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GLOBE UNION INDUSTRIAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS WITH REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 AND 2023

Notice to readers:

The reader is advised that these financial statements have been prepared originally in Chinese. In the event of a conflict between these financial statements and the original Chinese version or difference in interpretation between the two versions, the Chinese language financial statements shall prevail.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese

To Globe Union Industrial Corp.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Globe Union Industrial Corp. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2024 and 2023, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including the summary of material accounting policies (together "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries as of 31 December 2024 and 2023, and their consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, in conformity with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed and became effective by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of 2024 consolidated financial statements. 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.



Goodwill assessment

As at 31 December 2024, the goodwill was carried at NT\$746,745 thousand which accounted for 5% of the total consolidated assets. The Company performed impairment testing on the cash-generating units according to the International Financial Reporting Standards. The recoverable amount of the cash-generating units has been determined based on the value in use because their fair value cannot be reliably measured. The impairment testing indicated that the value in use of certain cash-generating units was higher than their carrying amount. We determined goodwill assessment to be a key audit matter because the carrying amounts of goodwill were material to the Group; the determination of value in use was complex, and high level of management judgment was involved when making assumptions about cash flow forecasts.

Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to, evaluating whether the components of the cash-generating units have significantly changed, including analyzing the sales model and regions involved; evaluating the management's assessment approaches and assumptions of value in use; involving internal expert to assist us in evaluating the reasonableness of key assumptions used by management such as growth rates, discount rates, and gross margin; involving internal expert to assist us in evaluating the reasonableness of discount rates such as cost of equity, company-specific risk premium and market risk premium by comparing them to other companies of similar size with the cash-generating units; interviewing management and assessing the reasonableness of assumptions used in their model such as cash flows, gross margin, growth rates, and the expected future market and economic conditions; comparing the actual financials to date with previously forecast financials and analyzing the Company's historical data and performance to assess the reasonableness of the cash flow forecast. We also assessed the adequacy of the disclosures related to result of impairment test and assumption's sensitivity in Notes 4, 5 and 6 to the financial statements.

Inventory valuation

As at 31 December 2024, the net inventories amounted to NT\$3,701,353 thousand, which accounted for 23% of the total consolidated assets. The determination of the provisions for obsolete inventories involved a high level of management judgment, and were subject to uncertainty due to product diversity. Furthermore, the cost of inventory included direct labor, raw material, and overhead, and the calculation and allocation were complex. Also, the allocation basis could have a material impact on the financial statements. As such, we determined this to be a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to, understanding and testing the design and operating effectiveness of internal control over inventory cost and allowance for inventory; performing inventory price testing to verify the allocation of cost, direct labor, and overhead is reasonable; assessing the appropriateness of the policy of provision for excess and obsolete inventory by testing the accuracy of inventory ageing and analyzing movement of the ageing, analyzing the difference between the policy of the current year and the prior year, and analyzing the difference between the historical provisions and the actual write-off amount; verifying that inventories were valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value by comparing the book value of inventories at the balance sheet date with recent sales price on selected samples; verifying the existence and completeness of inventories by tracing items on the final inventory listing to the inventories and evaluate the appropriateness of the excess and obsolescence provision. We also assessed the adequacy of the disclosures related to inventories in Notes 4,5 and 6 to the financial statements.



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 the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed by 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 ability to continue as a going concern of the Company and its subsidiaries, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company and its subsidiaries or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance, including audit committee or supervisors, are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Auditor's 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 auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

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



- 1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 internal control of the Company and its subsidiaries.
- 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 ability to continue as a going concern of the Company and its subsidiaries. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company and its subsidiaries to cease to continue as a going concern.
- 5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the accompanying notes, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- 6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company and its subsidiaries 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 2024 consolidated financial statements and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's 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.

Other

We have audited and expressed an unqualified opinion on the parent company only financial statements of the Company as at and for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023.

Tu, Chin Yuan Lo, Wen Chen

Ernst & Young, Taiwan 6 March 2025

Notice to Readers

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

GLOBE UNION INDUSTRIAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 (Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		As at		
Assets	Notes	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	4, 6(1)	\$3,309,690	\$2,964,092	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, current	4, 6(2)	5,309	971	
Financial assets measured at amortized cost, current	4, 6(3), 8	403,633	103,029	
Accounts receivable, net	4, 5, 6(4), 8	2,212,458	2,131,271	
Inventories, net	4, 5, 6(5), 8	3,701,353	3,665,912	
Prepayment	6(6)	393,500	266,278	
Other current assets		392,009	686,814	
Total current assets		10,417,952	9,818,367	
Non-current assets Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-curren	t 4, 6(7)	169,901	32,760	
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-curren	t 4, 6(7)	169,901	32,760	
Property, plant and equipment	4, 6(8), 8	2,962,924	2,298,557	
Right-of-use assets	4, 6(20)	1,391,801	2,146,445	
Investment properties	4, 6(9)	15,990	35,761	
Intangible assets	4, 6(10)	78,932	56,885	
Goodwill	4, 5, 6(10)(11)	746,745	713,874	
Deferred tax assets	4, 5	336,893	292,627	
Other non-current assets		240,009	89,917	
Net defined benefit assets, non-current	4, 6(15)	894	-	
		5,944,089	5,666,826	
Total non-current assets		5,744,007		

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements)

(continued)

GLOBE UNION INDUSTRIAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 (Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Linkiliting and Escales	Netes	As	
Liabilities and Equity Current liabilities	Notes	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Short-term loans	4, 6(12)	\$3,563,629	\$2,293,648
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, current	4, 0(12)	\$3,303,029 558	\$2,293,048
Notes payable	4	55,583	71,789
		1,472,969	1,549,681
Accounts payable	6(13)	2,283,461	
Other payables Current tax liabilities	4		1,716,835 80,475
		73,738	
Lease liabilities, current	4, 6(20)	340,904	386,173
Current portion of long-term loans	4, 6(14)	200,000	200,000
Other current liabilities	-	98,799	71,823
Total current liabilities	-	8,089,641	6,371,268
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term loans	4, 6(14)	700,000	1,100,000
Provision for decommissioning, restoration and rehabilitation costs	4	19,153	27,742
Deferred tax liabilities	4, 5	76,281	17,518
Lease liabilities, non-current	4, 6(20)	1,052,274	1,933,327
Other non-current liabilities		44,780	112,853
Net defined benefit obligation, non-current	4, 6(15)	1,360	22,754
Total non-current liabilities		1,893,848	3,214,194
Total liabilities	-	9,983,489	9,585,462
Equity attributable to the parent company	4, 6(16)		
Capital			
Common stock		4,096,140	4,087,290
Advance receipts for common stock	-	11	3,259
Total capital	-	4,096,151	4,090,549
Capital surplus	_	993,211	988,391
Retained earnings			
Legal reserve		260,274	201,221
Special reserve		649,729	678,770
Unappropriated earnings		491,606	590,529
Total retained earnings	-	1,401,609	1,470,520
Other components of equity	-		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(202,461)	(651,289)
Unrealized gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		90,042	1,560
Total other components of equity	-	(112,419)	(649,729)
Total equity	-	6,378,552	5,899,731
Total liabilities and equity		\$16,362,041	\$15,485,193

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the Years Ended 31 December 2024 and 2023

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

		For the Years Ended 3	1 December
	Notes	2024	2023
Net sales	6(18)	\$18,161,444	\$18,313,929
Cost of sales	6(5)(21)	(11,984,959)	(12,694,083)
Gross profit		6,176,485	5,619,846
Operating expenses	6(20)(21)		
Selling and marketing		(2,442,350)	(2,268,736)
General and administrative		(2,978,210)	(2,830,739)
Research and development		(166,094)	(178,143)
Expected credit losses	6(19)	(6,478)	(11,172)
Total operating expenses	—	(5,593,132)	(5,288,790)
Operating income	_	583,353	331,056
Non-operating income and expenses	6(22)		
Other revenue		125,023	481,658
Other gains and losses		144,757	228,846
Finance costs		(215,294)	(226,537)
Share of profit or loss of associates and joint ventures	4	-	(3,073)
Total non-operating income and expenses		54,486	480,894
Income before income tax	_	637,839	811,950
Income tax expense	4, 5, 6(24)	(167,826)	(206,849)
Net income		470,013	605,101
Other comprehensive income (loss)	6(23)	,	,
Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		(64,003)	(19,175)
Unrealized gains or losses on financial assets at fair value			
through other comprehensive income		88,482	4,800
Income tax related to items that may not to be reclassified subsequently		16,436	4,603
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		448,828	24,377
Share of other comprehensive loss of associates and joint ventures		-	(135)
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	489,743	14,470
Total comprehensive income	=	\$959,756	\$619,571
Net income attributable to:			
Stockholders of the parent		\$470,013	\$605,101
Non-controlling interests		-	-
	_	\$470,013	\$605,101
Comprehensive income attributable to:			
Stockholder of the parent		\$959,756	\$619,571
Non-controlling interests		-	-
	_	\$959,756	\$619,571
Earnings per share (NTD)	6(25)		
Earnings per share-basic	_	\$1.15	\$1.52
Earnings per share-diluted		\$1.13	\$1.51
	=		

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the Years Ended 31 December 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		Equity Attributable to the Parent Company				le to the Parent Co	ompany			
		Caı	oital			Retained Earnings		Other Compo	nents of Equity	
Item	Notes	Common Stock	Advance Receipts for Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings (Accumulated Deficits)	Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Operations	Unrealized Gains or Losses on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Total Equity
Balance as at 1 January 2023	6(16)	\$3,581,640	\$3,100	\$887,844	\$892,412	\$902,450	\$(914,871)	\$(675,531)	\$(3,240)	\$4,673,804
Deficit compensation, 2022:										
Legal reserved used to cover deficits					(691,191)		691,191			-
Reversal of special reserve						(223,680)	223,680			-
Net income in 2023							605,101			605,101
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax in 2023							(14,572)	24,242	4,800	14,470
Total comprehensive income							590,529	24,242	4,800	619,571
Cash capital increase		500,000		87,500						587,500
Share-based payment transactions-Conversion of advance receipts for common stock	6(16)	5,650	(6,975)	1,325						-
Share-based payment transactions-Exercise of employee stock option	6(16)(17)		7,134							7,134
Share-based payment transactions-Share-based payment expense	6(17)			11,722						11,722
Balance as at 31 December 2023	6(16)	\$4,087,290	\$3,259	\$988,391	\$201,221	\$678,770	\$590,529	\$(651,289)	\$1,560	\$5,899,731
Balance as at 1 January 2024 Appropriations of earnings, 2023:	6(16)	\$4,087,290	\$3,259	\$988,391	\$201,221	\$678,770	\$590,529	\$(651,289)	\$1,560	\$5,899,731
Legal reserve					59,053		(59,053)			-
Cash dividends					57,000		(491,357)			(491,357)
Reversal of special reserve						(29,041)	29,041			-
Net income in 2024							470,013			470,013
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax in 2024							(47,567)	448,828	88,482	489,743
Total comprehensive income							422,446	448,828	88,482	959,756
Share-based payment transactions-Conversion of advance receipts for common stock	6(16)	8,850	(10,765)	1,915						-
Share-based payment transactions-Exercise of employee stock option	6(16)(17)		7,517	-						7,517
Share-based payment transactions-Share-based payment expense	6(17)			2,905						2,905
Balance as at 31 December 2024	6(16)	\$4,096,140	\$11	\$993,211	\$260,274	\$649,729	\$491,606	\$(202,461)	\$90,042	\$6,378,552

