,459	5	91,016	3
2220	Other payables	140,136	4	116,504	3
2230	Current tax liabilities	11,653	-	61,010	2
2280	Current lease liabilities (note 6(n) and 7)	11,527	-	16,875	-
2322	Long-term loans due within one year (note 6(m) and 8)	37,976	1	29,149	1
2399	Other current liabilities (note 6(t))	8,459	-	594	-
	Total Current liabilities:	448,210	12	316,587	9
	Non-Current liabilities:				
2540	Long-term borrowings (note 6(m) and 8)	125,700	3	87,066	3
2580	Non-current leased liabilities (note 6(n) and 7)	25,300	1	15,204	-
2600	Other non-current liabilities (notes 6(p))	2,497	-	34,217	1
	Non-Current liabilities:	153,497	4	136,487	4
	Total liabilities	601,707	16	453,074	18
	Equity attributable to owners of parent (notes 6(q)):				
3100	Ordinary share	961,161	25	960,611	28
3200	Capital surplus	811,176	21	811,151	24
3300	Retained earnings	1,443,532	37	1,189,046	35
3400	Other equity interest	63,316	1	(10,677)	-
	Total equity	3,279,185	84	2,950,131	87
	Total liabilities and equity	**$ 3,880,892**	**100**	**3,403,205**	**100**

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

JIIN YEEH DING ENTERPRISE CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except for Earnings Per Common Share)

		2024 Amount	2024 %	2023 Amount	2023 %
4000	**Operating revenues (note 6(t) and 7)**	$ 4,935,997	100	3,658,466	100
5000	**Operating costs (notes 6(e)(h)(i)(o) and 7)**	4,109,023	87	3,186,018	87
5900	**Gross profit from operations**	826,974	13	472,448	13
6000	**Operating expenses (notes 6(h)(i)(n)(o)(u)):**				
6100	Selling expenses	57,195	1	38,545	1
6200	Administrative expenses	177,321	4	150,921	4
6300	Research and development expenses	4,175	-	2,831	-
	Total operating expenses	238,691	5	192,297	5
6900	**Net operating income**	588,283	12	280,151	8
7000	**Non-operating income and expenses:**				
7010	Other income (notes 6(v))	24,900	-	34,900	1
7020	Other gains and losses, net (notes 6(g)(v) and 7)	(105,723)	(2)	372,518	9
7050	Finance costs (notes 6(n)(v) and 7)	(2,298)	-	(1,633)	-
7060	Share of profit of associates accounted for using equity method (note 6(f))	(4,690)	-	1,686	-
7100	Interest income (notes 6(v))	19,129	-	13,963	-
	Total non-operating income and expenses	(69,573)	(2)	376,434	10
	Profit before income tax	518,710	10	656,585	18
7950	**Less: Income tax expenses (note 6(p))**	53,276	1	83,937	2
	Profit from continuing operations	465,434	9	572,648	16
	(Loss) profit from discontinued operations (Unit Subject to Disposal) (note 12(b)):				
8101	(Loss) profit from discontinued operations (Unit Subject to Disposal), net of tax	-	-	(45,869)	(1)
	Profit	465,434	9	526,779	15
8300	**Other comprehensive income:**				
8310	**Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss**				
8311	Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	508	-	294	-
8349	Less: Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	508	-	294	-
8360	**Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss**				
8361	Exchange differences on translation	73,993	2	(4,084)	-
8399	Less: income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
	Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	73,993	2	(4,084)	-
8300	**Other comprehensive income**	74,501	2	(3,790),	-
8500	**Total comprehensive income**	$ 539,935	11	522,989	15
	Profit (loss), attributable to:				
8610	Owners of parent	$ 465,434	9	534,753	15
8620	Non-controlling interests	-	-	(7,974)	-
		$ 465,434	9	526,779	15
	Comprehensive income attributable to:				
8710	Owners of parent	$ 539,935	11	531,034	15
8720	Non-controlling interests	-	-	(8,045)	-
		$ 539,935	11	522,989	15
	Basic earnings per share (NT dollars) (note 6(s))				
9710	Basic earnings (losses) per share from continuing operations	$	4.84		6.05
9720	Basic earnings (losses) per share from discontinued operations (Unit Subject to Disposal)		-		(0.48)
	Total basic earnings per share	$	4.84		5.57
	Diluted earnings (losses) per share (NT dollars) (note 6(s))				
9810	Diluted earnings (losses) per share from continuing operations	$	4.81		5.98
9820	Diluted earnings (losses) per share from discontinued operations (Unit Subject to Disposal)		-		(0.47)
	Total diluted earnings per share	$	4.81		5.51

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. and subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity attributable to owners of parent									
	Share capital		Retained earnings				Other equity			
	Ordinary shares	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Total retained earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Total equity attributable to owners of parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 959,421	811,244	194,942	70,081	569,468	834,491	(6,664)	2,598,492	24,795	2,623,287
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:										
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	31,435	-	(31,435)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	(63,416)	63,416	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	(180,492)	(180,492)	-	(180,492)	-	(180,492)
	-	-	31,435	(63,416)	(148,511)	(180,492)	-	(180,492)	-	(180,492)
Profit (loss)	-	-	-	-	534,753	534,753	-	534,753	(7,974)	526,779
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	294	294	(4,013)	(3,719)	(71)	(3,790)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	535,047	535,047	(4,013)	531,034	(8,045)	522,989
Share-based payments	1,190	(93)	-	-	-	-	-	1,097	-	1,097
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16,750)	(16,750)
Balance at December 31, 2023	960,611	811,151	226,377	6,665	956,004	1,189,046	(10,677)	2,950,131	-	2,950,131
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:										
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	53,505	-	(53,505)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	4,012	(4,012)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	(211,456)	(211,456)	-	(211,456)	-	(211,456)
	-	-	53,505	4,012	(268,973)	(211,456)	-	(211,456)	-	(211,456)
Profit (loss)	-	-	-	-	465,434	465,434	-	465,434	-	465,434
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	508	508	73,993	74,501	-	74,501
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	465,942	465,942	73,993	539,935	-	522,989
Due to donated assets received	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	80
Share based payments	550	(55)	-	-	-	-	-	495	-	495
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ 961,161**	**811,176**	**279,882**	**10,677**	**1,152,973**	**1,443,532**	**63,316**	**3,279,185**	**-**	**3,279,185**

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

JIIN YEEH DING ENTERPRISE CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2024	2023
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities:		
Profit from continuing operations before tax	$ 518,710	656,585
Net loss from discontinued operations (Unit Subject to Disposal) before tax	-	(45,869)
Profit before tax	518,710	610,716
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss):		
Depreciation expense	53,575	49,206
Amortization expense	389	261
Net loss (profit) on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	72,565	(290,290)
Interest expense	2,298	1,633
Interest	(19,129)	(13,963)
Dividend income	(9,130)	(6,449)
Share of loss (profit) of associates accounted for using equity method	4,690	(1,686)
Loss (profit) from disposal of property, plant and equipment	353	(188)
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (profit)	6,225	(16,159)
Net loss from discontinued operations	-	45,869
Disposal of interests in non-current assets pending for sale	-	(18,446)
Total adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)	111,836	(250,212)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Changes in operating assets:		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, mandatorily measured at fair value	(6,271)	(1,805)
Current contract asset	(3,701)	-
Net notes receivables and trade receivables	18,231	(67,299)
Other receivables	4,753	(29,986)
Inventories	(245,019)	78,239
Other current assets	(9,468)	15,108
Total changes in operating assets	(241,475)	(5,743)
Changes in operating liabilities:		
Financial liabilities held for trading	-	1,439
Notes payables and trade payables	87,194	(47,163)
Other payables	23,658	4,965
Other current liabilities	7,866	(519)
Other non-current liabilities	(5,047)	(551)
Total changes in operating liabilities	113,671	(41,829)
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities	(127,804)	(47,572)
Total adjustments	(15,968)	(297,784)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

JIIN YEEH DING ENTERPRISE CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2024	2023
Cash inflow generated from operations	502,742	312,932
Interest received	19,129	14,272
Interest paid	(2,377)	(1,608)
Income taxes paid	(99,898)	(113,448)
Net cash inflows from operating activities	419,596	212,148
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities:		
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(9,558)	(25,000)
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	73,567	113,917
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(261,156)	(102,315)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	2,645
Decrease in other accounts receivables	96,519	-
Acquisition of intangible assets	(1,337)	(364)
Disposal of right-of-use assets	(780)	-
Decrease (increase) in other financial assets	50,684	(65,553)
Decrease in other non-current assets	(38,494)	(73,318)
Dividends received	9,130	6,449
Other investing activities	-	295
Net cash used in investing activities	(81,425)	(143,244)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities:		
Increase (decrease) in short term loans	52,623	(81,029)
Proceeds from long-term debt	106,924	106,991
Repayments from long-term debt	(59,463)	(11,360)
Decrease in guarantee deposits received	(30,648)	(766)
Payment of lease liabilities	(19,808)	(17,502)
Cash dividends paid	(211,456)	(180,492)
Proceeds from exercise of employee stock options	495	1,097
Other financing activities	100	-
Net cash used in financing activities	(161,233)	(183,061)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	62,714	7,303
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	239,652	(106,854)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	631,532	738,386
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 871,184	631,532

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(1) Company history

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. (the "Company") was incorporated in April 10, 1997 as a company limited by shares and registered under the Ministry of Economic Affairs, ROC. The Company was registered in No. 599, Sec. 6, Xibin Rd., Hsinchu City 300, Taiwan (R.O.C.). The Company's common shares were listed on the Taipei Exchange (TPEx) since May 21, 2008.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group"). The major business activities of the Group are metal recycling and processing, scrap metal trading, and electronic waste removal and processing.

(2) Approval date and procedures of the consolidated financial statements:

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 7, 2025.

(3) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted:

(a) The impact of the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. which have already been adopted.

The Group has initially adopted the following new amendments, which do not have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements, from January 1, 2024.

- Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"
- Amendments to IAS 1 "Non-Current Liabilities with Covenants"
- Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 "Supplier Finance Arrangements"
- Amendments to IFRS 16 "Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback"

(b) The impact of IFRS issued by the FSC but not yet effective

The Group assesses that the adoption of the following new amendments, effective for annual period beginning on January 1, 2025, would not have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements:

- Amendments to IAS 21 "Lack of Exchangeability"

(Continued)

JIIN YEEH DING ENTERPRISE CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(c) The impact of IFRS issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

Standards or Interpretations	Content of amendment	Effective date per IASB
IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosures of Financial Statements"	The new standard introduces three types of income and expense, two subtotals in the income statement, and a single note regarding the performance measurement of management. These three amendments and enhanced guidance provide guidance on how to disaggregate information in financial statements, laying the foundation for better and more consistent information for users, and will affect all companies. ・More structured income statement: Under existing standards, companies use different formats to present their operating results, making it difficult for investors to compare the financial performance of different companies. The new standard adopts a more structured income statement, a new definition of the "operating profit" subtotal, and a requirement that all revenues and expenses be classified into three distinct categories based on the company's main operating activities. The contractual provisions which companies must comply with after the reporting date (i.e. future provisions) do not affect the classification of the liabilities on that date. However, when non-current liabilities are constrained by future contractual provisions, companies are required to disclose information to help users of the financial statements understand the risks that such liabilities must be repaid within twelve months after the reporting date. ・Management Performance Measures (MPM): The new standard defines MPM and requires companies to explain why each MPM provides useful information, how it is calculated, and how to apply it. The indicators are adjusted with the amounts recognized in accordance with the IFRSs. ・More detailed information: The new standard includes guidance on how to strengthen the grouping of information in financial statements. This includes guidance on whether the information should be included in the main financial statements or further broken down in notes.	January 1, 2027

The Group is evaluating the impact on its consolidated financial position and consolidated financial performance upon the initial adoption of the abovermentioned standards or interpretations. The results thereof will be disclosed when the Group completes its evaluation.

