ADVANCED LITHIUM ELECTROCHEMISTRY (CAYMAN) CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

JUNE 30, 2025 AND 2024

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

PWCR25000139

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry (Cayman) Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry (Cayman) Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries (the "Group") as at June 30, 2025 and 2024, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the three months and six months then ended, as well as the consolidated statements of changes in equity and of cash flows for the six months then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at June 30, 2025 and 2024, and its consolidated financial performance for the three months and six months then ended and its consolidated cash flows for the six months then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Accounting Standard 34, "Interim Financial Reporting" that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the

Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the Group's consolidated financial statements as at and for the six months ended June 30, 2025.These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole and, in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter for the Group's consolidated financial statements as at and for the six months ended June 30, 2025 is stated as follows:

Valuation of property, plant, and equipment

<u>Description</u>

Refer to Note 4(18) for accounting policy on impairment of property, plant and equipment, and Note 6(6) for details of accounts. The recoverable amounts of property, plant and equipment of the Group are measured based on fair value less costs of disposal, which is used to determine whether there is any impairment. The estimation of the aforementioned measurement of fair value is subject to the professional judgment of management and involves numerous assumptions and material unobservable inputs. Any changes in judgments and estimates may affect the ultimate result of accounting estimates and may have a material impact on the financial statements. Thus, we have included the key assumptions in estimating the recoverable amounts used in the valuation of property, plant and equipment as a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

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

A. Obtained the appraisal report from the external valuation expert who was commissioned by the management to determine whether the measurement method the management used is commonly adopted in the industry and considered appropriate; and

B. Examined whether the significant unobservable input had reflected the assumptions that would be used for similar assets, and assessed the reasonableness of the assumptions used.

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 Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Accounting Standard 34, "Interim Financial Reporting" that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance, including audit committee, are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the 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 Group's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Wu, Wei-Hao Li, Yen-Na

For and on Behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

August 27, 2025

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

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

ADVANCED LITHIUM ELECTROCHEMISTRY (CAYMAN) CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
JUNE 30, 2025, DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND JUNE 30, 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Assets	Notes	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	June 30, 2024
	Current assets				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	$ 13,082	$ 51,586	$ 111,124
1110	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6(2)	31,607	31,501	32,955
1136	Current financial assets at amortised cost, net	6(1) and 8	21,328	22,288	26,903
1140	Current contract assets	6(18)	33,272	60,338	59,369
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(3)	23,797	31,409	56,523
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties	6(3) and 7	-	-	-
1200	Other receivables		-	47	-
1210	Other receivables - related parties	7	-	-	-
1220	Current income tax assets		253	360	318
130X	Inventory	6(4)	147,775	167,680	197,666
1410	Prepayments	6(5)	46,555	45,040	50,291
1460	Non-current assets held for sale - net	6(8) and 8	294,844	-	-
1470	Other current assets		2,172	3,158	2,544
11XX	**Total current assets**		614,685	413,407	537,693
	Non-current assets				
1535	Non-current financial assets at amortised cost, net	6(1) and 8	4,000	4,000	-
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(6) and 8	247,492	505,451	490,872
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(7)	54,579	-	626
1780	Intangible assets		2,272	2,959	3,055
1840	Deferred income tax assets		13,465	13,465	13,465
1900	Other non-current assets	6(9), 7 and 8	91,348	106,863	103,039
15XX	**Total non-current assets**		413,156	632,738	611,057
1XXX	**Total assets**		$ 1,027,841	$ 1,046,145	$ 1,148,750

(Continued)

ADVANCED LITHIUM ELECTROCHEMISTRY (CAYMAN) CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
JUNE 30, 2025, DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND JUNE 30, 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Liabilities and Equity	Notes	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	June 30, 2024
	Current liabilities				
2100	Short-term borrowings	6(10)	$ 250,000	$ 200,000	$ 220,000
2130	Current contract liabilities	6(18)	28,144	39,391	15,999
2170	Accounts payable		47,957	48,450	76,182
2200	Other payables	6(11)	150,274	171,413	168,893
2250	Provisions for liabilities - current		34,818	34,818	34,818
2260	Liabilities directly related to non-current assets held for sale	6(8)	18,413	-	-
2280	Current lease liabilities	6(7)	13,422	-	626
2320	Long-term liabilities, current portion	6(12)	35,000	5,000	-
2399	Other current liabilities		12,917	12,886	12,971
21XX	**Total current liabilities**		590,945	511,958	529,489
	Non-current liabilities				
2540	Long-term borrowings	6(12)	10,833	13,333	-
2580	Non-current lease liabilities	6(7)	42,601	-	-
25XX	**Total non-current liabilities**		53,434	13,333	-
2XXX	**Total liabilities**		644,379	525,291	529,489
	Equity attributable to owners of parent				
	Share capital	6(14)			
3110	Common stock		680,000	680,000	830,000
	Capital surplus	6(15)			
3200	Capital surplus		429,000	429,000	429,000
	Accumulated deficit	6(16)			
3350	Accumulated deficit		(751,567)	(615,054)	(667,206)
	Other equity interest	6(17)			
3400	Other equity interest		26,029	26,908	27,467
31XX	**Equity attributable to owners of the parent**		383,462	520,854	619,261
3XXX	**Total equity**		383,462	520,854	619,261
	Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognised contract commitments	9			
	Significant events after the balance sheet date	11			
3X2X	**Total liabilities and equity**		$ 1,027,841	$ 1,046,145	$ 1,148,750

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ADVANCED LITHIUM ELECTROCHEMISTRY (CAYMAN) CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except for loss per share amount)

	Items	Notes	Three months ended June 30 2025	Three months ended June 30 2024	Six months ended June 30 2025	Six months ended June 30 2024
4000	Operating revenue	6(18)	$ 92,737	$ 168,528	$ 286,948	$ 282,537
5000	Operating costs	6(4)(23)(24)	(100,591)	(136,282)	(272,017)	(257,163)
5950	Gross profit (loss) from operations		(7,854)	32,246	14,931	25,374
	Operating expenses	6(23)(24)				
6100	Selling expenses		(12,759)	(18,237)	(26,831)	(40,215)
6200	Administrative expenses		(30,572)	(39,221)	(59,496)	(69,681)
6300	Research and development expenses		(33,845)	(24,905)	(62,720)	(46,621)
6450	Expected credit impairment loss	12(2)	(27,832)	(929)	(27,832)	(929)
6000	Total operating expenses		(105,008)	(83,292)	(176,879)	(157,446)
6900	Operating loss		(112,862)	(51,046)	(161,948)	(132,072)
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest income	6(19)	264	686	310	1,286
7010	Other income	6(20)	1,309	267	17,597	405
7020	Other gains and losses	6(21)	12,493	(2,870)	12,029	(3,944)
7050	Finance costs	6(22)	(2,146)	(1,528)	(4,501)	(3,098)
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		11,920	(3,445)	25,435	(5,351)
7900	**Loss before income tax**		(100,942)	(54,491)	(136,513)	(137,423)
7950	Income tax expense	6(25)	-	-	-	-
8200	**Loss for the period**		($ 100,942)	($ 54,491)	($ 136,513)	($ 137,423)
	Other comprehensive income	6(17)				
	Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
8361	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations		($ 1,162)	$ 388	($ 879)	$ 558
8300	**Total other comprehensive income (loss) for the period**		($ 1,162)	$ 388	($ 879)	$ 558
8500	**Total comprehensive loss for the period**		($ 102,104)	($ 54,103)	($ 137,392)	($ 136,865)
	Loss attributable to:					
8610	Owners of parent		($ 100,942)	($ 54,491)	($ 136,513)	($ 137,423)
	Comprehensive loss attributable to:					
8710	Owners of parent		($ 102,104)	($ 54,103)	($ 137,392)	($ 136,865)
	Loss per share (in dollars)	6(26)				
9750	Basic loss per share		($ 1.48)	($ 0.80)	($ 2.01)	($ 2.02)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ADVANCED LITHIUM ELECTROCHEMISTRY (CAYMAN) CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

		Equity attributable to owners of the parent				
	Notes	Share capital - common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated deficit	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Total equity
2024						
Balance at January 1, 2024		$ 830,000	$ 429,000	($ 529,783)	$ 26,909	$ 756,126
Loss for the period		-	-	(137,423)	-	(137,423)
Other comprehensive income for the period	6(17)	-	-	-	558	558
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period		-	-	(137,423)	558	(136,865)
Balance at June 30, 2024		$ 830,000	$ 429,000	($ 667,206)	$ 27,467	$ 619,261
2025						
Balance at January 1, 2025		$ 680,000	$ 429,000	($ 615,054)	$ 26,908	$ 520,854
Loss for the period		-	-	(136,513)	-	(136,513)
Other comprehensive loss for the period	6(17)	-	-	-	(879)	(879)
Total comprehensive loss for the period		-	-	(136,513)	(879)	(137,392)
Balance at June 30, 2025		$ 680,000	$ 429,000	($ 751,567)	$ 26,029	$ 383,462

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ADVANCED LITHIUM ELECTROCHEMISTRY (CAYMAN) CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Six months ended June 30 2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss before tax		($ 136,513)	($ 137,423)
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Expected credit impairment gain	12(2)	27,832	929
Depreciation (including right-of-use assets)	6(23)	34,225	29,226
Amortisation	6(23)	792	690
Net gain or loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6(21)	(106)	(2,055)
Interest expense	6(22)	4,501	3,098
Interest income	6(19)	(310)	(1,286)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(21)	-	(2)
Other losses		-	3,510
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		-	(30,900)
Accounts receivable		7,612	(25,502)
Contract assets		(766)	(15,932)
Other receivables		47	54
Inventories		19,905	(44,393)
Prepayments		(1,515)	(3,430)
Other current assets		986	6,556
Changes in operating liabilities			
Contract liabilities		(11,247)	(11,573)
Accounts payable		(493)	4,080
Other payables		(19,945)	(5,920)
Refund liabilities		-	(6,859)
Other current liabilities		31	(310)
Cash outflow generated from operations		(74,964)	(237,442)
Interest received		310	1,286
Interest paid		(4,315)	(3,120)
Net cash flows used in operating activities		(78,969)	(239,276)

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ADVANCED LITHIUM ELECTROCHEMISTRY (CAYMAN) CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Six months ended June 30 2025	Six months ended June 30 2024
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of financial assets at amortised cost		($ 62)	($ 50,062)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at amortised cost		1,022	77,812
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(27)	(38,205)	(34,070)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	14
Acquisition of intangible assets		(105)	(733)
Increase in refundable deposits		(3,449)	(656)
Decrease in refundable deposits		200	150
Increase in other non-current assets		(201)	(25,132)
Decrease in other non-current assets		5,077	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(35,723)	(32,677)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase in short-term borrowings		250,000	200,000
Decrease in short-term borrowings		(200,000)	(200,000)
Increase in long-term borrowings		30,000	-
Decrease in long-term borrowings		(2,500)	-
Payment of lease liabilities	6(28)	(1,184)	(751)
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities		76,316	(751)
Effect of changes in foreign currency exchange		(128)	527
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(38,504)	(272,177)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		51,586	383,301
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		$ 13,082	$ 111,124

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ADVANCED LITHIUM ELECTROCHEMISTRY (CAYMAN) CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANISATION

Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry (Cayman) Co., Ltd. (the "Company")

The Company was established in Cayman Islands on November 16, 2007. The Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred herein as the "Group") are mainly engaged in the research, manufacture and sales of materials for Lithium Iron Phosphate Nano Co-crystalline Olivine (LFP-NCO) and key materials of Olivine-type structure lithium battery.

