Stock Code：8183

Info-Tek Corporation

Parent Company Only Financial Statements for the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 and Independent Auditors' Report

(Translation)

This document is prepared in accordance with the Chinese version and is for reference only. In the event of any inconsistency between the English version and the Chinese version, the Chinese version shall prevail.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Info-Tek Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only financial statements of Info-Tek Corporation (the "Company"), which comprise the parent company only balance sheets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the parent company only statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the parent company only financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the accompanying parent company only financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and its parent company only financial performance and its parent company only cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company only financial statements as a whole, and in forning our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters for the Company's parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 are stated as follows:

<u>When the Revenue Should Be Recognized</u>

The Company is engaged in the Electronics Manufacturing Services (EMS), no own-brand, only accept commissioned manufacturing from customer, focusing on the electronics manufacturing services. The Company's sales revenue is based on the transaction conditions agreed by individual customers, the transaction conditions of each customer are not the same. It is significant that to judge the transfer of the control of sales of goods and whether the timing of recognizing the revenue was correct for the expression of parent company only financial statements. Therefore, the timing of recognizing the revenue from key customers was considered as a key audit matter for this year. Please refer to Note 4 to the parent company only Financial Statements for the relevant accounting policies and relevant disclosure information related to the recognition of operating revenue. We have performed our audit procedures to the key audit matter are follows:

1. Evaluate and test the implementation of the internal control system and actual process of sales transactions.

2. Review the incorn terms and credit lines of these key customers, and understand the similarities, differences and rationality of the trading conditions and general customers.

3. Select samples from the sales revenue sub-ledger, review relevant documents and the rationality of recognized revenue, and check external shipping documents and customer signature documents.

4. Confirm whether the timing of transfer of control is appropriate according to the contract.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Indentify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company only financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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

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

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

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

6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the Company 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 parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Chun-Ming Hsueh and Sheng-Hsiung Yao.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 8, 2024

Notice to Readers

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

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

INFO-TEK CORPORATION

PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
ASSETS	Amount	%	Amount	%
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents（Notes 4 and 6）	$ 94,187	2	$ 219,076	6
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income - current (Notes 4, 7 and 28)	100,698	3	25,005	1
Financial Assets at amortized cost-current (Notes 4 and 8)	92,115	2	-	-
Trade receivables (Notes 4 and 9)	82,087	2	196,108	5
Trade receivables from related parties (Note 29)	19,604	-	34,576	1
Other receivables (Note 9)	3,187	-	384	-
Other receivables from related parties (Note 29)	99,389	3	16,779	-
Inventories (Notes 4 and 10)	33,871	1	58,009	2
Other current assets (Note 16)	1,443	-	1,854	-
Total current assets	526,581	13	551,791	15
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Investments accounted for using the equity method（Notes 4 and 11）	3,090,041	78	2,791,884	76
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4 ,12,27 and 30)	302,676	8	289,263	8
Right-of-use assets (Notes 4 and 13)	2,782	-	1,737	-
Investment properties (Notes 4 ,14 and 30)	-	-	20,427	1
Intangible assets (Notes 4 and 15)	150	-	417	-
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 24)	21,849	1	10,113	-
Refundable deposits	154	-	33	-
Other non-current assets (Note 16)	11,456	-	6,000	-
Total non-current assets	3,429,108	87	3,119,874	85
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 3,955,689	100	$ 3,671,665	100
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Short-term borrowings (Notes 17 and 30)	$ 300,000	8	$ 362,000	10
Trade payables (Note 18)	52,541	1	98,184	3
Trade payables to related parties (Note 29)	1,982	-	3,199	-
Other payables (Note 19)	130,059	3	119,587	3
Other payables to related parties (Note 29)	3,100	-	2,641	-
Current tax liabilities (Note 4)	34,392	1	14,860	1
Lease liabilities – current (Notes 4 and 13)	1,726	-	1,024	-
Other current liabilities (Note 19)	21,553	1	11,201	-
Total current liabilities	545,353	14	612,696	17
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Deferred tax liabilities（Notes 4 and 23)	83,189	2	71,946	2
Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 4 and 13)	1,151	-	821	-
Net defined benefit liabilities（Notes 4 and 20)	9,642	-	9,892	-
Guarantee deposits received	1,175	-	1,165	-
Total non-current liabilities	95,157	2	83,824	2
Total liabilities	640,510	16	696,520	19
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY				
Share capital	1,212,511	31	1,212,511	33
Capital surplus				
Additional paid-in capital	179,924	5	179,924	5
Treasury share transactions	44,199	1	4,036	-
Employee stock option	7,646	-	7,646	-
Other capital reserve	85	-	85	-
Total capital surplus	231,854	6	191,691	5
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	198,196	5	130,650	3
Special reserve	106,006	3	106,006	3
Unappropriated earnings	1,673,378	42	1,427,192	39
Total retained earnings	1,977,580	50	1,663,848	45
Other equity	(72,661)	(2)	(42,909)	(1)
Treasury shares	(34,105)	(1)	(49,996)	(1)
Total equity	3,315,179	84	2,975,145	81
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	$ 3,955,689	100	$ 3,671,665	100

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

INFO-TEK CORPORATION

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2023		2022	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 4, 22 and 29)	$ 485,166	100	$ 465,637	100
COST OF GOODS SOLD (Notes 4,10,20,23 and 29)	384,651	79	362,934	78
GROSS PROFIT	100,515	21	102,703	22
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 20, 23 and 29)				
Selling and marketing expenses	10,130	2	7,799	1
General and administrative expenses	149,862	31	98,878	21
Expected credit loss (reversal gain) (Notes 4,9)	2	-	(1,147)	-
Total operating expenses	159,994	33	105,530	22
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	(59,479)	(12)	(2,827)	-
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES(Notes 4, 23 and 29)				
Interest income	8,322	2	1,942	-
Other income	3,138	-	10,628	2
Other gains and losses	(38)	-	16,446	4
Finance costs	(5,884)	(1)	(4,465)	(1)
Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries and associates	658,534	136	758,954	163
Total non-operating income and expenses	664,072	137	783,505	168

(Continued)

INFO-TEK CORPORATION

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2023		2022	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	$ 604,593	125	$ 780,678	168
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 24)	61,434	13	105,220	23
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	543,159	112	675,458	145
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Unrealized loss on investments in quity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	13,369	3	(27,854)	(6)
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	81	-	5,327	1
	13,450	3	(22,527)	(5)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	(43,202)	(9)	18,370	4
	(43,202)	(9)	18,370	4
Other comprehensive income(loss) for the year, net of income tax	(29,752)	(6)	(4,157)	(1)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	$ 513,407	106	$ 671,301	144
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 25)				
Basic	$ 4.50		$ 5.63	
Diluted	$ 4.48		$ 5.60	