The Group does not expect the following other new and amended standards, which have yet to be endorsed by the FSC, to have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements:

- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture"
- IFRS 17"Insurance Contracts" and amendments to IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"
- IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without Publix Accountability: Disclosures"
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments"
- Amendments to IFRS Accounting of Annual Improvements
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity"

(4) Summary of significant accounting policies:

The significant accounting policies presented in the consolidated financial statements are summarized below. Except for those specifically indicated, the following accounting policies were applied consistently throughout the periods presented in the consolidated financial statements.

(a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers (hereinafter referred to as "the Regulations") and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. (Hereinafter referred to as "Applicable IFRSs recognized by the Financial Supervisory Commission")

(b) Basis of preparation

(i) Basis of measurement

Except for the following significant accounts, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis:

1) Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value;

2) The defined benefit liabilities (assets) are measured at fair value of the plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation, limited as explained in note 4(p).

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of each Group entity is determined based on the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollar (NTD), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in NTD has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

(Continued)

JIIN YEEH DING ENTERPRISE CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(c) Basis of consolidation

(i) Principles of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements comprise the Company and subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group 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.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases. Intragroup balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from Intragroup transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. The Group attributes the profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

The Group prepares consolidated financial statements using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the former subsidiary and any non-controlling interest should be divided based on the carrying amount on the date of loss of control. The retained investment in the former subsidiary will then be remeasured based on the fair value on the date of loss of control. The gain or loss on disposal can be calculated by taking the difference between (1) the total fair value of the consideration received, along with the fair value of the retained investment in the former subsidiary on the date of loss of control, and (2) the total assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary, as well as the carrying amount of non-controlling interest, all of which are evaluated on the date of loss of control. For all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income related to the subsidiary, the accounting treatment is to be based on the same principles that the consolidated entity would be required to follow if it directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

(ii) List of subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements

			Shareholding		
Name of investor	**Name of subsidiary**	**Principal activity**	**December 31, 2024**	**December 31, 2023**	**Descriptio n**
The Company	GRAND TONE ENTERPRISE CO., LIMITED	Waste Disposal	100%	100%	-
〃	GOLD FINANCE LIMITED	Investment	100%	100%	-
〃	HUNG WEI DEVELOPMENT CO., LIMITED	Real estate development	100%	100%	-
〃	JIIN YEEH DING (H.K.) ENTERPRISES LIMITED	Waste Disposal	100%	- %	Note1
〃	JYD APOLLO SOLUTIONS, INC.	Disposal of waste solar panels Waste Disposal	100 %	- %	Note2
GOLD FINANCE LIMITED	SHING JUNG RECYCLING TECHNOLOGY CO., LIMITED	Investment	-%	100%	Note3
〃	YUAN RUI RECYCLING TECHNOLOGY CO., LIMITED	Trade	-%	100%	Note3
〃	NEW YUAN RUI RECYCLING TECHNOLOGY CO., LIMITED	Trade	100%	100%	Note4
〃	JYD PREMIUM MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY (THAILAND) CO., LIMITED	Waste Disposal	62.23%	-%	Note5

(Continued)

Note 1: On December 11, 2023, the Company underwent an organizational restructuring to streamline the investment structure and reduce management costs. As a result, the Company replaced its previous investment in Jiin Yeeh Ding (H.K.) through Gold Finance Limited with a direct investment in Jiin Yeeh Ding (H.K.).

Note 2: The Group initiated the establishment of JYD Apollo Solutions, INC. on January 1, 2024.

Note 3: Gold Finance Limited underwent an organizational restructuring to streamline the investment structure and reduce management costs. To approve the dissolution and liquidation of its subsidiaries Shing Jung Co., (H.K.) and Yuan Rui Co., (H.K.) through resolutions of its shareholders meeting on November 22, 2023. The legal procedures were completed on June 28 and June 7, 2024.

Note 4: The Group initiated the establishment of New Yuan Rui Co., (H.K.) on December 7, 2023.

Note 5: The Group initiated the establishment of JYD PREMIUM MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY (THAILAND) CO., LIMITED on March 19, 2024.

(iii) Subsidiaries excluded from the consolidated financial statements: None.

(d) Foreign currencies

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of Group entities at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each subsequent reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured based on historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences are generally recognized in profit or loss.

1) an investment in equity securities designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income;

2) a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective; or

3) qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.

(ii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated into the presentation currency at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into the presentation currency at the average exchange rate Exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, significant influence, or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. When the Group disposes of

(Continued)

only part of its interest in a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation while retaining control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to non-controlling interests. When the Group disposes of only part of its investment in an associate or joint venture that includes a foreign operation while retaining significant influence or joint control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

When the settlement of a monetary receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future, Exchange differences arising from such a monetary item that are considered to form part of the net investment in the foreign operation are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(e) Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

The Group classified the asset as current under one of the following criteria, and all other assets are classified as non-current.

(i) It is expected to be realized, or intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle;

(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(iii) It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or

(iv) The asset is cash or a cash equivalent (as defined in IAS 7) unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Group classified the liability as current under one of the following criteria, and all other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(i) It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;

(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or

(iv) The Group does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits. 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 which meet the above definition and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes should be recognized as cash equivalents.

(g) Financial instruments

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(Continued)

(i) Financial assets

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

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost, which is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition, plus/minus, the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method, adjusted for any loss allowance. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, as well as impairment, are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

2) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

All financial assets not classified as amortized cost are measured at FVTPL, including derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset, which meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.

3) Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, amortized costs, notes and trade receivables, other receivables, guarantee deposit paid and other financial assets).

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following which are measured as 12-month ECL:

- Debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date；and
- Other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

(Continued)

Loss allowance for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the ECL that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECL is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Group’s historical experience and informed credit assessment as well as forward-looking information.

The Group considers a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade' which is considered to be BBB- or higher per Standard & Poor’s, Baa3 or higher per Moody’s or twA or higher per Taiwan Ratings’.

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 90 days past due.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when the financial asset is more than 1 year past due or the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full.

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive). ECL are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost are credit impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- A breach of contract such as a default or being more than 1 year past due;
- The lender of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- It is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization；or

- The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For corporate customers, the Group individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Group expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

4) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized in its statement of balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

(ii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

1) Classification of debt or equity

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

2) Equity transactions

An equity instrument is any contract that recognizes the Group's remaining interest in assets less all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Group are recognized at the price obtained after deducting direct issue costs.

3) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

(Continued)

4) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Group also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

5) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of balance sheet when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(iii) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Group holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate exposures. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the host contract is not a financial asset and certain criteria are met. Derivatives are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognized in profit or loss.

(h) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is calculated using the weighted average method, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs, and other costs incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

(i) Non-current assets held for sale & Discontinued operations

(i) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities that are highly probable to be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use, are reclassified as held for sale. Immediately before classification as held for sale, the assets, or components of a disposal group, are remeasured in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. Thereafter, generally, the assets or disposal groups are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Any impairment loss on a disposal group is first allocated to goodwill, and then to the remaining assets and liabilities on a pro rata basis, except that no loss is allocated to assets not within the scope of IAS 36 – Impairment of Assets. Such assets will continue to be measured in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. Impairment losses on assets initially classified as held for sale and any subsequent gains or losses on remeasurement are recognized in profit or loss. Gains are not recognized in excess of the cumulative impairment loss that has been recognized.

(Continued)

Once classified as held for sale, intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are no longer amortized or depreciated, and any equity-accounted investee is no longer equity accounted.

(ii) Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the Group's business that either has been disposed, or is classifies as held for sale, and

1) Represents a separate major line of business or geographic area of operations;

2) Is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographic area of operations; or

3) Is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

Classification as a discontinued operation occurs at the earlier of disposal or when the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale.

(j) Investment in associates

Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over their financial and operating policies.

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are recognized initially at cost. The cost of the investment includes transaction costs. The carrying amount of the investment in associates includes goodwill arising from the acquisition less any accumulated impairment losses.

The consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those associates, after adjustments to align their accounting policies with those of the Group, from the date on which significant influence commences until the date on which significant influence ceases. The Group recognizes any changes of its proportionate share in the investee within capital surplus, when an associate's equity changes due to reasons other than profit and loss or comprehensive income, which did not result in changes in actual proportionate share.

Gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and an associate are recognized only to the extent of Group's interests in the associate. When the Group's share of losses of an associate equals or exceeds its interests in an associate, it discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. After the recognized interest is reduced to zero, additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognized, only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

(k) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalized borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss.

(Continued)

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on the cost of an asset less its residual value and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment.

Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for current and comparative periods are as follows:

1)	Buildings	6~50 years
2)	Machinery and equipment	2~11 years
3)	Transportation equipment	4~10 years
4)	Other equipment	2~20 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each annual reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(l) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

(i) As a lessee

The Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be reliably determined, the Group’s incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

(Continued)

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

1) Fixed payments, including in substance fixed payments;

2) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;

3) Amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and

4) Payments for purchase or termination options that are reasonably certain to be exercised.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when:

1) There is a change in future lease payments arising from the change in an index or rate; or

2) There is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or

3) There is a change in the lease term resulting from a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise an option to purchase the underlying asset, or

4) There is a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option; or

5) There are any lease modifications.

When the lease liability is remeasured, other than lease modifications, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or in profit and loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

When the lease liability is remeasured to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease for lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the Group accounts for the remeasurement of the lease liability by decreasing the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognize in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of land and buildings in which it is a lessee, the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Group has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of machinery that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

From January 1, 2021, when the basis for determining future lease payments changes as required by interest rate benchmark reform, the Group will remeasure the lease liability by discounting the revised lease payments using the revised discount rate that reflects the change to an alternative benchmark interest rate.

(Continued)

(ii) As a lessor

When the Group acts as a lessor, it determines at lease commencement whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. To classify each lease, the Group makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers to the lessee substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then the lease is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Group considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Group applies IFRS15 to allocate the consideration in the contract.

(m) Intangible assets

(i) Recognition and measurement

Expenditure on research activities is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Development expenditure is capitalized only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Group intends to, and has sufficient resources to, complete development and to use or sell the asset. Otherwise, it is recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, development expenditure is measured at cost, less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Group and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Amortization

Amortization is calculated over the cost of the asset, less its residual value, and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, from the date that they are available for use.

The estimated useful lives for current and comparative periods are as follows:

Computer software 5 years

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each annual reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(Continued)

(n) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories, contract assets and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash-generating units（CGUs）. Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

(o) Revenue

(i) Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The Group recognizes revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a good or a service to a customer. The accounting policies for the Group's main types of revenue are explained below.

1) Sale of goods–trading of electronic wastes which including precious metals

The Group provides the electronic wastes disposal, metal recycling treatment services and scrap metal trading. The Group recognizes revenue when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

2) Financing components

The Group does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the group does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

(ii) Contract costs

1) Incremental costs of obtaining a contract

The Group recognizes as an asset the incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer if the Group expects to recover those costs. The incremental costs of obtaining a contract are those costs that the Group incurs to obtain a contract with a customer that it would not have incurred if the contract had not been obtained. Costs to obtain a contract that would have been incurred regardless of whether the contract was obtained shall be recognized as an expense when incurred, unless those costs are explicitly chargeable to the customer regardless of whether the contract is obtained.

The Group applies the practical expedient to recognize the incremental costs of obtaining a contract as an expense when incurred if the amortization period of the asset that the entity otherwise would have recognized is one year or less.

2) Costs to fulfil a contract

If the costs incurred in fulfilling a contract with a customer are not within the scope of another Standard (for example, IAS 2 Inventories, IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment or IAS 38 Intangible Assets), the Group recognizes an asset from the costs incurred to fulfil a contract only if those costs meet all of the following criteria:

a) The costs relate directly to a contract or to an anticipated contract that the Group can specifically identify;

b) The costs generate or enhance resources of the Group that will be used in satisfying (or in continuing to satisfy) performance obligations in the future; and

c) The costs are expected to be recovered.