2. THE DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUANCE OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORISATION

These consolidated financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on August 27, 2025.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

(1) Effect of the adoption of new issuances of or amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS®") Accounting Standards that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC")

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC and became effective from 2025 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IAS 21, 'Lack of exchangeability'	January 1, 2025

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Group's financial condition and financial performance based on the Group's assessment.

(2) Effect of new issuances of or amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards as endorsed by the FSC but not yet adopted by the Group

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC effective from 2026 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Specific provisions of Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, 'Amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments'	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, 'Contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity'	January 1, 2026
IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IFRS 17, 'Initial application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – comparative information'	January 1, 2023
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11	January 1, 2026

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Group's financial condition and financial performance based on the Group's assessment.

(3) IFRS Accounting Standards issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

New standards, interpretations and amendments issued by IASB but not yet included in the IFRS Accounting Standards as endorsed by the FSC are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, 'Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture'	To be determined by International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS 18, 'Presentation and disclosure in financial statements'	January 1, 2027
IFRS 19, 'Subsidiaries without public accountability: disclosures'	January 1, 2027

Except for the following, the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Group's financial condition and financial performance based on the Group's assessment.

IFRS 18, 'Presentation and disclosure in financial statements'

IFRS 18, 'Presentation and disclosure in financial statements' replaces IAS 1. The standard introduces a defined structure of the statement of profit or loss, disclosure requirements related to management-defined performance measures, and enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

(1) Compliance statement

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" and the International Accounting Standard 34, 'Interim financial reporting' that came into effect as endorsed by the FSC.

(2) Basis of preparation

A. Except for the following items, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention:

Financial assets (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or less.

B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Basis of consolidation

A. Basis for preparation of consolidated financial statements:

(a) All subsidiaries are included in the Group's consolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries are all entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Consolidation of subsidiaries begins from the date the Group obtains control of the subsidiaries and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiaries.

(b) Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between companies within the Group are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

(c) Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income 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.

B. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements:

			Ownership (%)			
Name of Investor	Name of Subsidiary	Main Business Activities	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	June 30, 2024	Remark
Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry (Cayman) Co., Ltd.	Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry Co., Ltd.	Research, manufacturing and sales of LFP-NCO and key materials of olivine-type structure lithium battery	100	100	100	
Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry (Cayman) Co., Ltd.	Aleees Eco Ark Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and distribution of batteries, cars and peripherals	100	100	100	Note 1
Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry (Cayman) Co., Ltd.	Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry (HK) Co., Ltd.	Investment holdings	100	100	100	
Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry (HK) Co., Ltd.	Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry (China Shanghai) Ltd.	Research and development, trading	100	100	100	

Name of Investor	Name of Subsidiary	Main Business Activities	Ownership (%) June 30, 2025	Ownership (%) December 31, 2024	Ownership (%) June 30, 2024	Remark
Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry (Cayman) Co., Ltd.	Aleees US, Corp.	Investment holdings	100	100	100	
Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry (Cayman) Co., Ltd.	Aleees India Technology Private Limited	Overseas clients development and services of cathode materials for lithium-ion batteries	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Aleees US, Corp.	Aleees AU Pty. Ltd.	Overseas clients development and services of cathode materials for lithium-ion batteries	100	100	100	
Aleees US, Corp.	Aleees Texas, LLC	Overseas clients development and services of cathode materials for lithium-ion batteries	100	100	100	
Aleees US, Corp.	Aleees EU SARL	Overseas clients development and services of cathode materials for lithium-ion batteries	100	100	100	
Aleees US, Corp.	Aleees UK, Ltd.	Overseas clients development and services of cathode materials for lithium-ion batteries	100	100	100	
Aleees US, Corp.	Aleees India Technology Private Limited	Overseas clients development and services of cathode materials for lithium-ion batteries	99.99	99.99	99.99	

Note 1: The Board of Directors during its meeting on December 28, 2018 resolved that the date of dissolution of the subsidiary, Aleees Eco Ark Co., Ltd., was on December 31, 2018 and the liquidation will start on January 8, 2019.

C. Subsidiaries not included in the consolidated financial statements: None.

D. Adjustments for subsidiaries with different balance sheet dates: None.

E. Significant restrictions: None.

F. Subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the Group: None.

(4) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group’s entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the “functional currency”). The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars (NTD), which is the Company’s functional and the Group’s presentation currency.

A. Foreign currency transactions and balances

(a) Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

(b) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss.

(c) Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income. However, non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

(d) All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'other gains and losses'.

B. Translation of foreign operations

The operating results and financial position of all the group entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

(a) Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing exchange rate at the date of that balance sheet;

(b) Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates of that period; and

(c) All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(5) <u>Classification of current and non-current items</u>

A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets:

(a) Assets that are expected to be realised, or are intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;

(b) Assets that are held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(c) Assets that are expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period;

(d) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to settle liabilities for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities:

(a) Liabilities that are expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;

(b) Liabilities that are held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(c) Liabilities that are due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period;

(d) It does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability at least twelve months after the reporting period.

(6) Cash equivalents

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

(7) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets that are not measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.

C. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value. Related transaction costs are expensed in profit or loss. These financial assets are subsequently remeasured and stated at fair value, and any changes in the fair value of these financial assets are recognised in profit or loss.

D. The Group recognises the dividend income when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(8) Financial assets at amortised cost

The Group's time deposits which do not fall under cash equivalents are those with a short maturity period and are measured at initial investment amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(9) Accounts and notes receivable

A. Accounts and notes receivable entitle the Group a legal right to receive consideration in exchange for transferred goods or rendered services.

B. The short-term accounts and notes receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(10) Impairment of financial assets

For financial assets at amortised cost, at each reporting date, the Group recognises the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or recognises the impairment provision for the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) if such credit risk has increased since initial recognition after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information that includes forecasts. On the other hand, for accounts receivable that do not contain a significant financing component, the Group recognises the impairment provision for lifetime ECLs.

(11) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when one of the following conditions is met:

A. The contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire.

B. The contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.

C. The contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset have been transferred; and the Group has not retained control of the financial asset.

(12) Leasing arrangements (lessor) − operating leases

Lease income from an operating lease (net of any incentives given to the lessee) is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(13) Inventories

The perpetual inventory system is adopted for inventory recognition. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the standard costs. Standard costs take into consideration the normal production capacity and differences that arise during the period are amortised into cost of sales. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads (allocated based on normal operating capacity). It excludes borrowing costs. The item by item approach is used in applying the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and applicable variable selling expenses.

(14) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as assets held for sale when their carrying amount is to be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use, and a sale is considered highly probable. They are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

(15) Property, plant and equipment

A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost.

B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

C. Land is not depreciated. Other property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. 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 must be depreciated separately.

D. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', from the date of the change. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Buildings and structure	3～26 years
Machinery and equipment	3～8 years
Testing equipment	3～8 years
Office equipment	3～4 years
Others	3～8 years

(16) Leasing arrangements (lessee)－right-of-use assets/lease liabilities

A. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate. Lease payments are comprised of the fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable.

The Group subsequently measures the lease liability at amortised cost using the interest method and recognises interest expense over the lease term. The lease liability is remeasured and the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset when there are changes in the lease term or lease payments and such changes do not arise from contract modifications.

C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost comprising the following:

(a) The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability; and

(b) Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date.

The right-of-use asset is measured subsequently using the cost model and is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the asset's useful life or the end of the lease term. When the lease liability is remeasured, the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

(17) Intangible assets

Intangible assets, mainly licence fees and computer software costs, are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 3 years.

(18) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. Except for goodwill, when the circumstances or reasons for recognising impairment loss for an asset in prior years no longer exist or diminish, the impairment loss is reversed. The increased carrying amount due to reversal should not be more than what the depreciated or amortised historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognised.

(19) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

(20) Notes and accounts payable

Notes and accounts payable are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. They are recognised initially at cash amount of original invoice.

(21) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

(22) Provisions

A. Provisions (including warranties and sales returns and discounts, etc.) are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation on the balance sheet date, which is discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

B. Under the Climate Change Response Act and its regulations in the ROC, carbon fees levied are not applicable under IFRIC 21, ‘Levies’ but are recognised and measured in accordance with IAS 37, ‘Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets’. If the estimated annual emissions are probable to exceed the threshold for levying, liabilities in relation to emission fees are estimated and accrued based on the proportion of emissions already incurred to the estimated annual emissions in the interim financial statements.

(23) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in respect of service rendered by employees in a period and should be recognised as expense in that period when the employees render service.

B. Pensions

Defined contribution plans

For defined contribution plans, the contributions are recognised as pension expense when they are due on an accrual basis. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent of a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments.

C. Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration

Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration are recognised as expense and liability, provided that such recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts is accounted for as changes in estimates. If employee compensation is paid by shares, the Group calculates the number of shares based on the closing price at the previous day of the board meeting resolution.

(24) Employee share-based payment

For the equity-settled share-based payment arrangements, the employee services received are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the grant date, and are recognised as compensation cost over the vesting period, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. The fair value of the equity instruments granted shall reflect the impact of market vesting conditions and non-market vesting conditions. Compensation cost is subject to adjustment based on the service conditions that are expected to be satisfied and the estimates of the number of equity instruments that are expected to vest under the non-market vesting conditions at each balance sheet date. And ultimately, the amount of compensation cost recognised is based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

(25) Income tax

A. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or items recognised directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings of the Company's Taiwan subsidiaries and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.

C. Deferred tax is recognised, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheet. However, the deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

D. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. At each balance sheet date, unrecognised and recognised deferred tax assets are reassessed.

E. The interim period income tax expense is recognised based on the estimated average annual effective income tax rate expected for the full financial year applied to the pretax income of the interim period, and the related information is disclosed accordingly.

(26) Share capital

A. Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or stock options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

B. Where the Company repurchases the Company's equity share capital that has been issued, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes) is deducted from equity attributable to the Company's equity holders.

Where such shares are subsequently reissued, the difference between their book value and any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, and is included in equity attributable to the Company's equity holders.

(27) Dividends

Dividends are recorded in the Company's financial statements in the period in which they are approved by the Company's shareholders. Cash dividends are recorded as liabilities; stock dividends are recorded as stock dividends to be distributed and are reclassified to ordinary shares on the effective date of new shares issuance.

(28) Revenue recognition

A. Sale Revenue

(a) The Group manufactures and sells Battery powder. Sales are recognised when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

(b) The product is often sold with volume discounts based on aggregate sales over a 6-month period. Revenue from these sales is recognised based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated sales returns, discounts and allowances. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the sales returns, discounts and allowances, using the expected value method, and revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. The estimation is subject to an assessment at each reporting date. A refund liability is recognised for expected sales returns, discounts and allowances payable to customers in relation to sales made until the end of the reporting period. No element of financing is deemed present as the credit term for sales transaction is consistent with market practice.

(c) The Group's obligation to provide a repair for faulty products under the standard warranty terms is recognised as a provision.