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Notes 2024 2023 Cash flows from operating activities: Net income before tax \$637,839 \$811,950 Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities: Depreciation 840,399 799,269 Amorization 26,311 20,005 Expected credit losses 6,478 11,172 Notes 26,555 (16,444) Interest expense 215,294 226,537 Interest income (65,433) (45,728) Dividead income (11,197) (1,362) Share-based payment expense 2,005 11,722 Share of profit or loss of associates and joint ventures - 3,073 Loss (Gain) on disposal of right-of-use assets - (50,404) Gain on disposal of inght-of-use assets - (50,404) Impairment loss on non-financial assets 48,498 35,219 (Gain) loss on lease modification (212,761) 846 Changes in operating assets and liabilities: Financial instrument at fait value through profit or l			For the year ended 3	1 December
Net income before tax \$637.839 \$811.950 Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities: Depreciation \$26,311 20,905 Expected credit losses 6,478 [11,72] Net gain of financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (26,555) (16,444) Interest expense 215,294 226,537 Interest income (61,197) (13,32) Share-based payment expense 2,905 11,722 Share of profit or loss of associates and joint ventures - 3,073 Loss (Gain) on disposal of right-of-use assets 0,80,404 (36,101) (98,564) Gain on disposal of right-of-use assets - (50,404) (212,761) 846 Gain on disposal of right-of-use assets 48,498 35,219 (Gain) olisposal of inventents accounted for under the equity method - (19,414) Impairment toss on non-financial assets 48,498 35,219 (36,62) 18,729 (Gain) olisposal of inventenest accounted for under the equity method - (19,414) 10,714 10,7560		Notes	2024	2023
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities: Second	Cash flows from operating activities:			
Depreciation 840,399 799,269 Amortization 26,311 20,905 Expected credit losses 6,478 11,172 Net gain of financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (26,555) (16,444) Interest expense 215,294 226,557 Interest expense (11,197) (1,362) Share-based payment expense 2,005 11,722 Share of profit or loss of associates and joint ventures - 3,003 Loss (Gain) on disposal of ripoerty, plant and equipment 12,345 (98,564) Gain on disposal of right-of-use assets - (50,404) Gain on disposal of right-of-use assets - (19,414) Impairment loss on non-financial assets 48,498 35,219 (Gain) loss on lease modification (212,761) 846 Changes in operating assets and liabilities: - - Financial instrument at fair value through profit or loss, current 21,931 30,077 Accounts receivable (12,8,005) (55,249) Offer Other current assets (53,092) 85,271 </td <td>Net income before tax</td> <td></td> <td>\$637,839</td> <td>\$811,950</td>	Net income before tax		\$637,839	\$811,950
Anortization 26,311 20,005 Expected credit losses 6,478 11,172 Net gain of financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (26,555) (16,444) Interest income (65,433) (25,537) Dividend income (11,197) (1,362) Share-based payment expense 2,905 11,722 Share of profit or loss of associates and joint ventures - 3,073 Loss (Gain) on disposal of right-of-tay eas asets - (50,404) Gain on disposal of right-of-tay eas asets - (50,404) Changes in operating assets and liabilities: - (19,414) Impairment loss on non-financial assets 48,498 35,219 (Gain on disposal of investments accounted for under the equity method - (19,414) Impairment loss on non-financial assets 48,498 35,219 (Gain on disposal of investments accounted for under the equity method - (19,414) Impairment ta fair value through profit or loss, current 21,837 47,6562 Inventories, net (11,873) 1,88,842 Prepayments (21,876) <td>Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Expected credit losses6.47811.172Net gain of financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss(26.555)(16.444)Interest expense215.29422.65.37Interest income(65.433)(45.728)Dividend income(11.197)(1.362)Share-based payment expense2.905(11.722)Share-based payment expense2.905(11.722)Share-based payment expense-3.073Loss (Gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment12.345(98.564)Gain on disposal of investments accounted for under the equity method-(50.404)Gain on disposal of investments accounted for under the equity method-(50.404)(Gain) loss on lease modification(212.761)846Changes in operating assets and liabilities:Financial instrument at fair value through profit or loss, current21.87647.562Inventories, net21.876475.662-Prepayments(128.005)(55.249)-Other current assets293.028(77.956)Other current assets293.028(77.956)Other current assets(253.092)85.271Notes payable(18.727)2.250Accounts payable(107.103)1.229Defined benefit obligation(82.780)(11.43)Other non-current tassets(107.103)1.229Defined benefit obligation(82.780)(11.43)Other non-current tabilities1.693.346(25.425.26)<	Depreciation		840,399	799,269
Nr gain of financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (26,555) (16,444) Interest expense 215,294 226,537 Interest income (65,433) (45,728) Dividend income (11,197) (1,362) Share-based payment expense 2,905 11,722 Share-based payment expense 2,905 3,073 Loss (Gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment 12,345 (98,864) Gain on disposal of investments accounted for under the equity method (19,414) (19,414) Impairment loss on non-financial assets 48,498 35,219 (Gain) on son lease modification (212,761) 846 Changes in operating assets and liabilities: 7 7 Financial instrument at fair value through profit or loss, current 21,931 30,077 Accounts receivable 12,876 475,662 Inventories, net 177,893 1,188,842 Prepayments (128,005) (55,249) Other current assets 293,028 (77,956) Other non-current assets 293,028 (77,956) <	Amortization		26,311	20,905
Interest expense 215,294 226,537 Interest income (65,433) (45,728) Dividend income (11,197) (1,362) Share-based payment expense 2,905 11,722 Share of profit or loss of associates and joint ventures - 3,073 Loss (Gain) on disposal of roperty, plant and equipment 12,345 (98,564) Gain on disposal of right-of-use assets - (19,414) Impairment loss on non-financial assets 48,498 35,219 (Gain) loss on lease modification (212,761) 846 Changes in operating assets and liabilities: - 19,31 30,077 Financial instrument at fair value through profit or loss, current 21,876 475,662 Inventories, net 1177,893 1,188,842 Prepayments (128,005) (55,249) Other current assets 293,028 (77,956) Other non-current assets (33,092) 85,271 Notes payable (146,440) (257,172) Other current liabilities (107,103) 1,229 Defined benefit oblig	Expected credit losses		6,478	11,172
Interest income (65,433) (45,728) Dividend income (11,197) (1,362) Share-based payment expense 2,905 11,722 Share of profit or loss of associates and joint ventures - 3,073 Loss (Gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment 12,345 (98,564) Gain on disposal of intestments accounted for under the equity method - (19,414) Impairment loss on non-financial assets 48,498 35,219 (Gain) on gas est and liabilities: - (212,761) 846 Changes in operating assets and liabilities: -<	Net gain of financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		(26,555)	(16,444)
Dividend income (1,197) (1,357) Share-based payment expense 2,905 11,722 Share of profit or loss of associates and joint ventures - 3,073 Loss (Gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment 12,345 (98,564) Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment 12,345 (98,564) Gain on disposal of investments accounted for under the equity method - (19,414) Impairment loss on non-financial assets 48,498 35,219 (Gain) loss on lease modification (212,761) 846 Changes in operating assets and liabilities: - - Financial instrument at fair value through profit or loss, current 21,876 475,662 Inventories, net 117,893 1,188,842 Prepayments (128,005) (55,249) Other current assets (53,092) 85,271 Notes payable (18,727) 2,250 Accounts payable (116,440) (257,172) 0.464 (257,172) 0.464,4763 (113,463) Other non-current labilities (116,440) (257,172) 0.464,4763 (113,463)	Interest expense		215,294	226,537
Share-based payment expense 2,905 11,722 Share of profit or loss of associates and joint ventures - 3,073 Loss (Gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment 12,345 (98,564) Gain on disposal of right-of-use assets - (50,404) Gain on disposal of right-of-use assets - (19,414) Impairment loss on non-financial assets 48,498 35,219 (Gain) loss on lease modification (212,761) 846 Changes in operating assets and liabilities: - - Financial instrument at fair value through profit or loss, current 21,876 475,662 Inventories, net 11,78,8342 - - Other current assets (128,005) (55,249) Other current assets (138,002) 85,271 Notes payable (18,727) 2,250 Accounts payable (107,103) 1,229 Other current labilities (107,103) 1,229 Other current labilities 44,763 (153,463) Other current labilities 44,763 (153,463) Other	Interest income		(65,433)	(45,728)
Share of profit or loss of associates and joint ventures	Dividend income		(11,197)	(1,362)
Loss (Gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment 12,345 (98,564) Gain on disposal of right-of-use assets . (50,404) Gain on disposal of investments accounted for under the equity method . (19,414) Impairment loss on non-financial assets 48,498 35,219 (Gain) loss on lease modification (212,761) 846 Changes in operating assets and liabilities: . . Financial instrument at fair value through profit or loss, current 21,931 30,077 Accounts receivable 1177,893 1,188,842 Prepayments (128,005) (55,249) Other current assets 293,028 (77,956) Other non-current assets (53,092) 85,271 Notes payable (18,727) 2,250 Accounts payable (107,103) 1,229 Defined benefit obligation (82,780) (11,43) Other non-current liabilities 44,763 (153,463) Cash generated from operations 1.693,846 2,432,362 Interest received 65,433 45,728 Interest pa	Share-based payment expense		2,905	11,722
Gain on disposal of right-of-use assets. $(50,404)$ Gain on disposal of investments accounted for under the equity method. $(19,414)$ Impairment loss on non-financial assets $48,498$ $35,219$ (Gain) loss on lease modification $(212,761)$ 846 Changes in operating assets and liabilities:Financial instrument at fair value through profit or loss, current $21,931$ $30,077$ Accounts receivable $21,876$ $475,662$ Inventories, net $177,893$ $1,188,842$ Prepayments(128,005)(55,249)Other current assets(23,092) $85,271$ Notes payable(18,727)2,250Accounts payable(146,440)(257,172)Other current liabilities(107,103)1,229Defined benefit obligation(82,780)(11,143)Other non-current liabilities $44,763$ (153,463)Cash generated from operations $1,693,846$ $2,432,362$ Interest received $65,433$ $45,728$ Interest paid(211,907)(226,644)Income tax paid(137,547)(160,617)	Share of profit or loss of associates and joint ventures		-	3,073
Gain on disposal of investments accounted for under the equity method - (19,414) Impairment loss on non-financial assets 48,498 35,219 (Gain) loss on lease modification (212,761) 846 Changes in operating assets and liabilities: 21,931 30,077 Accounts receivable 21,876 475,662 Inventories, net 177,893 1,188,842 Prepayments (128,005) (55,249) Other current assets 293,028 (77,956) Other non-current assets (53,092) 85,271 Notes payable (18,727) 2,250 Accounts payable (18,727) 2,250 Other current liabilities (107,103) 1,229 Defined benefit obligation (82,780) (11,143) Other non-current liabilities 44,763 (153,463) Cash generated from operations 1,693,846 2,432,362 Interest received 65,433 45,728 Interest paid (211,907) (226,644) Income tax paid (137,547) (160,617)	Loss (Gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment		12,345	(98,564)
Impairment loss on non-financial assets 48,498 35,219 (Gain) loss on lease modification (212,761) 846 Changes in operating assets and liabilities: 21,931 30,077 Accounts receivable 21,876 475,662 Inventories, net 177,893 1,188,842 Prepayments (128,005) (55,249) Other current assets 293,028 (77,956) Other non-current assets (53,092) 85,271 Notes payable (18,727) 2,250 Accounts payable (146,440) (257,172) Other current liabilities (107,103) 1,229 Defined benefit obligation (82,780) (11,143) Other non-current liabilities 44,763 (153,463) Cash generated from operations 1,693,846 2,432,362 Interest paid (211,907) (226,644) Income tax paid (137,547) (160,617)	Gain on disposal of right-of-use assets		-	(50,404)
(Gain) loss on lease modification (212,761) 846 Changes in operating assets and liabilities: 1 1 30,077 Accounts receivable 21,876 475,662 Inventories, net 177,893 1,188,842 Prepayments (128,005) (55,249) Other current assets 293,028 (77,956) Other non-current assets (53,092) 85,271 Notes payable (18,727) 2,250 Accounts payable (146,440) (257,172) Other current liabilities (107,103) 1,229 Defined benefit obligation (82,780) (11,143) Other non-current liabilities 44,763 (153,463) Cash generated from operations 1,693,846 2,432,362 Interest received 65,433 45,728 Interest paid (211,907) (226,644) Income tax paid (137,547) (160,617)	Gain on disposal of investments accounted for under the equity method		-	(19,414)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities: Financial instrument at fair value through profit or loss, current 21,931 30,077 Accounts receivable 21,876 475,662 Inventories, net 177,893 1,188,842 Prepayments (128,005) (55,249) Other current assets 293,028 (77,956) Other non-current assets (13,727) 2,250 Accounts payable (18,727) 2,250 Accounts payable (146,440) (257,172) Other payables 196,379 (484,763) Other current liabilities (107,103) 1,229 Defined benefit obligation (82,780) (11,143) Other non-current liabilities 44,763 (153,463) Cash generated from operations 1,693,846 2,432,362 Interest received 65,433 45,728 Interest paid (211,907) (226,644) Income tax paid (137,547) (160,617)	Impairment loss on non-financial assets		48,498	35,219
Financial instrument at fair value through profit or loss, current 21,931 30,077 Accounts receivable 21,876 475,662 Inventories, net 177,893 1,188,842 Prepayments (128,005) (55,249) Other current assets 293,028 (77,956) Other non-current assets (53,092) 85,271 Notes payable (18,727) 2,250 Accounts payable (146,440) (257,172) Other current liabilities (107,103) 1,229 Defined benefit obligation (82,780) (11,143) Other non-current liabilities 1,693,846 2,432,362 Interest received 65,433 45,728 Interest paid (211,907) (226,644) Income tax paid (137,547) (160,617)	(Gain) loss on lease modification		(212,761)	846
Accounts receivable 21,876 475,662 Inventories, net 177,893 1,188,842 Prepayments (128,005) (55,249) Other current assets 293,028 (77,956) Other non-current assets (53,092) 85,271 Notes payable (18,727) 2,250 Accounts payable (146,440) (257,172) Other current liabilities (107,103) 1,229 Defined benefit obligation (82,780) (11,143) Other non-current liabilities (153,463) (153,463) Cash generated from operations 1,693,846 2,432,362 Interest received 65,433 45,728 Interest paid (211,907) (226,644) Income tax paid (137,547) (160,617)	Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Inventories, net 177,893 1,188,842 Prepayments (128,005) (55,249) Other current assets 293,028 (77,956) Other non-current assets (53,092) 85,271 Notes payable (18,727) 2,250 Accounts payable (146,440) (257,172) Other current liabilities (107,103) 1,229 Defined benefit obligation (82,780) (11,143) Other non-current liabilities 1,693,846 2,432,362 Interest received 65,433 45,728 Interest paid (211,907) (226,644) Income tax paid (137,547) (160,617)	Financial instrument at fair value through profit or loss, current		21,931	30,077
Prepayments (128,005) (55,249) Other current assets 293,028 (77,956) Other non-current assets (53,092) 85,271 Notes payable (18,727) 2,250 Accounts payable (146,440) (257,172) Other nayables 196,379 (484,763) Other current liabilities (107,103) 1,229 Defined benefit obligation (82,780) (11,143) Other non-current liabilities 44,763 (153,463) Cash generated from operations 1,693,846 2,432,362 Interest received 65,433 45,728 Interest paid (211,907) (226,644) Income tax paid (137,547) (160,617)	Accounts receivable		21,876	475,662
Other current assets 293,028 (77,956) Other non-current assets (53,092) 85,271 Notes payable (18,727) 2,250 Accounts payable (146,440) (257,172) Other rurrent liabilities 196,379 (484,763) Other current liabilities (107,103) 1,229 Defined benefit obligation (82,780) (11,143) Other non-current liabilities 1,693,846 2,432,362 Interest received 65,433 45,728 Interest paid (211,907) (226,644) Income tax paid (137,547) (160,617)	Inventories, net		177,893	1,188,842
Other non-current assets (53,092) 85,271 Notes payable (18,727) 2,250 Accounts payable (146,440) (257,172) Other payables 196,379 (484,763) Other current liabilities (107,103) 1,229 Defined benefit obligation (82,780) (11,143) Other non-current liabilities 44,763 (153,463) Cash generated from operations 1,693,846 2,432,362 Interest received 65,433 45,728 Interest paid (211,907) (226,644) Income tax paid (137,547) (160,617)	Prepayments		(128,005)	(55,249)
Notes payable (18,727) 2,250 Accounts payable (146,440) (257,172) Other payables 196,379 (484,763) Other current liabilities (107,103) 1,229 Defined benefit obligation (82,780) (11,143) Other non-current liabilities 44,763 (153,463) Cash generated from operations 1,693,846 2,432,362 Interest received 65,433 45,728 Interest paid (211,907) (226,644) Income tax paid (137,547) (160,617)	Other current assets		293,028	(77,956)
Accounts payable (146,440) (257,172) Other payables 196,379 (484,763) Other current liabilities (107,103) 1,229 Defined benefit obligation (82,780) (11,143) Other non-current liabilities 44,763 (153,463) Cash generated from operations 1,693,846 2,432,362 Interest received 65,433 45,728 Interest paid (211,907) (226,644) Income tax paid (137,547) (160,617)	Other non-current assets		(53,092)	85,271
Other payables 196,379 (484,763) Other current liabilities (107,103) 1,229 Defined benefit obligation (82,780) (11,143) Other non-current liabilities 44,763 (153,463) Cash generated from operations 1,693,846 2,432,362 Interest received 65,433 45,728 Interest paid (211,907) (226,644) Income tax paid (137,547) (160,617)	Notes payable		(18,727)	2,250
Other current liabilities (107,103) 1,229 Defined benefit obligation (82,780) (11,143) Other non-current liabilities 44,763 (153,463) Cash generated from operations 1,693,846 2,432,362 Interest received 65,433 45,728 Interest paid (211,907) (226,644) Income tax paid (137,547) (160,617)	Accounts payable		(146,440)	(257,172)
Defined benefit obligation (82,780) (11,143) Other non-current liabilities 44,763 (153,463) Cash generated from operations 1,693,846 2,432,362 Interest received 65,433 45,728 Interest paid (211,907) (226,644) Income tax paid (137,547) (160,617)	Other payables		196,379	(484,763)
Other non-current liabilities 44,763 (153,463) Cash generated from operations 1,693,846 2,432,362 Interest received 65,433 45,728 Interest paid (211,907) (226,644) Income tax paid (137,547) (160,617)	Other current liabilities		(107,103)	1,229
Cash generated from operations 1,693,846 2,432,362 Interest received 65,433 45,728 Interest paid (211,907) (226,644) Income tax paid (137,547) (160,617)	Defined benefit obligation		(82,780)	(11,143)
Interest received 65,433 45,728 Interest paid (211,907) (226,644) Income tax paid (137,547) (160,617)	Other non-current liabilities		44,763	(153,463)
Interest paid (211,907) (226,644) Income tax paid (137,547) (160,617)	Cash generated from operations	_	1,693,846	2,432,362
Income tax paid (137,547) (160,617)	Interest received	_	65,433	45,728
	Interest paid		(211,907)	(226,644)
Net cash generated from operating activities1,409,8252,090,829	Income tax paid		(137,547)	(160,617)
	Net cash generated from operating activities	—	1,409,825	2,090,829

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements)

(Continued)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		For the year ended 3	1 December
	Notes	2024	2023
(Continued)	· · · · ·		
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(48,659)	-
Disposal of investments accounted for under the equity method		-	36,627
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(774,437)	(431,523)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment		1,649	117,532
Disposal of right-of-use assets		-	53,627
Increase in deposits-out		(1,427)	(4,995)
Financial assets measured at amortized cost, current		(300,604)	68,041
Acquisition of intangible assets		(45,783)	(23,738)
Dividend received		11,197	1,362
Net cash used in investing activities	—	(1,158,064)	(183,067)
Cash flows from financing activities:	_		
Increase in short-term loans		4,001,769	2,968,000
Decrease in short-term loans		(2,741,000)	(2,466,272)
Increase in long-term loans		-	500,000
Decrease in long-term loans		(400,000)	(2,340,000)
Decrease in lease liabilities		(426,105)	(417,891)
Cash capital increase		-	587,500
Cash dividends paid		(491,357)	-
Exercise of employee stock option	_	7,517	7,134
Net cash used in financing activities		(49,176)	(1,161,529)
Effect of changes in exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents	_	143,013	(53,578)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		345,598	692,655
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	_	2,964,092	2,271,437
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	6(1)	\$3,309,690	\$2,964,092
	_		

GLOBE UNION INDUSTRIAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 (Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

GLOBE UNION INDUSTRIAL CORP. ("the Company") was incorporated on 29 October 1979 to manufacture and sell plumbing products. On 1 December 1995, the Company acquired Chen Ling Industrial Co. Ltd., a company operated in manufacturing and sale of plumbing products. The Company applied to be listed on the Taipei Exchange on 1 June 1998, and was authorized to trade its shares over the counter on 7 May 1999. The Company applied to be listed on Taiwan Stock Exchange on 16 June 2000 and its shares were authorized to be listed on Taiwan Stock Exchange on 11 September 2000. The Company's registered office and the main business location is at No.22, Chien-Kuo Rd., Tanzi Dist., Taichung, Taiwan (R.O.C.).

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

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group") for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 were authorized for issue by the Company's board of directors on 6 March 2025.

3. NEWLY ISSUED OR REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

(1) Changes in accounting policies resulting from applying for the first time certain standards and amendments

The Group applied for the first time International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, and Interpretations issued, revised or amended which are endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC") and become effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. The adoption of these new standards and amendments and interpretations of initial application has had no material impact on the Group.

(2) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") which have been endorsed by FSC, and not yet adopted by the Group as at the end of the reporting period are listed below.

Items	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date
		issued by IASB
a	Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21	1 January 2025

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

(a) Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21

These amendments specify whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency and, when it is not, to determining the exchange rate to use and the disclosures to provide.

The abovementioned amendments are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025 and have no material impact on the Group.

(3) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by IASB which have not been endorsed by FSC, and not yet adopted by the Group as at the end of the reporting period are listed below.

Items	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date issued by IASB
a	IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28	To be determined
	"Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" - Sale or	by IASB
	Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate	
	or Joint Ventures	
b	IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	1 January 2023
с	IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial	1 January 2027
	Statements"	
d	Disclosure Initiative – Subsidiaries without Public	1 January 2027
	Accountability: Disclosures (IFRS 19)	
e	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of	1 January 2026
	Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	
f	Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards -	1 January 2026
	Volume 11	
g	Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity -	1 January 2026
	Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	

(a) IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" — Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures

The amendments address the inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*, in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is contributed to an associate or a joint venture. IAS 28 restricts gains and losses arising from contributions of non-monetary assets to an associate or a joint venture to the extent of the interest attributable to the other equity holders in the associate or joint ventures. IFRS 10 requires full profit or loss recognition on the loss of control of the subsidiary. IAS 28 was amended so that the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized in full.

IFRS 10 was also amended so that the gains or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of a subsidiary that does not constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

(b) IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"

IFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects (including recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements). The core of IFRS 17 is the General (building block) Model, under this model, on initial recognition, an entity shall measure a group of insurance contracts at the total of the fulfilment cash flows and the contractual service margin. The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at the end of each reporting period shall be the sum of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims.

Other than the General Model, the standard also provides a specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the Variable Fee Approach) and a simplified approach (Premium Allocation Approach) mainly for short-duration contracts.

IFRS 17 was issued in May 2017 and it was amended in 2020 and 2021. The amendments include deferral of the date of initial application of IFRS 17 by two years to annual beginning on or after 1 January 2023 (from the original effective date of 1 January 2021); provide additional transition reliefs; simplify some requirements to reduce the costs of applying IFRS 17 and revise some requirements to make the results easier to explain. IFRS 17 replaces an interim Standard – IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts – from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

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

IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. The main changes are as below:

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

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

- b. Enhanced transparency of management-defined performance measures IFRS 18 requires entities to disclose explanations of those entity-specific measures that are related to the income statement, referred to as management-defined performance measures.
- c. Useful grouping of information in the financial statements

IFRS 18 sets out enhanced guidance on how to organize information and whether to provide it in the primary financial statements or in the notes. The changes are expected to provide more detailed and useful information. IFRS 18 also requires entities to provide more transparency about operating expenses, helping investors to find and understand the information they need.

(d) Disclosure Initiative – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (IFRS 19)

This standard permits subsidiaries without public accountability to provide reduced disclosures when applying IFRS Accounting Standards in their financial statements. IFRS 19 is optional for subsidiaries that are eligible and sets out the disclosure requirements for subsidiaries that elect to apply it.

(e) Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

The amendments include:

- a. Clarify that a financial liability is derecognised on the settlement date and describe the accounting treatment for settlement of financial liabilities using an electronic payment system before the settlement date.
- b. Clarify how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features.
- c. Clarify the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments.
- d. Require additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income.

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

(f) Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11

a. Amendments to IFRS 1

The amendments mainly improve the consistency in wording between first-time adoption of IFRS and requirements for hedge accounting in IFRS 9.

b. Amendments to IFRS 7

The amendments update an obsolete cross-reference relating to gain or loss on derecognition.

c. Amendments to Guidance on implementing IFRS 7

The amendments improve some of the wordings in the implementation guidance, including the introduction, disclosure of deferred difference between fair value and transaction price and credit risk disclosures.

d. Amendments to IFRS 9

The amendments add a cross-reference to resolve potential confusion for a lessee applying the derecognition requirements and clarify the term "transaction price".

e. Amendments to IFRS 10

The amendments remove the inconsistency between paragraphs B73 and B74 of IFRS 10.

- f. Amendments to IAS 7The amendments remove a reference to "cost method" in paragraph 37 of IAS 7.
- (g) Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

The amendments include:

- a. Clarify the application of the 'own-use' requirements.
- b. Permit hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments.
- c. Add new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company's financial performance and cash flows.

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

The abovementioned standards and interpretations issued by IASB have not yet endorsed by FSC at the date when the Group's financial statements were authorized for issue, the local effective dates are to be determined by FSC. As the Group is still currently determining the potential impact of the new or amended standards and interpretations listed under (c), it is not practicable to estimate their impact on the Group at this point in time. The remaining new or amended standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Group.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION

(1) Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers ("the Regulations") and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, and Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee, which are endorsed and became effective by the FSC.

(2) Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars ("\$") unless otherwise stated.

(3) Basis of consolidation

Preparation principle of consolidated financial statements

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- (a) power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- (b) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- (c) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

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

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- (a) the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- (b) rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- (c) the Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the acquisition date, being the date on which the Company obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using uniform accounting policies. All intra-group balances, income and expenses, unrealized gains and losses and dividends resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a change of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

Total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

If the Company loses control of a subsidiary, it:

- (a) derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
- (b) derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest;
- (c) recognizes the fair value of the consideration received;
- (d) recognizes the fair value of any investment retained;
- (e) reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss, or transfer directly to retained earnings if required by other IFRSs; and
- (f) recognizes any resulting difference in profit or loss.

The consolidated entities are as follows:

			Percentage of ownership (%)			
			31 December	31 December		
Investor	Subsidiary	Main Business	2024	2023	Note	
Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Globe Union Industrial (B.V.I.) Corp. (G.U.I.(B.V.I.))	Holding company	100.00%	100.00%		
G.U.I.(B.V.I.)	Shenzhen Globe Union Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling faucets and related parts	100.00%	100.00%		
G.U.I.(B.V.I.)	Milim G&G Ceramics Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling porcelain bathroom fittings	10.71%	10.71%		
Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Globe Union Cayman Corp.	Holding company	100.00%	100.00%		
Globe Union Cayman Corp.	Globe Union Verwaltungs GmbH	Holding company	100.00%	100.00%		
Globe Union Cayman Corp.	Globe Union Germany GmbH & Co. KG	Selling faucets and related parts	100.00%	100.00%		
Globe Union Cayman Corp.	Globe Union (UK) Limited	Holding company	100.00%	100.00%		
Globe Union (UK) Limited	PJH Trustees Limited	Trust company	100.00%	100.00%		
Globe Union (UK) Limited	PJH Group Limited	Selling kitchen and bathroom products	100.00%	100.00%		
Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Globe Union (Bermuda) Ltd. (G.U.L.(Bermuda))	Holding company	100.00%	100.00%		
G.U.L.(Bermuda)	Globe Union Group, Inc.	Holding company	100.00%	100.00%		
Globe Union Group, Inc.	Danze, Inc.	Overseas sales and maintenance center	100.00%	100.00%		
Globe Union Group, Inc.	Globe Union (Canada) Inc.	Sales and marketing support services	100.00%	100.00%		
Globe Union Group, Inc.	Gerber Plumbing Fixtures, LLC	Assembling and selling bathroom products	100.00%	100.00%		
Globe Union Group, Inc.	Globe Union Services, Inc.	Marketing support services	100.00%	100.00%		
G.U.L.(Bermuda)	Milim G&G Ceramics Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling porcelain bathroom fittings	89.29%	89.29%		
Globe Union Industrial Corp.	GU PLUMBING de MEXICO S.A. de C.V.	Manufacturing and selling porcelain bathroom fittings	100.00%	100.00%		
Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Globe Union Business Consultancy Shanghai Company Limited	Consulting industry	100.00%	100.00%		
Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Globe Union Ann Bo Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling bathroom products	100.00%	100.00%	Note 1	
Shenzhen Globe Union Enterprise Co., Ltd.	He Shun Investment Co., Ltd.	Investment, developing and manufacturing hardware products	100.00%	100.00%		

Note 1: Globe Union Ann Bo Manufacturing Co., Ltd. changed its Chinese name on 23 January 2025 (English name remains the same).

(4) Foreign Currency Transactions

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in NT\$, which is also the Company's functional currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group's entities at their respective functional currency rates prevailing at the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency closing rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates of the initial transactions.

All exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items are taken to profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for the following:

- (a) Exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings for an acquisition of a qualifying asset to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs are included in the borrowing costs that are eligible for capitalization.
- (b) Foreign currency items within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* are accounted for based on the accounting policy for financial instruments.
- (c) Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation is recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(5) Translation of financial statements in foreign currency

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into NT\$ at the closing rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their income and expenses are translated at an average rate for the period. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income. On the disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation, recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the separate component of equity, is reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the gain or loss on disposal is recognized. The following partial disposals are accounted for as disposals:

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

On the partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation that does not result in a loss of control, the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is re-attributed to the non-controlling interests in that foreign operation. In partial disposal of an associate or joint arrangement that includes a foreign operation that does not result in a loss of significant influence or joint control, only the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

Any goodwill and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and expressed in its functional currency.