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

INFO-TEK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Share Capital (Note 21)	Capital Surplus (Note 21)	Retained Earnings(Note 4 and 21)			Other equity(Note 21)			Treasury shares (Note 21)	Total Equity
			Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translating the Financial Statements of Foreign Operations	Unrealized gain(loss) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation		
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2022	$ 1,212,511	$ 191,691	$ 80,610	$ 106,006	$ 952,088	($ 92,426)	$ 51,650	$ 2,024	($ 15,891)	$ 2,488,263
Appropriation of the 2021 earnings										
Legal reserve	-	-	50,040	-	(50,040)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company	-	-	-	-	(150,314)	-	-	-	-	(150,314)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	675,458	-	-	-	-	675,458
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	18,370	(27,854)	5,327	-	(4,157)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	675,458	18,370	(27,854)	5,327	-	671,301
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(34,105)	(34,105)
BALANCE, AT DECEMBER 31, 2022	1,212,511	191,691	130,650	106,006	1,427,192	(74,056)	23,796	7,351	(49,996)	2,975,145
Appropriation of the 2022 earnings										
Legal reserve	-	-	67,546	-	(67,546)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company	-	-	-	-	(229,427)	-	-	-	-	(229,427)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	543,159	-	-	-	-	543,159
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	(43,202)	13,369	81	-	(29,752)
otal comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	543,159	(43,202)	13,369	81	-	513,407
Treasury stock transferred to employees	-	40,163	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,891	56,054
BALANCE, AT DECEMBER 31, 2023	$ 1,212,511	$ 231,854	$ 198,196	$ 106,006	$ 1,673,378	($ 117,258)	$ 37,165	$ 7,432	($ 34,105)	$ 3,315,179

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

INFO-TEK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2023	2022
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before before income tax from continuing operations	$ 604,593	$ 780,678
Adjustments for:		
Expected credit loss (reversal gain) of trade receivables	1	(1,147)
Depreciation expense	34,521	29,637
Amortization expense	267	1,131
Interest expense	5,884	4,465
Interest income	(8,322)	(1,942)
Dividend income	(761)	(1,427)
Treasury stock transferred to employees cost	40,201	-
Share of profit of associates	(658,534)	(758,954)
(Reversed) Write-downs of inventories	(3,197)	4,570
Net gain on foreign currency exchange	1,875	(74)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Trade receivables	112,243	(64,175)
Trade receivables from related parties	14,711	(10,467)
Other receivables	(1,725)	(384)
Other receivables from related parties	(84,740)	10,508
Inventories	27,335	(32,672)
Other current assets	411	1,326
Non-current assets	(22)	-
Trade payables	(44,031)	65,133
Trade payables to related parties	(1,169)	(928)
Other payables	(18,482)	19,635
Other payables to related parties	459	(300)
Net defined benefit liabilities	(169)	(440)
Other current liabilities	10,341	4,374
Cash generated from operations	31,690	48,547
Interest paid	(5,940)	(4,367)
Income tax paid	(31,614)	(26,039)
Net cash generated from operating activities	(5,864)	18,141

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INFO-TEK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2023	2022
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	($ 63,031)	$ -
Purchase of financial assets at amortized cost	(92,115)	-
Acquisition of investments accounted for using the equity method	(2,500)	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(14,353)	(41,858)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	13,003	-
Increase in refundable deposits	(121)	-
Interest received	7,183	1,942
Dividends received	308,495	218,128
Net cash used in investing activities	156,561	178,212
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings	(62,000)	62,000
Increase in guarantee deposits received	10	-
Repayment of the principal of lease liabilities	(1,496)	(1,037)
Dividends paid to shareholders of the Company	(229,427)	(150,314)
Payments for purchase of treasury stock	-	(34,105)
Employees purchase treasury stock	15,853	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(277,060)	(123,456)
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON THE BALANCE OF CASH HELD IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES	1,474	1,242
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(124,889)	74,139
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	219,076	144,937
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE TEAR	$ 94,187	$ 219,076

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

INFO-TEK CORPORATION

NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Info-Tek Corporation (the “Company”) was incorporated in the Republic of China (ROC) in December, 1990.The Company started its business in April 1991 and is mainly engaged in the manufacture, assembly and processing, sales and distribution of information electronic products.

The company's shares were officially traded on the Taipei Exchange in March 2005.

The parent company only financial statements are presented in the Company’s functional currency, the New Taiwan dollars.

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The parent company only financial statements were approved by the Company’s board of directors on February 22, 2024.

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

(1) Initial application of the amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) (collectively, “IFRSs”) did not have a significant effect on the company accounting policies.

The initial application of the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have material impact on the Group’s accounting policies.

(2) The IFRSs endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2024

New IFRSs	Effective Date Issued by IASB(Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 16" Leases Liability in a Sale and Leaseback"	January 1, 2024（Note 2）
Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 "Non-current Liabilities with Covenants"	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 "Supplier finance arrangements”	January 1, 2024（Note 3）

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

Note 2: A seller-lessee shall apply the Amendments to IFRS 16 retrospectively to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application of IFRS 16.

Note 3: Exemption from certain disclosure requirements when this amendment is applied for the first time.

a. Amendments to IFRS 16 “Leases Liability in a Sale and leaseback”

The amendments clarify that the liability that arises from a sale and leaseback transaction-that satisfies the requirements in IFRS 15 to be accounted for as a sale-is a lease liability to which IFRS 16 applies. However, if the lease in a leaseback that includes variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate, the seller-lessee shall measure lease liabilities arising from a leaseback in a way that it does not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains. Seller-lessee subsequently recognizes in profit or loss the difference between the payments made for the lease and the lease payments that reduce the carrying amount of the lease liability.When the amendment is first applied to the Company, the comparative period information should be restated。

b. Amendments to IAS 1 “Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current” (referred to as the“2020 amendments”) and “Non-current Liabilities with Covenants” (referred to as the “2022amendments”)

The 2020 amendments clarify that for a liability to be classified as non-current, the Company shall assess whether it has the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. If such rights are in existence at the end of the reporting period, the liability is classified as non-current regardless of whether the Company will exercise that right.

The 2020 amendments also stipulate that, if the right to defer settlement is subject to compliance with specified conditions, the Company must comply with those conditions at the end of the reporting period even if the lender does not test compliance until a later date. The 2022 amendments further clarify that only covenants with which an entity is required to comply on or before the reporting date should affect the classification of a liability as current or non-current. Although the covenants to be complied with within twelve months after the reporting period do not affect the classification of a liability, the Company shall disclose information that enables users of financial statements to understand the risk of the Company that may have difficulty complying with the covenants and repay its liabilities within twelve months after the reporting period.

The 2020 amendments stipulate that, for the purpose of liability classification, the aforementioned settlement refers to a transfer of cash, other economic resources or the Company’s own equity instruments to the counterparty that results in the extinguishment of the liability. However, if the terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by a transfer of the Company’s own equity instruments, and if such option is recognized separately as equity in accordance with IAS 32 “Financial Instruments: Presentation”, the aforementioned terms would not affect the classification of the liability.

When the amendment is first applied to the Company, the comparative period information should be restated。

c. Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 "Supplier finance arrangements”

Supplier financing arrangements are characterized by the commitment of one or more financing providers to pay an amount payable by an enterprise to its suppliers, and the enterprise agrees to comply with these arrangements on the same day (or a subsequent date) when its suppliers are paid. Terms and Conditions Payment. The amendment stipulates that the combined company shall disclose information that enables users of financial statements to assess the impact of supplier financing arrangements on the combined company's liabilities, cash flow and liquidity risk exposures.