General and administrative costs, costs of wasted materials, labor or other resources to fulfil the contract that were not reflected in the price of the contract, costs that relate to satisfied performance obligations (or partially satisfied performance obligations), and costs for which the Group cannot distinguish whether the costs relate to unsatisfied performance obligations or to satisfied performance obligations(or partially satisfied performance obligations), the Group recognizes these costs as expenses when incurred.

(p) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

The Group’s net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each the plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Group, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income, and accumulated in retained earnings within equity. The Group determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset). Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The Group recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

(iii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Group recognizes costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date, then they are discounted.

(iv) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(q) Share-based payment

The grant-date fair value of equity-settled share-based payment arrangements granted to employees is generally recognized as an expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the vesting period of the awards. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market performance conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognized is based on the number of awards that meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date.

For share-based payment awards with non-vesting conditions, the grant-date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes.

The fair value of the amount payable to employees in respect of share appreciation rights, which are settled in cash, is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in liabilities, over the period during which the employees become unconditionally entitled to payment. The liability is remeasured at each reporting date and at settlement date based on the fair value of the share appreciation rights. Any changes in the liability are recognized in profit or loss.

Grant date of a share-based payment award is the date which The Group's confirms the number of shares subscribed by its employees

(r) Income taxes

Income taxes comprise current taxes and deferred taxes. Except for expenses related to business combinations or recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, all current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss.

The Group has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatment, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under IAS37.

Current taxes comprise the expected tax payables or receivables on the taxable profits (losses) for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payables or receivables are the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is the measurement and recognition of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for reporting date and their tax base. Deferred tax is not recognized for temporary differences arising from:

(i) Assets or liabilities that are not originally recognized in the transaction of a business combination, and at the time of the transaction (i) do not affect accounting profits and taxable income (losses) and (ii) do not give rise to equal temporary differences that are taxable and deductible.

(ii) Temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and

(iii) Taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred taxes assets are recognized for the carry forward of unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred taxes assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefits will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Deferred taxes are measured at tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if the following criteria are met:

(i) The Group has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

(Continued)

(ii) The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:

1) The same taxable entity; or

2) Different taxable entities which intend to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis, or to realize the assets and liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

(s) Earnings per share

The Group discloses the Company's basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company. Basic earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all potentially dilutive ordinary shares, such as employee compensation.

(t) Operating segments

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the Group). Operating results of the operating segment are regularly reviewed by the Group's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance. Each operating segment consists of standalone financial information.

(5) Significant accounting assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty:

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the management to make judgments and estimates about the future, including climate-related risk and opportunities, that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The management continuously reviews estimates and underlying assumptions to ensure consistency with the Group's risk management and climate-related commitments where appropriate. Revisions to estimates are recognizes prospectively in the period of the change and future periods.

There are no critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year is as follows:

(a) Valuation of inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The Group estimates the net realizable value of inventory for normal waste, obsolescence and unmarketable items at the end of reporting period and then writes down the cost of inventories to net realizable value. The net realizable value of the inventory is determined mainly based on the assumptions of future prices. Please refer to note 6(e) for further description of the valuation of inventories.

(Continued)

(b) The Group's accounting policies include measuring financial and non-financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. The Group's financial instrument valuation group conducts independent verification on fair value by using data sources that are independent, reliable, and representative of exercise prices. This financial instrument valuation group also periodically adjusts valuation models, conducts back testing, renews input data for valuation models, and makes all other necessary fair value adjustments to assure the rationality of fair value. The Group strives to use market observable inputs when measuring assets and liabilities. Different levels of the fair value hierarchy to be used in determining the fair value of financial instruments are as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the assets or liability that are not based on observable market data.

(6) Explanation of significant accounts:

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cash	$ 306	526
Demand deposits	381,643	141,544
Time deposits	489,235	489,462
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows	**$ 871,184**	**631,532**

Please refer to note 6(w) for the interest rate risk, and sensitivity analysis of the financial assets and liabilities of the Group.

(b) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

(i) The Details are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Current financial asset mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss:		
Non-hedging derivative financial instruments		
Structured products linked to interest rates	$ -	60,551
Copper futures	4,413	-
Non-derivative financial assets		
Listed stocks	267,740	13,100
Emerging stocks	-	340,708
	272,153	414,359

(Continued)

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Non-current financial asset mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss:		
Non-derivative financial assets		
Unlisted stocks	29,867	19,404
Total	$ 302,020	433,763
Held-for-trading current financial liabilities:		
Non-hedging derivative financial instruments		
Copper futures	$ -	1,439

Please refer to note 6(w) for profit or loss from fair value remeasurement.

(ii) Derivative financial instruments

The Group uses derivative financial instruments to hedge the certain foreign exchange and interest risk the Group is exposed to, arising from its operating, financing and investing activities. The following derivative instruments, without the application of hedge accounting, were classified as mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss and held-for-trading financial liabilities:

(1) Future contracts

December 31, 2024

	The name of the futures company	Quantity	Contract amount	Maturity dates
Sell copper futures	Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.	15 ports (375 kilolbs)	USD 1,601	2025.03.31
Sell copper futures	Fubon Futures Co., Ltd.	7 ports (175 kilolbs)	USD 749	2025.03.31

December 31, 2023

	The name of the futures company	Quantity	Contract amount	Maturity dates
Sell copper futures	Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.	15 ports (375 kilolbs)	USD 1,427	2024.03.31
Sell copper futures	Fubon Futures Co., Ltd.	7 ports (175 kilolbs)	USD 666	2024.03.31

(2) Hybrid contracts

December 31, 2023

	Nominal amount	Maturity date	Product return on investment	Linked underlying
Structured products linked to interest rates	USD 2,000	March 10, 2024	First year: 2% Second year 0% to 4%	USD fixed-period interest rate swap

As of December 31, 2024, the Group did not hold the aforementioned derivative financial instruments.

(3) Collateral

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group did not provide any financial asset accounted for using fair value through profit or loss as pledge, collateral, or restriction。

(c) Notes and Trade receivables

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Notes receivable from operating activities	$ 12	8
Trade receivable－ at amortized cost	132,657	137,144
Trade receivable－ at fair value through profit or loss	122,797	137,527
	$ 255,466	274,679

The Group applies the simplified approach to provide for its expected credit losses, i.e. the use of lifetime expected loss provision for notes and accounts receivable measured at amortized cost. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due, as well as the incorporated forward-looking information, including macroeconomic and relevant industry information. The loss allowance provisions in Taiwan were determined as follows:

	December 31, 2024		
	Gross carrying amount	Weighted-average loss rate	Loss allowance provision
Current	$ 132,057	0%	-
1 to 60 days past due	573	0%	-
60 to 180 days past due	39	0%	-
180 to 240 days past due	-	0%	-
240 to 365 days past due	-	0%	-
More than 365 days past due	-	100%	-
	$ 132,669		-

	December 31, 2023		
	Gross carrying amount	Weighted-average loss rate	Loss allowance provision
Current	$ 103,771	0%	-
1 to 60 days past due	32,539	0%	-
60 to 180 days past due	62	0%	-
180 to 240 days past due	780	0%	-
240 to 365 days past due	-	0%	-
More than 365 days past due	-	100%	-
	$ 137,152		-

(Continued)

JIIN YEEH DING ENTERPRISE CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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The movement in the allowance for notes and trade receivables were as follows:

	2024	2023
Balance at December 31(i.e., Balance at January 1)	$ -	-

Based on historical payment practices and considering that the credit quality of the customers to which the trade receivable is subject has not changed materially, the Group does not consider that there is any material doubt about the recoverability of the impairment losses on trade receivables.

Trade receivable that are overdue on the balance sheet but have not yet been recognized by the Group as a loss allowance, in the opinion of the Group's management, can be recovered due to the fact that there has been no material change in their credit quality and due to an aging analysis, historical experience, and the degree of customer risk.

In addition, accounts receivable that are not eligible for measurement at amortized cost are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group did not provide any above financial asset as pledge, guarantee, or restriction.

(d) Other receivables

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Tax refund receivables	$ 18,470	15,758
Receivables for disposal of non-current assets pending for sale	-	96,519
Others	5,424	13,206
	$ 23,894	125,483

(e) Inventories

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Finished goods	$ 797,911	520,694
Work in progress	210,343	191,106
Raw materials	9,117	66,872
Merchandise inventories	6,608	288
Total	$ 1,023,979	778,960

Due to the offset of inventory to NPV in 2024 and 2023, the Group recognized $4,801 thousand and $6,945 thousand in inventory impairment and recognized it as the cost of sales.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group did not provide any inventory as pledge, guarantee, or restriction.

(f) Investments accounted for using equity method

(i) Associates

The Group's financial information for investments accounted for using the equity method that are individually insignificant was as follows:

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Carrying amount of individually insignificant associates' equity	$ 12,119	16,809

	2024	2023
Attributable to the Group:		
(Loss) Profit	$ (4,690)	1,686
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Comprehensive income	$ (4,690)	1,686

(ii) Collateral

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group did not provide any investment accounted for using equity method as collaterals for its loans.

(g) Loss of control of subsidiaries

On September 9, 2023, the Group signed a contract with non-related persons to sell the 82.62% equity stake and corresponding interests in Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd. The disposal price totaled NT$98,326 thousand (US$3,051 thousand), listed under Other Receivables. The aforementioned gains on disposal recognized by the Group due to its disposal of Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd. amounted to NT$18,446 thousand and are included in the statement of comprehensive income under Other Gains and Losses in 2023. The legal procedures related to the transfer of equity was completed on October 9, 2023.

(h) Property, plant and equipment

The cost, depreciation, and impairment of the property, plant and equipment of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, were as follows:

	Land	Buildings and construction	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Other Facilities	Construction in progress and testing equip	Total
Cost or deemed cost:							
Balance on January 1, 2024	$ 183,042	225,721	31,151	42,322	14,533	158,864	655,633
Additions	107,219	1,927	30,164	10,360	5,676	105,810	261,156
Disposal and retirement	-	-	(6,986)	(4,754)	(3,082)	-	(14,822)
Reclassification	23,413	23,160	42,511	-	53	(23,195)	65,942
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	1,742	279	101	210	-	2,332
Balance on December 31,2024	$ 313,674	252,550	97,119	48,029	17,390	241,479	970,241
Balance on January 1, 2023	$ 185,499	225,774	39,656	45,672	20,583	53,323	570,507
Additions	-	-	5,076	1,176	998	95,065	102,315
Disposal and retirement	(2,547)	-	(13,567)	(5,030)	(7,041)	-	(28,095)
Reclassification	-	-	-	504	-	10,476	10,980
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	(53)	(14)	-	(7)	-	(74)
Balance on December 31,2023	$ 183,042	225,721	31,151	42,322	14,533	158,864	655,633

(Continued)

JIIN YEEH DING ENTERPRISE CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	Land	Buildings and construction	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Other Facilities	Construction in progress and testing equip	Total
Depreciation and impairments loss:							
Balance on January 1, 2024	$ -	74,610	13,658	19,590	7,534	-	115,392
Depreciation	-	7,673	7,289	9,166	2,711	-	26,839
Disposal and retirement	-	-	(6,633)	(4,754)	(3,082)	-	(14,469)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	700	(184)	11	127	-	1,022
Balance on December 31,2024	$ -	82,983	14,498	24,013	7,290	-	128,784
Balance on January 1, 2023	$ -	68,236	20,948	15,186	11,726	-	116,096
Depreciation	-	6,406	6,289	9,434	2,860	-	24,989
Disposal and retirement	-	-	(13,567)	(5,030)	(7,041)	-	(25,638)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	(32)	(12)	-	(11)	-	(55)
Balance on December 31,2023	$ -	74,610	13,658	19,590	7,534	-	115,392
Carrying amounts:							
Balance on December 31, 2024	$ 313,674	169,567	82,621	24,016	10,100	241,479	841,457
Balance on January 1, 2023	$ 185,499	157,538	18,708	30,486	8,857	53,323	454,411
Balance on December 31, 2023	$ 183,042	151,111	17,493	22,732	6,999	158,864	540,241

(i) Collateral

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group did not provide any property, plant and equipment as collaterals for its loans. Please refer to note 8 for details.