(6) Current and non-current distinction

An asset is classified as current when:

- (a) The Group expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle.
- (b) The Group holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading.
- (c) The Group expects to realize the asset within twelve months after the reporting period.
- (d) The asset is cash or cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

- (a) The Group expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle.
- (b) The Group holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading.
- (c) The liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period.
- (d) The Group does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(7) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid time deposits (including ones that have maturity within 3 months) or investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(8) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments are recognized initially at fair value plus or minus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

(a) Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement

The Group accounts for regular way purchase or sales of financial assets on the trade date.

The Group classified financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss considering both factors below:

- A. the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and
- B. the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met and presented as accounts receivable, financial assets measured at amortized cost and other receivables etc., on balance sheet as at the reporting date:

- A. the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
- B. the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost (the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount and adjusted for any loss allowance) and is not part of a hedging relationship. A gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, through the amortization process or in order to recognize the impairment gains or losses.

Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:

- A. purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition
- B. financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

- A. the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
- B. the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Recognition of gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are described as below:

- A. A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial asset is derecognized or reclassified.
- B. When the financial asset is derecognized the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.
- C. Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:
 - (i) purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition
 - (ii)financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

In addition, for certain equity investments within the scope of IFRS 9 that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies, the Group made an irrevocable election to present the changes of the fair value in other comprehensive income at initial recognition. Amounts presented in other comprehensive income shall not be subsequently transferred to profit or loss (when disposal of such equity instrument, its cumulated amount included in other components of equity is transferred directly to the retained earnings) and these investments should be presented as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income on the balance sheet. Dividends on such investment are recognized in profit or loss unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of investment.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets were classified as measured at amortized cost or measured at fair value through other comprehensive income based on aforementioned criteria. All other financial assets were measured at fair value through profit or loss and presented on the balance sheet as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Such financial assets are measured at fair value, the gains or losses resulting from remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss which includes any dividend or interest received on such financial assets.

(b) Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial asset measured at amortized cost. The loss allowance on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income and not reduce the carrying amount in the statement of financial position.

The Group measures expected credit losses of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

- A. an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- B. the time value of money;
- C. reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The loss allowance is measured as follows:

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

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

- C. For accounts receivable or contract assets arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 15, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.
- D. For lease receivables arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 16, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

At each reporting date, the Group needs to assess whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition by comparing the risk of a default occurring at the reporting date and the risk of default occurring at initial recognition. Please refer to Note 12 for further details on credit risk.

(c) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized when:

- A. The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.
- B. The Group has transferred the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset have been transferred.
- C. The Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received or receivable including any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income, is recognized in profit or loss.

(d) Financial liabilities and equity

Classification between liabilities or equity

The Group classifies the instrument issued as a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability, and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. The transaction costs of an equity transaction are accounted for as a deduction from equity (net of any related income tax benefit) to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities measured at amortized cost upon initial recognition.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- A. it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term;
- B. on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- C. it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

If a contract contains one or more embedded derivatives, the entire hybrid (combined) contract may be designated as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss; or a financial liability may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss when doing so results in more relevant information, because either:

- A. it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or
- B. a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the key management personnel.

Gains or losses on the subsequent measurement of liabilities at fair value through profit or loss including interest paid are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include interest bearing loans and borrowings that are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method after initial recognition. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest rate method amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or transaction costs.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor), such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

(e) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

(9) Derivative instrument

The Group uses derivative instruments to hedge its foreign currency risks. A derivative is classified in the balance sheet as financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (held for trading) except for derivatives that are designated effective hedging instruments which are classified as derivative financial assets or liabilities for hedging.

Derivative instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognized in either profit or loss or equity according to types of hedges used.

When the host contracts are either non-financial assets or liabilities, derivatives embedded in host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not designated at fair value though profit or loss.

(10) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- (a) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- (b) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

(11) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value item by item.

Costs incurred in bringing each inventory to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

Raw materials – Purchase cost on a weighted average method.

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

Merchandise – Purchase cost on weighted average method.

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

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Rendering of services is accounted in accordance with IFRS 15 and not within the scope of inventories.

(12) Investments accounted for under the equity method

The Group's investment in its associate is accounted for using the equity method. An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture.

Under the equity method, the investment in the associate or an investment in a joint venture is carried in the balance sheet at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the Group's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture. After the interest in the associate or joint venture 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 or joint venture. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the Group's related interest in the associate or joint venture.

When changes in the net assets of an associate occur and not those that are recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income and do not affect the Group's percentage of ownership interests in the associate, the Group recognizes such changes in equity based on its percentage of ownership interests. The resulting capital surplus recognized will be reclassified to profit or loss at the time of disposing the associate on a pro rata basis.

When the associate or joint venture issues new stock, and the Group's interest in an associate or a joint venture is reduced or increased as the Group fails to acquire shares newly issued in the associate or joint venture proportionately to its original ownership interest, the increase or decrease in the interest in the associate or joint venture is recognized in additional paid-in capital and investment accounted for using the equity method. When the interest in the associate or joint venture is reduced, the cumulative amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss or other appropriate items. The aforementioned capital surplus recognized is reclassified to profit or loss on a pro rata basis when the Group disposes the associate or joint venture.

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

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

The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate or an investment in a joint venture is impaired in accordance with IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures. If this is the case the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value and recognizes the amount in the 'share of profit or loss of an associate' in the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with IAS 36 Impairment of Assets. In determining the value in use of the investment, the Group estimates:

- (a) Its share of the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the associate, including the cash flows from the operations of the associate and the proceeds on the ultimate disposal of the investment; or
- (b) The present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from dividends to be received from the investment and from its ultimate disposal.

Because goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate is not separately recognized, it is not tested for impairment separately by applying the requirements for impairment testing goodwill in IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate, the Group measures and recognizes any retaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retaining investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss. Furthermore, if an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or an investment in a joint venture becomes an investment in an associate, the entity continues to apply the equity method and does not remeasure the retained interest.

(13) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located and borrowing costs for construction in progress if the recognition criteria are met. Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Group recognized such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognized in accordance with the derecognizion provisions of IAS 16. When a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic lives of the following assets:

Items	Useful Lives
Buildings	$5 \sim 55$ years
Machinery and equipment	$3 \sim 11$ years
Transportation equipment	$5 \sim 6$ years
Office equipment	$2 \sim 10$ years
Other equipment	$2\sim 6$ years

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognizion of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

(14) Investment property

The Group's owned investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing of an investment property. Subsequent to initial recognition, other than those that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale (or are included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations, investment properties are measured using the cost model in accordance with the requirements of IAS 16 Property, plant and equipment for that model. If investment properties are held by a lessee as right-of-use assets and is not held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5, investment properties are measured in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 16

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic lives of the following assets:

Items	Useful Lives
Buildings	$9 \sim 20$ years
Right-of-use assets	46 years

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

Investment properties are derecognized when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

The Group transfers properties to or from investment properties according to the actual use of the properties.

The Group transfers to or from investment properties when there is a change in use for these assets. Properties are transferred to or from investment properties when the properties meet, or cease to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use.

(15) Leases

On the date that contracts are established, the Group assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time, the Group assesses whether, throughout the period of use, has both of the following:

- (a) the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset; and
- (b) the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

For a contract that is, or contains, a lease, the Group accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract. For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components. The relative stand-alone price of lease and non-lease components shall be determined on the basis of the price the lessor, or a similar supplier, would charge the Group for that component, or a similar component, separately. If an observable stand-alone price is not readily available, the Group estimates the stand-alone price, maximising the use of observable information.

<u>Group as a lessee</u>

Except for leases that meet and elect short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Group recognizes right-of-use asset and lease liability for all leases which the Group is the lessee of those lease contracts.

GLOBE UNION INDUSTRIAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

At the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate. At the commencement date, the lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date:

- (a) Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable.
- (b) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date.
- (c) Amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees.
- (d) The exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option.
- (e) Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability on an amortised cost basis, which increases the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability by using an effective interest method; and reduces the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

At the commencement date, the Group measures the right-of-use asset at cost. The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises:

- (a) the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- (b) any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- (c) any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and
- (d) an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

For subsequent measurement of the right-of-use asset, the Group measures the right-of-use asset at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. That is, the Group measures the right-of-use applying a cost model.

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

If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option, the Group depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the Group depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

The Group applies IAS 36 Impairment of Assets to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

Except for those leases that the Group accounted for as short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Group presents right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the balance sheet and separately presents lease-related interest expense and depreciation charge in the statements of comprehensive income.

For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Group elects to recognize the lease payments associated with those leases as an expense on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis.

Group as a lessor

At inception of a contract, the Group classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. At the commencement date, the Group recognizes assets held under a finance lease in its balance sheet and present them as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease.

For a contract that contains lease components and non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract applying IFRS 15.

The Group recognizes lease payments from operating leases as rental income on either a straight-line basis or another systematic basis. Variable lease payments for operating leases that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as rental income when incurred.

(16) Intangible assets

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

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

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

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

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are recognized in profit or loss.

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

	Trademarks	Computer software
Useful lives	$10 \sim 15$ years	$3 \sim 10$ years
Amortization method used	Amortized on a	Amortized on a
	straight-line basis	straight- line basis
Internally generated or acquired	Acquired	Acquired

(17) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset in the scope of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's ("CGU") fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been an increase in the estimated service potential of an asset which in turn increases the recoverable amount. However, the reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

A cash generating unit, or groups of cash-generating units, to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually at the same time, irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment. If an impairment loss is to be recognized, it is first allocated to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash generating unit (group of units), then to the other assets of the unit (group of units) pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit (group of units). Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods for any reason.

An impairment loss of continuing operations or a reversal of such impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(18) Post-employment benefits

All regular employees of the Company is entitled to a pension plan that is managed by an independently administered pension fund committee. Fund assets are deposited under the committee's name in the specific bank account and hence, not associated with the Company. Therefore, fund assets are not included in the Group's consolidated financial statements. Pension benefits for employees of the overseas subsidiaries and the branches are provided in accordance with the respective local regulations.

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

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

Post-employment benefit plan that is classified as a defined benefit plan uses the Projected Unit Credit Method to measure its obligations and costs based on actuarial assumptions. Re-measurements, comprising of the effect of the actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest) and the return on plan assets, excluding net interest, are recognized as other comprehensive income with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings in the period in which they occur. Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- (a) the date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- (b) the date that the Group recognizes restructuring-related costs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset, both as determined at the start of the annual reporting period, taking account of any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payment.

(19) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probably that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

The liability to pay a levy is recognised progressively if the obligating event occurs over a period of time.

Provision for decommissioning, restoration and rehabilitation costs

The provision for decommissioning, restoration and rehabilitation costs arose on construction of a property, plant and equipment. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognized as part of the cost of that particular asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognized as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

Provision for warranties

A provision is recognized for expected warranty claims on products sold, based on past experience, management's judgement and other known factors.

(20) Revenue recognition

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

Sale of goods

The Group manufactures and sells goods. Sales are recognized when control of the goods is transferred to the customer and the goods are delivered to the customers. The main product of the Group are faucets and plumbing products and revenue is recognized based on the consideration stated in the contract. For certain sales of goods transactions, they are usually accompanied by volume discounts (based on the accumulated total sales amount for a specified period). Therefore, revenue from these sales is recognized based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated volume discounts. So the Group estimates the discounts using the expected value method based on historical experiences. Revenue is only recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur and when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. During the period specified in the contract, refund liability is recognized for the expected volume discounts.

The Group provides its customer with a warranty with the purchase of the products. The warranty provides assurance that the product will operate as expected by the customers. The warranty is accounted in accordance with IAS 37.

The credit period of the Group's sale of goods is from 30 to 90 days. For most of the contracts, when the Group transfers the goods to customers and has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, these contracts are recognized as accounts receivable. The Group usually collects the payments shortly after transfer of goods to customers; therefore, there is no significant financing component to the contract.

(21) Borrowing cost

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

(22) Government grants

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. Where the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as deferred income and released to income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income over the period necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate.

(23) Share-based payment transactions

The cost of equity-settled transactions between the Group and its subsidiaries is recognized based on the fair value of the equity instruments granted. The fair value of the equity instruments is determined by using an appropriate pricing model.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognized, together with a corresponding increase in other capital reserves in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled. The cumulative expense recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The income statement expense or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period.

No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for equity-settled transactions where vesting is conditional upon a market or non-vesting condition, which are treated as vesting irrespective of whether or not the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

Where the terms of an equity-settled transaction award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognized for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognized for the award is recognized immediately. This includes any award where non-vesting conditions within the control of either the entity or the employee are not met. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award, and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new awards are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

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

(24) Income Tax

Income tax expense (income) is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Current income tax relating to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss.

The income tax for undistributed earnings is recognized as income tax expense in the subsequent year when the distribution proposal is approved at the shareholders' meeting.

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

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

- (a) Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination; at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and at the time of the transaction, does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.
- (b) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

- (a) Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination; at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and at the time of the transaction, does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.
- (b) In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized accordingly.

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

According to the temporary exception in the International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to IAS 12), information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income tax will neither be recognized nor be disclosed.

(25) Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are measured at acquisition date fair value. For each business combination, the acquirer measures any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are accounted for as expenses in the periods in which the costs are incurred and are classified under administrative expenses.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at the acquisition-date fair value. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability, will be recognized in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. However, if the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it should not be remeasured until it is finally settled within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured as the amount of the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the non-controlling interest over the net fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If this aggregate is lower than the fair value of the net assets acquired, the difference is recognized in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is so allocated represents the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purpose and is not larger than an operating segment before aggregation.

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative recoverable amounts of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements require management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumption and estimate could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

(1) Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(a) Fair value of financial instruments

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

(b) Impairment of goodwill

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date less incremental costs that would be directly attributable to the disposal of the asset or cash generating unit. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model.

The cash flows projections are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the cash generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the different cash generating units, including a sensitivity analysis, are further explained in Note 6.

(c) Pension benefits

The cost of post-employment benefit and the present value of the pension obligation under defined benefit pension plans are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions, including the discount rate and expected salary raise/cut or changes. Please refer to Note 6 for more details about the cost of post-employment benefit and the present value of the pension obligation under defined benefit pension plans.

(d) Share-based payment transactions

The Group measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 6.

(e) Revenue recognition – estimation of sales returns and allowance

The Group estimates sales returns and allowance based on historical experience and other known factors at the time of sale, which reduces the operating revenue. In assessing the aforementioned sales returns and allowance, revenue is recognized to the extent it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur. Please refer to Note 6 for more details.

(f) Income tax

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Group establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective counties in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective Group company's domicile.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all carryforward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available or there are sufficient taxable temporary differences against which the unused tax losses, unused tax credits or deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The amount of deferred tax assets determined to be recognized is based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and taxable temporary differences together with future tax planning strategies. Please refer to Note 6 for more details on deferred tax assets that the Group have not recognized as at 31 December 2024.

(g) Accounts receivable - estimation of impairment loss

The Group estimates the impairment loss of accounts receivable at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The credit loss is the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due under the contract (carrying amount) and the cash flows that expects to receive (evaluate forward looking information). However, as the impact from the discounting of short-term receivables is not material, the credit loss is measured by the undiscounted cash flows. Where the actual future cash flows are lower than expected, a material impairment loss may arise. Please refer to Note 6 for more details.

(h) Evaluation of inventories

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

6. CONTENTS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 December		
	2024 202		
Cash on hand	\$398	\$475	
Demand deposits	1,830,419	2,852,099	
Time deposits	1,478,873	111,518	
Total	\$3,309,690 \$2,964,		

Cash and cash equivalents were not pledged.

(2) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss – current

	As at 31 December		
	2024	2023	
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss:			
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments			
Forward foreign exchange contracts	\$5,309	\$971	

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss were not pledged.

Please refer to Note 12(8) for more details on forward foreign exchange contracts.

(3) Financial assets measured at amortized cost – current

	As at 31 December		
	2024	2023	
Bank deposits-time deposit			
(longer than three months)	\$370,000	\$-	
Bank deposits-reserve account	33,633 40,8		
Bank deposits-time deposit-pledged		62,188	
Subtotal (total carrying amount)	403,633	103,029	
Less: loss allowance		_	
Total	\$403,633 \$103,02		

The Group classified certain financial assets as financial assets measured at amortized cost. Please refer to Note 8 for more details on financial assets measured at amortized cost under pledge. Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk.

(4) Accounts receivable, net

	As at 31 December		
	2024 2023		
Accounts receivable	\$2,314,778	\$2,243,202	
Less: allowance for sales discounts	(99,387) (109,1		
Less: loss allowance	(2,933)	(2,780)	
Total	\$2,212,458	\$2,131,271	

Accounts receivables are generally on 30-90 day terms. The total carrying amount as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 were \$2,314,778 and \$2,243,202, respectively. Please refer to Note 6(19) for more details on loss allowance of accounts receivable for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023. Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk management.

Please refer to Note 8 for more details on accounts receivable under pledge.

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

(5) Inventories

(a) Details as follows:

	As at 31 December		
	2024 2023		
Raw materials	\$184,443	\$224,497	
Supplies & parts	54,016	94,266	
Work in progress	114,867	160,974	
Finished goods	2,091,167	2,123,745	
Merchandise	1,256,860	1,062,430	
Total	\$3,701,353 \$3,665,91		

(b) The cost of inventories recognized in cost of goods sold for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 amounted to \$11,984,959 and \$12,694,083, respectively, including the expense amounted to \$22,919 and \$11,751 from reducing inventories to net realizable value.

Please refer to Note 8 for more details on inventories under pledge.

(6) Prepayments

	As at 31 December		
	2024	2023	
Prepayment for purchases	\$107,860	\$35,943	
Prepaid insurance	44,996	19,477	
Offset against VAT	29,750	28,241	
Other prepayments	210,894	182,617	
Total	\$393,500 \$266,27		

Prepayments were not pledged.

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

	As at 31 December		
	2024 2023		
Equity instrument investments measured at fair value			
through other comprehensive income $-$ non current:			
Listed company stocks	\$169,901	\$32,760	

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income were not pledged.

Please refer to Note 12 for more details on the credit risk of the equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

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

(8) Property, plant and equipment

) Troporty, plant and equipment	As at 31 December		
	2024	2023	
Owner occupied property, plant and equipment	\$2,962,924	\$2,298,557	

(a) Owner occupied property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Other equipment	Construction in progress and equipment awaiting examination	Total
Cost:								
As at 1 Jan. 2024	\$-	\$857,328	\$3,221,104	\$44,816	\$309,906	\$661,698	\$35,401	\$5,130,253
Additions	303,170	447,568	16,190	3,670	23,125	38,425	73,159	905,307
Disposals	-	(3,785)	(44,720)	(1,993)	(7,470)	(41,280)	-	(99,248)
Transfers	-	18,844	28,720	-	6,701	(10,164)	(35,917)	8,184
Exchange differences	6,229	37,212	170,214	1,983	11,855	25,006	2,201	254,700
As at 31 Dec. 2024	\$309,399	\$1,357,167	\$3,391,508	\$48,476	\$344,117	\$673,685	\$74,844	\$6,199,196
As at 1 Jan. 2023	\$-	\$861,092	\$3,158,630	\$47,865	\$330,049	\$707,999	\$105,894	\$5,211,529
Additions	-	63,488	93,885	3,691	17,916	12,484	215,784	407,248
Disposals	-	(62,572)	(137,530)	(8,039)	(40,157)	(94,465)	-	(342,763)
Transfers	-	1,857	134,210	-	-	37,820	(286,524)	(112,637)
Exchange differences	-	(6,537)	(28,091)	1,299	2,098	(2,140)	247	(33,124)
As at 31 Dec. 2023	\$-	\$857,328	\$3,221,104	\$44,816	\$309,906	\$661,698	\$35,401	\$5,130,253
Depreciation and impairment:								
As at 1 Jan. 2024	\$-	\$489,843	\$1,537,812	\$37,389	\$262,083	\$504,569	\$-	\$2,831,696
Depreciation	-	67,521	244,775	3,286	21,831	57,000	-	394,413
Impairment	-	-	48,498	-	-	-	-	48,498
Disposals	-	(1,616)	(36,496)	(1,860)	(7,244)	(38,038)	-	(85,254)
Transfers	-	6,674	(83,771)	-	2,486	(9,160)	-	(83,771)
Exchange differences		16,853	83,666	1,669	9,483	19,019		130,690
As at 31 Dec. 2024	\$-	\$579,275	\$1,794,484	\$40,484	\$288,639	\$533,390	\$	\$3,236,272
As at 1 Jan. 2023	\$-	\$626,310	\$1,415,426	\$40,995	\$276,240	\$540,854	\$-	\$2,899,825
Depreciation	-	44,571	231,831	3,176	22,717	57,250	-	359,545
Impairment	-	-	35,219	-	-	-	-	35,219
Disposals	-	(56,034)	(131,195)	(8,040)	(37,611)	(90,915)	-	(323,795)
Transfers	-	(122,142)	2,145	(8)	(85)	(361)	-	(120,451)
Exchange differences	-	(2,862)	(15,614)	1,266	822	(2,259)		(18,647)
As at 31 Dec. 2023	\$-	\$489,843	\$1,537,812	\$37,389	\$262,083	\$504,569	\$-	\$2,831,696
Net carrying amount: 31 Dec. 2024	\$309,399	\$777,892	\$1,597,024	\$7,992	\$55,478	\$140,295	\$74,844	\$2,962,924
							:	
31 Dec. 2023	\$-	\$367,485	\$1,683,292	\$7,427	\$47,823	\$157,129	\$35,401	\$2,298,557

- (b) GU PLUMBING de MEXICO S.A. de C.V., a subsidiary of the Company, plans to clear out some equipment that was no longer usable according to current conditions, in order to improve the utilization rate of plant space allocation. For the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, parts of the property, plant and equipment were written down to the recoverable amount. The Group recognized the impairment loss in the amount of \$48,498 and \$35,219, respectively, which has been included in other gains and losses in the statement of comprehensive income.
- (c) The major components of the Group's buildings are main buildings, freight elevator, water and power supply, and are depreciated according to their useful life of 55, 16 and 11 years, respectively.
- (d) Please refer to Note 8 for more details on property, plant and equipment under pledge as at 31 December 2024.
- (e) There is no occurrence of capitalization of interest due to purchasing property, plant and equipment for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023.
- (9) Investment property

The Group's investment properties include both owned investment properties and investment properties held by the Group as right-of-use assets. The investment properties held by the Group as right-of-use assets with non-cancellable period of 46 years.