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

(3) New IFRSs in issue but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

New IFRSs	Effective Date Issued by IASB(Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between An Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 'Initial Application of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 -Comparative Information"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 21 "Lack of Exchangeability"	January 1, 2025（Note 2）

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

Note 2: An entity shall apply those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Upon initial application of the amendments, the entity recognizes any effect as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. When the entity uses a presentation currency other than its functional currency, it shall, at the date of initial application, recognize any effect as an adjustment to the cumulative amount of translation differences in equity.

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(1) Statement of compliance

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

(2) Basis of preparation

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

The fair value is grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the measurable and observable degree of its input:

a. Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

b. Level 2: Other than those quoted prices of Level 1, the input of fair value at level 2 is from a price of assets or liabilities which can be observed directly or derived indirectly.

c. Level 3: The input of fair value at level 3 is unobservable from assets or liabilities.

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

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

Current assets include:

a. Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;

b. Assets expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period; and

c. Cash and cash equivalents unless the assets are restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Current liabilities include:

a. Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;

b. Liabilities due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; and

c. Liabilities for which the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

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

(4) Foreign currencies

In preparing the parent only company financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Exchange differences on monetary items arising from settlement or translation are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items are included in profit or loss for the period except for exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income, in which case, the exchange differences are also recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

For the purposes of presenting parent company only financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign operations (including of the subsidiaries in other countries or currencies used different with the Company) are translated into New Taiwan dollars using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognized in other comprehensive income.

On the disposal of a foreign operation (a disposal of the Company's entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving the loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, or a disposal of an associate of a foreign operation when the associate’s retained interest is a kind of financial asset applicable to financial instrument accounting treatments), all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Company are reclassified to profit or loss.

In relation to a partial disposal of a subsidiary that does not result in the company losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences is re-attributed to the non-controlling interests of the subsidiary and is not recognized in profit or loss. For all other partial disposals, the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

(5) Inventories

Inventories consist of raw materials, work in progress and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The inventory cost, unless it is of the same kind, is compared with net realizable value item by item. The net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Inventories are recorded at weighted-average cost at the end of the reporting period.

(6) Investment in subsidiaries

Investments accounted for using the equity method include investments in subsidiaries.

Subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the Company.

Under the equity method, an investment in a subsidiary is initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company’s share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the subsidiary as well as the distribution received. The Company also recognized its share in the changes in the equity of subsidiaries.

Changes in the Company’s ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Company losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. Any difference between the carrying amount of the subsidiary and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity.

When the Company’s share of loss of a subsidiary exceeds its interest in that subsidiary (which includes any carrying amount of the investment accounted for using the equity method and long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Company’s net investment in the subsidiary), the Company continues recognizing its share of further loss.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company’s share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of a subsidiary that constitutes a business at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortized. Any excess of the Company’s share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of a subsidiary that constitutes a business over the cost of acquisition is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The Company assesses its investment for any impairment by comparing the carrying amount with the estimated recoverable amount as assessed based on the investee’s financial statements as a whole. Impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases, the Company recognizes a reversal of the impairment loss; the adjusted post-reversal carrying amount should not exceed the carrying amount that would have been recognized had no impairment loss been recognized in prior years. An impairment loss recognized on goodwill cannot be reversed in a subsequent period.

When the Company loses control of a subsidiary, any retained investment of the former subsidiary is measured at the fair value at that date. A gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss and calculated as the difference between (a) the aggregate of the fair value of consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest at the date when control is lost; and (b) the previous carrying amount of the investments in such subsidiary. In addition, the Company shall account for all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary on the same basis as would be required if the subsidiary had directly disposed of the related assets and liabilities.

When the Company transacts with its subsidiaries, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the subsidiaries are recognized in the Company’s financial statements only to the extent of interests in the subsidiaries that are not owned by the Company.

(7) Investments in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence and which is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture.

The Company uses the equity method to account for its investments in associates.

Under the equity method, investments in an associate are initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company’s share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company’s share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of an associate at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortized. Any excess of the Company’s share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of acquisition, after reassessment, is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When the Company subscribes for additional new shares of an associate at a percentage different from its existing ownership percentage, the resulting carrying amount of the investment differs from the amount of the Company’s proportionate interest in the associate. The Company records such a difference as an adjustment to investments with the corresponding amount charged or credited to capital surplus-changes in capital surplus from investments in associates accounted for using the equity menthod. If the Company’s ownership interest is reduced due to its additional subscription of the new shares of the associate, the proportionate amount of the gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate is reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required had the investee directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. When the adjustment should be debited to capital surplus, but the capital surplus recognized from incestments accounted for using the equity method is insufficient, the shortage is debited to retained earnings.

When the Company’s share of losses of an associate equals or exceeds its interest in that associate (which includes any carrying amount of the investment accounted for using the equity method and long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Company’s net investment in the associate), the Company discontinues recognizing its share of further loss, if any. Additional losses and liabilities are recognized only to the extent that the Company has incurred legal obligations, or constructive oblogations, or made payments on behalf of that assoiate.

The entire carrying amount of an investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount with carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognized is not allocated to any asset, including goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

The Company discontinues the use of the equity method from the date on which its investment ceases to be an associate. When the Company retains an interest in the former associate, the Company measures the retained interest at fair value at that date. The difference between the carrying amount of the associate at the date the equity method was discontinued, and the fair value of any retained interest and any proceeds from disposing of a part interest in the associate is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate. The Company accounts for all amount previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate on the same basis as would be required had that associate directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. In addition, the Company shall account for all amounts recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate on the same basis as would be required if the associated directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. If an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or an investment in a joint venture becomes an investment in an associate, the Company continues to apply the equity method and does not remeasure the retained interest.

When the Company transacts with its associate, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate are recognized in the Company’s parent company only financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate that are not related to the Company.

(8) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment（Including assets held under finance leases） is recognized using the straight-line method. Each significant part is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effects of any changes in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

The difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment to be disposed will be determined as disposal gain or loss and is recognized in profit or loss.

(9) Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rental or for future capital appreciation. Investment properties also include land held for a currently undetermined future use.

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

Depreciation of investment properties is recognized using the straight-line method.
The difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of an item of investment properties to be disposed will be determined as disposal gain or loss and is recognized in profit or loss.

(10) Intangible assets

a. Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis. The estimated useful lives, residual values, and amortization methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

b. Derecognition of intangible assets

The difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of an item of intangible assets to be disposed will be determined as disposal gain or loss and is recognized in profit or loss.

(11) Impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use asset, intangible assets and contract cost related assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment, right-of-use asset, and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Corporate assets are allocated to the individual cash-generating units on a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually and when there is an indication that the assets may be impaired.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount, with the resulting impairment loss recognized in profit or loss.

An impairment loss is recognized for inventory, property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets recognized under customer contracts in accordance with the inventory impairment rules and the above provisions, and an impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the contract cost-related assets exceeds the estimated residual value of the consideration to be received for the provision of the related goods or services, less directly related costs. The carrying amount of the assets related to contract costs is included in the respective cash-generating unit for the purpose of assessing the impairment of the cash-generating unit.