(ii) Land held by nominee registration

The Group, considering operational factors, temporarily registered the ownership of 2,040.99 square meters of agricultural land in the Haishan Section of Hsinchu City in the name of a third party. A contract for registration under another's name was signed, and the land was mortgaged to the Group for asset preservation at a total price of NT$2,449 thousand.

On May 11, 2023, the Group's Board of Directors passed a resolution to sell the above-mentioned agricultural land in the Haishan Section of Hsinchu City to the Company's Chairman Chuang, Ching Chi for a total price of NT$2,645 thousand. Please refer to note 7 for details.

JIIN YEEH DING ENTERPRISE CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(i) Right-of-use assets

The Group leases land, buildings, machinery equipment and transportation equipment. Information about leases for the Group was presented below:

		Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Total
Cost:					
Balance at January 1, 2024	$	187,592	61,145	2,328	251,065
Additions		14,914	780		24,133
Disposal/Write-off		-	-	(2,328)	(2,328)
Effect of movements in exchange rates		12,942	4,580	-	17,522
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$**	**215,448**	**66,505**	**8,439**	**290,392**
Balance at January 1, 2023	$	187,669	57,144	6,467	251,280
Additions		321	4,185	-	4,506
Disposal/Write-off		-	-	(4,139)	(4,139)
Reclassification to non-current assets held for sale		(398)	(184)	-	(582)
Balance at December 31, 2023	**$**	**187,592**	**61,145**	**2,328**	**251,065**
Depreciation:					
Balance at January 1, 2024	$	34,920	39,894	1,837	76,651
Depreciation		8,165	16,529	2,042	26,736
Disposal/Write-off		-	-	(2,328)	(2,328)
Effect of movements in exchange rates		2,436	3,404	-	5,840
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$**	**45,521**	**59,827**	**1,551**	**106,899**
Balance at January 1, 2023	$	27,910	24,852	4,197	56,959
Depreciation		7,143	15,293	1,781	24,217
Disposal/Write-off		-	-	(4,141)	(4,141)
Effect of movements in exchange rates		(133)	(251)	-	(384)
Balance at December 31, 2023	**$**	**34,920**	**39,894**	**1,837**	**76,651**
Carrying amount:					
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$**	**169,927**	**6,678**	**6,888**	**183,493**
Balance at January 1, 2023	**$**	**159,759**	**32,292**	**2,270**	**194,321**
Balance at December 31, 2023	**$**	**152,672**	**21,251**	**491**	**174,414**

(j) Other financial assets

		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Restricted deposits	$	54,190	36,135
Guarantee deposits paid		99,331	89,794
Futures deposits		42,521	37,417
Time deposits with original maturity more than 3 months		-	81,142
	$	**196,042**	**244,488**

(Continued)

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Current	$ 145,524	211,534
Non-current	50,518	32,954
	$ 196,042	244,488

Other financial assets of the Group have been provided as collateral. Please refer to note 8 for details.

(k) Other current assets and other non-current assets

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Payment to suppliers	$ 51,174	52,801
Deferred tax assets	1,799	2,041
Prepaid payment for land	4,811	23,413
Prepaid payment for equipment	70,866	78,407
Overpaid sales tax	3,492	3,281
Others	28,095	16,573
	$ 160,237	176,516
Current	$ 80,369	69,432
Non-current	79,868	107,084
	$ 160,237	176,516

(l) Short-term loans

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Credit loans	$ 60,000	-
Unused credit line	$ 1,070,130	997,505
Range of interest rate	2.145%	-

(m) Long-term borrowing

	December 31, 2024			
	Currency	Range of rate	Maturity year	Amount
Secured bank loans	NTD	1.275%	2026	$ 100,700
Unsecured bank loans	NTD	1.125~2.58%	2025	62,976
Less: portion due within one year				(37,976)
Total				$ 125,700
Unused long-term credit lines				$ 79,311

(Continued)

	December 31, 2023			
	Currency	**Range of rate**	**Maturity year**	**Amount**
Secured bank loans	NTD	1.15%	2026	$ 71,020
Unsecured bank loans	NTD	1.15%	2025	45,195
Less: portion due within one year				(29,149)
Total				$ 87,066
Unused long-term credit lines				$ 111,026

For the collateral for long-term borrowings. Please refer to note 8 in detail.

(n) Lease liabilities

The lease liabilities of the Group are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Current	$ 11,527	16,875
Non-current financial assets	$ 25,300	15,204

For the maturity analysis, please refer to note 6(x).

The amounts recognized in profit or loss was as follows:

	2024	2023
Interest on lease liabilities	$ 790	898
Expenses relating to short-term leases	$ 347	1,333
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets, excluding short-term leases of low-value assets	$ 235	190

The amounts recognized in the statement of cash flows for the Group was as follows:

	2024	2023
Total cash outflow for leases	$ 21,180	19,923

(i) Real estate leases

The Group leases land and buildings for its office space and storehouse. The leases of office space typically run for a period of 10 years, and of storehouse for 3 to 10 years. Some leases include an option to renew the lease for an additional period of the same duration after the end of the contract term.

Some leases provide for additional rent payments that are based on changes in local price indices, or sales that the Group makes at the leased store in the period. Some also require the Group to make payments that relate to the real estate taxes levied on the lessor and insurance payments made by the lessor; these amounts are generally determined annually.

In which lessee is not reasonably certain to use an optional extended lease term, payments associated with the optional period are not included within lease liabilities.

(ii) Other leases

The Group also leases some machinery equipment and office equipment with lease terms of 1 to 3 years. These leases are short-term or leases of low-value items. The Group has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

(o) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plan

Reconciliation of defined benefit obligation at present value and plan asset at fair value for the Group were as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Present value of established welfare obligations	$ 8,500	7,600
Fair value of plan assets	(10,891)	(10,821)
Net defined benefit assets	**$ (2,391)**	**(3,221)**

The Group makes defined benefit plan contributions to the pension fund account with Bank of Taiwan that provides pensions for employees upon retirement. Plans (covered by the Labor Standards Law) entitle a retired employee to receive retirement benefits based on years of service and average monthly salary for the six months prior to retirement.

The Group allocates pension funds in accordance with the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund, and such funds are managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor. With regard to the utilization of the funds, minimum earnings shall be no less than the earnings attainable from two-year time deposits with interest rates offered by local banks.

The Group's Bank of Taiwan labor pension reserve account balance amounted to $10,891 thousand as of December 31, 2024. For information on the utilization of the labor pension fund assets, including the asset allocation and yield of the fund, please refer to the website of the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor.

(ii) Movements in present value of the defined benefit obligations

The movement in present value of the defined benefit obligations for the Group in 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	2024	2023
Defined benefit obligations at January 1	$ 7,600	13,987
Current service costs and interest cost	222	207
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities (assets):		
－Actuarial loss (gain) arising from:		
- Financial assumptions	(103)	194
- Experience adjustments	781	(412)
Upfront service costs	-	1,041
Effect of settlement	-	(7,417)
Defined benefit obligations at December 31	**$ 8,500**	**7,600**

(Continued)

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(iii) Movements of defined benefit plan assets

The movements in the present value of the defined benefit plan assets for the Group in 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

		2024	2023
Fair value of plan assets at January 1	$	(10,821)	(17,905)
Interest income		(133)	(268)
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities (assets):			
－Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)		(1,186)	(76)
Contributions paid by the employer		(1)	(328)
Effect of settlement		-	7,756
Settled pension under the old system		1,250	-
Fair value of plan assets at December 31	**$**	**(10,891)**	**(10,821)**

(iv) Expenses recognized in profit or loss

The expenses recognized in profit or loss for the Group in 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

		2024	2023
Current service cost	$	117	-
Net interest of net liabilities (assets) for defined benefit obligations		(27)	(61)
Upfront service costs and settlement of gains and losses		-	1,380
Net interest of net liabilities (assets) for defined benefit obligations	**$**	**90**	**1,319**
Administration expenses	**$**	**90**	**1,319**

(v) Remeasurement of net defines benefit liabilities (assets) recognized in other comprehensive income (loss)

Accumulated remeasurement of net defined benefit liabilities (asset) recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) for the Group in 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

		2024	2023
Accumulated balance at January 1	$	3,394	3,831
Current recognition		(508)	(437)
Accumulated balance at December 31	**$**	**2,886**	**3,394**

(Continued)

(vi) Actuarial assumptions

The principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date were as follows:

	2024	2023
Discount rate	1.490%	1.24%~1.38%
Future salary increase rate	2.500%	1.00%~2.50%

The Group does not anticipate making any provision for the defined benefit plan within one year after the reporting date in 2024.

The weighted average lifetime of the defined benefits plans is 10.31 years.

(vii) Sensitivity analysis

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, If the actuarial assumptions had changed, the impact on the present value of the defined benefit obligation shall be as follows:

	Influences of defined benefit obligations	
	Increased 0.25%	Decreased 0.25%
December 31, 2024		
Discount rate	$ (209)	218
Future salary increasing rate	212	(205)
December 31, 2023		
Discount rate	(371)	386
Future salary increasing rate	375	(363)

There was no change in other assumptions when performing the aforementioned sensitivity analysis. In practice, assumptions might be interactive with each other. The method used on sensitivity analysis was consistent with the calculation on the net pension liabilities.

The method and assumptions used on current sensitivity analysis was the same as those of the prior year.

(ii) Defined contribution plans

The Group and GRAND TONE ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. allocate 6% of each employee’s monthly wages to the labor pension personal account at the Bureau of the Labor Insurance in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Pension Act. Under this defined contribution plan, the Group and GRAND TONE ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. allocate the labor pension at a specific percentage to the Bureau of the Labor Insurance without additional legal or constructive obligations.

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JIIN YEEH DING (H.K.) ENTERPRISES LTD. adopt a definite allocation system for pension payments. The company allocates insurance money every month and deposits it into the employee's special pension insurance account, which is completely separated from the company. When the resignation is accompanied by the transfer, the amount that should be allocated is listed as the current expense, and the remaining subsidiaries have no formal employees.

The pension costs incurred from the contributions to the Bureau of the Labor Insurance amounted to $4,774 thousand and $4,567 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

(p) Income tax

(i) The components of income tax in the years 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	2024	2023
Current tax expense	$ 52,068	85,881
Deferred tax expense	1,208	(1,944)
Income tax expense	$ 53,276	83,937

Reconciliation of income tax and profit before tax for 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	2024	2023
Profit excluding income tax	$ 518,710	656,585
Income tax calculated based on the domestic tax rates of each country	120,613	132,709
Non-deductible expenses	2	1
Permanent difference	8,026	(61,665)
Changes in unrecognized temporary differences	(89,021)	7,579
Recognition of unrecognized tax losses from prior periods	(124)	(15)
Prior period underestimation (overestimation)	476	(2,964)
5% additional tax on unappropriated earnings	13,304	8,292
Income tax expense	$ 53,276	83,937

(ii) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

1) Unrecognized deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following items:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Share of losses of foreign investments accounted for using equity method	$ 3,312	88,927

(Continued)

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2) Unrecognized deferred tax liabilities

The Company has not recognized deferred income tax liabilities on the temporary differences arising from the undistributed earnings of its overseas subsidiaries, as the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of such temporary differences and is confident that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
The temporary differences with investment in subsidiaries	$ 69,871	51,075

3) Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

Changes in the amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities for 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	Inventory valuation losses	Evaluation loss of financial instrument	Others	Total
Deferred Tax Assets:				
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 1,753	288	-	2,041
Recognized in profit or loss	(136)	(288)	182	(242)
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ 1,617**	**-**	**182**	**1,799**
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 489	627	-	1,116
Recognized in profit or loss	1,264	(339)	-	925
Balance at December 31, 2023	**$ 1,753**	**288**	**-**	**2,041**

	Unrealized exchange loss	Evaluation profit of financial instrument	Total
Deferred Tax Liabilities:			
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 136	-	136
Recognized in profit or loss	83	883	966
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ 219**	**883**	**1,102**
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 1,155	-	1,155
Recognized in profit or loss	(1,019)	-	(1,019)
Balance at December 31, 2023	**$ 136**	**-**	**136**

(iii) The Company and domestic subsidiaries’ tax returns for the years through 2022 were assessed by the Taipei National Tax Administration. In addition, Hong Kong subsidiary was declared to local tax authority for the years through 2023, respectively.