(d) receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

B. Technical service revenue

(a) The Group entered into a contract with a customer whereby the Company will grant a licence of patents to the customer. Given that the licence is distinct from other promised goods or services in the contract, the Group recognises the revenue from licencing when the licence is transferred to a customer either at a point in time or over time based on the nature of the licence granted. The nature of the Group's promise in granting a licence is a promise to provide a right to access the Group's intellectual property if the Group undertakes activities that significantly affect the patents to which the customer has rights, the customer is affected by the Group's activities and those activities do not result in the transfer of a good or a service to the customer as they occur. The royalties are recognised as revenue on a straight-line basis throughout the licencing period. In case the abovementioned conditions are not met, the nature of the Group's promise in granting a licence is a promise to provide a right to use the Group's intellectual property and therefore the revenue is recognised when the licence is transferred to a customer at a point in time.

(b) Some contracts require a sales-based royalty in exchange for a licence of intellectual property. The Group recognises revenue when the performance obligation has been satisfied and the subsequent sale occurs.

C. Sales of services

The Group provides manufacturing consulting and support services for cathode materials of lithium batteries. Revenue from providing services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. For fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognised based on the percentage of actual services provided as of the end of the reporting period to the total services to be provided. This is determined based on the actual labour hours spent relative to the total expected labour hours. The customer pays at the time specified in the payment schedule. If the services rendered exceed the payment, a contract asset is recognised. If the payments exceed the services rendered, a contract liability is recognised.

(29) Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value only when there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with any conditions attached to the grants and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognises expenses for the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

(30) Operating segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision-Maker. The Group's Chief Operating Decision-Maker is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND KEY SOURCES OF ASSUMPTION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies and make critical assumptions and estimates concerning future events. Assumptions and estimates may differ from the actual results and are continually evaluated and adjusted based on historical experience and other factors.

Such assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year; and the related information is addressed below:

(1) Critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies

None.

(2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Impairment assessment of tangible and intangible assets (excluding goodwill) When assessing the impairment, the Group determines the valuation technique and assumptions of a specific group of assets based on how assets are utilised and industrial characteristics. Fair value measurement depends on estimates based on the management's subjective judgement as well as multiple assumptions and significant unobservable inputs. The final result of accounting estimates may vary as a result of any changes in these judgements and estimates.

As of June 30, 2025, the carrying amount of property, plant, and equipment was $247,492.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	June 30, 2024
Demand deposits and checking accounts	$ 13,082	$ 51,586	$ 49,614
Time deposits	-	-	61,510
	$ 13,082	$ 51,586	$ 111,124

A. The Group transacts with a variety of financial institutions all with high credit quality to disperse credit risk, so it expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk at the balance sheet date is the carrying amount of all cash and cash equivalents.

B. As at June 30, 2025, December 31, 2024 and June 30, 2024, the Group's cash and cash equivalents pledged to others as collateral amounted to $25,328, $26,288 and $26,903, respectively, and were classified as financial assets at amortised cost. The information on collateral is provided in Note 8.

C. Information relating to credit risk of financial assets at amortised cost is provided in Note 12(2).

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

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	June 30, 2024
Current items:			
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss			
Open-end fund	$ 30,825	$ 30,825	$ 30,900
Valuation adjustment	782	676	2,055
	$ 31,607	$ 31,501	$ 32,955

A. Amounts recognised in profit or loss in relation to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are listed below:

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Open-end fund-valuation	$ 1,485	$ 1,019

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Open-end fund-valuation	$ 106	$ 2,055

B. Information relating to credit risk of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is provided in Note 12(2).

(3) Accounts receivable

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	June 30, 2024
Accounts receivable – third parties	$ 40,881	$ 48,493	$ 74,536
Accounts receivable – related parties	82,839	82,839	91,108
	123,720	131,332	165,644
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(99,923)	(99,923)	(109,121)
	$ 23,797	$ 31,409	$ 56,523

A. The ageing analysis of accounts receivable that were past due but not impaired is as follows:

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	June 30, 2024
Not past due	$ -	$ 14,704	$ 26,311
Up to 30 days	12,794	3,773	14,994
31 to 90 days	11,003	12,932	15,218
91 to 180 days	-	-	-
Over 180 days	99,923	99,923	109,121
	$ 123,720	$ 131,332	$ 165,644

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

B. As of June 30, 2025, December 31, 2024 and June 30, 2024, accounts receivable were all from contracts with customers. As of January 1, 2024, the balance of receivables from contracts with customers amounted to $140,142.

C. For the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, no interest income was recognised in profit or loss for both periods.

D. The Group has no notes and accounts receivable pledged to others as collateral.

E. As at June 30, 2025, December 31, 2024 and June 30, 2024, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the notes receivable and accounts receivable held by the Group was the book value.

F. Information relating to credit risk is provided in Note 12(2).

(4) Inventories

	June 30, 2025		
	Cost	Allowance for market value decline and obsolescence	Book value
Raw materials	$ 28,017	($ 10,710)	$ 17,307
Work in progress	4,599	(328)	4,271
Semi-finished goods	69,453	(28,315)	41,138
Finished goods	97,394	(12,335)	85,059
	$ 199,463	($ 51,688)	$ 147,775

	December 31, 2024		
	Cost	Allowance for market value decline and obsolescence	Book value
Raw materials	$ 30,600	($ 10,999)	$ 19,601
Work in progress	6,188	(269)	5,919
Semi-finished goods	56,560	(25,366)	31,194
Finished goods	124,529	(13,563)	110,966
	$ 217,877	($ 50,197)	$ 167,680

	June 30, 2024		
	Cost	Allowance for market value decline and obsolescence	Book value
Raw materials	$ 45,511	($ 5,709)	$ 39,802
Work in progress	4,802	-	4,802
Semi-finished goods	45,868	(11,790)	34,078
Finished goods	134,279	(15,295)	118,984
	$ 230,460	($ 32,794)	$ 197,666

Expenses and losses incurred on inventories for the period:

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Cost of inventories sold	$ 71,047	$ 112,089
Cost of services	1,880	8,192
Loss on decline in market value	3,463	6,063
Loss on scrapped inventory	-	-
Unallocated fixed overhead cost	24,201	9,938
	$ 100,591	$ 136,282

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Cost of inventories sold	$ 210,288	$ 209,451
Cost of services	4,897	12,643
Loss on decline in market value	1,491	1,057
Loss on scrapped inventory	4,839	3,595
Unallocated fixed overhead cost	50,502	30,417
	$ 272,017	$ 257,163

(5) Prepayments

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	June 30, 2024
Prepayment for purchases	$ 10,641	$ 5,001	$ 3,359
Overpaid sales tax	24,116	29,390	36,100
Others	11,798	10,649	10,832
	$ 46,555	$ 45,040	$ 50,291

(6) Property, plant and equipment

	2025								
	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery equipment	Testing equipment	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Others	Construction in progress and equipment to be inspected	Total
At January 1									
Cost	$ 147,910	$ 200,975	$ 703,652	$ 144,549	$ 1,589	$ 510	$ 333,137	$ 12,147	$ 1,544,469
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(93,577)	(595,260)	(98,340)	(1,571)	(510)	(249,760)	-	(1,039,018)
	$ 147,910	$ 107,398	$ 108,392	$ 46,209	$ 18	$ -	$ 83,377	$ 12,147	$ 505,451
2025									
Opening net book amount as at January 1	$ 147,910	$ 107,398	$ 108,392	$ 46,209	$ 18	$ -	$ 83,377	$ 12,147	$ 505,451
Additions	-	24,807	7,642	950	-	-	758	21,081	55,238
Transfers (Note 1)	-	-	16,125	3,995	-	-	-	(6,727)	13,393
Reclassifications (Note 2)	(147,910)	(128,521)	-	-	-	-	-	(18,413)	(294,844)
Depreciation charge	-	(3,684)	(10,338)	(4,833)	(3)	-	(12,888)	-	(31,746)
Closing net book amount as at June 30	$ -	$ -	$ 121,821	$ 46,321	$ 15	$ -	$ 71,247	$ 8,088	$ 247,492
At June 30									
Cost	$ -	$ -	$ 727,419	$ 144,329	$ 1,589	$ -	$ 332,050	$ 8,088	$ 1,213,475
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	-	(605,598)	(98,008)	(1,574)	-	(260,803)	-	(965,983)
	$ -	$ -	$ 121,821	$ 46,321	$ 15	$ -	$ 71,247	$ 8,088	$ 247,492

Note 1: The transfers were transferred in from other non-current assets amounting to $13,393.

Note 2: The transfers were transferred to non-current assets held for sale amounting to $294,844.

	2024								
	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery equipment	Testing equipment	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Others	Construction in progress and equipment to be inspected	Total
At January 1									
Cost	$ 147,910	$ 195,366	$ 668,450	$ 139,934	$ 1,572	$ 510	$ 328,719	$ 3,258	$ 1,485,719
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(86,994)	(588,152)	(89,287)	(1,541)	(510)	(226,698)	-	(993,182)
	$ 147,910	$ 108,372	$ 80,298	$ 50,647	$ 31	$ -	$ 102,021	$ 3,258	$ 492,537
2024									
Opening net book amount as at January 1	$ 147,910	$ 108,372	$ 80,298	$ 50,647	$ 31	$ -	$ 102,021	$ 3,258	$ 492,537
Additions	-	-	22,411	565	19	-	2,759	1,068	26,822
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12)	-	(12)
Transfers	-	-	3,258	-	-	-	-	(3,258)	-
Depreciation charge	-	(3,253)	(8,136)	(4,522)	(25)	-	(12,539)	-	(28,475)
Closing net book amount as at June 30	$ 147,910	$ 105,119	$ 97,831	$ 46,690	$ 25	$ -	$ 92,229	$ 1,068	$ 490,872
At June 30									
Cost	$ 147,910	$ 195,366	$ 694,070	$ 140,704	$ 1,590	$ 510	$ 331,096	$ 1,068	$ 1,512,314
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(90,247)	(596,239)	(94,014)	(1,565)	(510)	(238,867)	-	(1,021,442)
	$ 147,910	$ 105,119	$ 97,831	$ 46,690	$ 25	$ -	$ 92,229	$ 1,068	$ 490,872

A. No interest was capitalised to property, plant and equipment for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024.

B. The Group’s buildings and structures include buildings and improvements, piping and system construction which are depreciated over 25 years and 6 years, respectively.

C. Information about the property, plant and equipment that were pledged to others as collateral is provided in Note 8.

(7) Leasing arrangements－lessee

A. The Group leases various assets including buildings. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 2 to 5 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

B. The warehouses leased by the Group have lease terms which were not longer than 12 months.

C. The carrying amount of right-of-use assets and the depreciation charge are as follows:

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	June 30, 2024
	Carrying amount	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
Buildings	$ 54,579	$ -	$ 626

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
	Depreciation charge	Depreciation charge
Buildings	$ 1,935	$ 375

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
	Depreciation charge	Depreciation charge
Buildings	$ 2,479	$ 751

D. For the three months and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, the additions to right-of-use assets were $51,821, $0, $57,058 and $0, respectively.

E. The information on profit and loss accounts relating to lease contracts is as follows:

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Items affecting profit or loss		
Expense on short-term lease contracts	$ 4,224	$ 2,835

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Items affecting profit or loss		
Expense on short-term lease contracts	$ 6,478	$ 5,195

F. For the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, the Group’s total cash outflow for leases were $4,864, $3,210, $7,662 and $5,946, respectively.

(8) Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations (December 31, 2024 and June 30, 2024：None.)