	Right-of-use		
	Buildings assets Tot		
Cost:			
As at 1 Jan. 2024	\$131,679	\$26,327	\$158,006
Exchange differences	4,532	906	5,438
As at 31 Dec. 2024	\$136,211	\$27,233	\$163,444
As at 1 Jan. 2023	\$-	\$-	\$-
Held as right-of-use assets	-	26,752	26,752
Transfer from owner-occupied property	133,808	-	133,808
Exchange differences	(2,129)	(425)	(2,554)
As at 31 Dec. 2023	\$131,679	\$26,327	\$158,006

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

		Right-of-use	
	Buildings	assets	Total
Depreciation and impairment:			
As at 1 Jan. 2024	\$118,405	\$3,840	\$122,245
Depreciation	-	589	589
Transfer and reclassification	8,920	11,476	20,396
Exchange differences	4,082	142	4,224
As at 31 Dec. 2024	\$131,407	\$16,047	\$147,454
As at 1 Jan. 2023	\$-	\$-	\$-
Depreciation	-	197	197
Held as right-of-use assets	-	3,707	3,707
Transfer and reclassification	120,319	-	120,319
Exchange differences	(1,914)	(64)	(1,978)
As at 31 Dec. 2023	\$118,405	\$3,840	\$122,245
Net carrying amount:			
31 Dec. 2024	\$4,804	\$11,186	\$15,990
31 Dec. 2023	\$13,274	\$22,487	\$35,761

No investment property was pledged.

Investment properties held by the Group are not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed. The fair value measurements of the investment properties are categorized with Level 3. The fair value of the investment properties held by the Group amounted to \$213,796 as at 31 December 2024. The fair value has been determined based on valuations performed by an independent valuer. The valuation method used is the comparison approach. The fair value of the investment properties held by the Group amounted to \$215,045 as at 31 December 2023. The fair value has been determined based on valuations performed by the Group amounted to \$215,045 as at 31 December 2023. The fair value has been determined based on valuations performed by the Group's management referring to the price of real estate in the active neighborhood market.

(10) Intangible assets and goodwill

	Computer software	Trademarks	Goodwill	Total
Cost:				
As at 1 Jan. 2024	\$282,841	\$77,362	\$1,352,508	\$1,712,711
Addition-acquired separately	45,783	-	-	45,783
Exchange differences	8,787	3,454	65,797	78,038
As at 31 Dec. 2024	\$337,411	\$80,816	\$1,418,305	\$1,836,532
As at 1 Jan. 2023	\$255,156	\$74,090	\$1,285,199	\$1,614,445
Addition-acquired separately	23,738	-	-	23,738
Exchange differences	3,947	3,272	67,309	74,528
As at 31 Dec. 2023	\$282,841	\$77,362	\$1,352,508	\$1,712,711
Amortization and impairment:				
As at 1 Jan. 2024	\$225,956	\$77,362	\$638,634	\$941,952
Amortization	26,311	-	-	26,311
Exchange differences	6,212	3,454	32,926	42,592
As at 31 Dec. 2024	\$258,479	\$80,816	\$671,560	\$1,010,855
As at 1 Jan. 2023	\$202,525	\$74,090	\$604,730	\$881,345
Amortization	¢202,925 20,905	φ/ 1,090 -	φου 1,750 -	20,905
Exchange differences	2,526	3,272	33,904	39,702
As at 31 Dec. 2023	\$225,956	\$77,362	\$638,634	\$941,952
Net carrying amount:				
31 Dec. 2024	\$78,932	\$-	\$746,745	\$825,677
31 Dec. 2023	\$56,885	\$-	\$713,874	\$770,759

Amortization expense of intangible assets under the statement of comprehensive income:

	For the years ended 31 December		
	2024 2023		
Operating costs	\$612	\$514	
Operating expenses	\$25,699	\$20,391	

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

(11) Impairment testing of goodwill

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired through business combinations have been allocated to two cash-generating units which are also reportable operating segments. Carrying amount of goodwill allocated to each cash-generating units are as follows:

	As at 31 December		
	2024 202		
Goodwill			
 Channel unit 	\$664,680	\$632,091	
 Manufacturing unit 	82,065	81,783	
Total	\$746,745	\$713,874	

Channel cash-generating unit

The recoverable amount of the channel unit has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period. The projected cash flows have been updated to reflect the change in demand for products and services. The discount rate applied to cash flow projections were 13.8% and 15.4% as at 31 December 2024 and 2023, and cash flows beyond the five-year period were extrapolated using a 2% and 0% growth rate as at 31 December 2024 and 2023, respectively, that was the same as the long-term average growth rate for the channel unit's industry.

There have been no significant changes in the abovementioned discount rate projections made by the Company's management. As a result of this analysis, management did not identify any impairment for goodwill of \$664,680 and \$632,091 as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 which is allocated to this cash-generating unit.

Manufacturing cash-generating unit

The recoverable amount of the manufacturing unit has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period. The projected cash flows have been updated to reflect the change in demand for products and services. The discount rate applied to cash flow projections were 13.5% and 15.15% as at 31 December 2024 and 2023, and cash flows beyond the five-year period were extrapolated using a 2.1% and 0% growth rate as at 31 December 2024 and 2023, respectively, that was the same as the long-term average growth rate for the manufacturing unit's industry.

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

There have been no significant changes in the abovementioned discount rate projections made by the Company's management. As a result of this analysis, management did not identify any impairment for goodwill of \$82,065 and \$81,783 as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 which is allocated to this cash-generating unit.

Key assumptions used in value-in-use calculations

The calculation of value-in-use for both channel and manufacturing units are most sensitive to the following assumptions:

- (a) Gross margin
- (b) Discount rates; and
- (c) Growth rate used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the budget period.

Gross margins – Gross margins are based on average values achieved in the one year preceding the start of the budget period. These exclude the possibility of margin increase over the budget period for anticipated efficiency improvements. The gross margins applied for the channel unit and the manufacturing unit remained the same.

Discount rates – Discount rates reflect the current market assessment of the risks specific to each cash generating unit (including the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted). The discount rate was estimated based on the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) for the Group, taking into account the particular situations of the Group and its operating segments. The WACC includes both the cost of liabilities and cost of equities. The cost of equities is derived from the expected returns of the Group's investors on capital, where the cost of liabilities is measured by the interest-bearing loans that the Group has obligation to settle. Specific risk relating to the operating segments is accounted for by considering the individual beta factor which is evaluated annually and based on publicly available market information.

Growth rate estimates – Rates are based on industry average growth rates or local industry research. For the reasons explained above, the long-term average growth rates used to extrapolate the budget for the channel unit and the manufacturing unit have been adjusted based on industry average growth rates.

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

With regard to the assessment of value-in-use of the channel unit and the manufacturing unit, management believes that no reasonably possible change in any of the above key assumptions would cause the carrying value of the unit to materially exceed its recoverable amount.

The implications of the key assumptions for the recoverable amount are discussed below:

Raw materials price inflation – Management has considered the possibility of raw material price inflation. The Group used past actual raw material price movements as an indicator of future price movements. Management believes there is no raw materials price deviating from the budget for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, and therefore no further impairment may arise.

Growth rate assumptions – Management recognizes that the speed of technological change and the possibility of new entrants can have a significant impact on growth rate assumptions. The effect of new entrants is not expected to have an adverse impact on the forecasts included in the budget. The estimated long-term growth rate of channel unit, and manufacturing unit were 2%, 2.1%, and 0%, 0% for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, respectively. Management deemed these growth rates reasonable after considering the long-term growth rate and the economic environment for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023. Therefore, no further impairment may result.

(12) Short-term loans

	As at 31 December		
	2024 2023		
Unsecured bank loans	\$3,200,000	\$2,158,000	
Secured bank loans	363,629	135,648	
Total	\$3,563,629	\$2,293,648	
Interest Rates (%)	1.88%-6.70% 1.75%-7.20		

The Group's unused short-term lines of credits amounted to \$2,133,571 and \$2,563,182 as at 31 December 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Please refer to Note 8 for more details on secured loans.

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

(13) Other payables

	As at 31 December		
	2024	2023	
Accrued sales discounts	\$431,562	\$311,699	
Accrued payroll and bonus	370,635	344,422	
Accrued land and building payables	286,755	-	
Compensation payable	279,541	258,150	
Accrued freight	155,569	108,873	
Output tax	78,028	95,036	
Accrued VAT payables	25,762	13,832	
Others	655,609	584,823	
Total	\$2,283,461	\$1,716,835	

(14) Long-term loans

(a) As at 31 Dec. 2024

			Maturity date and terms of	
Lenders	Туре	As at 31 Dec. 2024	repayment	Guarantee
E.SUN Bank	Syndicated bank	\$900,000	2022/05-2027/05 Interest is paid	None
(Leading Bank of Syndicated	loans		monthly; repayable annually	
Loan)			starting from 2 years after the	
			drawdown of the loan. The annual	
			payment of each year is 100	
			million, 200 million, 300 million,	
			and 400 million.	
Subtotal		900,000	-	
Less: current portion		(200,000)		
Total		\$700,000	-	
Interest rate		2.3535%		

(b) As at 31 Dec. 2023

			Maturity date and terms of	
Lenders	Туре	As at 31 Dec. 2023	repayment	Guarantee
E.SUN Bank	Syndicated bank	\$1,000,000	2022/05-2027/05 Interest is paid	None
(Leading Bank of Syndicated	loans		monthly; repayable annually	
Loan)			starting from 2 years after the	
			drawdown of the loan. The annual	
			payment of each year is 100	
			million, 200 million, 300 million,	
			and 400 million.	
Bank SinoPac	Credit	100,000	2021/09-2024/07 Interest is paid	None
			monthly.	
Cathay United Bank	Credit	200,000	2023/07-2025/06 Interest is paid	None
			monthly.	
Subtotal		1,300,000	-	
Less: current portion		(200,000)		
Total		\$1,100,000	-	
Interest rate		1.82%-2.16%		

Please refer to Note 9(3) for further details on syndicated bank loans.

(15) Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plan

The Company adopts a defined contribution plan in accordance with the Labor Pension Act of the R.O.C. Under the Labor Pension Act, the Group will make monthly contributions of no less than 6% of the employees' monthly wages to the employees' individual pension accounts. The Group has made monthly contributions of 6% of each individual employee's salaries or wages to employees' pension accounts.

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

Pension benefits for employees of overseas subsidiaries and branches are provided in accordance with the local regulations.

Expenses under the defined contribution plan for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 were \$124,924 and \$169,866, respectively.

<u>Defined benefits plan</u>

The Company adopts a defined benefit plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act of the R.O.C. The pension benefits are disbursed based on the units of service years and the average salaries in the last month of the service year. Two units per year are awarded for the first 15 years of services while one unit per year is awarded after the completion of the 15th year. The total units shall not exceed 45 units. The Company's 2019 pension fund deposited at the Bank of Taiwan has reached sufficient allocation and does not require further allocation based on the approval of the management department of processing zone. Before the end of each year, the Company assess the balance in the designated labor pension fund. If the amount is inadequate to pay pensions calculated for workers retiring in the same year, the Company will make up the difference in one appropriation before the end of March the following year.

The Ministry of Labor is in charge of establishing and implementing the fund utilization plan in accordance with the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund. The pension fund is managed by the in-house managers or under discretionary accounts, based on a passive-aggressive investment strategy for long-term profitability. The Ministry of Labor establishes checks and risk management mechanism based on the assessment of risk factors including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk, in order to maintain adequate manager flexibility to achieve targeted return without over-exposure of risk. With regard to utilization of the pension fund, the minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statement shall not be less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. Treasury Funds can be used to cover the deficits after the approval of the competent authority. As the Company does not participate in the operation and management of the pension fund, no disclosure on the fair value of the plan assets categorized in different classes could be made in accordance with paragraph 142 of IAS 19. The Group expects to contribute \$39,344 to its defined benefit plan in the next year starting from 31 December 2024.

The average duration of the defined benefits plan obligation as at 31 December 2024 and 2023, were 14 years and 14 years.

Pension costs recognized in profit or loss for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023:

	For the years ended	
	31 December	
	2024	2023
Current period service costs	\$2,430	\$3,104
Interest income or expense	26,218	11,559
Total	\$28,648	\$14,663

Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets are as follows:

		As at	
	31 December	31 December	1 January
	2024	2023	2023
Defined benefit obligation	\$819,860	\$870,323	\$804,873
Plan assets at fair value	(780,050)	(827,112)	(769,302)
Defined benefit obligation	39,810	43,211	35,571
Other current liabilities – the Group expects to			
contribute in the coming year	(39,344)	(20,457)	(1,226)
Total	\$466	\$22,754	\$34,345
Other non-current assets – defined benefit			
obligation	\$(894)	\$-	\$-
Other non-current liabilities – defined benefit			
obligation	\$1,360	\$22,754	\$34,345

Reconciliation of liability (asset) of the defined benefit plan is as follows:

	Defined		Benefit
	benefit Fair value of		liability
	obligation	plan assets	(asset)
As at 1 January 2023	\$804,873	\$(769,302)	\$35,571
Current period service costs	3,104	-	3,104
Net interest expense (income)	37,586	(26,027)	11,559
Subtotal	845,563	(795,329)	50,234

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Benefit liability (asset)
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit			
liability (asset):			
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes			
in demographic assumptions	(19,081)	-	(19,081)
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes			
in financial assumptions	26,073	-	26,073
Experience adjustments	24,863	-	24,863
Remeasurements of the net defined			
benefit asset		(12,680)	(12,680)
Subtotal	31,855	(12,680)	19,175
Payments from the plan	(49,131)	47,599	(1,532)
Contributions by employer	-	(28,042)	(28,042)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	42,036	(38,660)	3,376
As at 31 December 2023	\$870,323	\$(827,112)	\$43,211
Current period service costs	2,430	-	2,430
Net interest expense (income)	38,420	(12,202)	26,218
Subtotal	911,173	(839,314)	71,859
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit			
liability (asset):			
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes			
in demographic assumptions	3,090	-	3,090
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes			
in financial assumptions	(82,353)	-	(82,353)
Experience adjustments	(4,050)	-	(4,050)
Remeasurements of the net defined			
benefit asset	-	147,316	147,316
Subtotal	(83,313)	147,316	64,003
Payments from the plan	(45,852)	43,753	(2,099)
Contributions by employer	-	(92,618)	(92,618)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	37,852	(39,187)	(1,335)
As at 31 December 2024	\$819,860	\$(780,050)	\$39,810

The following significant actuarial assumptions are used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation:

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

_	As at 31 December		
-	2024	2023	
Discount rate	1.65%-5.40%	1.24%-4.50%	
Expected rate of salary increases	0.00%-3.00%	0.00%-3.00%	

A sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is, as shown below:

	Effect on the defined benefit obligation					
	20	24	20	23		
	Increase	Increase Decrease		Decrease		
	defined	defined	defined	defined		
	benefit	benefit benefit		benefit		
	obligation	obligation	obligation	obligation		
Discount rate increase by 0.5%	\$-	\$3,253	\$-	\$3,817		
Discount rate decrease by 0.5%	3,481	-	4,097	-		
Future salary increase by 0.5%	3,417	-	4,004	-		
Future salary decrease by 0.5%	-	3,227	-	3,772		

The sensitivity analyses above are based on a change in a significant assumption (for example: change in discount rate or future salary), keeping all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analyses may not be representative of an actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses compared to the previous period.

(16) Equities

(a) Common stock

The Company's authorized capital was \$6,000,000 as at 1 January 2023, divided into 600,000,000 shares with par value of NT\$10 each. The paid-in capital amounted to \$3,584,140 with 358,413,962 shares issued. Each share has one voting right and a right to receive dividends.

On 5 August 2022, the Company's board of directors resolved to issue 50,000,000 new shares of NT\$10 each in cash and at a premium of NT\$11.75 per share. In accordance with Article 267 of the Company Act, 10% of the total number of new shares issued, amounting to 5,000,000 shares, are reserved for subscription by the Company's employees on a preferential basis. Due to market changes and fluctuations in stock prices, the actual price of the cash capital increase and the employee stock option price of NT\$11.75 per share were measured based on the fair value of the stock options on the grant date, and \$6,750 was recognized as the compensation cost. The above cash capital increase was approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China on 9 November 2022, and the board of directors authorized the chairman to set 20 March 2023 as the capital increase base date. The registration change for the capital increase was completed on 24 March 2023.

For the year ended 31 December 2023, the employees converted their options into 580,000 shares at NT\$12.3 per share. The registration change process for the above conversion of 315,000 shares was completed. The registration change process for the remaining 265,000 shares was not yet completed and the amount was recorded as capital collected in advance.

The Company's authorized capital was \$6,000,000 as at 31 December 2023, divided into 600,000,000 shares with par value of NT\$10 each. The paid-in capital amounted to \$4,089,940 with 408,993,962 shares issued. The registration change process of the 265,000 shares issued was not completed and the amount was recorded as capital collected in advance in the amount of \$3,259. For the three-month period ended 31 March 2024, the registration change process of said 265,000 shares of employee stock options was completed and such shares have been converted to common stock.

For the year ended 31 December 2024, the employees converted their options into 470,000 shares and 151,000 shares at NT\$12.3 and NT\$11.5 per share, respectively. The registration change process for the above conversion of 620,000 shares was completed. The registration change process for the remaining 1,000 shares was not yet completed and the amount was recorded as capital collected in advance.

The Company's authorized capital was \$6,000,000 as at 31 December 2024, divided into 600,000,000 shares with par value of NT\$10 each. The paid-in capital amounted to \$4,096,151 with 409,614,962 shares issued. The registration change process of the 1,000 shares issued was not completed and the amount was recorded as capital collected in advance in the amount of \$11. Each share has one voting right and a right to receive dividends.

(b) Capital surplus

	As at 31 December		
	2024	2023	
Additional paid-in capital	\$915,170	\$913,255	
Share-based payment transactions	70,141	67,236	
Share of changes in net assets of associates			
and joint ventures accounted for using the			
equity method	6,005	6,005	
Premium from merger	1,895	1,895	
Total	\$993,211	\$988,391	

According to the Company Act, the capital reserve shall not be used except for making good the deficit of the company. When a company incurs no loss, it may distribute the capital reserves related to the income derived from the issuance of new shares at a premium or income from endowments received by the company. The distribution could be made in cash or in the form of dividend shares to its shareholders in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of them.

(c) Retained earnings and dividend policies

According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, current year's earnings, if any, shall be distributed in the following order:

- A. Payment of all taxes and dues.
- B. Offset prior years' operation losses.
- C. Set aside 10% of the remaining amount after deducting items A and B as legal reserve.
- D. Set aside or reverse special reserve in accordance with law and regulations.
- E. The distribution of the remaining portion, if any, will be recommended by the board of directors and resolved in the shareholders' meeting.

The policy of dividend distribution should reflect factors such as the current and future development plan, investment environment, fund requirements and domestic and international competition; as well as the interest of the shareholders. At least 30% of the dividends must be distributed to shareholders annually. The Company seeks sustainable development based on capital expenditure, business expansion and financial planning. Earnings distribution can be made in the form of stock dividends or cash dividends. However, cash dividends must be greater than 60% of the current year bonus distributed to shareholders. The dividend distribution policy may depend on the company's business needs, reinvestment or merger and acquisition capital requirements, and major regulatory requirement changes. The board of directors shall submit a proposal to the shareholders meeting to adjust the cash dividend distribution ratio appropriately.