(iv) The domestic subsidiary of the Group has obtained the approval of the taxation authority in June 2023 to pay the payable taxes settled and reported for 2022 in three years. If there are other payments of refundable taxes, they shall be used to offset the owed tax payments in separate periods. As of December 31, 2024, remaining income tax payable for 2022 amounted to $1,796 thousand and had not yet been fully paid. Recognized as current income tax liabilities and other non-current liabilities

(Continued)

(q) Capital and other equity

As of December 31, 2024, the total value of authorized shares was amounted to $1,500,000 thousand (2023: $1,500,000 thousand) with par value of $10 per share Above-mentioned authorized shares are all ordinary shares, the number of issued shares were 96,116 thousand of shares (2023: 96,061 thousand of shares) and all issued shares were paid up upon issuance.

Reconciliation of shares outstanding for 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

(in thousand shares)

	Ordinary share	
	2024	**2023**
Balance on January 1	96,061	95,942
Execution of employee share options	55	119
Balance on December 31	**96,116**	**96,061**

(i) Ordinary share

The Company issued 55 thousand and 119 thousand of new shares of common stock for the exercise of employee stock options in 2024 and 2023 at par value $10 per share, amounted to $550 thousand and $1,190 thousand with paid amounted to $495 thousand and $1,097 thousand. The difference between par value and subscription price were recorded as capital surplus-share premium.

(ii) Capital surplus

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Share premium	$ 810,822	810,286
Employee share options	161	591
Others	193	274
	$ 811,176	**811,151**

According to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus can only be used to offset a deficit, and only the realized capital surplus can be used to increase the common stock or be distributed as cash dividends. The aforementioned realized capital surplus includes capital surplus resulting from premium on issuance of capital stock and earnings from donated assets received. According to the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers, capital increases by transferring capital surplus in excess of par value should not exceed 10% of the total common stock outstanding.

(iii) Retained earnings

By the Company's article of incorporation, if there is a surplus in the annual final accounts of the Company, taxes shall first be paid in accordance with the law and accumulated losses shall be made up for and then another 10% withdrawal shall be made for legal reserve. However, this provision shall no longer be made when the legal reserve has reached the level of the Company's paid-in capital and the remainder will be set aside or reversed as special reserve according to the laws and regulations. If there is any remaining balance and accumulated undistributed surplus, the Board of Directors shall formulate a proposal for distribution of the surplus, and the shareholders' meeting shall be petitioned to issue a resolution on the distribution of dividends to shareholders.

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The distributable dividends and bonuses in whole or in part may be paid in the form of cash, the Board of Directors is authorized to resolve the matter by a majority vote at a meeting of the Board of Directors attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors; and in addition thereto a report of such distribution shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting.

The Company's dividend policy shall align with current and future development plans, consider the investment environment and the capital needs and domestic and foreign competition, and take into account the interests of shareholders, thereby balancing dividends and the Company's long-term financial planning and other factors, and every year the Board of Directors shall draw up a distribution plan in accordance with the law and submit it to the shareholders' meeting. The Company may allocate more than 30% of the dividends to shareholders of the current year's distributable earnings. The Company revised its dividend policy starting from June 28, 2023. The Company may appropriate 20% to 50% of the current year's distributable earnings as shareholder dividends; When distributing dividends to shareholders, in cash or stock, corresponding cash dividends shall not be less than 20% of the total dividends.

(1) Legal reserve

If the Company does not have losses, the shareholders' meeting may resolve to distribute legal reserve in the form of new shares or cash. However, the distribution shall be restricted to the legal reserve in excess of 25% of the paid-in capital.

(2) Special reserve

Pursuant to Jiin-Guan-Zheng-Fa No. 1010012865 Letter of the FSC, when the Company distributes distributable earnings, it shall set aside a special reserve from the earnings of the current period and undistributed earnings from the previous period for the net deductions in other shareholders' equity that occurred in the current year. The special reserve from undistributed earnings of the previous period shall not be distributed for the net deductions in other shareholders' equity accumulated in the previous period. If there is a subsequent reversal in the deductions in other shareholders' equity, the reversed portion of the surplus may be distributed.

(3) Earnings distribution

Earnings distribution for 2023 and 2022 was decided by the resolution adopted, at the general meeting of shareholders held on June 26, 2024 and June 28, 2023, respectively. The relevant dividend distributions to shareholders were as follow:

	2023		2022	
	Amount per share	**Total amount**	**Amount per share**	**Total amount**
Dividends distributed to ordinary shareholders:				
Cash	$ 2.20	211,456	1.88	180,492

Earnings distribution for 2024 was decided by the resolution adopted, at the Board of Directors held on March 7, 2025.The cash dividend amount proposed to be distributed is NT$240,290 thousand and the dividend rate is NT$2.5 The proposal is pending resolution by the General Meeting of Shareholders.

(r) Share-based payment

(i) Determining the fair value of equity instruments granted

In 2014, the Group used two binominal method in measuring the fair value of the employee stock options. The measurement inputs were as follows:

	2014
Expected life (years)	10 years
Expected dividend rate	-

The market price of stocks on the grant date is evaluated using the market-based method.

The expected volatility is estimated by using the standard deviation of the rate of return of stock prices given to the industry in the most recent year.

(ii) Information of employee stock options

Employee stock options	2024 Weighted-average exercise price (NT dollars)	2024 Shares (in thousands)	2023 Weighted-average exercise price (NT dollars)	2023 Shares (in thousands)
Outstanding shares on January 1	$ 9.00	55	9.40	174
Exercisable shares during the period	9.00	(55)	9.22	(119)
Outstanding shares on December 31	-	-	9.00	55
Exercisable shares on December 31	-	-	9.00	55

The details of the share options of the Group were as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Range of exercise price (dollar)	$ -	9.00
Weighted average of remaining contractual period (year)	-	0.75

In the event of any cash dividend distributed, change of common shares or cancellation of non-treasury shares, the subscription price of the stock options plan has been adjusted in accordance with the measures for issuance of employee stock options and subscription of the Company.

On July 3, 2023, the Board of Directors decided to distribute cash dividend, with August 2, 2023 as the ex-dividend date. The exercise price shall be adjusted from NT$9.4 per share to NT$9.0 per share in accordance with the terms and conditions of the issuance.

(s) Earnings per share

1. Basic earnings (losses) per share
(1) Net profit attributable to shareholders of the Company's common shares

	2024 Continuing operations	2024 Discontinued operations	2024 Total
Net profit (loss) attributable to shareholders of the Company's common shares	$ 465,534	-	465,534

(Continued)

JIIN YEEH DING ENTERPRISE CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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	2023		
	Continuing operations	**Discontinued operations**	**Total**
Net profit (loss) attributable to shareholders of the Company's common shares	$ 580,622	(45,869)	534,753

(2) Weighted average number of common shares outstanding

	2024	**2023**
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (thousand shares)	96,116	96,002

2. Diluted earnings (losses) per share

(1) Net profit attributable to shareholders of the Company's common shares (diluted)

	2024		
	Continuing operations	**Discontinued operations**	**Total**
Net profit (loss) attributable to shareholders of the Company's common shares	$ 465,534	-	465,534

	2023		
	Continuing operations	**Discontinued operations**	**Total**
Net profit (loss) attributable to shareholders of the Company's common shares	$ 580,622	(45,869)	534,753

(2) Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (diluted)

	2024	**2023**
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (thousand shares)	$ 96,116	96,002
Impact of dilutive potential common shares		
Impact of employees' remuneration	671	883
Impact of the issuance of employee stock options	1	90
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (after adjusting for the impact of dilutive potential common shares) (thousand shares)	$ 96,788	96,975

For calculation of the dilution effect of employ stock options, the average market value is assessed based on the market price of the Group’s shares during the period in which the stock options are outstanding.

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(t) Revenue from contracts with customers

(i) Disaggregation of revenue

	2024		
Primary geographical markets	**Continuing operations**	**Discontinued operations (Unit Subject to Disposal)**	**Total**
China	$ 983,761	-	983,761
Taiwan	2,335,990	-	2,335,990
Northeast Asia	790,478	-	790,478
Europe	304,878	-	304,878
Southeast Asia	491,255	-	491,255
Southeast Asia	29,635	-	29,635
	$ 4,935,997	**-**	**4,935,997**

	2023		
Primary geographical markets	**Continuing operations**	**Discontinued operations (Unit Subject to Disposal)**	**Total**
China	$ 994,962	126,937	1,121,899
Taiwan	1,113,186	-	1,113,186
Northeast Asia	753,658	-	753,658
Europe	258,381	-	258,381
Southeast Asia	538,279	-	538,279
	$ 3,658,466	**126,937**	**3,785,403**

	2024		
Major products/services lines	**Continuing operations**	**Discontinued operations (Unit Subject to Disposal)**	**Total**
Gold and mixed metal including gold	$ 1,311,001	-	1,311,001
Copper	2,571,195	-	2,571,195
Other	1,053,801	-	1,053,801
	$ 4,935,997	**-**	**4,935,997**

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	2023			
Major products/services lines		**Continuing operations**	**Discontinued operations (Unit Subject to Disposal)**	**Total**
Gold and mixed metal including gold	$	1,145,036	1,366	1,146,402
Copper		1,518,896	58,650	1,577,546
Other		994,534	66,921	1,061,455
	$	**3,658,466**	**126,937**	**3,785,403**

(ii) Contract balances

		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	January 1, 2023
Note receivables	$	12	8	23
Trade receivables		255,454	274,671	153,328
Total	**$**	**255,466**	**274,679**	**153,351**

For details on trade receivables and allowance for impairment, please refer to note 6(c).

(u) Employee compensation and directors' remuneration

In accordance with the articles of incorporation the Company should contribute 6%~15% of the profit as employee compensation and less than 5% as directors' and supervisors' remuneration when there is profit for the year. However, if the Company has accumulated deficits, the profit should be reserved to offset the deficit. The amount of remuneration of each director and supervisor and of compensation for employees entitled to receive the abovementioned employee compensation is approved by the Board of Directors. The recipients of shares and cash may include the employees of the Company's affiliated companies who meet certain conditions.

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company estimated its employee remuneration amounting to $32,432 thousand and $39,308 thousand, and directors' remuneration amounting to $8,108 thousand and $9,827 thousand, respectively. The estimated amounts mentioned above are calculated based on the net profit before tax, excluding the remuneration to employees, directors of each period, multiplied by the percentage of remuneration to employees and directors as specified in the Company's articles. These remunerations were expensed under operating costs or operating expenses during 2024 and 2023 and distributed entirely in cash. The numbers of shares to be distributed were calculated based on the closing price of the Company's ordinary shares, one day before the date of the meeting of Board of Directors, respectively. Related information would be available at the Market Observation Post System website. The amounts, as stated in the consolidated financial statements, are identical to those of the actual distributions for 2024 and 2023.