The assets and liabilities related to the Group’s subsidiary, Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry Co., Ltd., have been reclassified as disposal group held for sale following the approval of the board of directors on May 7, 2025 to dispose the subsidiary’s land, buildings and structures using a public auction process. The battery powder manufacturing division of the disposal group held for sale which the completion date for the transaction is expected by September 2025. The assets and liabilities of the disposal group held for sale as at June 30, 2025 amounted to $294,844 and $18,413, respectively.

A. Assets of disposal group held for sale:

	June 30, 2025
Property	$ 147,910
Plant and equipment	146,934
	$ 294,844

B. Liabilities directly relating to non-current assets held for sale:

	June 30, 2025
Other current liabilities	$ 18,413

C. No impairment loss has been incurred as a result of the remeasurement of the disposal group held for sale at the lower of its carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.

(9) Other non-current assets

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	June 30, 2024
Prepayment for equipment	$ 201	$ 13,766	$ 38,171
Guarantee deposits paid	67,627	64,873	64,868
Other assets	23,520	28,224	-
	$ 91,348	$ 106,863	$ 103,039

(10) Short-term borrowings

Type of borrowings	June 30, 2025	Interest rate range	Collateral
Bank borrowings			
Secured borrowings	$ 250,000	3.44%	Property, plant and equipment

Type of borrowings	December 31, 2024	Interest rate range	Collateral
Bank borrowings			
Secured borrowings	$ 200,000	3.44%	Property, plant and equipment

Type of borrowings	June 30, 2024	Interest rate range	Collateral
Bank borrowings			
Secured borrowings	$ 220,000	2.22%~3.19%	Current financial assets at amortised cost, net and Property, plant and equipment

For the three months and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, interest expense arising from short-term borrowings that were recognised in profit or loss amounted to $1,786, $1,528, $3,635 and $3,098 respectively.

(11) Other payables

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	June 30, 2024
Wages and salaries payable	$ 10,374	$ 25,726	$ 23,252
Professional services fees	7,922	2,793	4,692
Payables on equipment	4,598	5,978	4,879
Payables on consumables	9,946	10,506	5,356
Others	117,434	126,410	130,714
	$ 150,274	$ 171,413	$ 168,893

(12) Long-term borrowings (June 30, 2024：None.)

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period and repayment term	Interest rate	Collateral	June 30, 2025
The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank secured borrowings	Aug. 4, 2024 ~ Aug. 4, 2028, interest and principal are payable monthly	2.22%	Current financial assets at amortised cost, net	$ 15,833
Sunny Bank secured borrowings	Jan. 23, 2025 ~ May 20, 2026, interest is payable monthly, principal is payable at maturity	3.62%	Property, plant and equipment	30,000
				45,833
Less: Current portion				(35,000)
				$ 10,833

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period and repayment term	Interest rate	Collateral	December 31, 2024
The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank secured borrowings	Aug. 4, 2024 ~ Aug. 4, 2028, interest and principal are payable monthly	2.22%	Current financial assets at amortised cost, net	$ 18,333
Less: Current portion				(5,000)
				$ 13,333

Interest expense on the long-term borrowings recognised in profit or loss amounted to $360 and $717 for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively.

(13) Pensions

A. The Company and its domestic subsidiaries, Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry Co., Ltd. and Aleees Eco Ark Co., Ltd., have established a defined contribution pension plan (the “New Plan”) under the Labor Pension Act (the “Act”), covering all regular employees with R.O.C. nationality. Under the New Plan, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries contribute monthly an amount based on 6% of the employees’ monthly salaries and wages to the employees’ individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment.

B. The Company’s Mainland China subsidiary, Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry (China Shanghai) Co., Ltd., has a defined contribution plan. Monthly contributions to an independent fund administered by the government in accordance with the pension regulations in the People’s Republic of China (PRC) are based on 21% of employees’ monthly salaries and wages. Other than the monthly contributions, the Group has no further obligations.

C. The pension contribution methods of the subsidiaries of the Company's subsidiaries, Aleees Texas, LLC and Aleees UK, Ltd., are not mandatorily required by local laws and regulations and vary according to the system of individual entity.

D. The pension costs under the defined contribution pension plans of the Group for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 were $1,814, $2,042, $3,801 and $4,237, respectively.

(14) Share capital

A. As of June 30, 2025, the Company's authorised capital was $3,000,000, consisting of 300,000 thousand shares of ordinary stock, and the paid-in capital was $680,000 with a par value of $10 (in dollars) per share. All proceeds from shares issued have been collected.

B. Movements in the number of the Company's ordinary shares outstanding are as follows (in shares):

	2025	2024
Options outstanding at January 1 (June 30)	68,000,000	83,000,000

C. As resolved by the shareholders during their meeting on June 27, 2016, the Company planned to privately issue 46,000 thousand shares (7,605 thousand shares after capital reduction) with par value of $10 per share. On August 23, 2016, the Board of Directors approved the price of private placement at $35. The rights and obligations afforded by the ordinary shares in the private placement are the same with issued shares except that the shares in the private placement are not allowed to be traded freely within three years after delivery pursuant to Article 43-8 of Securities and Exchange Act. Refer to Note 9(1)B for details.

D. As resolved by the shareholders during their meeting on June 28, 2024, the Company reduced its capital to offset against the accumulated deficit with 15,000 thousand shares, and the ratio of capital reduction was 18.0722892%. The capital reduction was completed in September 2024.

E. Aiming to bolster competitiveness, the Company plans to raise additional cash through private placement for future business development, indirect investment and operating needs as resolved by the Board of Directors at their annual stockholders' meeting on June 3, 2025. The maximum number of shares to be issued through the private placement is 20,000 thousand shares. As of August 27, 2025, the capital increase has not yet been approved by the shareholders.

(15) Capital surplus

The Board of Directors exercises its authority accordingly when appropriating net income, for which provision is appropriated to be paid for contingencies and commitments, dividends, operations, investments or other purposes.

(16) Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)

A. Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company shall appropriate net income in accordance with the appropriation plan proposed by the Board of Directors and approved at the stockholders' meeting. The Board of Directors shall propose the appropriation of net income in conformity with the following:

(a) Pay all taxes;

(b) The current year's earnings are to offset prior years' operating losses;

(c) 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve, until the legal reserve equals the total capital stock balance;

(d) Set aside as special reserve in accordance with regulations governing listed companies or requests of the competent authority;

(e) After setting aside in accordance with (a) through (c) stated above, if any, to be retained or to be appropriated shall be resolved by the stockholders at the stockholders' meeting.

The Board of Directors should determine the percentage for directors', supervisors' and employees' bonus when appropriating net income. However, stockholders can recommend the percentage during resolution. Any remaining profit is for dividend appropriation. The Company is at the early stage of industrial development, and enterprise life cycle is at the growing stage. In order to respond to future operating expansion plans, along with maintaining dividend balance and stockholders' return, the dividend policy is to appropriate through cash or new share issuance or through both or as bonus. The Board of Directors is authorized to determine actual appropriation percentage in accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation and regulations governing publicly listed companies, and takes into consideration the financials, business and operations. However, dividend appropriation should not be less than 10% of the remaining profit and cash dividends should not be less than 10% of the total dividends.

B. The Company has incurred operating losses for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, and thus had no earnings for distribution.

(17) Other equity items

	2025 Currency translation
At January 1	$ 26,908
Foreign currency translation - Group	(879)
At June 30	$ 26,029

	2024 Currency translation
At January 1	$ 26,909
Foreign currency translation - Group	558
At June 30	$ 27,467

(18) Operating revenue

	Three months ended June 30, 2025	Three months ended June 30, 2024
Revenue from contracts with customers	$ 92,737	$ 168,528

	Six months ended June 30, 2025	Six months ended June 30, 2024
Revenue from contracts with customers	$ 286,948	$ 282,537

A. The Group derives revenue from the transfer of goods at a point in time in the following major product lines and geographical regions:

Three months ended June 30, 2025	China	Other Asia Countries	Europe	All other segments	Total
Timing of revenue recognition					
At a point in time					
Battery cathode material	$ 7,307	$ 41,217	$43,791	$ 99	$ 92,414
Technology licencing	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-
	7,307	41,217	43,791	99	92,414
Over time					
Consulting services	-	-	323	-	323
	$ 7,307	$ 41,217	$44,114	$ 99	$ 92,737

Three months ended June 30, 2024	China	Other Asia Countries	Europe	America	Total
Timing of revenue recognition					
At a point in time					
Battery cathode material	$ -	$107,250	$59,604	$ 765	$167,619
Licensing Engagement revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	425	425
	-	107,250	59,604	1,190	168,044
Over time					
Consulting services	-	-	484	-	484
	$ -	$107,250	$60,088	$ 1,190	$168,528

Six months ended June 30, 2025	China	Other Asia Countries	Europe	All other segments	Total
Timing of revenue recognition					
At a point in time					
Battery cathode material	$30,552	$169,953	$85,577	$ 99	$286,181
Technology licencing	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-
	30,552	169,953	85,577	99	286,181
Over time					
Consulting services	-	-	767	-	767
	$30,552	$169,953	$86,344	$ 99	$286,948

Six months ended June 30, 2024	China	Other Asia Countries	Europe	America	Total
Timing of revenue recognition					
At a point in time					
Battery cathode material	$19,035	$156,710	$88,578	$ 1,857	$266,180
Licensing Engagement revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	425	425
	19,035	156,710	88,578	2,282	266,605
Over time					
Consulting services	-	-	6,130	9,802	15,932
	$19,035	$156,710	$94,708	$12,084	$282,537

B. Contract assets and liabilities

(a) The Group has recognised the following revenue-related contract liabilities:

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	June 30, 2024	January 1, 2024
Contract assets-licence contract	$ 61,104	$ 60,338	$ 59,369	$ 43,437
Less:Allowance for bad debts	(27,832)	-	-	-
	$ 33,272	$ 60,338	$ 59,369	$ 43,437
Contract liabilities-product sales contract	$ 28,144	$ 39,391	$ 15,999	$ 27,572

(b) Significant changes in contract liabilities

For the six months ended June 30, 2025, the Group and the customers of the license contracts agreed to terminate the production license and the service contracts. Thus, the Group reclassified the contract liabilities to other income amounting to $15,614.

(c) Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period:

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Product sales contract	$ 3,930	$ 18
	Six months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Product sales contract	$ 23,371	$ 11,587

(d) Related information of business combination is provided in Note12(2).

(19) Interest income

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Bank deposit interest	$ 264	$ 686

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Bank deposit interest	$ 310	$ 1,286

(20) Other income

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Government grants (Note)	$ 54	$ 26
Other income	1,255	241
	$ 1,309	$ 267

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Government grants (Note)	$ 302	$ 134
Other income	17,295	271
	$ 17,597	$ 405

Note: Since the Group is entitled to the related subsidy regulations of the Ministry of Labor, the Group received government grant for operating expenses.