When an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset, cash-generating unit or contract cost-related asset is increased to the revised recoverable amount, provided that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount (net of amortization or depreciation) that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset, cash-generating unit or contract cost-related asset in prior years. Reversals of impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

(12) Financial instruments

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

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

01. Financial assets

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

I. Measurement categories

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: financial assets at amortized cost and equity instruments at FVTOCI.

A. Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets that meet the following criteria are classified as financial assets amortized cost:

a. The financial asset is held in a business model whose objective of holding these financial assets is to collect contractual cash flows; and

b. Base on the contract, the financial assets will generate a cash flow that are solely for the payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost, including cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables at amortized cost, are measured at amortized cost, which equals the gross carrying amount determined using the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of such a financial asset, except for:

a. The interest revenue of purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets is calculated by multiplying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate by the amortized cost of such financial assets; and

b. If financial assets, that are not credit-impaired originally or upon purchasing, subsequently become credit impaired, its interest income is calculated by multiplying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate by the amortized cost of such financial assets.

A financial asset is credit impaired when one or more of the following events have occurred:

i) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
ii) Breach of contract, such as a default;
iii) It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or undergo a financial reorganization; or
iv) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

Cash equivalents include time deposits with original maturities within 3 months from the date of acquisition, which are highly liquid, readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

B. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate investments in equity instruments, that is not held for trading and is a contingent consideration of a business acquisition, as at FVTOCI.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other equity. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments; instead, it will be transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

II. Impairment of financial assets and contract assets

At the end of each reporting period, a loss is recognized for financial assets at amortized cost (including trade receivables) and contract assets.

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

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

For internal credit risk management purposes, the Company determines that the following situations indicate a financial asset is in default (without taking into account any collateral held by the Group):

A. Internal or external information shows that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors.

B. Financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Company has reasonable and corroborative information to support a more lagged default criterion.

The impairment loss of all financial assets is recognized in profit or loss by a reduction in their carrying amounts through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and the carrying amounts of such financial assets are not reduced.

III. Derecognition of financial assets

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

On derecognition of a financial asset at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss. However, on derecognition of an investment in an equity instrument at FVTOCI, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss, and the cumulative gain or loss which had been recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred directly to retained earnings, without recycling through profit or loss.

02. Equity Instruments

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as financial liabilities or equity based on the substance of the contractual agreements and the definitions of financial liabilities and equity instruments.

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the acquisition price less direct issuance costs.

The carrying amount of equity instruments that are retracted from the Company's own equity is recognized and deducted under equity and is calculated on a weighted-average basis by type of stock. The purchase, sale, issuance or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments are not recognized in profit or loss.

03. Financial liabilities

i. Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.（See the accounting policy above for an explanation of the effective interest method.）。

ii. Derecognition of financial liabilities

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

(13) Provisions

Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the discounted cash flows of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Warranty

The warranty obligation to conform to the agreed-upon specifications is based on management's best estimate of the expenses required to settle the

Company's obligations and is recognized as revenue from the related merchandise.

(14) Revenue recognition

The Company identifies contracts with customers, allocates the transaction price to the performance obligations and recognizes revenue when performance obligations are satisfied.

If the interval between the transfer of goods or services and the receipt of consideration is less than one year, the transaction price is not adjusted for significant financial components of the contract.

Sales revenue

The Company recognizes revenue and accounts receivable at the point of sale when the customer has the right to set the price and use of the merchandise and has the primary responsibility for re-selling the merchandise and bears the risk of obsolescence. Prepayments for product sales are recognized as contractual liabilities until the product arrives.

The Company does not recognize any revenue when materials are delivered to subcontractors because the title of control is not transferred along with the delivery.

(15) Lease

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

For contracts with lease and non-lease components, the Company apportions the consideration in the contracts on the basis of relatively separate prices and treats them separately.

i. The Company as lessor

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

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

ii. The Company as lessee

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

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are presented on a separate line in the parent company only balance sheets.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement dates to the earlier of the end of the useful lives of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease terms. If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying assets to the Company by the end of the lease terms or if the cost of right-of-use assets reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option, the Company depreciates the right-of-use assets from the commencement dates to the end of the useful lives of the underlying assets.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in a lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When there is a change in a lease term, a change in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments, the Company remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use-assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss. For lease modifications that are not treated as separate leases, the remeasurement of the lease liability due to a reduction in the scope of the lease is a reduction of the right-of-use asset and the recognition of gain or loss on partial or full termination of the lease; the remeasurement of the lease liability due to other modifications is an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets.

(16) Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(17) Government grants

Government grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognizes as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are received.

(18) Employee benefits

i. Short-term employee benefits
Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related services.

ii. Retirement benefits

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

Defined benefit costs (including service cost, net interest and remeasurement) under defined benefit retirement benefit plans are determined using the projected unit credit method. Service cost (including current service cost) and net interest on the net defined benefit liabilities (assets) are recognized as employee benefits expense in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which it occurs. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in other equity and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Net defined benefit liabilities (assets) represent the actual deficit (surplus) in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

(19) Share-based payment arrangement

Employee stock options

The fair value at the grant date of the employee share options is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's best estimates of the number of shares or options that are expected to ultimately vest, with a corresponding increase in capital surplus - employee share options. It is recognized as an expense in full at the grant date if vested immediately. The transfer of treasury stocks to employees by the Company shall be effective as of the date approved by the board of directors.

(20) Taxation

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

i. Current tax

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

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

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences and unused loss carryforward to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. A previously unrecognized deferred tax asset is also reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized to the to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

iii. Current and Deferred Income Taxes

Current and deferred income taxes are recognized in profit or loss, except for current and deferred income taxes that relate to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, which are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

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

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

The Company will consider significant estimates when developing significant accounting estimates, and management will continue to review estimates and basic assumptions.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Cash on hand	$ 160	$ 160
Checking accounts and demand deposits	94,027	218,916
	$ 94,187	$ 219,076

The interest rate ranges for bank deposits as of the balance sheet date were as follows：

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Time deposits	-	3.92%-5.1%

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Current		
Investments in equity instrument	$ 38,932	$ 25,005
Investments in debt instrument	61,766	-
	$ 100,698	$ 25,005

(1) Investments in equity instrument

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Current		
Domestic investments		
Listed stocks	$ 38,932	$ 25,005

The Company invests for medium- and long-term strategic purposes and expects to earn profits from its long-term investments. The management of the Company believes that if the short-term fluctuations on fair value of these investments are included in profit or loss, it will be inconsistent with the Company's aforementioned medium and long-term investment strategy, and therefore, the management chooses to designate these investments as measured at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss.

(2) Investments in debt instrument

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Current		
Foreign investments		
APPLE INC. Bonds	$ 31,598	$ -
U.S. TREASURY NOTE	30,168	-
	$ 61,766	$ -

The Company purchased five-year corporate bonds issued by APPLE Inc. and three-year U.S. Treasury Note in July 2023. The corporate bonds's coupon rates was 4% respectively, and the effective interest rates was 4.07% respectively. U.S. Treasury Note's coupon rates was 3.875%, and the effective interest rates was 4.23%.

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Current		
Time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 Months	$ 92,115	$ -

The interest rate range for time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months on the balance sheet date is 5.78% to 5.88%.

9. TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Trade receivables		
At amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	$ 82,094	$ 196,114
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(7)	(6)
	$ 82,087	$ 196,108
Other receivables		
Gross carrying amount	$ 3,187	$ 384

(1) NOTES RECEIVABLE AND TRADE RECEIVABLES

The average credit period of sales was 60 to 120 days. No interest was charged on trade receivables.

The Company adopted a policy of new customers' credit rating and, when necessarily, obtained sufficient collateral to mitigate the risk of financial loss from defaults. Credit rating information is obtained from independent rating agencies where available or, if not available, the Company uses other publicly available financial information or its own trading records to rate its major customers. The Company continuously monitored the credit ratings of its customers and its credit exposure. To control the credit exposure, the Company will decide a transaction limit for customers.

In order to minimize credit risk, the management of the Company has delegated a team responsible for determining credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that action is taken to recover overdue debts. In addition, the Company reviews the recoverable amount of each individual trade receivable at the end of the year to ensure that adequate allowance is made for possible irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the management believes the Company's credit risk was significantly reduced.

The Company measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (ECL) in compliance with IFRS 9. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using an aging analysis by reference to the past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecasted direction of economic conditions at the reporting date. As the Company's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the provision for loss allowance based on past due status is not further distinguished according to the Company's different customer base. The estimated percentages of expected credit loss of receivables are based the receivables' aging analysis.

The Company writes off a trade receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery. For trade receivables that have been written off, the Company continues to engage in recourse action to attempt to recover the receivables. The recoveries, if any, are recognized in profit or loss.

Aging analysis of trade receivables and allowance for impairment loss were as follows:

December 31, 2023

	Not Past Due	1 to 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	181 to 360 Days	Over 360 Days	Total
Expected credit loss percentage	0%	1%	5%	10%	25%	50%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	$ 81,956	$ 3	$ 135	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 82,094
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	-	-	(7)	-	-	-	-	(7)
Amortized cost	$ 81,956	$ 3	$ 128	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 82,087

December 31, 2022

	Not Past Due	1 to 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	181 to 360 Days	Over 360 Days	Total
Expected credit loss percentage	0%	1%	5%	10%	25%	50%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	$195,640	$ 473	$ 1	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$196,114
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	-	(6)	-	-	-	-	-	(6)
Amortized cost	$195,640	$ 467	$ 1	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$196,108

The movements of the loss allowance of trade receivables were as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Balance at January 1	$ 6	$ 1,145
Provision	1	
(Reversal)	-	(1,139)
Balance at December 31	$ 7	$ 6

(2) OTHER RECEIVABLES

Aging analysis of other receivables and allowance for impairment loss were as follows:

December 31, 2023

	Not Past Due	1 to 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	181 to 360 Days	Over 360 Days	Total
Expected credit loss percentage	0%	1%	5%	10%	25%	50%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	$ 3,187	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 3,187
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortized cost	$ 3,187	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 3,187

December 31, 2022

	Not Past Due	1 to 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	181 to 360 Days	Over 360 Days	Total
Expected credit loss percentage	0%	1%	5%	10%	25%	50%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	$ 384	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 384
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortized cost	$ 384	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 384

As of December 31, 2023, the Company had no other receivables that were past due and not impaired. The Company does not hold any collateral for the balances of these other receivables.

10. INVENTORIES

	December 31 2023	December 31 2022
Finished goods	$ 3,258	$ 7,452
Work in progress	6,857	9,411
Raw materials	23,749	41,143
Materials	7	3
	$ 33,871	$ 58,009

The cost of goods sold is as follows：

	For the Years Ended December 31 2023	For the Years Ended December 31 2022
Cost of goods sold	$ 387,848	$ 358,364
Inventory write-downs (reversed) (1)	(3,197)	4,570
	$ 384,651	$ 362,934

(1) Previous write-downs were reversed as a result of selling

11. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD

	December 31 2023	December 31 2022
Investment in Subsidiaries	$ 3,087,594	$ 2,791,884
Investments in associates	2,447	-
	$ 3,090,041	$ 2,791,884

(1) Investment in Subsidiaries

	December 31 2023	December 31 2022
Unlisted shares		
SUN RISE CORPORATION	$ 2,842,862	$ 2,585,988
INFO-TEK HOLDING CO., LTD.	244,732	205,896
	$ 3,087,594	$ 2,791,884

Subsidiary Name	Percentage of ownership and voting rights December 31 2023	2022
SUN RISE CORPORATION	100%	100%
INFO-TEK HOLDING CO., LTD.	100%	100%

The shares of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the subsidiaries using the equity method for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were recognized based on the audited financial statements of each subsidiary for the same period.

(2) Investment in associates

	December 31 2023	2022
No Significant influence		
Walsin New Engery Corporation	$ 2,447	$ -

Aggregate information of assiciates that are no individually material

	For the Years Ended December 31 2023	2022
The Company’s share of:		
Loss from continuing operations	($ 53)	$ -
Other comprehensive income(loss)	-	-
Total comprehensiveincome(loss)	($ 53)	$ -

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Machinery and Equipment	Transportation Equipment	office equipment	Other Equipment	Unfinished project	Total
Cost								
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 101,551	$ 274,760	$ 158,232	$ 932	$ 17,546	$ 15,968	$ -	$ 568,989
Additions	-	2,997	35,136	-	-	-	1,092	39,225
Disposals	-	(1,963)	(100)	-	-	(1,390)	-	(3,453)
Reclassified	-	1,092	-	-	-	-	(1,092)	-
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 101,551	$ 276,886	$ 193,268	$ 932	$ 17,546	$ 14,578	$ -	$ 604,761
Accumulated depreciation and impairment								
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ -	$ 145,657	$ 118,636	$ 932	$ 14,186	$ 12,439	$ -	$ 291,850
Disposals	-	(1,963)	(100)	-	-	(1,390)	-	(3,453)
Depreciation expense	-	13,682	10,248	-	1,334	1,359	-	26,623
Reclassified	-	478	-	-	-	-	-	478
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ -	$ 157,854	$ 128,784	$ 932	$ 15,520	$ 12,408	$ -	$ 315,498
Carrying amount at December 31, 2022	$ 101,551	$ 119,032	$ 64,484	$ -	$ 2,026	$ 2,170	$ -	$ 289,263
Cost								
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 101,551	$ 276,886	$ 193,268	$ 932	$ 17,546	$ 14,578	$ -	$ 604,761
Additions	-	4,060	30,116	1,550	713	90	1,443	37,972
Disposals	-	-	(27,800)	-	-	(267)	-	(28,067)
Reclassified	-	55,952	-	-	-	285	(1,443)	54,794
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 101,551	$ 336,898	$ 195,584	$ 2,482	$ 18,259	$ 14,686	$ -	$ 669,460
Accumulated depreciation and impairment								
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ -	$ 157,854	$ 128,784	$ 932	$ 15,520	$ 12,408	$ -	$ 315,498
Disposals	-	-	(15,886)	-	-	(267)	-	(16,153)
Depreciation expense	-	16,053	14,608	181	991	1,239	-	33,072
Reclassified	-	34,367	-	-	-	-	-	34,367
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ -	$ 208,274	$ 127,506	$ 1,113	$ 16,511	$ 13,380	$ -	$ 366,784
Carrying amount at December 31, 2023	$ 101,551	$ 128,624	$ 68,078	$ 1,369	$ 1,748	$ 1,306	$ -	$ 302,676