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(v) Non-operating income and expenses

(i) Other income

Components of other income for the Group was as follows:

	2024		
	Continuing operations	**Discontinued operations (Unit Subject to Disposal)**	**Total**
Rent Income	$ 6,716	-	6,716
Dividend income	9,130	-	9,130
Other income, others	8,163	-	8,163
	$ 24,009	**-**	**24,009**

	2023		
	Continuing operations	**Discontinued operations (Unit Subject to Disposal)**	**Total**
Rent Income	$ 7,104	-	7,104
Dividend income	6,449	-	6,449
Other income, others	21,347	1,126	21,347
	$ 34,900	**1,126**	**34,900**

(ii) Other gains and losses

Components of Other gains and losses for the Group were as follows：

	2024		
	Continuing operations	**Discontinued operations (Unit Subject to Disposal)**	**Total**
Losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment	$ (353)	-	(353)
Foreign exchange net gain	6,071	-	6,071
Net losses on financial assets (liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss	(72,565)	-	(72,565)
Other losses	(23,034)	-	(23,034)
Losses on disposal of investments	(15,852)	-	(15,852)
	$ (105,723)	**-**	**(105,723)**

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	2023		
	Continuing operations	**Discontinued operations (Unit Subject to Disposal)**	**Total**
Gains on disposals of property, plant and equipment	$ 188	-	188
Foreign exchange net gain (loss)	19,390	(1,310)	18,080
Net gains on financial assets (liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss	290,290	-	290,290
Gains on disposal of investments	18,446	-	18,446
Other losses	(796)	(546)	(1,342)
	$ 327,518	(1,856)	325,662

(iii) Finance costs

Components of finance costs were as follows:

	2024		
	Continuing operations	**Discontinued operations (Unit Subject to Disposal)**	**Total**
Interest expense	$ 2,298	-	2,298

	2023		
	Continuing operations	**Discontinued operations (Unit Subject to Disposal)**	**Total**
Interest expense	$ 1,633	1,250	2,883

(iv) Interest income

Components of interest income for the Group were as follows:

	2024		
	Continuing operations	**Discontinued operations (Unit Subject to Disposal)**	**Total**
Interest income from bank deposits	$ 19,100	-	19,100
Other interest income	29	-	29
	$ 19,129	-	19,129

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	2023		
	Continuing operations	**Discontinued operations (Unit Subject to Disposal)**	**Total**
Interest income from bank deposits	$ 13,952	6	13,958
Other interest income	11	-	11
	$ 13,963	6	13,969

(w) Financial instrument

(i) Credit risk

1) Credit risk exposure

As at reporting date December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group's exposure to credit risk and the maximum exposure were mainly from the carrying amount of financial assets and contract assets recognized in the consolidated balance sheet.

2) Concentration of credit risk

As the Group has a large customer base and intends to reduce the credit risk, the Group monitors and reviews the recoverable amount of the trade receivables to ensure the uncollectible amount are recognized appropriately as impairment losses, always within the expectations of management. The Group's accounts receivable balance as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, from the main customers, were 41% and 49%, respectively, so the Group had significant concentration of credit risk.

(ii) Liquidity risk

The following table shows the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements.

	Contractual cash flows	**Within 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-5 years**	**Over 5 years**
December 31, 2024					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Liabilities without interest	$ 197,440	197,440	-	-	-
Leased liabilities	40,670	12,124	5,029	7,381	16,136
Floating-rate instruments	166,052	39,938	126,114	-	-
Fixed-rate instrument	60,007	60,007	-	-	-
	$ 464,169	309,509	131,143	7,381	16,136
December 31, 2023					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Liabilities without interest	$ 135,417	135,417	-	-	-
Leased liabilities	33,302	17,371	7,450	2,280	6,201
Floating-rate instruments	118,422	30,284	16,914	71,224	-
Derivative financial liabilities					
Outflow	1,439	1,439	-	-	-
	$ 288,580	184,511	24,364	73,504	6,201

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The Group does not expect the cash flows included in the maturity analysis to occur significantly earlier or at significantly different amounts.

(iii) Currency risk

1) Exposure to foreign currency risk

The Group's significant exposure to foreign currency risk were as follows:

	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
(in thousands)	**Foreign currency**	**Exchange rate**	**TWD**	**Foreign currency**	**Exchange rate**	**TWD**
Financial assets						
Monetary items						
USD	$ 15,155	32.79	496,932	11,455	30.71	351,783
JPY	438,066	0.21	91,994	690,710	0.22	151,956
CNY	5,294	4.49	23,770	8,247	4.33	35,710
EUR	2,288	34.14	78,112	1,850	33.98	62,863
Financial liabilities						
Monetary items						
USD	582	32.79	19,084	118	30.71	3,623

2) Sensitivity analysis

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk arises from the translation of the foreign currency exchange gains and losses on cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, loans and borrowings; and trade and other payables that are denominated in foreign currency.

A strengthening (weakening) of 1% of the NTD against the USD, EUR, CNY and JPY as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 would have increased (decreased) the net profit after tax by $6,717 thousand and $5,987 thousand. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant and ignores any impact of forecasted sales and purchases.

3) Exchange gain and loss of monetary items

Since the Group has many kinds of functional currency, the information on foreign exchange gain (loss) on monetary items is disclosed by total amount. For years 2024 and 2023, foreign exchange gain (loss) (including realized and unrealized portions), Please refer to note 6(w) in detail.

(iv) Interest rate analysis

Please refer to the notes on liquidity risk management and interest rate exposure of the Group's financial assets and liabilities.

(v) Other market price risk

The Group is subject to the price of precious metals fluctuation, resulting in the risk of hedging its futures trades against market inventory price fluctuations.

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the sensitivity analyses for the changes in the securities price at the reporting date were performed increase / decrease by 10% basis points, profit before tax would have decreased / increased by $7,702 thousand and $6,426 thousand.

(vi) Fair value of financial instruments

1) Fair value hierarchy

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial instruments used for hedging, and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is measured on a recurring basis. The carrying amount and fair value of the Group’s financial assets and liabilities, including the information on fair value hierarchy were as follows; however, except as described in the following paragraphs, for financial instruments not measured at fair value whose carrying amount is reasonably close to the fair value, and lease liabilities, disclosure of fair value information is not required:

	December 31, 2024				
		Fair Value			
	Book Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Derivative financial instruments – current	$ 4,413	-	4,413	-	4,413
Current financial asset mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	267,740	267,740	-	-	267,740
Trade receivable— at fair value through profit or loss	122,797	-	-	122,797	122,797
Non-current financial asset mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	29,867	-	-	29,867	29,867
Subtotal	$ 424,817	267,740	4,413	152,664	424,817

	December 31, 2023				
		Fair Value			
	Book Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Derivative financial instruments – current	$ 60,551	-	60,551	-	60,551
Current financial asset mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	353,808	353,808	-	-	353,808
Trade receivable— at fair value through profit or loss	137,527	-	-	137,527	137,527
Non-current financial asset mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	19,404	-	-	19,404	19,404
Subtotal	$ 571,290	353,808	60,551	156,931	571,290
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
Derivative financial instruments – current	$ (1,439)	-	(1,439)	-	(1,439)

(Continued)

2) Valuation techniques for financial instruments measured at fair value

a) Non-derivative financial instruments

If a financial instrument has an open quotation in the active market, the open quotation in the active market shall be taken as its fair value. The quoted market prices of major exchanges and central government bond over the counter trading centers judged to be popular securities are the basis for the fair value of listed (counter) equity instruments and debt instruments with active open market quotations.

A financial instrument is regarded as being quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

For financial instruments held by the Group with active markets, their fair values are listed as follows according to their categories and attributes:

Domestic and foreign listed (counter) company stocks and domestic fund beneficiary certificates are financial assets that have standard terms and conditions and are traded in active markets, and their fair values are determined with reference to market quotes.

Measurements of fair value of financial instruments without an active market are based on a valuation technique or quoted price from a competitor. Fair value measured by a valuation technique can be extrapolated from similar financial instruments, the discounted cash flow method, or other valuation technique including a model using observable market data at the reporting date. (e.g. Taipei Exchange refers to the yield curve and the average quotation of the Reuters commercial promissory note interest rate)

If the financial instruments held by the Group have no active market, their fair values are listed as follows according to their categories and attributes:

Equity instruments without public quotation: The fair value is estimated using the market comparable company method. The main assumption is based on the net profit of the investor and the earnings multiplier derived from the market quotation of the comparable listed (counter) company. This estimate has been adjusted for the discount effect of the lack of market liquidity of the equity securities.

b) Derivative financial instruments

Measurement of the fair value of derivative instruments is based on the valuation techniques that are generally accepted by the market participants. For instance, discount method or option pricing models. Fair value of forward currency exchange is usually determined by using the forward currency rate.

3) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair values

		At fair value through profit or loss
		Non-derivative mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss
Opening balance at January 1, 2024	$	156,931
Total gains and losses recognized:		
In profit or loss		1,377,219
Purchased		9,558
Decrease		(1,391,044)
Ending Balance at December 31, 2024	**$**	**152,664**
Opening balance at January 1, 2023	$	230,372
Total gains and losses recognized:		
In profit or loss		1,336,340
Disposal		(2,053)
Decrease		(1,219,205)
Transferred from Level 3		(188,523)
Ending Balance at December 31, 2023	**$**	**156,931**

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, total gains and losses that were included in “net revenues” and “other gains and losses” were as follows:

		2024	**2023**
Total gains and losses recognized			
In profit or loss, and including “net revenues”	$	1,376,314	1,290,146
In profit or loss, and including “other gains and losses”		905	46,194
	$	**1,377,219**	**1,336,340**

4) The quantified information for significant unobservable inputs (level 3) used in fair value measurement

The Group’s financial instruments that use level 3 input to measure fair values include financial assets at fair value through profit or loss－equity securities investment and trade receivable.

Most of fair value measurements of the Group which are categorized as equity investment into level 3 have several significant unobservable inputs. Significant unobservable inputs of equity investments without quoted price are independent of each other.

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The quantified information for significant unobservable inputs was as follows:

Item	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter -relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income－equity investment without an active market	Comparable market approach	· Company value multiplier (2.52、2.95 and 2.83 respectively, on December 31, 2024 and 2023) · Price-to-Earning Ratio (17.07、26.01 and 19.33 respectively, on December 31, 2024 and 2023) · Price Book ratio (2.18、3.52 and 3.02 respectively, on December 31, 2024 and 2023) · Lack-of-Marketability discount rate (12.64%、15.60% and 12.64% respectively, on December 31, 2024 and 2023)	· The higher the multiplier is, the higher the fair value will be. · The higher the Price-to-Earning Ratio is, the higher the fair value will be. · The higher the Price-Book ratio is, the higher the fair value will be. · The higher the Lack-of-Marketability discount rate is, the lower the fair value will be.
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income－trade receivable	Market approach	Market price of goods	The higher the Market price is, the higher the fair value will be.

5) Sensitivity analysis for fair value of financial instruments using level 3 inputs

The Group's fair value measurement on financial instruments is reasonable. However, the measurement would be different if different valuation models or valuation parameters are used. For financial instruments using level 3 inputs, if the valuation parameters changed, the impact on other comprehensive income or loss are as follows:

		Move up	Profit or loss		Other comprehensive income	
	Input	or down	Favorable	Unfavorable	Favorable	Unfavorable
December 31, 2024						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss						
Equity investments without active market	Company value multiplier/PE ratio/PB ratio/	1%	301	(301)	-	-
	Discount rate	1%	60	(623)	-	-
Trade receivable	Market price of goods	1%	1,228	(1,228)	-	-
December 31, 2023						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss						
Equity investments without active market	Company value multiplier/PE ratio/ PB ratio	1%	198	(198)	-	-
	Discount rate	1%	222	(222)	-	-
Trade receivable	Market price of goods	1%	1,375	(1,375)	-	-

(Continued)

The favorable and unfavorable effects represent the changes in fair value, and fair value is based on a variety of unobservable inputs calculated using a valuation technique. The analysis above only reflects the effects of changes in a single input, and it does not include the interrelationships with another input.

(x) Financial risk management

(i) Overview

The Group have exposures to the following risks from its financial instruments:

1) Credit risk

2) Liquidity risk

3) Market risk

The following likewise discusses the Group's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing the above-mentioned risks. For more disclosures about the quantitative effects of these risk exposures, please refer to the respective notes in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

(ii) Structure of risk management

The Board of Directors has responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Board of Directors of the Group oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The Board of Directors of the Group is assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Board of Directors.

(iii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers.

1) Trade and other receivable

To mitigate credit risk, the Group has established credit extension and accounts receivable management procedures to ensure that appropriate actions are taken for the collection of overdue receivables. In addition, the Group will review the recoverable amounts of receivables on a case-by-case basis on the balance sheet date to ensure that appropriate impairment losses have been provided for unrecoverable receivables.

(Continued)

Accordingly, the management of the Group believes that the credit risk of the Group has been significantly reduced.