(21) Other gains and losses

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	$ -	$ 2
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	11,008	(228)
Gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,485	1,019
Other losses	-	(3,663)
	$ 12,493	($ 2,870)

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	$ -	$ 2
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	11,929	(2,332)
Gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	106	2,055
Other losses	(6)	(3,669)
	$ 12,029	($ 3,944)

(22) Finance costs

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Bank borrowing interest	$ 1,997	$ 1,528
Other interest expense	149	-
	$ 2,146	$ 1,528

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Bank borrowing interest	$ 4,352	$ 3,098
Other interest expense	149	-
	$ 4,501	$ 3,098

(23) Expenses by nature

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Employee benefit expense	$ 58,735	$ 64,615
Depreciation charges on property, plant and equipment	16,319	14,400
Depreciation charges on right-of-use assets	1,935	375
Amortisation charges on intangible assets	373	365

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Employee benefit expense	$ 124,075	$ 123,641
Depreciation charges on property, plant and equipment	31,746	28,475
Depreciation charges on right-of-use assets	2,479	751
Amortisation charges on intangible assets	792	690

(24) Employee benefit expense

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Wages and salaries	$ 52,501	$ 56,322
Labour and health insurance fees	3,013	3,981
Pension costs	1,814	2,042
Other personnel expenses	1,407	2,270
	$ 58,735	$ 64,615

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Wages and salaries	$ 109,738	$ 104,775
Labour and health insurance fees	7,436	8,565
Pension costs	3,801	4,237
Other personnel expenses	3,100	6,064
	$ 124,075	$ 123,641

A. According to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, a ratio of distributable profit of the current year, after covering accumulated losses, shall be distributed as employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration. The ratio shall be 1% to 10% for employees' compensation and shall not be higher than 1% for directors' remuneration.

B. The Company had an accumulated deficit as of June 30, 2025 and 2024, thus, the Company did not recognise employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration.

C. Information about the appropriation for employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration by the Company as proposed by the Board of Directors and resolved by the stockholders will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(25) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

(a) Components of income tax expense:

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the period	$ -	$ -
Prior year income tax underestimation	-	-
Others	-	-
Total current tax:	$ -	$ -
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	$ -	$ -
Income tax expense	$ -	$ -

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the period	$ -	$ -
Prior year income tax underestimation	-	-
Others	-	-
Total current tax:	$ -	$ -
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	$ -	$ -
Income tax expense	$ -	$ -

(b) The income tax charge/(credit) relating to components of other comprehensive income is as follows: None.

(c) The income tax charged/(credited) to equity during the period is as follows: None.

B. The income tax returns of Aleees Eco Ark Co., Ltd. through 2018 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

C. The income tax returns of Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry Co. through 2023 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

(26) Loss per share

	Three months ended June 30, 2025		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Loss per share (in dollars)
Basic loss per share			
Loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	($ 100,942)	68,000	($ 1.48)

	Three months ended June 30, 2024		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Loss per share (in dollars)
Basic loss per share			
Loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	($ 54,491)	68,000	($ 0.80)

	Six months ended June 30, 2025		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Loss per share (in dollars)
Basic loss per share			
Loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	($ 136,513)	68,000	($ 2.01)

	Six months ended June 30, 2024		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Loss per share (in dollars)
Basic loss per share			
Loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	($ 137,423)	68,000	($ 2.02)

Note: For the three months and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, the weighted average number of outstanding shares was retrospectively adjusted by 18.0722892% which is the ratio of capital reduction to offset against accumulated deficit in August 2024.

(27) Supplemental cash flow information

Investing activities with partial cash payments:

	Six months ended June 30, 2025	Six months ended June 30, 2024
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	$ 55,238	$ 26,822
Add: Opening balance of payable on equipment	5,978	12,127
Less: Ending balance of payable on equipment	(23,011)	(4,879)
Cash paid during the period	$ 38,205	$ 34,070

(28) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	Lease liabilities
At January 1, 2025	$ 200,000	$ 18,333	$ -
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	50,000	27,500	(1,184)
interest expense	-	-	149
Changes in other non-cash items	-	-	57,058
At June 30, 2025	$ 250,000	$ 45,833	$ 56,023

	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	Lease liabilities
At January 1, 2024	$ 220,000	$ -	$ 1,377
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	-	-	(751)
interest expense	-	-	-
Changes in other non-cash items	-	-	-
At June 30, 2024	$ 220,000	$ -	$ 626

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Parent and ultimate controlling party: None.

(2) Names of related parties and relationship:

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Group
FDG Electric Vehicles Limited	Other related party
FDG Kinetic Limited	Other related party
FDG Investment Holdings Limited	Other related party
Tianjin Sinopoly New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Jillin Sinopoly New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Aleees Eco Ark (Ningbo) Ltd.	Other related party
Chairman and general manager, etc.	Key management personnel of the Group

(3) Significant related party transactions and balances:

A. Receivables from related parties:

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	June 30, 2024
Accounts receivable:			
- Other related parties			
FDG Investment Holdings Limited	$ 68,523	$ 68,523	$ 68,523
Tianjin Sinopoly New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	14,316	14,316	14,316
Others	-	-	8,269
	82,839	82,839	91,108
Less: Allowance for bad debts			
FDG Investment Holdings Limited	(68,523)	(68,523)	(68,523)
Tianjin Sinopoly New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	(14,316)	(14,316)	(14,316)
Others	-	-	(8,269)
	(82,839)	(82,839)	(91,108)
	$ -	$ -	$ -

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	June 30, 2024
Other receivables:			
- Other related parties			
Aleees Eco Ark (Ningbo) Ltd.	$ 10,641	$ 10,641	$ 10,641
Less: Allowance for bad debts			
Aleees Eco Ark (Ningbo) Ltd.	(10,641)	(10,641)	(10,641)
	$ -	$ -	$ -

B. Other non-current assets

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	June 30, 2024
Long-term receivables			
- Other related party			
FDG Electric Vehicles Limited	$ 1,126,688	$ 1,126,688	$ 1,126,688
Less: Allowance for bad debts			
FDG Electric Vehicles Limited	(1,126,688)	(1,126,688)	(1,126,688)
	$ -	$ -	$ -

(a) On August 25, 2016, the Company invested in five-year unlisted convertible bonds with zero coupon rate issued by FDG Electric Vehicles Limited. The principal of the bond amounted to HK$275,000,000 upon maturity with conversion price of HK$0.5. Within 183 days after one year from the completion date of purchase (including the first and the last days), either disposal of such convertible bonds or trading of converted shares are restricted according to the purchase agreement.

(b) The share consolidation implemented by FDG Electric Vehicles Limited was effective on September 5, 2019, thus, the conversion price of the Company's convertible bonds increased from HK$0.5 to HK$10.

(c) On August 19, 2020, FDG Electric Vehicles Limited announced that its joint and several provisional liquidators had provided notice to former Board of Directors to terminate their position immediately in the HKEX. The joint and several provisional liquidators are fully responsible for the company's management since the appointment. Due to the aforementioned event, the Company will have the right to ask the company to pay the unpaid principal of the convertible bonds immediately in accordance with the terms of convertible bonds. On August 31, 2020, the Company issued an immediate repayment request to FDG Electric Vehicles Limited and appointed lawyers to handle subsequent legal matters. In addition, the Company had already carefully assessed the related information on financial condition of FDG Electric Vehicles Limited and its subsidiaries, and estimates its potential loss taking into consideration its financial ability and repayment terms.

(4) Key management compensation

	Three months ended June 30,			
	2025		2024	
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	$	2,536	$	2,524
Post-employment benefits		76		74
	$	2,612	$	2,598

	Six months ended June 30,			
	2025		2024	
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	$	5,457	$	5,060
Post-employment benefits		150		151
	$	5,607	$	5,211

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

The Group's assets pledged as collateral are as follows:

	Book value			
Pledged asset	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	June 30, 2024	Purpose
Bank deposits (shown as 'Current and Non-current financial assets at amortised cost, net')	$ 25,328	$ 26,288	$ 26,903	Short-term and long-term borrowings, letters of credit, trust and pledge for customs
Refundable deposits paid (recognised in other non-current assets)	62,380	62,380	62,380	Asset preservation and pledge for customs
Property, plant and equipment (including non-current assets held for sale)	276,431	255,308	253,029	Short-term and long-term borrowings

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNISED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

(1) Contingencies

A. On July 18, 2016, the Group's subsidiary, Aleees Eco Ark Co., Ltd. (hereafter referred as "Aleees") received a notice of civil charge issued by Hsinchu District Court No. 105-Zon-Su-Zi-147 and on April 6, 2017, received continued indictment (hereafter referred as "Zon-Su-Zi-147"). In addition to that, a bill of indictment issued by Hsinchu District Court No. 107-Zon-Su-Zi-216 (hereafter referred as "Zon-Su-Zi-216") was received by Aleees on October 31, 2018. The civil charges Zon-Su-Zi-147 and Zon-Su-Zi-216 were filed by Hsin Chu Bus Co., Ltd. claiming for compensation for the driver's fee totaling $34,946 and $51,030, respectively, plus interest at 5% per annum until the debt is repaid. In its verdict on Zon-Su-Zi-147 on September 11, 2018, the Hsinchu District Court stated that the accused, Aleees, shall compensate the complainant, Hsin Chu Bus Co., Ltd., for the driver's fee. In the Group's opinion, Aleees is not entirely accountable for the driver's fee, which involved the issue regarding land utilisation for recharging. As the Group believes that there was misinterpretation of the facts during the first trial, the Group has filed an appeal with the Taiwan High Court (No. 107-Zon- Shang-Zi-805 (hereafter referred as "Zon-Shang-Zi-805")), which had been denied by the Taiwan High Court on June 27, 2019. The Group filed an appeal, and, on August 18, 2022, as stated in the judgement No.109-Tai-Shang-Zi-002292 of the Supreme Court, 'the original judgment was rescinded and remanded back to the Taiwan High Court for retrial' (No. 111-Zon-Shang-Geng-Yi-Zi-150 (Yu-Gu)). On November 29, 2023, the Taiwan High Court rendered a judgment to rescind the ruling whereby Aleees shall pay more than $10,032, plus interest at 5% per annum from July 17, 2016 until the debt is repaid. Both the Group and Hsin Chu Bus Co., Ltd. disagreed with the above remanded judgment and filed appeals separately. The case was transferred to the Supreme Court (No. 113-Tai-Shang-629) and the Supreme Court dismissed the appeals from both parties on November 20, 2024. The case was confirmed. The Group had recognised the amount of possible losses after previous careful evaluation. The oral argument procedure for Zon-Su-Zi-216 was originally set on January 24, 2019 but the argument for the case is the same as that for the aforementioned retrial of Supreme Court (No. 113-Tai-Shang-629), Aleees is not entirely accountable for the driver's fee. In order to avoid the differences in the judgments between two cases, the court decided to cease the appeal procedures for Zon-Su-Zi-216 on January 22, 2019. However, the aforementioned retrial of Supreme Court (No. 113-Tai-Shang-629) was confirmed, the Hsinchu District Court revoked the ruling of ceasing the appeal procedures for Zon-Su-Zi-216. Currently, the court date has not yet been decided. As of August 27, 2025, the effect to the Group cannot be estimated.

The land utilisation for recharging was recognised as illegal use by the government authority and Aleees believes it cannot provide recharge service due to the problem of land use right. The problem was caused by Hsinchu City Government handing over the land to Hsin Chu Bus Co., Ltd. which then commissioned Aleees to provide recharge service. However, Aleees was mandatorily asked to demolish any structures built on the land and recover the land, causing damages to Aleees. Thus, on July 6, 2017, Aleees filed for state compensation with the Hsinchu District Court against Hsinchu City Government, seeking for $10,000 as compensation, and retained the right of claim for the remaining amount. The case is under trial with the Hsinchu District Court (No.106-Zon-Guo-Zi-2) and in order to avoid the differences in the judgments between the case and the aforementioned retrial of Supreme Court (No. 113-Tai-Shang-629), the court originally decided to cease the appeal procedures for No.106-Zon-Guo-Zi-2 on October 24, 2018. However, the aforementioned retrial of Supreme Court (No. 113-Tai-Shang-629) was confirmed. After the continuation of the proceedings, the case was dismissed by the Hsinchu District Court on August 15, 2025. As of August 27, 2025, the ultimate outcome of the case cannot presently be determined.