According to the Company Act, the Company needs to set aside amount to legal reserve unless where such legal reserve amounts to the total authorized capital. The legal reserve can be used to make good the deficit of the Company. When the Company incurs no loss, it may distribute the portion of legal serve which exceeds 25% of the paid-in capital by issuing new shares or by cash in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of the shareholders.

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

The FSC on 31 March 2021 issued Order No. Financial – Supervisory – Securities – Corporate – 1090150022, which sets out the following provisions for compliance. On a public company's first-time adoption of the TIFRS, for any unrealized revaluation gains and cumulative translation adjustments (gains) recorded to shareholders' equity that the company elects to transfer to retained earnings by application of the exemption under IFRS 1, the company shall set aside special reserve. For any subsequent use, disposal or reclassification of related assets, the special reserve in the amount equal to the reversal may be released for earnings distribution.

The Company did not have any special reserve due from first-time adoption of the TIFRS.

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

Details of the 2023 earnings distribution and dividends per share and 2022 deficit compensation as resolved by the shareholders' meeting on 30 May 2024 and 26 May 2023, are as follows:

A	Appropriation of	of earnings and		
	deficit com	pensation	Dividend per s	hare (NT\$)
_	2023	2022	2023	2022
Legal reserve (used to cover deficits)	\$59,053	\$(691,191)		
Special reserve (reversal)	(29,041)	(223,680)		
Common stock – cash dividend (Note)	491,357	-	\$1.2	\$-

Note: The Company's board of directors was authorized by the Articles of Incorporation and approved the common stock cash dividend of 2023 by special resolution on 12 April 2024.

Please refer to Note 6(21) for more details on employees' compensation and remuneration to directors.

(17) Share-based payment plans

(a) On 10 August 2020, the Company was authorized by the Financial Supervisory Commission Republic of China, Executive Yuan, to issue non-compensatory employee share options with a total number of 10,200 units. Each unit entitles an optionee to subscribe for 1,000 shares of the Company's common shares. Settlement upon the exercise of the options will be made through the issuance of new shares. The exercise price of the option was set at the closing price of the Company's common share on the grant date. The optionee may exercise 50% and 100% of the options starting two years and three years, respectively, from the grant date by the plan. The contractual term of each option granted is five years. If there are changes in the common shares of the Company, the exercise price of share options will be recalculated and adjusted in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of the optionee.

The contractual term of each option granted is five years. There are no cash settlement alternatives. The Group does not have a past practice of cash settlement for these employee share options.

As at 31 December 2024, the Company has not cancelled or modified the share-based payment plan proposed for employees. The relevant details of the aforementioned share-based payment plan are as follows:

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

	Total number of	Total number of		
	share options	share options	Shares to be	Exercise price of share
	granted	outstanding	subscribed	options
Date of grant	(unit)	(unit)	(unit)	(NT\$)
10 Aug. 2020	10,200	4,349	4,349	\$11.50

a. The following table contains further details on the aforementioned share-based payment plan for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023:

	As at 31 De	cember 2024	As at 31 De	cember 2023
	Number of share	Weighted average	Number of share	Weighted average
	options	exercise price of	options	exercise price of
	outstanding	share options	outstanding	share options
	(unit)	(NT\$)	(unit)	(NT\$)
Outstanding at beginning of period	6,570	\$12.30	7,150	\$12.40
Additions	-	-	-	-
Converted	(621)	12.11	(580)	12.30
Forfeited	(1,600)	12.00	-	-
Outstanding at end of period	4,349	\$11.50	6,570	\$12.30
Weighted average fair value of share				
options (NT\$)	\$3.1		\$3.1	

Note: The weighted average stock price on the execution date of the stock options was NT\$16.80.

b. The following table contains further details on the aforementioned share-based payment plan as at 31 December 2024:

			Share options outstanding				ons exercisable
				Weighted	Weighted		Weighted
	Range of			average	average		average
	exercise			remaining	exercise price		exercise price
	price	Number	Maturity	contractual life	of share	Number	of share
Share options	(NT\$)	(unit)	date	(Years)	options (NT\$)	(unit)	options (NT\$)
10 Aug. 2020 Share options plan $-$ 10,200 units	\$12.30	4,349	9 Aug. 2025	0.61	\$11.50	4,349	\$11.50
issued			-				

Note: If there are changes in the common shares of the Company (such as capital increase by cash or capitalization of retained earnings), the exercise price of share options will be adjusted according to the employee share options plan.

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

The compensation cost is accounted for under the fair value method. The fair value of the share options is estimated at the grant date using a Black-Scholes model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share options were granted. The Company recognized compensation expense for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 were \$0 and \$2,613, respectively. The following table lists the inputs to the model used for the plan:

For the 10,200 units issued:

	Share-based payment plan
Dividend yield (%)	0%
Expected volatility (%)	28.51%
Risk-free interest rate (%)	0.31%
Expected option life (Years)	5 years

(b) On 14 February 2022, the Company was authorized by the Financial Supervisory Commission Republic of China, Executive Yuan, to issue non-compensatory employee share options with a total number of 2,100 units. Each unit entitles an optionee to subscribe for 1,000 shares of the Company's common shares. Settlement upon the exercise of the options will be made through the issuance of new shares. The exercise price of the option was set at the closing price of the Options starting two years and three years, respectively, from the grant date by the plan. The contractual term of each option granted is five years. If there are changes in the common shares of the Company, the exercise price of share options will be recalculated and adjusted in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of the optionee.

The contractual term of each option granted is five years. There are no cash settlement alternatives. The Group does not have a past practice of cash settlement for these employee share options.

As at 31 December 2024, the Company has not cancelled or modified the share-based payment plan proposed for employees. The relevant details of the aforementioned share-based payment plan are as follows:

	Total number of	Total number of		
	share options	share options	Shares to be	Exercise price of
	granted	outstanding	subscribed	share options
Date of grant	(unit)	(unit)	(unit)	(NT\$)
14 Feb. 2022	2,100	1,600	550	\$13.70

a. The following table contains further details on the aforementioned share-based payment plan for the year ended 31 December 2024 and 2023:

	As at 31 De	cember 2024	As at 31 De	cember 2023
	Number of share Weighted average		Number of share	Weighted average
	options	exercise price of	options	exercise price of
	outstanding	share options	outstanding	share options
	(unit)	(NT\$)	(unit)	(NT\$)
Outstanding at beginning of period	1,600	\$14.60	2,100	\$14.70
Additions	-	-	-	-
Converted	-	-	-	-
Forfeited		<u>.</u>	(500)	14.70
Outstanding at end of period	1,600	\$13.70	1,600	\$14.60
Weighted average fair value of share				
options (NT\$)	\$3.5		\$3.5	

b. The following table contains further details on the aforementioned share-based payment plan as at 31 December 2024:

			Share options outstanding				ions exercisable
				Weighted	Weighted		Weighted
	Range of			average	average		average
	exercise			remaining	exercise price		exercise price
	price	Number		contractual life	of share	Number	of share
Share options	(NT\$)	(unit)	Maturity date	(Years)	options (NT\$)	(unit)	options (NT\$)
14 Feb. 2022 Share							
options plan - 2,100	\$14.60	1,600	13 Feb. 2027	2.08	\$13.70	550	\$13.70
units issued							

Note: If there are changes in the common shares of the Company (such as capital increase by cash or capitalization of retained earnings), the exercise price of share options will be adjusted according to the employee share options plan.

The compensation cost is accounted for under the fair value method. The fair value of the share options is estimated at the grant date using a Black-Scholes model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share options were granted. The Company recognized compensation expense for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 were \$1,050 and \$1,665, respectively. The following table lists the inputs to the model used for the plan:

For the 2,100 units issued:

	Share-based payment plan
Dividend yield (%)	0%
Expected volatility (%)	25.71%
Risk-free interest rate (%)	0.64%
Expected option life (Years)	5 years

(c) Stock appreciation right plan for employees

In July 2022, the Company implemented a compensation plan to grant 1,500 units of the cash-settled stock appreciation rights to qualified employees of the Company without consideration. One unit of stock appreciation right to employees represents a right to the intrinsic value of 1,000 common shares of Globe Union Industrial Corp. The life of the plan is two years. Upon maturity of one and a half years following the date of awarding the rights, employees who meet both service period and performance conditions set by the Company may exercise the vested stock appreciation right at certain percentage. For those employees who fail to meet the vesting conditions, the Company will withdraw their rights without consideration. During the vesting period, the holders of the stock appreciation right are not entitled to the same rights as those of common stockholders of Globe Union Industrial Corp.

The compensation cost for the cash-settled share-based payment was measured at fair value on the grant date by using Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model and will be remeasured at the end of each reporting period until settlement. As at 31 December 2024, the assumptions used are as follows:

	Stock appreciation right
	plan for employees
Share price of measurement date (NT\$/unit)	\$15.45
Dividend yield (%)	0%
Expected volatility (%)	18.35%
Risk-free interest rate (%)	1.08%
Expected option life (Years)	0 years

The Company recognized the compensation expense of \$0 and \$5,825 for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, respectively. The liability of \$0 and \$6,750 under the stock appreciation right plan was recognized in accrued expenses as at 31 December 2024 and 2023, respectively. The intrinsic value for the liability of vested rights was \$0.

(d) Stock appreciation right plan for employees

In July 2023, the Company implemented a compensation plan to grant 1,000 units of the cash-settled stock appreciation rights to qualified employees of the Company without consideration. One unit of stock appreciation right to employees represents a right to the intrinsic value of 1,000 common shares of Globe Union Industrial Corp. The life of the plan is three and a half years. Upon maturity of one year following the date of awarding the rights, employees who meet both service period and performance conditions set by the Company may exercise the vested stock appreciation right at certain percentage. The plan was terminated on 9 July 2024, with an exercise period of two years after the termination date. Upon maturity of one year following the date of awarding the rights, employees who meet both service period and performance conditions set by the Company may exercise the vested stock appreciation right at certain percentage. For those employees who fail to meet the vesting conditions, the Company will withdraw their rights without consideration. During the vesting period, the holders of the stock appreciation right are not entitled to the same rights as those of common stockholders of Globe Union Industrial Corp.

The compensation cost for the cash-settled share-based payment was measured at fair value on the grant date by using Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model and will be remeasured at the end of each reporting period until settlement. As at 31 December 2024, the assumptions used are as follows:

	Stock appreciation right
	plan for employees
Share price of measurement date (NT\$/unit)	\$19.3
Dividend yield (%)	0%
Expected volatility (%)	21.45%
Risk-free interest rate (%)	1.40%
Expected option life (Years)	1.5 years

The Company recognized the compensation expense of \$218 and \$1,257 for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, respectively. The liability of \$1,476 and \$1,257 under the stock appreciation right plan was recognized in accrued expenses as at 31 December 2024 and 2023, respectively. The intrinsic value for the liability of vested rights was \$1,476.

(e) On 9 August 2023, the Company was authorized by the Financial Supervisory Commission Republic of China, Executive Yuan, to issue non-compensatory employee share options with a total number of 1,400 units. Each unit entitles an optionee to subscribe for 1,000 shares of the Company's common shares. Settlement upon the exercise of the options will be made through the issuance of new shares. The exercise price of the option was set at the closing price of the Company's common share on the grant date. The optionee may exercise 50% and 100% of the options starting two years and three years, respectively, from the grant date by the plan. The contractual term of each option granted is five years. If there are changes in the common shares of the Company, the exercise price of share options will be recalculated and adjusted in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of the optionee.

The contractual term of each option granted is five years. There are no cash settlement alternatives. The Group does not have a past practice of cash settlement for these employee share options.

As at 31 December 2024, the Company has not cancelled or modified the share-based payment plan proposed for employees. The relevant details of the aforementioned share-based payment plan are as follows:

	Total number of	Total number of		
	share options	share options	Shares to be	Exercise price of
	granted	outstanding	subscribed	share options
Date of grant	(unit)	(unit)	(unit)	(NT\$)
9 Aug. 2023	1,400	1,400	-	\$13.20

a. The following table contains further details on the aforementioned share-based payment plan for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023:

	As at 31 December 2024		As at 31 De	cember 2023
	Number of share	Weighted average	Number of share	Weighted average
	options	exercise price of	options	exercise price of
	outstanding	share options	outstanding	share options
	(unit)	(NT\$)	(unit)	(NT\$)
Outstanding at beginning of period	1,400	\$14.10	-	\$-
Additions	-	-	1,400	14.10
Converted	-	-	-	-
Forfeited	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at end of period	1,400	\$13.20	1,400	\$14.10
Weighted average fair value of share				
options (NT\$)	\$2.86		\$2.86	

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

b. The following table contains further details on the aforementioned share-based payment plan as at 31 December 2024:

			Share options outstanding			Share opti	ions exercisable
				Weighted	Weighted		Weighted
	Range of			average	average		average
	exercise			remaining	exercise price		exercise price
	price	Number	Maturity	contractual life	of share	Number	of share
Share options	(NT\$)	(unit)	date	(Years)	options (NT\$)	(unit)	options (NT\$)
9 Aug. 2023 Share							
options plan – 1,400	\$14.10	1,400	8 Aug. 2028	3.58	\$13.20	-	\$13.20
units issued							

Note: If there are changes in the common shares of the Company (such as capital increase by cash or capitalization of retained earnings), the exercise price of share options will be adjusted according to the employee share options plan.

The compensation cost is accounted for under the fair value method. The fair value of the share options is estimated at the grant date using a Black-Scholes model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share options were granted. The Company recognized compensation expense for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, amounting to \$1,668 and \$695, respectively. The following table lists the inputs to the model used for the plan:

For the 1,400 units issued:

	Share-based payment plan
Dividend yield (%)	0%
Expected volatility (%)	20.35%
Risk-free interest rate (%)	1.09%
Expected option life (Years)	5 years

(f) On 12 November 2024, the Company was authorized by the Financial Supervisory Commission Republic of China, Executive Yuan, to issue non-compensatory employee share options with a total number of 750 units. Each unit entitles an optionee to subscribe for 1,000 shares of the Company's common shares. Settlement upon the exercise of the options will be made through the issuance of new shares. The exercise price of the option was set at the closing price of the Company's common share on the grant date. The optionee may exercise 50% and 100% of the options starting two years and three years, respectively, from the grant date by the plan. The contractual term of each option granted is five years. If there are changes in the common shares of the Company, the exercise price of share options will be recalculated and adjusted in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of the optionee.

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

The contractual term of each option granted is five years. There are no cash settlement alternatives. The Group does not have a past practice of cash settlement for these employee share options.

As at 31 December 2024, the Company has not cancelled or modified the share-based payment plan proposed for employees. The relevant details of the aforementioned share-based payment plan are as follows:

	Total number of	Total number of		
	share options	share options	Shares to be	Exercise price of
	granted	outstanding	subscribed	share options
Date of grant	(unit)	(unit)	(unit)	(NT\$)
12 Nov. 2024	750	750	-	\$14.80

a. The following table contains further details on the aforementioned share-based payment plan for the years ended 31 December 2024:

	As at 31 December 2024			
	Number of share Weighted avera			
	options outstanding exercise price			
	(unit)	share options (NT\$)		
Outstanding at beginning of period	-	\$-		
Additions	750	14.80		
Converted	-	-		
Forfeited	_	-		
Outstanding at end of period	750	\$14.80		
Weighted average fair value of share options (NT\$)	\$3.58			

b. The following table contains further details on the aforementioned share-based payment plan as at 31 December 2024:

			Share option	ons outstanding		Share opt	ions exercisable
				Weighted	Weighted		Weighted
	Range of			average	average		average
	exercise			remaining	exercise price		exercise price
	price	Number		contractual	of share	Number	of share
Share options	(NT\$)	(unit)	Maturity date	life (Years)	options (NT\$)	(unit)	options (NT\$)
12 Nov. 2024 Share							
options plan - 750	\$14.80	750	11 Nov. 2029	4.83	\$14.80	-	\$14.80
units issued							

Note: If there are changes in the common shares of the Company (such as capital increase by cash or capitalization of retained earnings), the exercise price of share options will be adjusted according to the employee share options plan.

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

The compensation cost is accounted for under the fair value method. The fair value of the share options is estimated at the grant date using a Black-Scholes model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share options were granted. The Company recognized compensation expense for the year ended 31 December 2024, amounting to \$186. The following table lists the inputs to the model used for the plan:

For the 750 units issued:

	Share-based payment plan
Dividend yield (%)	0%
Expected volatility (%)	24.10%
Risk-free interest rate (%)	1.45%
Expected option life (Years)	5 years

(18) Operating revenue

	For the years ende	For the years ended 31 December		
	2024	2023		
Revenue from contracts with customers				
Sale of goods	\$19,973,069	\$19,966,819		
Less : sales returns and allowance	(1,811,625)	(1,652,890)		
Total	\$18,161,444	\$18,313,929		

(a) Disaggregation of revenue

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Taiwan	China	America	Europe	
	Segment	Segment	Segment	Segment	Total
Sale of goods	\$1,059,600	\$153,245	\$9,263,207	\$7,685,392	\$18,161,444

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Taiwan	China	America	Europe	
	Segment	Segment	Segment	Segment	Total
Sale of goods	\$1,270,273	\$60,532	\$9,524,467	\$7,458,657	\$18,313,929

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

(19) Expected credit losses

	For the years ended 31 December		
	2024	2023	
Operating expenses – Expected credit losses			
Accounts receivable	\$6,478	\$11,172	

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

The Group measures the loss allowance of its accounts receivable at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The assessment of the Group's loss allowance as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

- (a) The Group considers the grouping of accounts receivable by counterparties' credit rating, by geographical region and by industry sector and its loss allowance is measured by using a provision matrix, details are as follows:
- 31 December 2024

		Overdue				
	Not yet due	1-90 days	91-180 days	181-365 days	Upon 366 days	Total
Gross carrying						
amount	\$1,959,317	\$222,915	\$30,336	\$2,456	\$367	\$2,215,391
Loss ratio	-%	-%	0.36%	100.00%	100.00%	
Lifetime expected						
credit losses	-	-	(110)	(2,456)	(367)	(2,933)
Carrying amount	\$1,959,317	\$222,915	\$30,226	\$-	\$-	\$2,212,458

31 December 2023

	<u>-</u>					
	Not yet due	1-90 days	91-180 days	181-365 days	Upon 366 days	Total
Gross carrying						
amount	\$1,905,048	\$200,683	\$23,459	\$4,319	\$542	\$2,134,051
Loss ratio	-%	-%	-%	55.59%	69.93%	
Lifetime expected						
credit losses	-	-	-	(2,401)	(379)	(2,780)
Carrying amount	\$1,905,048	\$200,683	\$23,459	\$1,918	\$163	\$2,131,271

GLOBE UNION INDUSTRIAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

(b) The movement in the provision for impairment of accounts receivable during the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	Accounts receivable
Beginning balance at 1 Jan. 2024	\$2,780
Addition for the current period	6,478
Write off	(6,647)
Exchange differences	322
Ending balance at 31 Dec. 2024	\$2,933
	Accounts receivable
Beginning balance at 1 Jan. 2023	\$1,294
Addition for the current period	11,172
Write off	(10,033)
Exchange differences	347
Ending balance at 31 Dec. 2023	\$2,780

(20) Leases

(a) Group as a lessee

The Group leases various properties, including real estate such as land and buildings, machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, office equipment and other equipment. The lease terms range from 2 to 47 years. There are no restrictions placed upon the Group by entering into these leases.

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

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

The carrying amount of right-of-use assets

	As at 31 l	December
	2024	2023
Land	\$139,549	\$139,874
Buildings	1,063,087	1,861,312
Machinery and equipment	27,917	16,430
Transportation equipment	144,498	109,924
Other equipment	16,750	18,905
Total	\$1,391,801	\$2,146,445

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

During the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Group's additions to right-of-use assets amounted to \$212,042 and \$186,544, respectively.

GU PLUMBING de MEXICO S.A. de C.V., a subsidiary of the Company, terminated its existing lease agreement due to the purchase of the previously leased land and plant on 15 November 2024. As a result, the right-of-use assets decreased by \$614,454, lease liabilities decreased by \$800,385, and gain on lease modification in the amount of \$208,319 was recognized in the current period.

(ii) Lease liabilities

	As at 31 December		
	2024 202		
Current	\$340,904	\$386,173	
Non-current	1,052,274	1,933,327	
Lease liabilities	\$1,393,178 \$2,319,5		

Please refer to Note 6(22)(c) for the interest on lease liabilities recognized during the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, and refer to Note 12(5) liquidity risk management for the maturity analysis for lease liabilities as at 31 December 2024.

b. Amounts recognized in the statement of profit or loss

Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets

	For the years ended 31		
	December		
	2024	2023	
Land	\$5,023	\$4,847	
Buildings	314,637	316,907	
Machinery and equipment	14,663	20,069	
Transportation equipment	101,190	89,979	
Other equipment	9,884	7,725	
Total	\$445,397	\$439,527	

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

c. Income and costs relating to leasing activities

	For the years ended 31 December		
	2024	2023	
The expenses relating to short-term leases	\$49,676	\$80,469	
The expenses relating to leases of low-value assets			
(Not including the expenses relating to short-term			
leases of low-value assets)	7,793	7,545	
The expenses relating to variable lease payments not			
included in the measurement of lease liabilities	540	447	
Total	\$58,009	\$88,461	

d. Cash outflow relating to leasing activities

During the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Group's total cash outflows for leases were amounted to \$615,148 and \$646,132, respectively.