In addition, because the counterparty of current assets and derivative financial instruments is a bank with good credit, the credit risk is limited.

Trade receivable covers a wide range of customers, dispersed in different industries and geographical regions. The Group continuously evaluates the financial position of trade receivable customers.

(iv) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it always has sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

(v) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and equity prices, will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

(y) Capital management

The Group's objectives for managing capital to safeguard the capacity to continue to operate, to continue to provide a return on shareholders, to maintain the interest of other related parties, and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to the shareholders, reduce the capital for redistribution to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to settle any liabilities.

The Group and other entities in the same industry use the debt-to-equity ratio to manage capital. This ratio is the total net debt divided by the total capital. The net debt from the balance sheet is derived from the total liabilities less cash and cash equivalents. The total capital and equity include share capital, capital surplus, retained earnings, and other equity.

The Group's debt-to-equity ratio at the end of the reporting period as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Total liabilities	$ 601,707	453,074
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(871,184)	(631,532)
Net debt	$ (269,477)	(178,458)
Total equity	$ 3,279,185	2,950,131
Debt-to-equity ratio at December 31	(8.95)%	(6.44)%

(Continued)

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(z) Investing and financing activities not affecting current cash flow

The Group's investing and financing activities which did not affect the current cash flow in 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

(i) For the acquisition of right-of-use assets via lease Please refer to note 6(i) in detail.

(ii) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities were as follows:

	January 1, 2024	Cash flows	Non cash changes: Foreign exchange movement	Non cash changes: changes in lease payments	December 31, 2024
Long-term borrowing (Including maturities less than one year)	$ 116,215	47,461	-	-	163,676
Short-term borrowing	-	52,623	7,377	-	60,000
Lease liabilities	32,079	(19,808)	1,203	23,353	36,827
Total liabilities from financing activities	$ 148,294	80,276	8,580	4,396	260,503

	January 1, 2023	Cash flows	Non cash changes: Foreign exchange movement	Non cash changes: changes in lease payments	December 31, 2023
Short-term borrowings (Including maturities less than one year)	$ 20,584	95,631	-	-	116,215
Short-term borrowing	85,906	(81,029)	(4,877)	-	-
Lease liabilities	45,124	(17,502)	61	4,396	32,079
Total liabilities from financing activities	$ 151,614	(2,900)	(4,816)	4,396	148,294

(7) Related-party transactions:

(a) Names and relationship with related parties

The following are entities that have had transactions with related party during the periods covered in the consolidated financial statements.

Name of related party	Relationship with the Group
Yeeh Ding Corporation	The Director of the Company
Su Fong Enterprise Co., Ltd.	An affiliate of the Company
Chuang, Ching-Chi	The Chairman of the Company
Chuang, Jui-Yuan	The Director and President of the Company
Chuang, Jui-Chin	The Director and key management personnel of the Company
Chuang, Jui-Lung	Key management personnel of the Company
Huang, Jin-Gui	Key management personnel of the Company
Chen, Yi-Ting	Key management personnel of the Company
Yu, Hsiao-Chen	Spouse of the Company's Director and President

(Continued)

Name of related party	Relationship with the Group
Chuang, Ting-Ling	Children of the Company's Director and President
Wu, Shi-Lun	Spouse of the Company's key management personnel
Da Fu Environment Protection Technology Co., Ltd.	Substantial related party of the Company

(b) Significant transactions with related parties

(i) Operating Revenues

	Operating Revenues		Trade Receivables	
	2024	2023	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Director、key management personnel and their spouses	$ 76	90	-	-

The Group sells Jin Dou Dou to Director、key management personnel and their spouses, and the selling price and payment terms of the products are not significantly different from those of non-related parties.

(ii) Operating Costs

	Operating Costs		Trade Payables	
	2024	2023	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Associate－Su Fong Enterprise	$ 72	46,709	13	-

The Group has commissioned Su Fong Enterprise to manufacture plastic pellets on an OEM basis since July 2022. The Group's OEM prices for the above-mentioned associate does not materially differ from the OEM prices of general manufacturers. Payment terms are payment within 7 days after acceptance.

The Groups rented a forklift from the above-mentioned affiliated enterprises since July 2024.

	Operating Costs - Labor Deductions		Trade Receivables	
	2024	2023	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Associate－Su Fong Enterprise	$ -	3,736	-	28

The Group provides personnel secondment to the above-mentioned affiliated enterprises.

(Continued)

(iii) Payables to related party

The details of other gains and losses for the Group were as follows：

Item	Type of related party	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Other payables	The President of the Company	$ 21	-

(iv) Leases

In May 2018, the Group rented the land for parking of the business cars from Yeeh Ding Corporation. A lease contract was signed, in which the rental fee is determined based on nearby rental rates. For the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group recognized the amount of $17 thousand and $19 thousand as interest expense, respectively. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the balance of lease liabilities amounted to $1,035 thousand and $1,190 thousand, respectively.

The Group leased the plant from Da Fu Clear Co., Ltd. and collected the rent with reference to the land rental in the neighborhood. Additional security, meal and manpower fees are charged based on the number of days of use.

(v) Property transactions

In June 2023, the Group sold agricultural land in the Haishan Section of Hsinchu City to the Company's Chairman Chuang, Ching Chi. The land area was 2,040.99 square meters and the total price was NT$2,645 thousand. The transfer process was completed in July 2023. Payment has been fully collected for the sale of the land, and the proceeds from the disposal of property, plant and equipment amounted to NT$188,000 are accounted for under “other gains and losses”.

(c) Key management personnel transactions

(i) Key management personnel remuneration:

	2024	2023
Short-term employee benefits	$ 46,383	38,001
Termination benefits	498	537
Total	$ 46,881	38,538

The above amount does not include vehicle and seat rental fees. As of December 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023, the Group provided five and one vehicles for rental, with original costs of $8,801 thousand and $1,500 thousand, respectively.

(ii) Right to disgorgement

For the year ended December 31, 2024, in accordance with the Article 157 of Securities and Exchange Act, the Group enforced right to disgorgement of short swing trading for key management personnel, with the after-tax amount $80 thousand. For the year ended December 31, 2023, there was no such conditions.

(8) Pledged assets:

The following assets of the Groups have been provided as collateral for customs duties, purchase guarantees, futures guarantees and land:

Assets name	Pledged items	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Other current financial assets	Customs duties and purchase guarantees	$ 15,190	36,135
Other current financial assets	Performance guarantee for contract manufacturing	39,000	-
Other current financial assets	Futures guarantees	42,521	37,417
Land	Long-term borrowing	92,404	92,404
		$ 189,115	189,956

(9) Commitments and contingencies:

(i) Material unrecognized contractual commitments:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Acquisition of land	$ 117,583	93,653
Acquisition of equipment	58,028	111,910
	$ 175,611	205,563

The Group entered into a purchase agreement on December 11, 2024, for industrial land located in the Gateway Industrial Estate, Chachoengsao Province, Thailand, with a total contract price of approximately $122,377 thousand. As of December 31, 2024, a payment of $4,794 thousand (recorded under other non-current assets prepaid land) The remaining amount of approximately $117,583 thousand is to be paid in the future. The agreement stipulates that if the land acquisition transaction is not completed due to reasons not attributable to the Group, the Group has the right to recover the full amount of the prepaid land payment.

The Group is building a solar photovoltaic system, and the total contract price for this equipment project is approximately $77,293 thousand. As of December 31, 2024, $69,564 thousand had been paid (recorded under non-current assets, prepaid equipment), and the remaining future amount payable is approximately $7,729 thousand.

The Group is expanding the Xibin No. 2 Factory, and the total purchase price of machinery and equipment is expected to be approximately $115,280 thousand. As of December 31, 2024, $64,981 thousand had been paid and the remaining future amount payable was approximately $50,299 thousand.

(ii) Material unrecognized contractual commitments:

The Group obtained performance guarantee letters issued by bank for export of goods. As of December 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023, amounted to $145,000 thousand, and $86,400 thousand, respectively.

(10) Losses Due to Major Disasters: None

(11) Subsequent Events: None

(12) Other:

(a) A summary of current period employee benefits, depreciation, and amortization, by function, is as follows:

By function	2024			2023					
	Cost of Sale	Operating Expense	Total	Cost of Sale		Operating Expense		Total	
By item	Continuing operations	Continuing operations	Continuing operations	Continuing operations	Discontinued operations	Continuing operations	Discontinued operations	Continuing operations	Discontinued operations
Employee benefits expense									
Salary	87,522	126,703	214,225	73,777	-	110,093	9,834	183,870	9,834
Labor and health insurance	6,026	6,226	12,252	6,136	-	5,808	336	11,944	336
Pension	2,479	2,385	4,864	2,479	-	3,407	616	5,886	616
Remuneration of directors	-	13,449	13,449	-	-	12,840	-	12,840	-
Others	3,912	3,160	7,072	3,374	-	2,169	444	5,543	444
Depreciation	48,388	5,187	53,575	44,522	-	4,684	14,248	49,206	14,248
Amortization	-	389	389	-	-	261	3	261	3

(b) Discontinued operation (Unit Subject to Disposal):

As mentioned in note 6(g), the Group's Board of Directors made a decision on August 2021 to dispose equity in subsidiary, Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd., and it has been classified as discontinued operation (Unit Subject to Disposal) and the discontinued operation is shown separately from continuing operations.

Profit and loss, and cash flows from (used in) discontinued operations are summarized as follows:

	2023
Operating revenues	$ 126,937
Operating costs	(122,025)
Operating expenses	(33,645)
Operating losses	(28,733)
Non-operating income and expenses	(1,974)
Loss before income tax	(30,707)
Income tax expenses	(15,162)
Loss for the year	**$ (45,869)**
Basic losses per share	**$ (0.48)**
Diluted losses per share	**$ (0.47)**
Cash outflows to discontinued operation:	
Net cash outflow from (used in) operating activities	$ (753)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(71)
Net cash outflow	**$ (824)**

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(13) Other disclosures:

(a) Information on significant transactions:

As of December 31, 2024, the following is the information on significant transactions required by the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers” for the Group:

(i) Loans to other parties:

Number	Name of lender	Name of borrower	Account name	Related party	Highest balance of financing to other parties during the period	Ending balance	Actual usage amount during the period	Range of interest rates during the period	Purposes of fund financing for the borrower	Transaction amount for business between two parties	Reasons for short-term financing	Allowance for bad debt	Collateral		Individual funding loan limits	Maximum limit of fund financing
													Item	Value		
0	Gold Finance Limited	New Yuan Rui Recycling Technology Co., Ltd.	Other accounts receivable from related parties	Yes	65,570	-	-	-	2	-	Operating turnover	-		-	281,331	281,331

Note 1: The numbers filled in as follows:
1. 0 represents the Company.
2. Subsidiaries are sorted in a numerical order starting from 1.

Note 2: Reference for the Nature loan column
■ The borrower has business contact with the creditor.
■ The borrower has short-term financial necessities.

Note 3: When Gold Finance Limited lends funds to its direct and indirect 100% invested overseas subsidiaries, the total amount of loans and the restrictions on individual recipients shall not exceed 100% of Gold Finance Limited 's net value.

Note 4: The transaction had been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

(ii) Guarantees and endorsements for other parties:

No.	Name of guarantor	Counter guarantee and endorsement-party of		Limitation on amount of guarantees and endorsements for a specific enterprise	Highest balance for guarantees and endorsements during the period	Balance of guarantees and endorsements as of reporting date	Actual usage amount during the period	Property pledged for guarantees and endorsements (Amount)	Ratio of accumulated amounts of guarantees and endorsements to net worth of the latest financial statements	Maximum amount for guarantees and Endorsement	Parent company endorsements guarantees to third parties on behalf of subsidiary	Subsidiary endorsements guarantees to third parties on behalf of parent company	Endorsements guarantees to third parties on behalf of companies in Mainland China
		Name	Relationship with the Company										
0	The Company	Jiin Yeeh ding (H.K.) Enterprises Limited	2	983,755	196,710 (USD6,000)	196,710 (USD 6,000)	-	-	6.00%	1,639,592	Y	N	N
0	The Company	New Yuan Rui Recycling Technology Co., Ltd.	2	983,755	229,495 (USD7,000)	229,495 (USD7,000)	-	-	7.00%	1,639,592	Y	N	N
0	The Company	Hung Wei Development Co., Ltd.	2	983,755	65,000	65,000	25,000	-	1.98%	1,639,592	Y	N	N

Note 1: The numbers filled in as follows:
1. 0 represents the Company.
2. Subsidiaries are sorted in a numerical order starting from 1.