B. The Company and FDG Electric Vehicles (Group) Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "FDG Electric Vehicles Limited") established a long-term cooperative relationship, whereby both parties made investment in each other to achieve capital cooperation of strategic alliance during the year ended December 31, 2016. In August 2020, the Company asked FDG Electric Vehicles Limited to early repay the convertible corporate bonds, but FDG Electric Vehicles Limited did not repay the bonds. To ensure the right of the Company and shareholders, the Company filed with the court a request for a ruling that prohibits the borrower, FDG Investment Holdings Limited (hereinafter referred to as FDG Investment Holdings), which is a subsidiary of FDG Electric Vehicles Limited, to transfer, pledge and dispose its shareholding of the Company's 7,605 thousand private placement shares (after completing the capital reduction in 2024). The Company pledged $50,000 as collateral to the Taiwan Taipei District Court and received the execution order from the Court in December 2020 (Bei-Yuan-Zhong 109 Si-Zhi-Quan-Mu-Zi No. 644). Subsequently, the Company filed with the court a request for a ruling that prohibits FDG Investment Holdings to exercise the rights of shareholders on its shareholding of the Company's 7,605 thousand private placement shares (after completing the capital reduction in 2024). The Company pledged $9,380 as collateral to the Taiwan Taoyuan District Court and received the execution order from the Court in April 2021 (110 Si-Zhi-Quan-Zi No. 78). The Company filed with the Chinese Arbitration

Association, Taipei for an arbitration of the aforementioned strategic alliance against FDG Kinetic Limited (hereinafter referred to as “FDG Kinetic”) and FDG Investment Holdings and requested FDG Investment Holdings to return its shareholding of the Company’s 7,605 thousand private placement shares in March 2021. However, the Chinese Arbitration Association, Taipei issued an arbitral award denying the arbitration of the Company on March 14, 2023. Based on the opinion of the lawyer and the letter which stated that FDG Electric Vehicles Limited admitted the strategic alliance, it shall be considered a misinterpretation that the Chinese Arbitration Association, Taipei did not list FDG Electric Vehicles Limited as a counterparty of the arbitration. Therefore, the Company filed an appeal for the revocation of the arbitral award (113 Zhong-Su-Zi No. 5). However, on March 6, 2025, the Company received a ruling from the Taipei District Court stating that the appeal was rejected. Taking into consideration that the claim of this case has been included in trail No. 112-Zon-Su-Zi-832, which is under assessment of the court, the Company and its lawyer decided not to file an appeal after their evaluation to maintain the litigation efficiency. In addition, the Company filed a civil action with the Intellectual Property and Commercial Court (had been transferred to the Taipei District Court for trial, No. 112-Zon-Su-Zi-832) for the events such as compensation for damage against FDG Electric Vehicles Limited, FDG Kinetic and FDG Investment Holdings before the arbitral award. As of August 27, 2025, the ultimate outcome of the case cannot presently be determined. In May 2023, the Company received a ruling from the Taoyuan District Court which states that the provisional injunction prohibiting FDG Investment Holdings from exercising shareholders’ rights shall be revoked. However, in May 2023, the Company has filed an interlocutory appeal. On October 30, 2023, the Company received the 112 Kang-Zi No. 749 ruling from the Taiwan High Court which stated that the aforementioned ruling from the Taoyuan District Court of revoking the provisional injunction shall be rescinded and the arbitration of FDG Investment Holdings in the Taoyuan District Court shall be denied. Moreover, FDG Investment Holdings has filed an interlocutory appeal. On January 22, 2024, the Company received the 112 Tai-Kang-Zi No. 1076 ruling from the Supreme Court which stated that the original ruling from the Taiwan High Court of the 112 Kang-Zi No. 749 shall be rescinded, and the case was confirmed. FDG Investment Holdings claimed that it suffered the damage due to the abovementioned issue and filed a lawsuit with the court, requesting a compensation of $ 27,420 from the Company (No. 113-Guo-Mao-Zi-12). As of August 27, 2025, the trial has not yet been held, and the effect to the Company cannot be estimated. FDG Investment Holdings held the aforementioned arbitral award which was issued by the Chinese Arbitration Association, Taipei on March 14, 2023 and applied for the revocation of the provisional injunction prohibiting the transfers. On February 7, 2024, the Company received the 112 Sheng-Zi No. 451 ruling from the Taiwan High Court stating that the arbitration of FDG Investment Holdings was denied. FDG Investment Holdings filed an interlocutory appeal with the Supreme Court, but the Supreme Court rejected the appeal according to the 113 Tai-Kang-Zi No. 282 ruling. Therefore, the provisional injunction of the case is still valid. As of August 27, 2025, FDG Investment Holdings shall not transfer, pledge and dispose the aforementioned private placement shares in part or in whole.

C. The Company and its subsidiary, Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry Co., Ltd. ("Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry"), had previously reached an agreement with LiReP04+C Licensing AG to terminate the license reauthorization contract ("license contract"). However, LiReP04+C Licensing AG subsequently had concerns about the termination date. To maintain shareholders' interests, multiple negotiations were conducted, but no consensus was reached. Therefore, LiReP04+C Licensing AG has filed an appeal against the Company and Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry with the Superior Court of Quebec. As of August 27, 2025, the effect to the Group cannot be reliably estimated.

(2) Commitments

A. Issued but unused letters of credit for raw materials imports :

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	June 30, 2024
JPY (In thousands)	$ -	$ -	$ 24,455
USD (In thousands)	$ -	$ 216	$ 68

B. Capital expenditures contracted for at the balance sheet date but not yet incurred are as follows:

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	June 30, 2024
Property, plant and equipment	$ 22,083	$ 35,289	$ 33,466

C. Licence reauthorization contract:

(a) The Group has signed a licence reauthorization contract with LiFePO4+C Licencing AG on July 4, 2011. The contract requires the Group to construct a plant and produce cathode materials for Lithium iron phosphate (LiFePO4) with annual production of 1,000 tons in Quebec, Canada during the extended 3 years as stated in the contract (before July 4, 2014).

(b) The Group assessed that the needs in American and European markets were lower than its expectation, thus, the Group and LiFePO4+C Licencing AG completed an amendment for the licence reauthorization contract on August 26, 2013. The amendment extends the construction of the plant and the completion requirement for operation for 12 months, which is, to build a cathode materials plant with a minimum of annual production of 1,000 tons in Quebec, Canada as of July 4, 2015. If the Group fails to build the plant on schedule, LiFePO4+C Licencing AG has the right to claim an extension fee of US$300,000 and to terminate the licence reauthorization contract.

(c) The Group assessed the potential for growth in electric cars and energy storage system in Europe, U.S. and Canada. Thus, the Group and LiFePO4+C Licencing AG completed an amendment for the licence reauthorization contract on November 19, 2014. The amendment states that the Group can choose to build a powder plant, battery plant, battery module plant or electric bus system integration plant in Quebec, Canada, whereby the capital expenditure shall be at least US$6 million as of July 4, 2015, and that the average annual full-time employment shall be at least 10 employees as of July 4, 2018. If the Group fails to meet its obligations as stated in the amendment and thus influences rights of the licence contract, there may be an impact on the Group's operations and financial position.

(d) The Group has negotiated with LiFePO4+C Licencing AG to terminate the aforementioned licence reauthorization contract by consent on September 21, 2021. However, as LiFePO4+C Licencing AG still had unresolved issues with the contract termination, the subsequent relevant legal matters are ongoing. Refer to Note 9(1)C for details. In addition, due to prudent consideration, the Group still prepared and amortised related expenses in accordance with the original contract period and IFRSs.

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

On July 17, 2025, the Group's subsidiary, Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry Co., Ltd., sold the land and the plants located at No. 2-1, Xinghua Road, Taoyuan District, Taoyuan City by auction. The land and the plants were sold at the highest price amounting to $825,180 after the opening of bids. In addition, the sale and purchase contract of real estate had been signed at that date.

12. OTHERS

(1) Capital management

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio, taking into account that the Group belongs to an emerging industry. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including 'current and non-current borrowings' as shown in the consolidated balance sheet) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the consolidated balance sheet plus net debt.

The gearing ratios as at June 30, 2025, December 31, 2024 and June 30, 2024 were as follows:

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	June 30, 2024
Total borrowings	$ 295,833	$ 218,333	$ 220,000
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(13,082)	(51,586)	(111,124)
Net debt	282,751	166,747	108,876
Total equity	383,462	520,854	619,261
Total capital	$ 666,213	$ 687,601	$ 728,137
Debt to capital ratio	42%	24%	15%

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	June 30, 2024
Financial assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 31,607	$ 31,501	$ 32,955
Financial assets at amortised cost/ Loan and receivables			
Cash and cash equivalents	13,082	51,586	111,124
Current and non-current financial assets at amortised cost, net	25,328	26,288	26,903
Accounts receivable (including related parties)	23,797	31,409	56,523
Other receivables (including related parties)	-	47	-
Guarantee deposits paid (shown as 'Other current assets')	67,627	64,873	64,868
	$ 161,441	$ 205,704	$ 292,373
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost			
Short-term borrowings	$ 250,000	$ 200,000	$ 220,000
Accounts payable	47,957	48,450	76,182
Other accounts payable	150,274	171,413	168,893
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	45,833	18,333	-
	$ 494,064	$ 438,196	$ 465,075
Lease liabilities	$ 56,023	$ -	$ 626

B. Financial risk management policies

(a) The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group evaluates abovementioned risks periodically in order to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial position and financial performance.

(b) Risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (Group treasury) under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Group treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close cooperation with the Group's operating units.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

i. The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the USD and RMB. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognised assets and liabilities and net investments in foreign operations.

ii. Management has set up a policy to require group companies to manage their foreign exchange risk against their functional currency. Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognised assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency.

iii. The Group has certain investments in foreign operations, whose net assets are exposed to foreign currency translation risk. The Group expected that currency exposure arising from the net assets of the Group's foreign operations is managed primarily through borrowings denominated in the relevant foreign currencies.

iv. The Group's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations (the Company's and certain subsidiaries' functional currency: NTD; other certain subsidiaries' functional currency: RMB, USD and AUD). The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

	June 30, 2025		
	Foreign currency amount (in thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency : functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD : NTD	$ 2,645	29.30	$ 77,499
HKD : NTD	275,000	3.78	1,038,845
RMB : NTD	799	4.091	3,269
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD : NTD	$ 4,478	29.30	$ 131,205

	December 31, 2024		
	Foreign currency amount (in thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency : functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD : NTD	$ 3,699	32.79	$ 121,290
HKD : NTD	275,000	4.16	1,144,000
RMB : NTD	799	4.478	3,578
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD : NTD	$ 3,969	32.79	$ 130,144

	June 30, 2024		
	Foreign currency amount (in thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency : functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD : NTD	$ 3,540	32.45	$ 114,873
HKD : NTD	275,000	4.15	1,141,250
RMB : NTD	810	4.445	3,600
EUR : NTD	870	34.71	30,198
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD : NTD	$ 4,736	32.45	$ 153,683

v. The total exchange gain (loss), including realised and unrealised arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Group for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 amounted to $11,008, ($228), $11,929 and ($2,332), respectively.

vi. Analysis of foreign currency market risk arising from significant foreign exchange variation:

	Six months ended June 30, 2025		
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit (loss)	Effect on other comprehensive income (loss)
(Foreign currency : functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD : NTD	1%	$ 775	$ -
HKD : NTD	1%	10,388	-
RMB : NTD	1%	33	-
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD : NTD	1%	($ 1,312)	$ -

	Six months ended June 30, 2024		
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit (loss)	Effect on other comprehensive income (loss)
(Foreign currency : functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD : NTD	1%	$ 1,149	$ -
HKD : NTD	1%	11,413	-
RMB : NTD	1%	36	-
EUR : NTD	1%	302	-
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD : NTD	1%	($ 1,537)	$ -

Price risk

None.