- e. Other information relating to leasing activities
 - (i) Variable lease payments

Some of the Group's warehouse rental agreements contain variable payment terms that are linked to daily usage of pallets in warehouses, which is common in the industry of the Group. As such variable lease payments do not meet the definition of lease payments, those payments are not included in the measurement of the assets and liabilities.

(ii) Extension and termination options

Some of the Group's property rental agreement contain extension and termination options. In determining the lease terms, the non-cancellable period for which the Group has the right to use an underlying asset, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Group is reasonably certain not to exercise that option.

These options are used to maximize operational flexibility in terms of managing contracts. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Group.

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

After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term upon the occurrence of a significant event or a significant change in circumstances that is within the control of the lessee and affects whether the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an option not previously included in its determination of the lease term, or not to exercise an option previously included in its determination of the lease term.

(21) Summary statement of employee benefits, depreciation and amortization expenses by function for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023:

Function	2024		2023			
	Operating	Operating		Operating	Operating	
Nature	costs	expenses	Total	costs	expenses	Total
Employee benefits expense						
Salaries	\$1,145,305	\$2,009,278	\$3,154,583	\$1,194,285	\$1,830,979	\$3,025,264
Labor and health insurance	42,894	184,166	227,060	40,530	159,739	200,269
Pension	83,314	70,258	153,572	87,039	71,154	158,193
Other employee benefits expense	63,089	53,558	116,647	84,737	32,680	117,417
Depreciation	392,288	448,111	840,399	361,566	437,703	799,269
Amortization	612	25,699	26,311	514	20,391	20,905

According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, when there is profit in current year, the Company shall set no less than 2% as employees' compensation and no higher than 2% as directors' remuneration. However, profit should be used to offset against any accumulated deficit prior to the aforementioned compensation and remuneration. The Company may, by a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of board of directors attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors, have the profit distributable as employees' compensation in the form of shares or cash. Such distribution shall be reported at the shareholders' meeting. Information on the board of directors' resolution regarding the employees' compensation and directors' remuneration can be obtained from the "Market Observation Post System" on the website of the TWSE.

Based on profit of the year ended 31 December 2024, the Company estimated the amounts of the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors for the year ended 31 December 2024 to be 3.41% and 0.60% of profit of the current year, respectively. The employees' compensation and remuneration to directors for the year ended 31 December 2024 amount to \$19,380 and \$3,420, respectively, recognized as salary expense.

A resolution was passed at a board meeting held on 6 March 2025 to distribute \$19,380 and \$3,420 in cash as 2024 employees' compensation and remuneration to directors, respectively. No material differences existed between the estimated amount and the actual distribution of the employee compensation and remuneration to directors for the year ended 31 December 2024.

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

A resolution was passed at a board meeting held on 11 March 2024 to distribute \$21,905 and \$4,095 in cash as 2023 employees' compensation and remuneration to directors, respectively. No material differences existed between the estimated amount and the actual distribution of the employee compensation and remuneration to directors for the year ended 31 December 2023.

(22) Non-operating income and expenses

(a) Other income

	For the years ended 31 December		
	2024	2023	
Interest income			
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	\$65,433	\$45,728	
Dividend revenue	11,197	1,362	
Others	48,393	434,568	
Total	\$125,023	\$481,658	

(b) Other gains and losses

	For the years ended 31 December		
	2024	2023	
Foreign exchange (losses) gains, net	\$(21,406)	\$109,374	
(Losses) gains on disposal of property, plant and			
equipment	(12,345)	98,564	
Gains on disposal of right-of-use assets	-	50,404	
Gains on disposal of investments accounted for			
under the equity method	-	19,414	
Impairment losses	(48,498)	(35,219)	
Gains on financial assets and liabilities at fair value			
through profit or loss	26,555	16,444	
Gains (losses) on lease modification	212,761	(846)	
Others	(12,310)	(29,289)	
Total	\$144,757	\$228,846	

Please refer to Note 6(20)(a) Leases for details on the increase in gains on lease modification for the period ended 31 December 2024.

(c) Finance costs

	For the years ende	For the years ended 31 December		
	2024	2023		
Interest on loans from bank	\$84,260	\$86,757		
Interest on lease liabilities	131,034	139,780		
Total	\$215,294	\$226,537		

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

(23) Components of other comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2024:

		Reclassification adjustments	Other comprehensive		Other comprehensive
	Arising during	during the	income,	Income tax	income,
	the period	period	before tax	effect	net of tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss					
in subsequent periods:					
Remeasurements of defined benefit					
plans	\$(64,003)	\$-	\$(64,003)	\$16,436	\$(47,567)
Unrealized gains on financial assets					
at fair value through other					
comprehensive income	88,482	-	88,482	-	88,482
To be reclassified to profit or loss in					
subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences on translation					
of foreign operations	448,828	-	448,828	-	448,828
Total of other comprehensive income	\$473,307	\$-	\$473,307	\$16,436	\$489,743

For the year ended 31 December 2023:

		Reclassification	Other		Other
		adjustments	comprehensive		comprehensive
	Arising during	during the	income,	Income tax	income,
	the period	period	before tax	effect	net of tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss					
in subsequent periods:					
Remeasurements of defined benefit					
plans	\$(19,175)	\$-	\$(19,175)	\$4,603	\$(14,572)
Unrealized losses on financial assets					
at fair value through other					
comprehensive income	4,800	-	4,800	-	4,800
To be reclassified to profit or loss in					
subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences on translation					
of foreign operations	24,377	-	24,377	-	24,377
Share of other comprehensive income					
of associates and joint ventures	(135)	-	(135)	-	(135)
Total of other comprehensive income	\$9,867	\$-	\$9,867	\$4,603	\$14,470

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

(24) Income tax

The major components of income tax expense are as follows:

(a) Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Current income tax expense:		
Current income tax charge	\$216,730	\$247,231
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of		
prior periods	(12,194)	-
Deferred tax expense:		
Deferred tax expense relating to origination and		
reversal of temporary differences	(36,506)	(39,997)
Tax expense recognized in the period for		
previously unrecognized temporary difference		
of prior period	(204)	(385)
Total income tax expense	\$167,826	\$206,849

(b) Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income

	For the years end	ed 31 December
	2024 2023	
Deferred tax income:		
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	\$16,436	\$4,603
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	\$16,436	\$4,603

(c) <u>Reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by</u> <u>applicable tax rate is as follows:</u>

	For the years end	ded 31 December
	2024	2023
Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations	\$637,839	\$811,950
Tax at the domestic rates applicable to profits in the		
country concerned	\$229,024	\$201,222
Tax effect of revenues exempt from taxation	(28,188)	(36,839)
Tax effect of deferred tax assets/liabilities	(24,070)	42,697
Tax effect of tax rate changes on deferred tax	-	154
Corporate income surtax on undistributed retained		
earnings	3,458	-
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of		
prior periods	(12,398)	(385)
Total income tax expenses recorded in profit or loss	\$167,826	\$206,849

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

(d) Deferred tax assets (liabilities) relate to the following:

(i) For the year ended 31 December 2024:

	2024.	~		
Beginning balance as at 1 January	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Exchange differences	Ending balance as at 31 December
\$67,923	\$(27,588)	\$-	\$3,807	\$44,142
4,294	(6,449)	16,436	271	14,552
113,259	19,684	-	-	132,943
75,032	6,200	-	1,740	82,972
13,367	(3,217)	-	-	10,150
8,660	2,373	-	619	11,652
2,601	590	-	-	3,191
-	(97)	-	-	(97)
(17,518)	(12,809)	-	(1,077)	(31,404)
-	(11,775)	-	-	(11,775)
7,491	(3,622)	-	417	4,286
	\$(36,710)	\$16,436	\$5,777	
\$275,109				\$260,612
\$292,627				\$336,893
\$(17,518)	-			\$(76,281)
	Beginning balance as at 1 January \$67,923 4,294 113,259 75,032 13,367 8,660 2,601 - (17,518) - 7,491 \$275,109 \$292,627	balance as at 1 January Recognized in profit or loss $\$67,923$ $\$(27,588)$ $4,294$ $(6,449)$ $113,259$ $19,684$ $75,032$ $6,200$ $13,367$ $(3,217)$ $8,660$ $2,373$ $2,601$ 590 - (97) $(17,518)$ $(12,809)$ - $(11,775)$ $7,491$ $(3,622)$ $\$(36,710)$ $\$292,627$	Beginning balance as at 1 January Recognized in profit or loss Recognized in comprehensive income $\$67,923$ $\$(27,588)$ $\$$ - 4,294 $\$6,449$ $16,436$ $113,259$ 19,684 - 75,032 - 6,200 - 13,367 - (3,217) $\$660$ 2,373 - 2,601 - 590 - $-$ (97) - (17,518) - (12,809) - $-$ (11,775) - (3,622) - (3,622) - (3,622) - $\$275,109$ $\$292,627$ $\$292,627$ $\$292,627$ $\$292,627$ $\$292,627$	Beginning balance as at 1 January Recognized in profit or loss comprehensive income Exchange differences $\$67,923$ $\$(27,588)$ $\$$ - $\$3,807$ $4,294$ (6,449) 16,436 271 $113,259$ $19,684$ - - $75,032$ $6,200$ - $1,740$ $13,367$ $(3,217)$ - - $8,660$ $2,373$ - 619 $2,601$ 590 - - $ (97)$ - - $ (12,809)$ - (1,077) $ (11,775)$ - - $7,491$ $(3,622)$ - 417 $\$(36,710)$ $\$16,436$ $\$5,777$ $\$2292,627$ $\$292,627$ $\$292,627$ $\$292,627$

(ii) For the year ended 31 December 2023:

(ii) i oi ule year en	Beginning		Recognized in other		Ending balance
Iterre	balance as at	Recognized in	comprehensive	Exchange	as at 31
Items	1 January	profit or loss	income	differences	December
Temporary difference					
Allowance to reduce inventories to					
market value	\$114,453	\$(46,990)	\$-	\$460	\$67,923
Defined benefit Liability – Non-current	3,289	(3,721)	4,603	123	4,294
Unrealized intragroup profits and losses	91,272	21,987	-	-	113,259
Unrealized accrued expense	26,650	48,365	-	17	75,032
Allowance for sales discounts	17,384	(4,017)	-	-	13,367
Bad debt loss	7,890	780	-	(10)	8,660
Unrealized exchange gain or loss	6,381	(3,780)	-	-	2,601
Revaluations of financial assets and					
liabilities at fair value through profit					
or loss	(3,764)	3,764	-	-	-
Depreciation	(7,919)	(9,026)	-	(573)	(17,518)
Loss carryforward	55,040	(47,744)	-	195	7,491
Deferred tax expense/ (income)		\$(40,382)	\$4,603	\$212	
Net deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)	\$310,676				\$275,109
Reflected in balance sheet as follows:					
Deferred tax assets	\$322,514				\$292,627
Deferred tax liabilities	\$(11,838)				\$(17,518)

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

(iii)Unrecognized deferred tax assets

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, deferred tax assets that have not been recognized amount to \$236,856 and \$542,393, respectively.

(iv)Unrecognized deferred tax liabilities relating to the investment in subsidiaries

The Group's undistributed earnings from its overseas subsidiaries may be subject to income tax upon repatriation. In accordance with tax regulations, the Group recognizes deferred tax liabilities on their undistributed earnings. As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the taxable temporary differences associated with investment in subsidiaries, for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognized, aggregate to \$620,632 and \$555,512, respectively.

(e) <u>The unutilized accumulated losses for the Group were as follows:</u>

		Balance of unu tax cred		
	Accumulated	31 December	31 December	Expiration
Occurrence Year	losses	2024	2023	Year
2019	\$143,984	\$143,984	\$164,568	2029
2020	105,482	105,482	120,562	2030
2021	341,852	341,852	390,725	2031
2022	337,382	164,632	160,084	2032
2023	198,230	144,470	177,568	2033
2024	185,999	185,999	-	2034

(f) The assessment of income tax returns

As at 31 December 2024, the assessment of the income tax returns of the Company is as follows:

	The assessment of income tax returns
Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Assessed and approved up to 2022

The Company has filed a re-examination application to the National Taxation Bureau of the Central Area, Ministry of Finance regarding the tax assessment result for 2022 which is currently under assessment.

As at 31 December 2024, all foreign subsidiaries governed by foreign tax authorities have filed income tax returns up to 2023.

(25) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing net profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

	For the years end	led 31 December
	2024	2023
(a) Basic earnings per share		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the	+	+
Company	\$470,013	\$605,101
Weighted average number of ordinary shares		
outstanding for basic earnings per share (in thousands)) 409,451	397,964
Basic earnings per share (NT\$)	\$1.15	\$1.52
(b) Diluted earnings per share		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the		
Company	\$470,013	\$605,101
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the		
Company after dilution	\$470,013	\$605,101
Weighted average number of ordinary shares		
outstanding for basic earnings per share (in thousands))	
	409,451	397,964
Effect of dilution:	,	,
Employee compensation – stock (in thousands)	1,690	1,418
Employee stock options (in thousands)	3,321	1,176
Weighted average number of ordinary shares		
outstanding after dilution (in thousands)	414,462	400,558
Diluted earnings per share (NT\$)	\$1.13	\$1.51

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

7. <u>RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS</u>

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

(a) Key management personnel compensation

	For the years end	For the years ended 31 December		
	2024	2023		
Short-term employee benefits	\$156,275	\$162,301		
Post-employment benefits and termination benefits	30,950	26,825		
Share-based payment	3,123	12,827		
Total	\$190,348	\$201,953		

8. ASSETS PLEDGED AS SECURITY

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

	Carrying an 31 Dec		
Item	2024	2023	Secured liabilities
Financial assets measured at			
amortized cost, current	\$33,633	\$103,029	Secured for loans
Accounts receivable	727,131	736,212	Secured for loans
Inventory	1,354,721	1,213,453	Secured for purchase equipment and
			loans
Buildings	38,322	183,137	Secured for loans
Machinery and Equipment	866,159	904,345	Secured for purchase equipment
Transportation Equipment	4,192	2,146	Secured for loans
Office Equipment	30,319	26,401	Secured for purchase equipment and
			loans
Other Equipment	25,610	36,450	Secured for loans
Right-of-use assets - land		47,883	Secured for loans
Total	\$3,080,087	\$3,253,056	

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENCIES AND UNRECOGNIZED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

- (1) On 1 October 2023, the Company has entered into a land lease agreement with the Taichung Branch of the Export Processing Zone Administration. The lease term is ten years, starting from 1 October 2023 to 30 September 2033. The rent is adjusted based on the land price, and current monthly rent is \$64.
- (2) The Company and its subsidiaries provided endorsement/guarantee to related parties. Please refer to Note 13(1) (b) for more details.
- (3) In April 2022, the Company has entered into a syndicated loan agreement with E.SUN Commercial Bank and ten other lending institutions of syndicated credits, such as China Trust Commercial Bank, Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank, and Bank of Taiwan. The agreement contains the following restrictive covenants:
 - (a) The current ratio shall not be lower than 100%.
 - (b) The liability ratio shall not be higher than 200%.
 - (c) The interest coverage ratio shall not be lower than 2.

According to the syndicated loan agreement, if the financial ratio of the Company does not meet the previous requirements, the Company should make improvement within six months after the end of the accounting period (the improvement period will not be regarded as default) and review the results in the next financial statement (the consolidated financial statements for the six-month period ended or for the year ended) to verify whether the improvement has been completed. If the Company completes the improvement in line with the previous financial ratio agreed, it is not regarded as default; otherwise, it is regarded as default. The Company did not violate the above covenants for the year ended 31 December 2024.

(4) In December 2024, the Company's sub-subsidiary, Shenzhen Globe Union Enterprise Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Shenzhen Globe Union"), entered into a cooperation agreement with Shenzhen Qianhai Huirui Enterprise Management Co., Ltd. for the urban renewal project of the Globe Union Industrial Zone. The two parties will collaborate under a co-development and property-sharing model. Upon completion of the urban renewal, Shenzhen Globe Union is expected to acquire approximately 28% to 32% of the total land area.

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

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

None.

12. OTHERS

(1) Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets

	As at 31 December	
	2024	2023
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	\$5,309	\$971
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (Note)	5,925,383	5,197,917
Financial assets at fair value through other		
comprehensive income	169,901	32,760
Financial liabilities		
_	As at 31 De	cember
	2024	2023
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:		
Short-term borrowings	\$3,563,629	\$2,293,648
Notes and accounts payable	1,528,552	1,621,470
Long-term loans (including current portion with maturity		
less than 1 year)	900,000	1,300,000
Other payables	2,283,461	1,716,835
Leases liabilities (including current portion with maturity		
less than 1 year)	1,393,178	2,319,500
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:		
Held for trading	558	844

Note: Including cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand), accounts receivable, and financial assets measured at amortized cost.

(2) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial risk management objective is to manage the market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk related to its operating activities. The Group identifies measures and manages the aforementioned risks based on the Group's policy and risk appetite.

The Group has established appropriate policies, procedures and internal controls for financial risk management. Before entering into significant transactions, due approval process by the Board of Directors and Audit Committee must be carried out based on related protocols and internal control procedures. The Group complies with its financial risk management policies at all times.

(3) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of the changes in market prices. Market prices comprise currency risk, interest rate risk, and other price risk (such as equity risk).

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

(a) Foreign currency risk

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a different currency from the Group's functional currency) and the Group's net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

The Group has certain foreign currency receivables to be denominated in the same foreign currency with certain foreign currency payables, therefore natural hedge is received. The Group also uses forward contracts to hedge the foreign currency risk on certain items denominated in foreign currencies. Hedge accounting is not applied as they did not qualify for hedge accounting criteria. Furthermore, as net investments in foreign subsidiaries are for strategic purposes, they are not hedged by the Group.

The foreign currency sensitivity analysis of the possible change in foreign exchange rates on the Group's profit is performed on significant monetary items denominated in foreign currencies as at the end of the reporting period. The Group's foreign currency risk is mainly related to the volatility in the exchange rates for USD and CNY. The information of the sensitivity analyses as follows:

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

When NTD strengthens against USD by 1%:

	Increase (decrease) in	Decrease (increase) in profit or loss	
	equity		
For the year ended 31 December 2024	\$-	\$8,443	
For the year ended 31 December 2023	\$-	\$7,993	

When NTD strengthens against CNY by 1%:

	Increase (decrease) in	Decrease (increase) in	
	equity	profit or loss	
For the year ended 31 December 2024	\$-	\$21,252	
For the year ended 31 December 2023	\$-	\$13,968	

For depreciation NTD against the relevant currencies when all the other factors remain the same, there would be a comparable impact on the pre-tax profit or equity, and the balances above would be negative.

(b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's bank borrowings with fixed interest rates and variable interest rates.

The interest rate sensitivity analysis is performed on items exposed to interest rate risk as at the end of the reporting period, including investments and borrowings with variable interest rates. At the reporting date, a change of 10 basis points of interest rate in a reporting period could cause the profit for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 to decrease/increase by \$4,464 and \$3,594, respectively.

(c) Equity price risk

The fair value of the Group's listed equity securities is susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Group's listed equity securities are classified under fair value through other comprehensive income. The Group manages the equity price risk through diversification and placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Group's senior management on a regular basis. The Group's Board of Directors reviews and approves all equity investment decisions.

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

At the reporting date, a change of 5% in the price of the listed companies stocks classified as equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income could have an impact of \$8,495 and \$1,638 on the equity attributable to the Group for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Please refer to Note 12(9) for sensitivity analysis information of other equity instruments or derivatives that are linked to such equity instruments whose fair value measurement is categorized under Level 3.

(4) Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from operating activities (primarily for accounts receivable) and from its financing activities, including bank deposits and other financial instruments.

Credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to credit risk management. Credit limits are established for all counter parties based on their financial position, ratings from credit rating agencies, historical experiences, prevailing economic condition and the Group's internal rating criteria, etc. Certain customer's credit risk will also be managed by taking credit enhancing procedures, such as requesting for prepayment and insurance.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, accounts receivable from top ten customers represented 40.59% and 40.55% of the total accounts receivable of the Group, respectively. The credit concentration risk of other accounts receivable is insignificant.

Credit risk from balances with banks, fixed income securities and other financial instruments is managed by the Group's treasury in accordance with the Group's policy. The Group only transacts with counterparties approved by the internal control procedures, which are banks and financial institutions, companies and government entities with good credit rating. Consequently, there is no significant credit risk for these counter parties.