Note 2: The relationship between the endorser /guarantor and the endorsed guarantor has the following 7 types, just indicate the type:
1. Having business relationship.
2. The borrower has short-term financial necessities.
3. The endorser /guarantor parent company directly and indirectly holds more than 50 % of voting shares of the endorser /guarantor subsidiary.
4. The endorser /guarantor company and the endorsed/guaranteed party both be held more than 90% by the parent company.
5. Company that is mutually protected under contractual requirements based on the needs of the contractor.
6. Company that is endorsed by its shareholders in accordance with its shareholding ratio because of the joint investment relationship.
7. Performance guarantees for pre-sale contracts under the Consumer Protection Act.

Note 3: The endorsement /guarantee provided to individual guarantee party shall not exceed 30% of the most recent audited net worth of the Company.

Note 4: The total endorsement /guarantee of the Company to others shall not exceed 50% of the most recent audited net worth of the Company.

Note 5: If the amounts were based on foreign currencies, please refer to the spot exchange rate on the financial statement date (exchange rate on December 31,2024 is USD/NTD: 32.785)

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(iii) Securities held as of December 31, 2024 (excluding investment in subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures):

Name of holder	Category and name of security	Relationship with company	Account title	Ending balance				Highest Percentage of ownership (%)	Note
				Shares/Units (thousands)	Carrying value	Percentage of ownership (%)	Fair value		
The Company	Chung Tai Resource Technology Corp.	-	Current financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2,975	238,568	3.24%	238,568	3,60%	
The Company	Foxtron Vehicle Technologies Co., Ltd.	-	Current financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	500	20,575	0.03%	20,575	0,03%	
Hung Wei Development Co., Ltd.	Amia Co., Ltd.	-	Current financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	276	8,597	0.39%	8,597	0.71%	
Hung Wei Development Co., Ltd.	Zung Fu Co., Ltd.	-	Non-current financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	1,147	21,554	1.55%	21,554	1.27%	
Hung Wei Development Co., Ltd.	GOTRUSTID Holding Inc.	-	Non-current financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	300	8,313	0.06%	8,313	0.06%	

(iv) Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None

(v) Acquisition of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None

(vi) Disposal of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None

(vii) Related-party transactions for purchases and sales with amounts exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None

(viii) Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20% of the capital stock: None

(ix) Trading in derivative instruments: Please refer to notes 6(b).

(x) Business relationships and significant intercompany transactions (Only disclose those transaction amount over one million dollars):

No.	Name of company	Name of counter-party	Nature of relationship	Intercompany transactions			
				Account name	Amount	Trading terms	Percentage of the consolidated net revenue or total assets
0	The Company	Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Limited	1	Operating cost	109,739	Mainly for month-end settlement, payment within 25th of the next month	2.22%
0	The Company	Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Limited	1	Sales revenue	2,048	Mainly for month-end settlement, payment received within 25th day of the next month	0.04%
0	The Company	Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Limited	1	Trade receivable	1,773	Mainly for month-end settlement, payment received within 25th day of the next month	0.05%
0	The Company	Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Limited	1	Trade payable	14,432	Mainly for month-end settlement, payment within 25th of the next month	0.37%
0	The Company	Jiin Yeeh Ding (H.K.) Enterprises Limited	1	Purchase	12,018	Mainly payment within 90 days after shipment	0.24%
0	The Company	Jiin Yeeh Ding (H.K.) Enterprises Limited	1	Sales revenue	1,087	Mainly payment received within 90 days after shipment	0.02%
0	The Company	Jiin Yeeh Ding (H.K.) Enterprises Limited	1	Other income	4,930	Mainly for payment received within 7 days after the invoice date	0.10%
0	The Company	New Yuan Rui Recycling Technology Co., Ltd	1	Other income	1,980	Mainly for payment received within 7 days after the invoice date	0.04%
2	Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Jiin Yeeh Ding (H.K.) Enterprises Limited	3	Purchase	1,609	Mainly payment within 90 days after shipment	0.03%
2	Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Jiin Yeeh Ding (H.K.) Enterprises Limited	3	Other income	4,320	Mainly for payment received within 7 days after the invoice date	0.09%
2	Gold Finance Limited	New Yuan Rui Recycling Technology Co., Ltd	3	Interest income	1,623	Mainly for payment received within 7 days after the invoice date	0.03%
3	New Yuan Rui Recycling Technology Co., Ltd	JYD APOLLO SOLUTIONS, INC.	3	Other income	2,922	Mainly for payment received within 7 days after the invoice date	0.06%

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Note 1: The numbers filled in as follows:
1. 0 represents the Company.
2. Subsidiaries are sorted in a numerical order starting from 1.

Note 2: Transactions labeled as follows:
1. represents transactions between the parent company and its subsidiaries.
2. represents transactions between the subsidiaries and the parent company.
3. represents transactions between the subsidiaries and the parent company.

Note 3: The business relationship and important transactions between the parent company and the subsidiary company only disclose the parent company's sales and accounts receivable information, and its purchases and accounts payable to the other party will not be repeated.

Note 4: The transaction had been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

(b) Information on investees:

The following is the information on investees for the years ended December 31, 2024:

Name of investor	Name of investee	Location	Main businesses and products	Original investment amount		Balance as of December 31, 2024			Highest Percentage of ownership	Net income (losses) of investee	Share of profits/losses of investee	Note
				December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Shares (thousands)	Percentage of ownership	Carrying value				
The Company	GOLD FINANCE LIMITED	Samoa	Investment	622,718	794,808	7,433	100.00%	281,331	100.00%	9,585	9,585	Subsidiaries
The Company	Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Limited	Taiwan	Waste removal	145,000	145,000	(Note 1)	100.00%	169,713	100.00%	17,620	17,604 (Note 2)	Subsidiaries
The Company	Hung Wei Development Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Real estate development	100,000	100,000	10,000	100.00%	89,096	100.00%	8,937	8,937	Subsidiaries
The Company	Su Fong Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Manufacturing of plastic products	20,000	20,000	2,000	40.00%	12,119	40.00%	(11,726)	(4,690)	Associate
The Company	Jiin Yeeh Ding (H.K.) Enterprises Limited	Hong Kong	Waste removal	274,364	274,364	(Note 1)	100.00%	678,466	100.00%	73,040	73,040	Subsidiaries
The Company	JYD APOLLO SULOTIONS, INC.	American	Recycling and disposal of waste solar panels	63,580	-	2,000 (Note 3)	100.00%	49,008	- %	(16,222)	(16,222)	Subsidiaries
GOLD FINANCE LIMITED	Shing Jung Recycling Technology Co., Limited	Hong Kong	Investment	-	674,925	(Note 1、4)	-	-	100.00%	492	492	Subsidiaries
GOLD FINANCE LIMITED	Yuan Rui Recycling Technology Co., Limited	Hong Kong	Trade	-	29,476	(Note 1、5)	-	-	100.00%	(2,817)	(2,817)	Subsidiaries
GOLD FINANCE LIMITED	New Yuan Rui Recycling Technology Co., Limited	Hong Kong	Trade	61,730	-	(Note 1、6)	100.00%	72,840	100.00%	7,120	7,120	Subsidiaries
GOLD FINANCE LIMITED	JYD PREMIUM MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY (THAILAND) CO., LTD.	Thailand	Waste removal	-	-	(Note 7)	62.23%	-	62.23%	-	-	Subsidiaries

Note 1: It is a limited company with only capital contribution and no shares.

Note 2: The difference between profit and loss of the investee company for the period and investment gains and losses recognized in this period is mainly due to the impact of IFRS 16.

Note 3: The Group initiated the establishment of JYD APOLLO SULOTIONS, INC. on January 1, 2024.

Note 4: Shing Jung (Hong Kong) Company was rescinded by the Hong Kong Registrar on September 28, 2024 by Gazette Notice No. 3662 published in accordance with Section 751 of the Companies Ordinance, and was dissolved on the day of publication of the Notice.

Note 5: Yuan Rui (Hong Kong) Company was rescinded by the Hong Kong Registrar on September 7, 2024 by Gazette Notice No. 3265 published in accordance with Section 751 of the Companies Ordinance, and was dissolved on the day of publication of the Notice.

Note 6: The Group initiated the establishment of New Yuan Rui Co., Ltd. (H.K.) on December 7, 2023.

Note 7: The Group initiated the establishment of JYD PREMIUM MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY (THAILAND) CO., LTD. on March 19, 2024.

Note 8: The transaction had been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements except Su Fong Enterprise Co., Ltd.

(c) Information on investment in mainland China:

(i) The names of investees in Mainland China, the main businesses and products, and other information: None

(ii) Limitation on investment in Mainland China:

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2024 (Note 1)	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA (Note 1)	Upper Limit on Investment (Note 2)
661,372 (USD 20,173 thousand)	664,421 (USD 20,266 thousand)	1,967,511

Note 1: The amounts in New Taiwan Dollars were translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date or the average exchange rate.

Note 2: It is calculated in accordance with the "Principles for the Review of Investment or Technical Cooperation in Mainland China" revised by the Investment Review Committee on August 29, 2008 to 60% of the net value.

(iii) Significant transactions: None

(d) Major shareholders:

Shareholding / Shareholder's Name	Shares	Percentage
YEEH DING CORP.	11,727,421	12.20%
Zhuang, Rui-Yuan	5,323,913	5.53%

Note: (1) The information on major shareholders in this table is calculated by Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation on the last business day at the end of each quarter, showing who holds more than 5% of the common shares and preferred shares that have been delivered (including treasury shares) without physical registration. Due to different calculation bases, there may be differences between the share capital recorded in the company's financial report and the actual number.

(2) If the above-mentioned information is that the shareholders hand over the shares to the trust, it will be disclosed by the special account opened by the trustee. As for the insider equity declaration of shareholders holding more than 10%, according to the Securities and Exchange Act, their shareholding includes the shares held by themselves plus the shares that they have delivered to the trust, having the right to exercise decision-making power over the trust property, etc., please refer to Public Information Observatory for the information on the declaration of insider equity.

(14) Segment information:

(a) General information

The Group have similar economic characteristics and use similar manufacturing processes and produce similar products. Therefore, the Group reported by a single operating department. In addition, the information on the consolidated company's departmental profit and loss, department assets and department liabilities are consistent with the consolidated financial report. Please refer to the Consolidated Balance Sheet and the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income.

(b) Information on the Group's revenue from external customers. Please refer to note 6(t) in detail.

(c) Geographic information

The information on the geographical areas of the Group is as follows. Revenue is classified based on the geographical location of the customers; please refer to note 6(t) in detail. Non-current assets are classified based on the geographical location of the assets.

	December 31, 2024		
Geographical information	**Continuing operations**	**Discontinued operations**	**Total**
Non-current assets			
Taiwan	$ 960,308	-	960,308

	December 31, 2023		
Geographical information	**Continuing operations**	**Discontinued operations**	**Total**
Non-current assets：			
China	$ 181,364	139,326	320,690
Taiwan	649,321	-	649,321
Total	$ 830,685	139,326	970,011

Non-current assets include property, plant and equipment, investment property, intangible assets, and other assets, not including financial instruments, deferred tax assets, pension fund assets, and rights arising from an insurance contract (non-current).

(d) Major customers

The details of sales revenue from external customers more than 10% of the amount of consolidated statement of comprehensive income are as follows in 2024 and 2023:

Customer name	2024	2023
B Company	$ 709,864	689,480
A Company	312,717	669,057
C Company	1,533,035	414,708
D Company	613,790	152,974
	$ 3,169,406	**1,926,669**