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

i. The Group’s interest rate risk arises from long-term and short-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk which is partially offset by cash and cash equivalents held at variable rates. The Group’s borrowings are at floating rates. As at June 30, 2025 and 2024, the Group’s borrowings at variable rate were denominated in NTD.

ii. If the borrowing interest rate of bank had increased/decreased by 0.25% with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 would have decreased/increased by $296 and $220, respectively. The main factor is that changes in interest expense result from floating rate borrowings.

(b) Credit risk

i. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Group arising from default by the clients on the contract obligations. According to the Group's credit policy, each local entity in the Group is responsible for managing and analysing the credit risk for each of their new clients before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored. Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, including outstanding receivables and contractual cash flows of debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss. For bank and financial institutions, only institutions with good credit quality are accepted.

ii. The Group adopts the assumption under IFRS 9 that if the contract payments were past due over 60 days based on the terms, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition.

iii. In line with credit risk management procedure, the default occurs when the contract payments are not expected to be recovered and are reclassified to overdue receivables.

iv. The Group classifies customer's accounts receivable, contract assets and rents receivable in accordance with product types. The Group applies the simplified approach using the provision matrix, loss rate methodology to estimate expected credit loss.

v. The following indicators are used to determine whether the credit impairment of debt instruments has occurred:

(i) It becomes probable that the issuer will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization due to their financial difficulties;

(ii) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties;

(iii) Default or delinquency in interest or principal repayments;

(iv) Adverse changes in national or regional economic conditions that are expected to cause a default.

vi. The Group used the forecastability to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of accounts receivable, contract assets and lease payments receivable. As of June 30, 2025, December 31, 2024 and June 30, 2024, the provision matrix is as follows:

June 30, 2025	Individual disclosure	Not past due	Up to 60 days past due	61-120 days past due	121-180 days past due	181-360 days past due	Over 360 days	Total
Expected loss rate	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0~7%	100%	
Total book value								
- Accounts receivable	$ 358	$ -	$ 12,794	$ 11,003	$ -	$ -	$ 99,565	$ 123,720
- Contract assets	$ 27,832	$ 33,272	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 61,104
- Other receivables	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 10,641	$ 10,641
Loss allowance	$ 28,190	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 110,206	$ 138,396

Long-term accounts receivable (included in other non-current assets)

Expected loss rate	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Total book value	$ 1,126,688	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,126,688
Loss allowance	$ 1,126,688	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,126,688

December 31, 2024	Individual disclosure	Not past due	Up to 60 days past due	61-120 days past due	121-180 days past due	181-360 days past due	Over 360 days	Total
Expected loss rate	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0~7%	100%	
Total book value								
- Accounts receivable	$ 358	$ 14,704	$ 16,705	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 99,565	$ 131,332
- Contract assets	$ -	$ 60,338	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 60,338
- Other receivables	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 10,641	$ 10,641
Loss allowance	$ 358	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 110,206	$ 110,564

Long-term accounts receivable (included in other non-current assets)

Expected loss rate	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Total book value	$ 1,126,688	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,126,688
Loss allowance	$ 1,126,688	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,126,688

June 30, 2024	Individual disclosure	Not past due	Up to 60 days past due	61-120 days past due	121-180 days past due	181-360 days past due	Over 360 days	Total
Expected loss rate	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0~7%	100%	
Total book value								
- Accounts receivable	$ 1,287	$ 26,311	$ 30,212	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 107,834	$ 165,644
- Contract assets	$ -	$ 59,369	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 59,369
- Other receivables	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 10,641	$ 10,641
Loss allowance	$ 1,287	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 118,475	$ 119,762

Long-term accounts receivable (included in other non-current assets)

Expected loss rate	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Total book value	$ 1,126,688	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,126,688
Loss allowance	$ 1,126,688	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,126,688

vii. Movements in relation to the Group applying the simplified approach to provide loss allowance for accounts receivable are as follows:

	2025				
	Accounts receivable	Current contract assets	Other receivables	Long-term receivables	Total
At January 1	$ 99,923	$ -	$ 10,641	$ 1,126,688	$ 1,237,252
Reversal of impairment loss	-	27,832	-	-	27,832
At June 30	$ 99,923	$ 27,832	$ 10,641	$ 1,126,688	$ 1,265,084

	2024				
	Accounts receivable	Current contract assets	Other receivables	Long-term receivables	Total
At January 1	$ 108,192	$ -	$ 10,641	$ 1,126,688	$ 1,245,521
Reversal of impairment loss	929	-	-	-	929
At June 30	$ 109,121	$ -	$ 10,641	$ 1,126,688	$ 1,246,450

viii. The amount recognised under the financial assets at amortised cost are mainly restricted deposits. Such financial institutions are with high credit quality, so it expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote.

(c) Liquidity risk

i. Cash flow forecasting is performed and aggregated by Group treasury. Group treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the operating entities' liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities.

ii. The Group has the following undrawn borrowing facilities:

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	June 30, 2024
Floating rate:			
Expiring within one year	$ 155,580	$ 185,772	$ 254,919
Expiring more than one year	120,000	150,000	150,000
	$ 275,580	$ 335,772	$ 404,919

iii. The table below analyses the Group’s non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date for non-derivative financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Non-derivative financial liabilities	Within 1 year	Over 1 year	2 ~ 5 years	Over 5 years
June 30, 2025				
Short-term borrowings	$ 250,000	$ -	$ -	$ -
Accounts payable	47,957	-	-	-
Other payables	150,274	-	-	-
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	35,382	6,152	5,914	-
Lease liability	13,512	24,736	22,425	-

Non-derivative financial liabilities	Within 1 year	Over 1 year	2 ~ 5 years	Over 5 years
December 31, 2024				
Short-term borrowings	$ 200,000	$ -	$ -	$ -
Accounts payable	48,450	-	-	-
Other payables	171,413	-	-	-
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	5,356	5,245	8,495	-
Lease liability	-	-	-	-

Non-derivative financial liabilities	Within 1 year	Over 1 year	2 ~ 5 years	Over 5 years
June 30, 2024				
Short-term borrowings	$ 220,000	$ -	$ -	$ -
Accounts payable	76,182	-	-	-
Other payables	168,893	-	-	-
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	-	-	-	-
Lease liability	626	-	-	-

(3) Fair value information

A. The different levels that the inputs to valuation techniques are used to measure fair value of financial and non-financial instruments have been defined as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. A market is regarded as active where a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. The fair value of the Group's investment in is included in Level 1.

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.

B. The related information on financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value by level on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities are as follows: (For instruments that are not measured at fair value but whose fair value should be disclosed, their fair value and level are recommended to be described in the notes of each account as the information required to be disclosed is different)

C. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable (including related parties), other receivables (including related parties), short-term borrowings, accounts payable and other payables are approximate to their fair values.

(a) The related information on the nature of the assets and liabilities is as follows:

June 30, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity securities	$ 31,607	$ -	$ -	$ 31,607
Non-recurring fair value measurements				
Non-current assets held for sale	-	-	838,179	838,179
Total	$ 31,607	$ -	$ 838,179	$ 869,786

December 31, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity securities	$ 31,501	$ -	$ -	$ 31,501
Non-recurring fair value measurements				
Non-current assets held for sale	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 31,501	$ -	$ -	$ 31,501

June 30, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity securities	$ 32,955	$ -	$ -	$ 32,955
Non-recurring fair value measurements				
Non-current assets held for sale	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 32,955	$ -	$ -	$ 32,955

(b) The methods and assumptions the Group used to measure fair value are as follows:

The instruments the Group used market quoted prices as their fair values (that is, Level 1) are listed below by characteristics:

	Open-end fund
Market quoted price	Net asset value

D. For the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, there was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 3.

E. The following is the qualitative information of significant unobservable inputs and sensitivity analysis of changes in significant unobservable inputs to valuation model used in Level 3 fair value measurement:(December 31, 2024 and June 30, 2024 : None.)

	Fair value at June 30, 2025	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship fair value
Non-current assets held for sale: (Note)					
Property	$ 794,111	Sales comparison approach/Land development	N/A		N/A
Plant and Equipment (including construction in progress)	44,068	Cost approach	N/A		N/A

Note: The lower of carrying amount and fair value less cost of sales.

(4) Other matter

None.

13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

The disclosures on investee companies were based on the financial statements audited by independent auditors and the following transactions with subsidiaries were eliminated when preparing consolidated financial statements. The following disclosure information is for reference only. The related information on investee companies was translated using the average exchange rate of USD:NTD = 1:31.86 for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and the exchange rate of USD:NTD = 1:29.30 as of June 30, 2025.

(1) Significant transactions information

A. Loans to others: Refer to table 1.

B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: Refer to table 2.

C. Holding of significant marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Refer to table 3.

D. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

E. Receivables from related parties reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Refer to table 4.

F. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting period: Refer to table 5.

(2) Information on investees

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China): Refer to table 6.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

A. Basic information: Refer to table 7.

B. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area: None.

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

(1) General information

Management has determined the reportable operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision-Maker that are used to make strategic decisions.

The Group manages through product types. Each significant product type needs a different technique and market strategy, thus, is individually disclosed in management information.

(2) Measurement of segment information

A. The accounting policies, judgements, assumptions and estimates of the operating segments are in agreement with the significant accounting policies summarised in Notes 4 and 5.

B. The Group's assets are shared and liabilities are managed and dispatched under unified policies; thus, under operating management, assets and liabilities are not allocated to each operating segment, financial income and expenses, profit or loss relating to investment and profit or loss on disposal of assets are not distributed to each operating segment, nor used for performance measurement, but are consolidated under 'other segments'.

(3) Information about segment profit or loss, assets and liabilities

The segment information provided to the Chief Operating Decision-Maker for the reportable segments is as follows:

Three months ended June 30, 2025:

	Battery cathode material	Licensing engagement revenue	Others	Eliminations	Total
Inter-segment revenue - external customers	$ 92,414	$ 323	$ -	$ -	$ 92,737
Total segment loss	($ 100,691)	($ 1,558)	($ 10,613)	$ -	($ 112,862)

Six months ended June 30, 2025:

	Battery cathode material	Licensing engagement revenue	Others	Eliminations	Total
Inter-segment revenue - external customers	$ 286,181	$ 767	$ -	$ -	$ 286,948
Total segment loss	($ 141,033)	($ 4,131)	($ 16,784)	$ -	($ 161,948)

Three months ended June 30, 2024:

	Battery cathode material	Licensing engagement revenue	Others	Eliminations	Total
Inter-segment revenue - external customers	$ 168,044	$ 484	$ -	$ -	$ 168,528
Total segment loss	($ 30,345)	($ 10,814)	($ 9,887)	$ -	($ 51,046)

Six months ended June 30, 2024:

	Battery cathode material	Licensing engagement revenue	Others	Eliminations	Total
Inter-segment revenue - external customers	$ 266,605	$ 15,932	$ -	$ -	$ 282,537
Total segment loss	($ 111,944)	($ 5,491)	($ 14,637)	$ -	($ 132,072)

(4) Reconciliation for segment income (loss): None.

Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry (Cayman) Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries
Loans to others
Six months ended June 30, 2025

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

No. (Note 1)	Creditor	Borrower	General ledger account	Is a related party	Maximum outstanding balance during the six months ended June 30, 2025	Balance at June 30, 2025 (Note 4)	Actual amount drawn down	Interest rate	Nature of loan (Note 2)	Amount of transactions with the borrower	Reason for short-term financing	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Collateral Item	Collateral Value	Limit on loans granted to a single party (Note 3)	Ceiling on total loans granted (Note 3)	Footnote
1	Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry Co., Ltd.	Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry (Cayman) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Y	$ 170,000	$ 130,000	$118,000	-	Short-term financing	-	Working capital financing	-	None	-	$ 171,711	$ 171,711	

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the loans provided by the Company or subsidiaries are as follows:
(1) The Company is ‘0’.
(2) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from ‘1’.
Note 2: The column of "Nature of loan" shall fill in "Business transaction" or "Short-term financing".
Note 3: (1) For the Company’s loans to investee companies accounted for using equity method, the ceiling of the total lending is 100% of the parent company’s net assets while the ceiling of individual lending is 100% of the parent company’s net assets;
(2) For loans of the subsidiary - Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry Co., Ltd. To affiliates, the ceiling of the total leanding is 40% of the lending company's net assets while the ceiling of individual lending is 40% of the lending company's net assets
Note 4: The amounts of funds to be loaned to others which have been approved by the board of directors of a public company in accordance with Article 14, Item 1 of the “Regulations Governing Loaning of Funds and Making of Endorsements/Guarantees by Public Companies” should be included in its published balance of loans to others at the end of the reporting period to reveal the risk of loaning the public company bears, even though they have not yet been appropriated. However, this balance should exclude the loans repaid when repayments are done subsequently to reflect the risk adjustment. In addition, if the board of directors of a public company has authorized the chairman to loan funds in instalments or in revolving within certain lines and within one year in accordance with Article 14, Item 2 of the “Regulations Governing Loaning of Funds and Making of Endorsements/Guarantees by Public Companies”, the published balance of loans to others at the end of the reporting period should also include these lines of loaning approved by the board of directors, and these lines of loaning should not be excluded from this balance even though the loans are repaid subsequently, for taking into consideration they could be loaned again thereafter.

Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry (Cayman) Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries

Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others

Six months ended June 30, 2025

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Number (Note 1)	Endorser/ guarantor	Party being endorsed/guaranteed		Limit on endorsements/ guarantees provided for a single party (Note 3)	Maximum outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount as of June 30, 2025	Outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount at June 30, 2025	Actual amount drawn down (Note 4)	Amount of endorsements/ guarantees secured with collateral	Ratio of accumulated endorsement/ guarantee amount to net asset value of the endorser/ guarantor company	Ceiling on total amount of endorsements/ guarantees provided (Note 3)	Provision of endorsements/guarantees by parent company to subsidiary	Provision of endorsements/guarantees by subsidiary to parent company	Provision of endorsements/guarantees to the party in Mainland China	Footnote
		Company name	Relationship with the endorser/ guarantor (Note 2)											
0	Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry (Cayman) Co., Ltd.	Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry Co., Ltd.	(2)	$ 766,924	$ 538,000	$ 538,000	$ 280,000	-	140.30%	$ 766,924	Y	N	N	

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the endorsements/guarantees provided by the Company or subsidiaries are as follows:
(1) The Company is ‘0’.
(2) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from ‘1’.

Note 2: Relationship between the endorser/guarantor and the party being endorsed/guaranteed is classified into the following three categories; fill in the number of category each case belongs to:
(1) Having business relationship.
(2) The endorser/guarantor parent company owns directly more than 50% voting shares of the endorsed/guaranteed subsidiary.
(3) The endorsed/guaranteed parent company directly or indirectly owns more than 50% voting shares of the endorser/guarantor subsidiary.

Note 3: Unless agreed by stockholders, the ceiling of the Company's guarantee to other companies and individual entity is 200% of the Company's net assets based on the latest financial statements audited or reviewed by accountants; unless agreed by stockholders, the ceiling the celing of the Company and its subsidiaries' guarantee to other companies and individual entity is 200% of the Company's net assets based on the latest financial statements audited or reviewed by independent accountants. The Company may provide endorsements and guarantees to the entities that are directly or indirectly owned by the Company for more than 90% ownership as logn as the total amount is not higher than 10% of the Company's net worth. For the entities that are 100% directly or indirectly owned by the Company are not subject to the 10% net woth limit.

Note 4: The amount drawn down is the actual credit line obtained from banks or the endorsement/ guarantee actually completed.

Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry (Cayman) Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries

Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)

Six months ended June 30, 2025

Table 3

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Securities held by	Marketable securities	Relationship with the securities issuer	General ledger account	As of June 30, 2025 Number of shares	Book value	Ownership (%)	Fair value	Footnote
Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry Co., Ltd.	ABITL Income Umbrella Multi-asset Income Fund-Accumulate	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,016,949.15	$ 16,637	-	$ 16,637	
Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry Co., Ltd.	TCB Multi-Asset AI Theme Fund A USD	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,500,000.00	14,970	-	14,970	

Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry (Cayman) Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries

Receivables from related parties reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more

Six months ended June 30, 2025

Table 4

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Creditor	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Balance as at June 30, 2025	Turnover rate	Overdue receivables		Amount collected subsequent to the balance sheet date	Allowance for doubtful accounts
					Amount	Action taken		
Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry (Cayman) Co., Ltd.	FDG Electric Vehicles Limited	Other related party	Long-term receivable (Note 1) $1,126,688	-	$ 1,126,688	Note 2	$ -	$ 1,126,688

Note 1: The Company’s investment in convertible corporate bonds early expired on August 31, 2020, therefore, the Company transferred the convertible bonds to long-term receivables due from related parties.
Note 2: The Company has appointed lawyers to handle the related legal process.

Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry (Cayman) Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries

Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting period

Six months ended June 30, 2025

Table 5

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

				Transaction			
Number (Note 1)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	General ledger account	Amount	Transaction terms	Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 3)
1	Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry Co., Ltd.	Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry (Cayman) Co., Ltd.	2	Other receivables	$ 118,000	Note 5	11%

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the transaction company in respect of inter-company transactions are as follows:

(1) Parent company is ‘0’.

(2) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from ‘1’.

Note 2: Relationship between transaction company and counterparty is classified into the following three categories;

(1) Parent company to subsidiary.

(2) Subsidiary to parent company.

(3) Subsidiary to subsidiary.

Note 3: Regarding percentage of transaction amount to consolidated total operating revenues or total assets, it is computed based on period-end balance of transaction to consolidated total assets for balance sheet accounts and based on accumulated transaction amount for the period to consolidated total operating revenues for income statement accounts.

Note 4: No further disclosure of counterparty transactions, and disclosure standard of significant transactions is above $20 million.

Note 5: It refers to loans between affiliates.

Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry (Cayman) Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China)

Six months ended June 30, 2025

Table 6

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

				Initial investment amount		Shares held as at June 30, 2025					
Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Balance as at June 30, 2025	Balance as at December 31, 2024	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value	Net profit (loss) of the investee for the six months ended June 30, 2025	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the six months ended June 30, 2025	Footnote
Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry (Cayman) Co., Ltd.	Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Research, manufacturing and sale of LFP-NCO and key materials of olivine-type structure lithium battery	$ 3,018,443	$ 3,018,443	246,640,000	100	$ 429,279	($ 98,317)	($ 98,317)	Subsidiary (Note 1)
Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry (Cayman) Co., Ltd.	Aleees Eco Ark Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Manufacturing and distribution of batteries, cars and peripherals	1,675,000	1,675,000	52,800,000	100	8,540	(2,103)	(2,103)	Subsidiary (Note 2)
Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry (Cayman) Co., Ltd.	Advanced Lithum Electrochemistry (HK) Co., Limited	Hong Kong	Investment holdings	592,862	592,862	19,330,000	100	(832)	(924)	(924)	Subsidiary
Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry (Cayman) Co., Ltd.	Aleees US, Corp.	America	Investment holdings	138,629	120,556	44,500,000	100	7,852	(20,261)	(20,261)	Subsidiary
Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry (Cayman) Co., Ltd.	Aleees India Technology Private Limited	India	Overseas clients development and services of cathode materials for lithium-ion batteries	0	0	80	0.01	0	(0)	(0)	Subsidiary of subsidiary
Aleees US, Corp.	Aleees AU Pty. Ltd.	Australia	Overseas clients development and services of cathode materials for lithium-ion batteries	32,767	32,767	1,630,000	100	4,694	(247)	(247)	Subsidiary of subsidiary
Aleees US, Corp.	Aleees EU SARL	France	Overseas clients development and services of cathode materials for lithium-ion batteries	3,255	3,255	100,000	100	626	(87)	(87)	Subsidiary of subsidiary
Aleees US, Corp.	Aleees Texas, LLC	America	Overseas clients development and services of cathode materials for lithium-ion batteries	59,734	50,084	1,800,000	100	(712)	(10,948)	(10,948)	Subsidiary of subsidiary
Aleees US, Corp.	Aleees UK. Ltd.	United Kingdom	Overseas clients development and services of cathode materials for lithium-ion batteries	38,690	30,187	950,000	100	879	(8,543)	(8,543)	Subsidiary of subsidiary
Aleees US, Corp.	Aleees India Technology Private Limited	India	Overseas clients development and services of cathode materials for lithium-ion batteries	3,113	3,113	799,920	99.99	2,054	(399)	(399)	Subsidiary of subsidiary

Note 1: Unrealised gain on sidestream intercompany transaction was included.

Note 2: The Board of Directors during its meeting on December 28, 2018 resolved the dissolution of the subsidiary, Aleees Eco Ark Co., Ltd., and the date of dissolution was on December 31, 2018. It is under liquidation.

Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry (Cayman) Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries

Information on investments in Mainland China

Six months ended June 30, 2025

Table 7

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investee in Mainland China	Main business activities	Paid-in capital	Investment method	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1, 2025	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/ Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the six months ended June 30, 2025		Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of June 30, 2025	Net income of investee for the six months ended June 30, 2025	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect)	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the six months ended June 30, 2025 （Note 2）	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of June 30, 2025	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of June 30, 2025	Footnote
					Remitted to Mainland China	Remitted back to Taiwan							
Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry (China Shanghai) Ltd.	Design of battery and trading	$481,203	Note 1	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	($ 727)	100	($ 727)	($ 1,749)	$ -	

Company name (Note 1)	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of June 30, 2025	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)	Ceiling on investments in Mainland China imposed by the Investment Commission of MOEA
Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry (China Shanghai) Ltd. (Note 1)	$ -	$ -	$ -

Note 1: The investment in the investee companies are remitted by the parent company-Advanced Lithium Electrochemistry (Cayman) Co., Ltd. through investing in an existing company in the third area -Advanced Lithum Electrochemistry (HK) Co., Limited, which then invested in the investee in Mainland China.Thus, the investment amounts are not applicable for disclosure.

Note 2: Information based on financial statements audited by the parent company's independent auditors.

Note 3: The figures in this table are presented in NTD.