The Group adopted IFRS 9 to assess the expected credit losses. The Group makes an assessment at each reporting date as to whether the debt instrument investments are still considered low credit risk, and then further determines the method of measuring the loss allowance and the loss rates.

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

The Group used simplified approach (Note) to assess the expected credit losses of accounts receivable. As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Group's accounts receivable overdue amounted to \$256,074 and \$229,003, respectively. As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the expected credit loss was estimated at 1.15% and 1.21%, respectively, while the loss allowances were measured at \$2,933 and \$2,780, respectively.

Note: By using simplified approach (loss allowance is measured at lifetime expected credit losses).

Financial assets are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery (the issuer or the debtor is in financial difficulties or bankruptcy).

(5) Liquidity risk management

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of cash and cash equivalents, highly liquid equity investments and bank loans. The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on the contractual undiscounted payments and contractual maturity. The payment amount includes the contractual interest. The undiscounted payment relating to borrowings with variable interest rates is extrapolated based on the estimated interest rate yield curve as at the end of the reporting period.

	Less than 1year	2 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
As at 31 December 2024					
Short-term borrowings	\$3,569,266	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$3,569,266
Notes and accounts payable	1,528,552	-	-	-	1,528,552
Long-term borrowings					
(including current portion					
with maturity less than 1 year)	218,044	725,889	-	-	943,933
Other payables	2,283,461	-	-	-	2,283,461
Leases liabilities	401,099	623,877	365,667	173,769	1,564,412
As at 31 December 2023					
Short-term borrowings	\$2,299,912	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$2,299,912
Notes and accounts payable	1,621,470	-	-	-	1,621,470
Long-term borrowings					
(including current portion					
with maturity less than 1 year)	224,938	729,515	403,601	-	1,358,054
Other payables	1,716,835	-	-	-	1,716,835
Leases liabilities	512,299	791,823	576,611	1,262,722	3,143,455

Non-derivative financial liabilities

Derivative financial liabilities

	Less than 1year	2 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
As at 31 December 2024					
Inflows	\$209,185	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$209,185
Outflows	(209,743)		-		(209,743)
Net	\$(558)	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$(558)
As at 31 December 2023					
Inflows	\$57,787	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$57,787
Outflows	(58,631)		-		(58,631)
Net	\$(844)	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$(844)

The table above contains the undiscounted net cash flows of derivative financial liabilities.

(6) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Reconciliation of liabilities for the year ended 31 December 2024:

		Long-term borrowings (including current		Total liabilities
	Short-term	portion with maturity		from financing
_	borrowings	less than 1 year)	Leases liabilities	activities
As at 1 January 2024	\$2,293,648	\$1,300,000	\$2,319,500	\$5,913,148
Cash flows	1,260,769	(400,000)	(426,105)	434,664
Non-cash changes (Note)	-	-	(621,669)	(621,669)
Foreign exchange movement	9,212	-	121,452	130,664
As at 31 December 2024	\$3,563,629	\$900,000	\$1,393,178	\$5,856,807

Note: For the year ended 31 December 2024, the Group's lease liabilities decreased mainly due to the termination of lease agreements.

Reconciliation of liabilities for the year ended 31 December 2023:

	Short-term	Total liabilities from financing		
	borrowings	portion with maturity less than 1 year)	Leases liabilities	activities
As at 1 January 2023	\$1,777,167	\$3,140,000	\$2,538,808	\$7,455,975
Cash flows	501,728	(1,840,000)	(417,891)	(1,756,163)
Non-cash changes (Note)	-	-	166,976	166,976
Foreign exchange movement	14,753	-	31,607	46,360
As at 31 December 2023	\$2,293,648	\$1,300,000	\$2,319,500	\$5,913,148

Note: For the year ended 31 December 2023, the Group's lease liabilities increased mainly due to the addition of new lease agreements.

- (7) Fair values of financial instruments
 - (a) The methods and assumptions applied in determining the fair value of financial instruments:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The following methods and assumptions were used by the Group to measure or disclose the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities:

- a. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and other current liabilities approximate their fair value due to their short maturities.
- b. For financial assets and liabilities traded in an active market with standard terms and conditions, their fair value is determined based on market quotation price (including listed equity securities, beneficiary certificates, bonds and futures etc.) at the reporting date.
- c. Fair value of equity instruments without market quotations (including private placement of listed equity securities, unquoted public company and private company equity securities) are estimated using the market method valuation techniques based on parameters such as prices based on market transactions of equity instruments of identical or comparable entities and other relevant information (for example, inputs such as discount for lack of marketability, P/E ratio of similar entities and Price-Book ratio of similar entities).
- d. Fair value of debt instruments without market quotations, bank loans and other non-current liabilities are determined based on the counterparty prices or valuation method. The valuation method uses DCF method as a basis, and the assumptions such as the interest rate and discount rate are primarily based on relevant information of similar instrument (such as yield curves published by the Taipei Exchange, average prices for Fixed Rate Commercial Paper published by Reuters and credit risk, etc.)
- e. The fair value of derivatives which are not options and without market quotations, is determined based on the counterparty prices or discounted cash flow analysis using interest rate yield curve for the contract period. Fair value of option-based derivative financial instruments is obtained using on the counterparty prices or appropriate option pricing model (for example, Black-Scholes model) or other valuation method (for example, Monte Carlo Simulation).

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

(b) Fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost

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

(c) Fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments

Please refer to Note 12(9) for fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments of the Group.

(8) Derivative financial instruments

The Group's derivative financial instruments include forward currency contracts and embedded derivatives. The related information for derivative financial instruments not qualified for hedge accounting and not yet settled as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

Forward currency contracts

The Group entered into forward currency contracts to manage its exposure to financial risk, but these contracts are not designated as hedging instruments. The table below lists the information related to forward currency contracts:

Items	Notional Amount	
(by contract)	(in thousands)	Expiry Date
As at 31 December 2024		
Forward currency contract	Sell USD 5,900	January 2025
Forward currency contract	Sell GBP 3,929	From January 2025 to March 2025
As at 31 December 2023 Forward currency contract Forward currency contract	Sell USD 5,000 Sell GBP 1,496	January 2024 From January 2024 to March 2024

The counterparties for the aforementioned derivatives transactions are well known local or overseas banks, as they have sound credit ratings, the credit risk is insignificant.

With regard to the forward foreign exchange contracts, as they have been entered into to hedge the foreign currency risk of net assets or net liabilities, and there will be corresponding cash inflow or outflows upon maturity and the Group has sufficient operating funds, the cash flow risk is insignificant.

- (9) Fair value measurement hierarchy
 - (a) Fair value measurement hierarchy

All asset and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole. Level 1, 2 and 3 inputs are described as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

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

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization at the end of each reporting period.

(b) Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities

The Group does not have assets that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis is as follows:

As at 31 December 2024

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through				
profit or loss				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	\$-	\$5,309	\$-	\$5,309
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	169,901	-	-	169,901
Financial liabilities: Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	558	-	558
6 6				

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

As at 31 December 2023

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through				
profit or loss				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	\$-	\$971	\$-	\$971
Financial assets at fair value through other				
comprehensive income				
Equity instruments measured at fair value				
through other comprehensive income	32,760	-	-	32,760
Financial liabilities:				
Financial liabilities at fair value through				
profit or loss				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	844	-	844

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period

During the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements.

Valuation process used for fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

The Group's Finance Department is responsible for validating the fair value measurements and ensuring that the results of the valuation are in line with market conditions, based on independent and reliable inputs which are consistent with other information, and represent exercisable prices. The Department analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Group's accounting policies at each reporting date.

(c) Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed: Investment properties (Note 6(9))	\$-	\$-	\$213,796	\$213,796
As at 31 December 2023				
Financial assets not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed:				
Investment properties (Note 6(9))	\$-	\$-	\$215,045	\$215,045

(10) Significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

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

	Unit: In thousand foreign currency/ NT\$					
	As at 31 December 2024			As at 31 December 2023		
		Foreign			Foreign	
	Foreign	exchange		Foreign	exchange	
	currencies	rate	NTD	currencies	rate	NTD
Financial assets						
Monetary items:						
CNY	\$641,991	4.478	\$2,874,836	\$518,514	4.329	\$2,244,647
USD	45,915	32.78	1,505,094	44,244	30.71	1,358,733
GBP	18,840	41.20	776,208	20,334	39.18	796,686
EUR	7,801	34.15	266,404	7,548	34.01	256,707
CAD	9,165	22.82	209,145	9,355	23.22	217,224
Financial liabilities						
Monetary items:						
GBP	\$24,270	41.20	\$999,924	\$24,219	39.18	\$948,900
CNY	167,400	4.478	749,617	195,854	4.329	847,852
USD	20,157	32.78	660,746	18,217	30.71	559,444
CAD	2,871	22.82	65,516	2,210	23.22	51,316
EUR	1,619	34.15	55,289	1,670	34.01	56,797

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

The Group is unable to disclose foreign exchange gains or losses on significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies because the Group entities have too many functional currencies. The exchange (losses) gains for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 were \$(21,406) and \$109,374, respectively.

(11)Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize the shareholder value. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

(12) Financial asset transfer information

The Group entered into assignment agreements with recourse with financial institutions regarding some of its accounts receivable. Although the Group transfers the contract rights of the cash flow from such accounts receivable, the Group still has to bear the credit risk in accordance with the agreement in the event the accounts receivable are not recoverable. The transaction information is as follows:

31 December 2024		
Lenders	Amount assigned	Prepaid amount (Note)
HSBC UK BANK PLC	\$727,131	\$363,629
31 December 2023		
Lenders	Amount assigned	Prepaid amount (Note)
HSBC UK BANK PLC	\$736,212	\$135,648

Note: Reported on short-term loans.

(13) The board of directors of Shenzhen Globe Union Enterprise Co., Ltd., a sub-subsidiary of the Company, in order to comply with the local government's future urbanization plan and schedule of the area around the subsidiary's manufacturing facility, has approved the plan to move the faucet assembly facility to a factory located in Machong Town, Dongguan City. The factory relocation is expected to complete by the end of 2023. The subsidiary has started the process of terminating employment contracts with its employees in July 2022 and offered severance packages. Except for the property, plant and equipment that will be relocated to the new factory, the remaining assets will be evaluated based on their recoverable amount and recognize impairment loss for the year ended 2022. Please refer to Note 12(15) to the Group's 2022 consolidated financial statements for more details on the related expense on the project.

13. OTHER DISCLOSURE

(1)Information on significant transactions

(a) Financing provided to others for the year ended 31 December 2024: All transactions below were between consolidated entities and have been eliminated in consolidation.

										Amount of				lateral	Limit of	
										sales to		Allowance			financing	
			Financial		Maximum				Nature of	(purchases	Reason	for			amount	Limit of total
No			statement	Related	balance for the	Ending		Interest	financing	from)	for	doubtful	Item	Value	for individual	financing
(Note 1)	Lender	Counterparty	account	Party	period	balance	Amount drawn	rate	(Note 6)	counter-party	financing	accounts			counter-party	amount
0	Globe Union	GU	Other	Yes	\$449,771	\$252,406	\$34,319	6.46%	1	\$1,263,162	For	\$-	-	\$-	\$1,263,162	\$2,551,421
	Industrial	PLUMBING	receivables		(USD	(USD	(USD	~6.69%			business				(Note 3)	(Note 2)
	Corp.	de MEXICO			13,700,000)	7,700,000)	1,046,945)									
		S.A. de C.V.														
1	Gerber	GU	Other	Yes	\$755,090	\$753,940	\$470,072	9.75%	2	\$-	For	\$-	-	\$-	\$1,016,671	\$1,525,007
	Plumbing	PLUMBING	receivables		(USD	(USD	(USD				operating				(Note 5)	(Note 4)
	Fixtures,	de MEXICO			23,000,000)	23,000,000)	14,340,196)									
	LLC	S.A. de C.V.														
2	Shenzhen	Globe Union	Other	Yes	\$879,844	\$877,688	\$653,788	3.00%	2	\$-	For	\$-	-	\$ -	\$1,000,244	\$1,000,244
	Globe Union	Ann Bo	receivables		(RMB	(RMB	(RMB				operating				(Note 5)	(Note 2)
	Enterprise	Manufacturing			196,000,000)	196,000,000)	146,000,000)									
	Co., Ltd.	Co., Ltd.														

Note 1: The business transactions between the parent company and its subsidiaries should be indicated in the number column respectively. The method of filling in the numbers is as follows:

- (1) The parent company fills in 0.
- (2) Subsidiaries are numbered sequentially by the Arabic number 1 according to the company.
- Note 2: Total financing was limited to 40% of net equity of the lender as at 31 December 2024, and was limited to the financing amount for individual counter-party.
- Note 3: Financing to individual counterparty was limited to the total transaction amounts with the lender.
- Note 4: Total financing was limited to 60% of net equity of the lender as at 31 December 2024.
- Note 5: Financing to individual counterparty was limited to 40% of the net equity of the lender as at 31 December 2024.
- Note 6: Code 1 represents an intercompany transaction call for a business contact; code 2 represents short-term financing.

(b) Endorsement/Guarantee provided to others for the year ended 31 December 2024:

		Counter	party						Ratio of				
No. (Note1)	Endorser/ Guarantor	Company Name	Relationship (Note 4)	Guarantee Limited Amount for each Counterparty	Maximum balance for the period	Guarantee Amount For the year ended 31 Dec. 2024	Amount drawn	Value of Collaterals Properties	Accumulated Amount of Guarantee Provided to Net Equity of the Latest Financial Statements	Guarantee Limited Amount	Guarantee from the parent to subsidiary	Guarantee from the subsidiary to parent	Guarantee from Mainland China
0	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	GU PLUMBING de MEXICO S.A. de C.V.	2	\$1,913,566 (Note 2)	\$755,090	\$753,940	\$470,072	\$-	11.82%	\$3,189,276 (Note 3)	Y	-	-

Note 1: The business transactions between the parent company and its subsidiaries should be indicated in the number column respectively. The method of filling in the numbers is as follows:

- (1) The parent company fills in 0.
- (2) Subsidiaries are numbered sequentially by the Arabic number 1 according to the company.

Note 2: The amount of guarantees/endorsements shall not exceed 30% of net equity of the guarantor as at 31 December 2024. Note 3: The amount of guarantees/endorsements shall not exceed 50% of net equity of the guarantor as at 31 December 2024. Note 4: According to the "Guidelines Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" issued by the

- R.O.C. Securities and Futures Bureau, receiving parties should be disclosed as one of the following:
- (1) A company that has a business relationship with the provider.
- (2) A subsidiary in which the provider holds directly over 50% of equity interest.
- (3) An investee in which the provider and its subsidiaries hold over 50% of equity interest.
- (4) An investee in which the provider holds directly and indirectly over 90% of equity interest.
- (5) A company that has provided guarantees to the provider, and vice versa, due to contractual requirements.
- (6) An investee in which the provider conjunctly invests with other shareholders, and for which the provider has provided endorsement/guarantee in proportion to its shareholding percentage.
- (7) Companies in the same industry provide among themselves joint and several securities for a performance guarantee of a sales contract for pre-construction homes pursuant to the Consumer Protection Act for each other.
 - (c) Securities held as at 31 December 2024 (excluding subsidiaries, associates and joint venture):

		Relationship between		As at 31 December 2024					
Company Name	Securities Held	Issuer and the Company (Note 1)	Account Stated	Number of shares	Book Value	Ratio%	Fair Value		
Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Stocks Thai Kin Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,471,000	\$169,901	3.84%	\$169,901		

Note 1: If the securities issuer is not related to the Company, no information is required to be provided.

- (d) Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million or 20 percent of the capital stock for the year ended 31 December 2024: None.
- (e) Acquisition of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million or 20 percent of the capital stock for the year ended 31 December 2024: None.
- (f) Disposal of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million or 20 percent of the capital stock for the year ended 31 December 2024: None.
- (g) Related party transactions for purchases and sales exceeding the lower of NT\$100 million or 20 percent of the capital stock for the year ended 31 December 2024:

				Transa	actions		Details of non-arm's length transaction		Notes and accounts	receivable (payable)	1
Company Name	Counter-party	Relationship	Purchases (Sales)	Amount	Percentage of total purchases (sales)	Term	Unit price	Term	Balance	Percentage of total receivable (payable)	Note
Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Milim G&G Ceramics Co., Ltd.	Sub-subsidiary	Purchase	\$2,335,539	19.49%	30 days after EOAP	A small portion of the purchase prices between related parties were slightly higher than the general purchase price due to technical and quality differences. For the other purchase prices, there were no comparable goods bought from third party suppliers.	Regular	\$(141,784)	(9.28%)	-
Globe Union	GU PLUMBING de MEXICO S.A. de C.V.	Subsidiary	Purchase	\$1,235,478	10.31%	14 days after invoice date	A small portion of the purchase prices between related parties were slightly higher than the general purchase price due to technical and quality differences. For the other purchase prices, there were no comparable goods bought from third party suppliers.	Regular	\$(51,889)	(3.39%)	1 -
Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Globe Union Ann Bo Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Subsidiary	Purchase	\$2,371,161	19.78%	60 days after EOAP	A small portion of the purchase prices between related parties were slightly higher than the general purchase price due to technical and quality differences. For the other purchase prices, there were no comparable goods bought from third party suppliers.	Regular	\$(318,958)	(20.87%)	-

				Trans	actions		Details of non-arm's length transaction		Notes and accounts	receivable (payable)	
Company Name	Counter-party	Relationship	Purchases (Sales)	Amount	Percentage of total purchases (sales)	Term	Unit price	Term	Balance	Percentage of total receivable (payable)	Note
Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Gerber Plumbing Fixtures, LLC	Sub-subsidiary	Sales	\$(6,078,815)	(33.47%)	45 days after invoice date	A small portion of the selling prices between related parties were not significantly different from that with the third parties. For the other selling prices, there were no comparable goods sold to the third parties.	Regular	\$308,405	13.94%	-
Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Globe Union (Canada) Inc.	Sub-subsidiary	Sales	\$(372,654)	(2.05%)	90 days after EOAP	A small portion of the selling prices between related parties were not significantly different from that with the third parties. For the other selling prices, there were no comparable goods sold to the third parties.	Regular	\$-	-%	-
Milim G&G Ceramics Co., Ltd.	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Group direct parent company	Sales	\$(2,335,359)	(12.86%)	30 days after EOAP	A small portion of the selling prices between related parties were not significantly different from that with the third parties. For the other selling prices, there were no comparable goods sold to the third parties.	Regular	\$141,784	6.41%	_
GU PLUMBING de MEXICO S.A. de C.V.	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Group direct parent company	Sales	\$(1,235,478)	(6.80%)	14 days after invoice date	A small portion of the selling prices between related parties were not significantly different from that with the third parties. For the other selling prices, there were no comparable goods sold to the third parties.	Regular	\$51,889	2.35%	
Globe Union Ann Bo Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Group direct parent company	Sales	\$(2,371,161)	(13.06%)	60 days after EOAP	A small portion of the selling prices between related parties were not significantly different from that with the third parties. For the other selling prices, there were no comparable goods sold to the third parties.	Regular	\$318,958	14.42%	-
Gerber Plumbing Fixtures, LLC	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Group direct parent company	Purchase	\$6,078,815	50.72%	45 days after invoice date	A small portion of the purchase prices between related parties were slightly higher than the general purchase price due to technical and quality differences. For the other purchase prices, there were no comparable goods bought from third party suppliers.	Regular	\$(308,405)	(20.18%)) -
Globe Union (Canada) Inc.	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Group direct parent company	Purchase	\$372,654	3.11%	90 days after EOAP	A small portion of the purchase prices between related parties were slightly higher than the general purchase price due to technical and quality differences. For the other purchase prices, there were no comparable goods bought from third party suppliers.		\$-	-%	-

				Trans	actions		Details of non-arm's length transaction		Notes and accounts receivable (payable		
Company Name	Counter-party	Relationship	Purchases (Sales)	Amount	Percentage of total purchases (sales)	Term	Unit price	Term	Balance	Percentage of total receivable (payable)	Note
Globe Union Ann Bo Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Globe Union Germany GmbH & Co. KG	Associate	Sales	\$(293,472)	(1.62%)	60 days after EOAP	A small portion of the selling prices between related parties were not significantly different from that with the third parties. For the other selling prices, there were no comparable goods sold to the third parties.	Regular	\$35,248	1.59%	
Globe Union Germany GmbH & Co. KG	Shenzhen Globe Union Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Associate	Purchase	\$293,472	2.45%	60 days after EOAP	A small portion of the purchase prices between related parties were slightly higher than the general purchase price due to technical and quality differences. For the other purchase prices, there were no comparable goods bought from third party suppliers.	Regular	\$(35,248)	(2.31%)) -

(h) Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NT\$100 million or 20 percent of capital stock as at 31 December 2024:

					Overdue	e receivables	Amount	
Company Name	Related Party	Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover Rate (times)	Amount	collection status	received in subsequent period	Allowance for bad debts
Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Gerber Plumbing Fixtures, LLC	Sub-subsidiary	\$308,405	17.98 times	\$-	-	\$248,950	\$-
Globe Union Ann Bo Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Group direct parent company	\$318,958 RMB 71,227,792	7.84 times	\$-	-	\$318,958 RMB 71,227,792	\$-
Milim G&G Ceramics Co., Ltd.	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Group direct parent company	\$143,859 RMB 32,125,678	17.63 times	\$-	-	\$141,636 RMB 31,300,743	\$-
Shenzhen Globe Union Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Globe Union Ann Bo Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Associate	\$653,788 RMB 146,000,000	-	\$-	-	\$-	\$-
Gerber Plumbing Fixtures, LLC	GU PLUMBING de MEXICO S.A. de C.V.	Associate	\$473,298 USD 14,438,635	-	\$-	-	\$3,309 USD 100,936	\$-

(i) Financial instruments and derivative transactions:

Company Name	Item	Transaction	Nominal Amount	Expiry Date	Fair Value
Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Forward currency contract	Sell	USD 5,900 thousand	2025/01	\$(487)
PJH Group Limited	Forward currency contract	Sell	GBP 3,929 thousand	2025/01-2025/03	5,238
				Total	\$4,751

(j) Significant intercompany transactions between consolidated entities are as follows: (amount exceeding the lower of NT\$100 million or 20 percent of the capital stock)

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

					Intercompany Tran	sactions	
No (Note1)	Company Name	Counter Party	Nature of Relationship (Note2)	Financial Statements Item	Amount	Terms	Percentage of Consolidated Total Gross Sales or Total Assets (%) (Note3)
0	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Milim G&G Ceramics Co., Ltd.	1	Purchases	\$2,335,359	Note 4 (1)	12.86%
0	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Milim G&G Ceramics Co., Ltd.	1	Accounts payable	(141,784)	Note 4 (3)	(0.87%)
0	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	GU PLUMBING de MEXICO S.A. de C.V.	1	Purchases	1,235,478	Note 4 (1)	6.80%
0	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Globe Union Ann Bo Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	1	Purchases	2,371,161	Note 4 (1)	13.06%
0	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Globe Union Ann Bo Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	1	Accounts payable	(318,958)	Note 4 (3)	(1.95%)
0	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Gerber Plumbing Fixtures, LLC	1	Sales	(6,078,815)	Note 4 (2)	(33.47%)
0	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Gerber Plumbing Fixtures, LLC	1	Accounts receivable	308,405	Note 4 (3)	1.88%
0	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Globe Union (Canada) Inc.	1	Sales	(372,654)	Note 4 (2)	(2.05%)
1	Shenzhen Globe Union Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Globe Union Ann Bo Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	3	Other receivables	653,788 RMB 146,000,000	Note 4 (4)	4.00%
2	Globe Union Ann Bo Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	2	Sales	(2,371,161) RMB (530,611,626)	Note 4 (2)	(13.06%)
2	Globe Union Ann Bo Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	2	Accounts receivable	318,958 RMB 71,227,792	Note 4 (3)	1.95%
2	Globe Union Ann Bo Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Globe Union Germany GmbH & Co. KG	3	Sales	(293,472) RMB (65,570,178)	Note 4 (2)	(1.62%)
2	Globe Union Ann Bo Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Shenzhen Globe Union Enterprise Co., Ltd.	3	Other payables	(653,788) RMB (146,000,000)	Note 4 (4)	(4.00%)
3	Gerber Plumbing Fixtures, LLC	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	2	Purchases	6,078,815 USD 189,642,422	Note 4 (1)	33.47%
3	Gerber Plumbing Fixtures, LLC	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	2	Accounts payable	(308,405) USD (9,408,316)	Note 4 (3)	(1.88%)
3	Gerber Plumbing Fixtures, LLC	GU PLUMBING de MEXICO S.A. de C.V.	3	Other receivables	473,298 USD 14,438,635	Note 4 (5)	2.89%
4	Milim G&G Ceramics Co., Ltd	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	2	Sales	(2,335,359) RMB (521,554,335)	Note 4 (2)	(12.86%)

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

					Intercompany Tran	sactions	
No (Note1)	Company Name	Counter Party	Nature of Relationship (Note2)	Financial Statements Item	Amount	Terms	Percentage of Consolidated Total Gross Sales or Total Assets (%) (Note3)
4	Milim G&G Ceramics Co., Ltd	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	2	Accounts receivable	\$141,784 RMB 31,662,295	Note 4 (3)	0.87%
5	GU PLUMBING de MEXICO S.A. de C.V.	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	2	Sales	(1,235,478) USD (38,534,527)	Note 4 (2)	(6.80%)
5	GU PLUMBING de MEXICO S.A. de C.V.	Gerber Plumbing Fixtures, LLC	3	Other payables	(473,298) USD (14,438,635)	Note 4 (5)	(2.89%)
6	Globe Union (Canada) Inc.	Globe Union Industrial Corp.	2	Purchases	372,654 CAD 15,947,580	Note 4 (1)	2.05%
7	Globe Union Germany GmbH & Co. KG	Globe Union Ann Bo Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	3	Purchases	293,472 EUR 8,425,508	Note 4 (1)	1.62%

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

(1) The Company is coded "0".

- (2) The subsidiaries are coded consecutively beginning from "1" in the order presented in the table above.
- Note 2: (1) represents the transactions from the parent company to a subsidiary.
 - (2) represents the transactions from a subsidiary to the parent company.
 - (3) represents the transaction between subsidiaries.
- Note 3: The ratio of transaction amount to the consolidated income or assets is recognized as follows: for assets or liability, the ratio is accounted as the ending balance to consolidated total assets; however, for income or loss accounts, the ratio is based on mid-term accumulated amount to consolidated income.
- Note 4: (1) A small portion of the purchase prices were different from the general purchase price due to technical and quality differences. The other products were purchased solely from related parties and thus the purchase price can't be compared with other goods purchased from the third parities.
 - (2) A small portion of the selling prices between related parties were the same as the general selling price. For the other selling prices, there were no comparable goods sold to the third parties.

(3) The transaction terms to the above-related parties were determined through a mutual agreement based on the market conditions.

(4) Financing, ratio 3%.

(5) Financing, ratio 9.75%.

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

(2)Information on investees:

(a) Names, locations, main businesses and products, original investment amount, investment as at 31 December 2024, net income (loss) of investee company and investment income (loss) recognized as at 31 December 2024 (excluding investees in Mainland China):

				Initial Invest	ment Amount	Investmen	t as at 31 Dec	ember 2024			
Investor Company	Investee Company	Address	Main businesses and products	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	Number of shares	Percentage of ownership (%)	Book value	Net income (loss) of investee company	Investment income (loss) recognized	Note
Globe Union Industrial Corp.	G.U.I (B.V.I.)	P.O. Box 3340, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands	Holding company	\$1,434,538	\$1,434,538	44,427,680	100%	\$2,687,599	\$162,540	\$156,317	Note 1
Globe Union Industrial Corp.	G.U.I (Bermuda).	21 Laffan Street, Hamilton HM09, Bermuda	Holding company	\$3,098,447	\$3,098,447	93,449,027	100%	\$4,340,096	\$168,072	\$116,432	Note 1
Globe Union Industrial Corp.	Globe Union Cayman Corp.	Scotia Center, 4th Floor ,P.O. Box 2804, GerogeTown, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands	Holding company	\$2,590,324	\$2,590,324	81,555,901	100%	\$1,908,108	\$90,054	\$90,054	
1	GU PLUMBING de MEXICO S.A. de C.V.	, , , ,	Manufacturing and selling porcelain bathroom fittings	\$1,308,746	\$683,055	829,247,219	100%	\$1,205,440	\$(118,834)	\$(118,834)	Note 1
	Globe Union Group, Inc.	3023 North Clark Street #318 Chicago IL 60657, U.S.A	Holding company	\$2,129,353	\$2,129,353	100	100%	\$3,288,161	\$86,358 (USD 2,790,802)	\$-	
Globe Union Group, Inc.	Danze Inc.	,	Overseas sales and maintenance center	\$939,330 (USD 28,655,597)	\$939,330 (USD 28,655,597)	700	100%	\$349,204 (USD 10,652,971)	\$-	\$-	
Globe Union Group, Inc.	Globe Union (Canada) Inc.	9260 Cote de Liesse, Lachine, Qc H8TIAI, Canada	Sales and marketing support services	\$187,008 (USD 5,704,936)	\$187,008 (USD 5,704,936)	5,824,000	100%	\$277,971 (USD 8,479,888)	\$24,719 (USD 779,900)	\$-	

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

				Initial Investment Amount Investment as		vestment as at 31 December 2024					
Investor Company	Investee Company	Address	Main businesses and products	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	Number of shares	Percentage of ownership (%)	Book value	Net income (loss) of investee company	Investment income (loss) recognized	Note
1 /	Ũ	East Loockerman Street, suit 1B, Dover, Delaware	Assembling and selling bathroom products	\$1,357,137 (USD 41,401,382)	\$1,357,137 (USD 41,401,382)	Common stock: 9,335,000 Preferred stock: 32,901,382	100%	\$2,902,181 (USD 88,535,118)	\$61,640 (USD 2,010,902)	\$-	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		2711 Centervillc Road, Suite 400, Washington, New Castle County, Delaware	Marketing support services	\$32,780 (USD 1,000,000)	\$32,780 (USD 1,000,000)	100	100%	\$106,467 (USD 3,247,928)	\$-	Ş-	
Globe Union Cayman Corp.	Globe Union Verwaltungs GmbH	Scheffelstr. 12-14,58636 Iserlohn	Holding company	\$82,707 (EUR 1,755,000)	\$82,707 (EUR 1,755,000)	1,755,000	100%	\$5,016 (EUR 146,869)	\$34 (EUR 1,013)	\$-	
	Globe Union Germany GmbH & Co. KG	Scheffelstr. 12-14,58636 Iserlohn	Selling faucets and related parts	\$231,335 (EUR 5,743,076)	\$231,335 (EUR 5,743,076)	(Note 2)	100%	\$323,995 (EUR 9,487,414)	\$15,166 (EUR 447,704)	\$-	
Globe Union Cayman Corp.	Ltd.	Ship Canal House, King Street, Manchester M2 4WB Wales, England	Holding company	\$2,349,317 (GBP 39,529,845)	\$2,349,317 (GBP 39,529,845)	39,529,845	100%	\$1,556,668 (GBP 37,783,204)	\$75,245 (GBP 1,843,758)	Ş-	
	PJH Trustees Limited	Alder House, Slackey Brow, Kearsley, Bolton, UK, BL4 8 SL	Trust company	\$- (GBP 2)	\$- (GBP 2)	2	100%	\$-	\$-	\$-	
Globe Union UK Ltd.	PJH Group Limited	Alder House, Slackey Brow, Kearsley, Bolton, UK, BL4 8 SL	Selling kitchen and bathroom products	\$715,932 (GBP 17,376,998)	\$715,932 (GBP 17,376,998)	7,500,000	100%	\$1,843,626 (GBP 44,748,211)	\$75,245 (GBP 1,843,758)	\$-	

Note 1: Current investment income from investees recognized by the Company included investment gain/loss recognized by these investees from upstream/downstream transactions.

Note 2: The investee is a limited company without shares issued.

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

(3)Information on investments in Mainland China

(a) Information on investments in Mainland China from the Company directly and through Globe Union Industrial (B.V.I) Corp., Globe Union (Bermuda) Ltd. and Shenzhen Globe Union Enterprise Co., Ltd. as at 31 December 2024:

				Accumulated	Investment Flow	WS	Accumulated					
Investee company	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment	Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as at 1 January 2024	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as at 31 December 2024	Net income (loss) of investee company	Percentage of Ownership	Investment income (loss) recognized	Carrying Value as at 31 December 2024	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as at 31 December 2024
Shenzhen	Manufacturing	\$1,825,474	Investment in	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$148,334	100%	\$148,334	\$2,500,611	\$188,508
Globe Union	and selling	(RMB 380,459,896)	Mainland China							(Note 1)		
Enterprise Co.,	faucets and		companies through a									
Ltd.	related parts		company invested and established in a third region									
Milim G&G	Manufacturing	\$1,040,208	Investment in	\$550,188	\$-	\$ -	\$550,188	\$85,304	100%	\$85,304	\$1,569,374	S-
Ceramics Co.,	and selling	(RMB 263,808,100)	Mainland China	(USD			(USD			(Note 1)		
Ltd.	procelain		companies through a	16,784,252)			16,784,252)					
	bathroom		company invested and									
	fittings		established in a third									
			region									
Globe Union	Consulting	\$2,226	Directly invested	\$3,357	\$-	\$-	\$3,357	\$344	100%	\$344	\$4,727	\$-
Business	industry	(RMB 519,514)	Mainland China	(RMB			(RMB			(Note 1)		
Consultancy			company	749,658)			749,658)					
Shanghai												
Company												
Limited												
Globe Union	Manufacturing	\$266,338	Directly invested	\$266,338	\$-	\$-	\$266,338	\$(34,123)	100%	\$(34,123)	\$143,637	\$-
Ann Bo	and selling	(RMB 60,000,000)	Mainland China	(RMB			(RMB			(Note 1)		
Manufacturing	bathroom		company	60,000,000)			60,000,000)					
Co. Ltd.	products											
He Shun	Investment,	\$4,478	Invested by Shenzhen	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$(2,339)	100%	\$(2,339)	\$1,810	\$-
Investment	developing and	(RMB 1,000,000)	Globe Union						(Note 5)	(Note 1)		
Co., Ltd.	manufacturing		Enterprise Co., Ltd.									
	hardware											
	products											

Accumulated Investment in Mainland	Investment Amounts Authorized by	Upper Limit on Investment
China as at 31 December 2024 (Note 3)	Investment Commission, MOEA	
\$819,883 (USD 16,784,252 and RMB	\$674,081 (USD 12,305,503,GBP	Not applicable (Note 2)
60,749,658)	49,191 and RMB 60,000,000)	

Note 1: Based on the financial statements audited by the certified accountants of the parent company in Taiwan.

- Note 2: According to Letter Jing-Shen-Zi No.09704604680 issued by Ministry of Economic Affairs, R.O.C. on 29 August 2008, the Company was approved under Letter Jing-Shou-Gong-Zi No.11020444730 for the operational headquarters from the Industrial Development Administration, Ministry of Economic Affairs. Therefore, the Company's investment in Mainland China is not limited to 60% of net worth or consolidated net worth specified by the Investment Commission.
- Note 3: The accumulated investment amount in Mainland China as at 31 December 2024 was USD16,784,252 and RMB 60,749,658. The information of the existing investee companies is as follows:
 - i. The accumulated investment in Mainland China subsidiaries that were disposed of by the Company (Shenzhen Globe Union Industrial Corp., Qingdao Lin Hong Precision Industrial Corp., and Qingdao Globe Union Technology Industrial Corp.) in the amount of USD 22,441,000 has not been included.
 - The accumulated amount of dividends distributed by mainland subsidiaries that were not included in the above amount is as the following: Shenzhen Globe Union Industrial Corp.: USD 45,845,636; Shenzhen Globe Union Enterprise Co., Ltd.: USD 5,374,001.
- Note 4: According to Letter Jing-Shen-Er-Zi No.11100058240 issued by the Ministry of Economic Affairs, R.O.C. approving investment, the Company newly invested RMB 60,000,000 in Globe Union Ann Bo Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
- Note 5: The Company established a sub-subsidiary, He Shun Investment Co., Ltd., in late September 2022, and Shenzhen Globe Union Enterprise Co., Ltd. invested in He Shun Investment Co., Ltd. in the amounts of RMB 100,000 on 9 January 2023, RMB 500,000 in August 2023, and RMB 400,000 in September 2024.
 - (b) Please refer to Note 13(1) and (2) for more details on the significant transactions between the Company and investees in Mainland China.

(4)Information on major shareholders:

Shares	Shareholding	Shareholding ratio
Ming-Ling Co., Ltd.	37,974,032	9.27%
Hsien Ouyang	30,853,496	7.53%
Su-Hsiang Ouyang Chang	28,516,175	6.96%
Lei Ouyang	26,858,132	6.55%
Yue Feng International Co., Ltd. Investment account under the custody of Taishin Bank	26,159,515	6.38%
Trust property account of Scott Ouyang at the Taipei Branch of the United Bank of Switzerland	20,558,787	5.01%

31 December 2024

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

For the purpose of operation, the Company operates in a single industry segment by different strategic segments, and they are classified into two segments as follows:

- (1) Segment A: In charge of selling faucets and other plumbing products and providing related services.
- (2) Segment B: In charge of manufacturing faucets and other plumbing products.

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

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss and is measured consistently with operating profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements. However, the financial costs, financial income and income taxes are managed on a group basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

Transfer prices between operating segment are on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

- (1) Information on profit or loss of the reportable segment:
 - (a) For the year ended 31 December 2024

			Adjustment and	
-	Segment A	Segment B	elimination	Total
Revenue				
External customer	\$17,845,959	\$315,485	\$-	\$18,161,444
Inter-segment	6,464,739	6,265,423	(12,730,162)	
Total revenue	\$24,310,698	\$6,580,908	\$(12,730,162)	\$18,161,444
Interest expenses	\$149,264	\$156,751	\$(90,721)	\$215,294
Depreciation and amortization	\$418,380	\$448,330	\$-	\$866,710
Investment profits (loss)	\$194,959	\$81,025	\$(275,984)	\$-
Segment profits (loss)	\$789,103	\$136,383	\$(287,647)	\$637,839

(b) For the year ended 31 December 2023

			Adjustment and	
	Segment A	Segment B	elimination	Total
Revenue				
External customer	\$18,121,956	\$191,973	\$-	\$18,313,929
Inter-segment	5,642,767	6,169,546	(11,812,313)	
Total revenue	\$23,764,723	\$6,361,519	\$(11,812,313)	\$18,313,929
Interest expenses	\$152,700	\$136,883	\$(63,046)	\$226,537
Depreciation and amortization	\$392,733	\$427,441	\$-	\$820,174
Investment profits (loss)	\$628,115	\$(109,768)	\$(521,420)	\$(3,073)
Segment profits (loss)	\$1,377,954	\$(37,489)	\$(528,515)	\$811,950

(2)Information on assets and liabilities of the reportable segment:

(a) Segment assets

			Adjustment and	
	Segment A	Segment B	elimination	Total
31 Dec. 2024	\$20,901,906	\$8,434,995	\$(12,974,860)	\$16,362,041
31 Dec. 2023	\$19,155,462	\$8,174,436	\$(11,844,705)	\$15,485,193

(b) Segment liabilities

			Adjustment and	
	Segment A	Segment B	elimination	Total
31 Dec. 2024	\$9,129,617	\$2,889,563	\$(2,035,691)	\$9,983,489
31 Dec. 2023	\$8,267,940	\$3,614,412	\$(2,296,890)	\$9,585,462

(3)Geographical information

(a) Revenue from external customers

Revenue from external customers		
	For the years end	ed 31 December
	2024 2023	
United States	\$8,664,567	\$9,287,511
Britain	7,017,898	6,776,541
Canada	1,327,317	1,008,963
Mainland China	153,245	60,517
Other countries	998,417	1,180,397
Total	\$18,161,444	\$18,313,929

The revenue information above is based on the location of the customer.

(b) Non-current assets

Mainland China1,268,7121,356,844Britain1,366,6321,232,439United States814,194856,023Taiwan91,65691,063Germany22,31022,982Canada28,04423,525						
Mexico\$1,845,747\$1,758,563Mainland China1,268,7121,356,844Britain1,366,6321,232,439United States814,194856,023Taiwan91,65691,063Germany22,31022,982Canada28,04423,525		As at 31 D	As at 31 December			
Mainland China1,268,7121,356,844Britain1,366,6321,232,439United States814,194856,023Taiwan91,65691,063Germany22,31022,982Canada28,04423,525		2024	2023			
Britain1,366,6321,232,439United States814,194856,023Taiwan91,65691,063Germany22,31022,982Canada28,04423,525	Mexico	\$1,845,747	\$1,758,563			
United States814,194856,023Taiwan91,65691,063Germany22,31022,982Canada28,04423,525	Mainland China	1,268,712	1,356,844			
Taiwan91,65691,063Germany22,31022,982Canada28,04423,525	Britain	1,366,632	1,232,439			
Germany 22,310 22,982 Canada 28,044 23,525 \$\mathcal{E}\$5,427,205 \$\mathcal{E}\$5,241,420	United States	814,194	856,023			
Canada 28,044 23,525	Taiwan	91,656	91,063			
φ5 427 205 φ5 241 420	Germany	22,310	22,982			
Total \$5,437,295 \$5,341,439	Canada	28,044	23,525			
	Total	\$5,437,295	\$5,341,439			

Non-current assets do not include financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and deferred tax assets.

(4)Information about major customers

The customer to that the Company's sales exceeded 10% of its net consolidated sales in 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	2024		202	23
Client name	Sales amount	%	Sales amount	%
Customer A	\$3,126,067	17.21	\$2,989,369	16.32