The above items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings	
Main buildings	35 year
Electrical mechanical and power equipment	3-35 year
Machinery and Equipment	2-8 year
Transportation Equipment	5 year
Office Equipment	2-5 year
Other Equipment	3-10 year

For the amount of real estate, plant and equipment pledged as loan guarantee, please refer to Note 30。

13. LEASE AGREEMENT

(1) Right-of-use-assets

Item	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Machinery and Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Total
Cost					
Balance at January 1, 2022 to Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 2,409	$ -	$ 641	$ 605	$ 3,655
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 66	$ -	$ 405	$ 344	$ 815
Depreciation expense	803	-	135	165	1,103
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 869	$ -	$ 540	$ 509	$ 1,918
Carrying amount at December 31, 2022	$ 1,540	$ -	$ 101	$ 96	$ 1,737
Cost					
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 2,409	$ -	$ 641	$ 605	$ 3,655
Additions	-	2,271	-	223	2,494
Disposals	-	-	(641)	(605)	(1,246)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 2,409	$ 2,271	$ -	$ 223	$ 4,903
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 869	$ -	$ 540	$ 509	$ 1,918
Disposals		-	(641)	(605)	(1,246)
Depreciation expense	803	379	101	166	1,449
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 1,672	$ 379	$ -	$ 70	$ 2,121
Carrying amount at December 31, 2023	$ 737	$ 1,892	$ -	$ 153	$ 2,782

In addition to the addition and recognition of depreciation expenses listed above, there were no major subleases and impairments of the right-of-use assets of the Company in 2023 and 2022.

(2) Lease liabilities

	Rental period	December 31 2023	December 31 2022
Current			
Land	2021/12/1-2024/11/30	$ 822	$ 822
Buildings and Improvements	2023/7/1-2026/6/30	750	-
Machinery and Equipment	2018/7/1-2023/9/1	-	104
Transportation Equipment	2023/7/1-2024/11/1	154	98
		$ 1,726	$ 1,024
Non- current			
Land	2021/12/1-2024/11/30	$ -	$ 821
Buildings and Improvements	2023/7/1-2026/6/30	1,151	-
		$ 1,151	$ 821

Range of discount rates for lease liabilities were as follows: :

	December 31 2023	December 31 2022
Land	1.031%	1.031%
Buildings and Improvements	1.80%	-
Machinery and Equipment	-	1.35%
Transportation Equipment	1.35%～1.80%	1.35%

(3) Other lease information

	For the Years Ended December 31 2023	For the Years Ended December 31 2022
Expenses relating to short-term leases	$ 156	$ 150
Expenses relating to low-value asset leases	$ 92	$ 26
Total cash outflow of leases	$ 1,744	$ 1,213

Some buildings、office equipment 、transportation equipment and other equipment leases of the Company are qualified as short-term leases or low-value assets leases, the Company has elected to apply the recognition exemption and thus, did not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

14. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

		Buildings and Improvements
Cost		
Balance at January 1, 2022 and December 31, 2022		$ 54,794
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance at January 1, 2022		$ 32,934
Depreciation		1,911
Reclassified		(478)
Balance at December 31, 2022		$ 34,367
Carrying amount at December 31, 2022		$ 20,427
Cost		
Balance at January 1, 2023		$ 54,794
Reclassified		(54,794)
Balance at December 31, 2023		$ -
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance at January 1, 2023		$ 34,367
Reclassified		(34,367)
Balance at December 31, 2023		$ -
Carrying amount at December 31, 2023		$ -

The lease has been proposed terminate by the associated company- INPAQ TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. on November 1, 2022, and the lease had end on December 31, 2022.

The investment properties are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, depreciation expense accounts for other gains and losses:

Buildings	35 year
Other Equipment	3-35 year

The fair value of investment real estate has not been evaluated by an independent appraiser, but only by the management of the Company with reference to market evidence of similar real estate transaction prices. The fair value of the evaluation is as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Fair value	$ -	$ 88,370

All investment real estate of the Company is its own equity. Please refer to Note 30 for the amount of investment real estate set as loan guarantee.

15. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer Software
Cost	
Balance at January 1, 2022& Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 30,448
Accumulated depreciation	
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 28,900
Depreciation	1,131
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 30,031
Carrying amount at December 31, 2022	$ 417
Cost	
Balance at January 1, 2023& Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 30,448
Accumulated depreciation	
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 30,031
Depreciation	267
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 30,298
Carrying amount at December 31, 2023	$ 150

Computer Software are amortized of 3 to 8 years using the straight-line method.

16. OTHER ASSETS

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Current		
Prepayments	$ 1,245	$ 1,481
Payment on behalf of others	168	227
Others	30	146
	$ 1,443	$ 1,854
Non-current		
Golf Membership Cards	$ 6,000	$ 6,000
Prepayments for equipment	5,456	-
	$ 11,456	$ 6,000

17. BORROWINGS

Short-term borrowings

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Unsecured borrowings		
Line of credit borrowings	$ 300,000	$ 362,000

The interest rates on the borrowings ranged from 1.685% to 1.783% and 1.531% to 1.925% as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

18. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Accounts payable		
Occurred as a result of business	$ 52,541	$ 98,184

19. OTHER LIABILITIES

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Other payables		
Salaries and bonuses payable	$ 74,359	$ 88,591
Equipment Payables	31,106	2,053
Interest payable	113	203
Others	24,481	28,740
	$ 130,059	$ 119,587
Other current liabilities		
Allowance for returns and discounts	$ 13,199	$ 3,582
Temporary receivable	6,688	5,452
Contract liabilities	1,286	1,018
Receipts under custody	380	355
Others	-	794
	$ 21,553	$ 11,201

20. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

(1) Defined contribution plans

The pension system applicable to the "Labor Pension Act" of the Company is a government-managed definite contribution retirement plan, and 6% of the employee's monthly salary is allocated to the individual account of the Labor Insurance Bureau.

(2) Defined Benefit Plan

The pension system of the Company is a defined benefit retirement plan managed by the government in accordance with the "Labor Standards Law" of the country. The payment of employee pensions is calculated based on the years of service and the average salary of the six months before the approved retirement date. The Company allocate pensions based on 2% of the total monthly salary of employees, and submit them to the Labor Retirement Reserve Supervision Committee to deposit them in the special account of the Bank of Taiwan in the name of the committee. Before the end of the year, if the estimated balance in the special account is insufficient to pay for the next year for workers who are estimated to meet the retirement conditions, the difference will be allocated before the end of March of the following year. The special account is managed by the Labor Fund Utilization Bureau of the Ministry of Labor, and the Company has no right to influence the investment management strategy.

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

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$ 15,433	$ 24,630
Fair value of plan assets	(5,791)	(14,738)
Net defined benefit liabilities	$ 9,642	$ 9,892

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit (Assets) Liabilities
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 33,314	($ 17,655)	$ 15,659
Service cost			
Current service cost	153	-	153
Net interest expense (income)	183	(98)	85
Recognized in profit or loss	336	(98)	238
Remeasurement			
Return on the plan assets（Except for amounts included in net interest）	-	(1,376)	(1,376)
Actuarial profit - changes in financial assumptions	(1,492)	-	(1,492)
Actuarial profit - experience adjustments	(3,791)	-	(3,791)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(5,283)	(1,376)	(6,659)
Contributions from the employer	-	(407)	(407)
Benefit Payments	(4,798)	4,798	-
Corporate Rotation	1,061	-	1,061
Balance at December 31,2022	$ 24,630	($ 14,738)	$ 9,892
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 24,630	($ 14,738)	$ 9,892
Service cost			
Current service cost	81	-	81
Net interest expense (income)	308	(187)	121
Recognized in profit or loss	389	(187)	202
Remeasurement			
Return on the plan assets（Except for amounts included in net interest）	-	(142)	(142)
Actuarial profit - experience adjustments	40	-	40
Recognized in other comprehensive income	40	(142)	(102)
Contributions from the employer	-	(350)	(350)
Benefit Payments	(9,626)	9,626	-
Balance at December 31,2023	$ 15,433	($ 5,791)	$ 9,642

The amounts recognized in profit or loss for defined benefit plans are summarized by function as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Operating Cost	$ 151	$ 166
Marketing expenses	8	11
Management expenses	43	61
	$ 202	$ 238

Through the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Law, the Company is exposed to the following risks:

a) Investment risk: The plan assets are invested in domestic and foreign equity and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the Bureau or under the mandated management. However, in accordance with relevant regulations, the return generated by plan assets should not be below the interest rate for a 2-year time deposit with local banks.

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

c) Salary risk：The calculation of the present value of the defined benefit obligation refers to the future salary of the plan members. An increase in plan member salaries will therefore increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

The present value of the confirmed benefit obligations of the Company is calculated by a qualified actuary, and the major assumptions on the measurement date are as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Discount Rate	1.25%	1.25%
Salary Expected Increase Rate	2.5%	2.5%

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

	For the Years Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Discount rate		
0.25% increase	($ 350)	($ 514)
0.25% decrease	$ 362	$ 533
Expected rate of salary increase	$ 1,508	$ 2,244
1% increase	($ 1,340)	($ 1,975)

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

	For the Years Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
The expected contributions to the plan for the next year	$ 350	$ 407
The average duration of the defined benefit obligation	10.6 years	10.9 years

21. EQUITY

(1) Share capital

Ordinary shares

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Authorized shares (in thousands)	136,060	136,060
Authorized capital	$ 1,360,600	$ 1,360,600
Issued and paid shares (in thousands)	121,251	121,251
Issued capital	$ 1,212,511	$ 1,212,511

a. As of December 31, 2023, the Company's paid-in capital was $1,212,511 thousand, divided into 121,251 thousand shares with a par value of $10 per share, all of which are ordinary shares.

b. Fully paid ordinary shares, which have a par value of $10, carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividends.

(2) Capital surplus

	December 31	
	2023	2022
May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as cash dividends, or transferred to share capital (a)		
Additional paid-in capital	$ 179,924	$ 179,924
Treasury share transactions	44,199	4,036
Only used in deficit offset (b)		
exercising the right of disgorgement		
Not for other usage	85	85
Additional paid-in capital— Employee Stock Options		
May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as cash dividends, or transferred to share capital (a)	7,646	7,646
	$ 231,854	$ 191,691

a. Such capital surplus may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Company has no deficit, such capital surplus may be distributed as cash dividends or transferred to share capital (limited to a certain percentage of the Company’s capital surplus and once a year).

b. This type of capital surplus represents the Company's exercise of the right of disgorgement in accordance with Article 157 of the Securities and Exchange Act and the recognition of the benefit from the exercise of the right as capital surplus – other

(3) Retained earnings and dividend policy

Under the dividend policy as set forth in the Company’s articles of incorporation (the “Articles”), if the Company has current profits in the financial statement, the losses should be made up first, and then 10% of the remaining profits would be allocated as Legal reserves, after that the special reserves are provisioned or reversed according to the law. If profits are remaining, it will be considered as distributable profit along with the accumulated unallocated earnings from the beginning of the period. The distribution plan will be proposed by the Board of Directors and the profits will be distributed after the resolution of the shareholders meeting For the policies on the distribution of employees’ compensation and remuneration of directors in the Articles, refer to employees’ compensation and remuneration of directors in Note 23-7 to the consolidated financial statements.

The industrial environment that the Company relates to is volatile, and its enterprise life cycle has entered the mature stage. Considering our future working capital requirements and long-term financial planning, and the need of satisfying the need for cash flow by shareholders, thus the annual cash dividend distribution shall not be less than 5% of the total shareholder dividends.

Aligning with the current year's earnings for allotment and the balancing dividend policy, as well as in accordance with relevant laws and regulations, the Company may allocate all or part of its capital reserve as capital increase allotments. The distribution plan shall be proposed by the Board of Directors and distributed after being approved by the shareholders meeting resolution.

Appropriation of earnings to the legal reserve shall be made until the legal reserve equals the Company’s paid-in capital. The legal reserve may be used to offset deficit. If the Company has no deficit and the legal reserve has exceeded 25% of the Company’s paid-in capital, the excess may be transferred to capital or distributed in cash.

The Company has provided and reversed the special reserve in accordance with the "FSC No. 109015022", "FSC No. 110901500221" and "Questions and Answers on the Application of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) to the Provision of Special Reserve".

The appropriations of earnings for 2022 and 2021 approved in the shareholders’ meetings on June 14, 2023 and June 9, 2022, respectively, were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings	
	For the Years Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Legal reserve	$ 67,546	$ 50,040
Cash dividends	$229,427	$ 150,314
Dividends Per Share (NT$)	$ 1.90	$ 1.25

The appropriations of earnings for 2023 is to be presented for approval in ITC’s shareholders’ meeting to be held on June 4, 2024 (expected).

Information on the employees' compensation and remuneration of directors resolved by the Company's board of directors is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(4) Special reserve

	For the Years Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Opening and closing balance	$ 106,006	$ 106,006

As the increase in retained earnings generated from the initial application of IFRSs was insufficient for appropriation as dividends, it was appropriated to a special reserve. As the special reserve appropriated by foreign operations (including subsidiaries) due to the exchange differences upon translation of their financial statements was reversed in proportion to the Company's disposal of the foreign operations; upon the Company's loss of significant influence, the entire special reserve relating to exchange differences arising from those foreign operations will be reversed. Additional special reserve should be appropriated for the amount equal to the difference between net debit balance reserves and the special reserve appropriated on the first-time adoption of IFRSs. Any special reserve appropriated may be reversed to the extent that the net debit balance reverses; the reversed amount may be distributed.

(5) Other equity items

a. Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations

	For the Years Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Balance at January 1	($ 74,056)	($ 92,426)
Current period generated		
Exchange differences arising from the translation of net assets of foreign operating entities	(43,202)	18,370
Balance at December 31	($ 117,258)	($ 74,056)

b. Unrealized valuation gain on financial assets at FVTOCI

	For the Years Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Balance at January 1	$ 23,796	$ 51,650
Current period generated		
Unrealized profit and loss		
Debt Tools	(558)	-
Equity Tools	13,927	(27,854)
Other comprehensive income or loss for the period	13,369	(27,854)
Balance at December 31	$ 37,165	$ 23,796

c. Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation

	For the Years Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Balance at January 1	$ 7,351	$ 2,024
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	81	5,327
Balance at December 31	$ 7,432	$ 7,351

(6) Treasury shares

Purpose of Acquisition	Treasury shares granted to employees(In Thousands)
Shares Held as of January 1, 2023	1,500
Decrease During the Period	(1,000)
Shares Held as of December 31, 2023	500
Shares Held as of January 1, 2022	1,000
Increase During the Period	500
Shares Held as of December 31, 2022	1,500

The company passed the resolution of the board of directors on February 22, 2012, and transferred 1,000 thousand treasury shares to employees in accordance with the company's "Sixth Repurchase of Shares Transfer to Employees Measures". The transfer price was NT$15.9 per share. After this transfer, there are 500 thousand shares remaining.

Pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Act of the ROC, the treasury shares held by the Company should not be pledged as collateral, are not eligible for dividends and do not have voting rights.

22. REVENUE

	For the Years Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of Goods	$ 485,166	$ 465,637

Please refer to Note 37 to the consolidated financial statements for a breakdown of revenues.

23. NET PROFIT FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS

Net Profit from continuing operations including the following items：

(1) Other income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Rental income	$ 1,115	$ 7,419
Dividends	761	1,427
Others	1,262	1,782
	$ 3,138	$ 10,628

(2) Interest income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Bank deposits	$ 7,197	$ 1,942
Investments in debt instruments measured at FOTVCI	1,125	-
	$ 8,322	$ 1,942

(3) Other gains and losses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Foreign exchange gains	$ 4	$ 18,601
Others	(42)	(2,135)
	($ 38)	$ 16,466

(4) Finance costs

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Interest on bank loans	$ 5,834	$ 4,338
Interest on lease liabilitie	33	118
Deposit Settlement Interest	17	9
	$ 5,884	$ 4,465

(5) Depreciation and Amortization Expenses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Property,Plant and quipment	$ 33,072	$ 26,623
Right-of-use asset	1,449	1,103
Investment Property	-	1,911
Other intangible assets	267	1,131
	$ 34,788	$ 30,768
Summary of depreciation expense by function		
Operating costs	$ 31,845	$ 24,870
Operating expenses	2,676	2,856
Other expenses	-	1,911
	$ 34,521	$ 29,637
Amortization expenses summarized by function		
Operating costs	$ -	$ 28
Operating expenses	267	1,103
	$ 267	$ 1,131

(6) Employee Benefit Expenses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Short-term employee benefits	$ 232,109	$ 205,270
Post-employment benefits		
Defined contribution plan	5,512	5,038
Defined Benefit Plan(Note 19)	202	220
	5,714	5,258
Other employee benefit expenses	10,788	9,112
Total employee benefit expenses	$ 248,611	$ 219,640
Summary by function		
Operating costs	$ 120,903	$ 126,223
Operating expenses	127,708	93,417
	$ 248,611	$ 219,640

(7) Employees' compensation and remuneration of directors

The Company accrues employees' compensation and remuneration of directors at the rates of 2%-10% and no higher than 2%, respectively, of net profit before income tax, employees' compensation, and remuneration of directors.

The employees' compensation and remuneration of directors for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, which were approved by the Company's board of directors on February 22, 2024 and February 22, 2023, respectively, were as follows:

Accrual rate

	For the Years Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Employees' compensation	3.8%	3.8%
Remuneration of directors	1.4%	1.4%

Amounts

	For the Years Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
	Cash	Cash
Employees' compensation	$ 24,235	$ 31,293
Remuneration of directors	$ 8,929	$ 11,529

If there is a change in the amounts after the annual parent company only financial statements are authorized for issue, the differences are recorded as a change in the accounting estimate and adjusted in the next year.

There was no difference between the actual amounts of employees' compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors paid and the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2022.

Information on the compensation of employees and remuneration of directors and supervisors resolved by the Company's board of directors is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(8) Foreign net exchange gain or loss

	For the Years Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Foreign exchange gain	$ 22,341	$ 37,846
Foreign exchange loss	(22,337)	(19,245)
Net exchange gain or loss	$ 4	$ 18,601

23. INCOME TAXES RELATING TO CONTINUING OPERATIONS

(1) Detail of income tax recognized in profit or loss was as follows:

Detail of income tax was as follows: :

	For the Years Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Current income tax expenses		
In respect of the current period	$ 16,172	$ 4,320
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	18,924	15,002
Adjustments for prior periods	(1,961)	(314)
Others	18,011	17,350
Deferred income tax		
In respect of the current period	10,288	68,862
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 61,434	$ 105,220

The reconciliation of income before income tax and income tax expenses recognized in profit and loss was as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Profit before income tax from continuing operations	$ 604,593	$ 780,678
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	$ 120,918	$ 156,136
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes	1	148
Tax-exempt income	(152)	(285)
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	18,924	15,002
Unrecognized deductible Temporary differences	(94,307)	(82,817)
Adjustments for prior periods	(1,961)	(314)
Others	18,011	17,350
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 61,434	$ 105,220

In July 2019, the President announced the amendment of the Industrial Innovation Act. The construction or acquisition of specific assets or technology from the undistributed earnings of FY107 onward is explicitly provided as a deduction from the calculation of undistributed earnings.

(2) Income taxes recognized in other comprehensive income

	For the Years Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Deferred income tax		
Current income tax expenses recognized in current year		
—Conversion of foreign operating institutions	($ 10,801)	$ 4,593
—Determine the number of benefit plans before measuring	20	1,331
	($ 10,781)	$ 5,924

(3) Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

The movements of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities were as follows:

2023

Deferred Tax Assets	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in other Consolidated profit or loss	Closing Balance
Temporary differences				
Allowance for decline in value of inventories and doubtful losses	$ 3,892	($ 639)	$ -	$ 3,253
Defined benefit obligations	1,978	(30)	(20)	1,928
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign	-	-	10,406	10,406
Provision for warranty	717	1,923	-	2,640
Other	3,526	96	-	3,622
	$ 10,113	$ 1,350	$ 10,386	$ 21,849

Deferred Tax Liabilities	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in other Consolidated profit or loss	Closing Balance
Temporary differences				
Undistributed earnings of subsidiaries	$ 71,551	$ 4,726	$ -	$ 76,277
Recognized in other Consolidated profit or loss	395	-	(395)	-
Other	-	6,912	-	6,912
	$ 71,946	$ 11,638	($ 395)	$ 83,189

2022

Deferred Tax Assets	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in other Consolidated profit or loss	Closing Balance
Temporary differences				
Allowance for decline in value of inventories and doubtful losses	$ 2,978	$ 914	$ -	$ 3,892
Defined benefit obligations	3,132	177	(1,331)	1,978
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign	4,198	-	(4,198)	-
Provision for warranty	797	(80)	-	717
Other	929	2,597	-	3,526
	12,034	3,608	(5,529)	10,113
Loss Deduction Credit	46,784	(46,784)	-	-
	$ 58,818	($ 43,176)	($ 5,529)	$ 10,113

Deferred Tax Liabilities	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in other Consolidated profit or loss	Closing Balance
Temporary differences				
Undistributed earnings of subsidiaries	$ 45,865	$ 25,686	$ -	$ 71,551
Recognized in other Consolidated profit or loss	-	-	395	395
	$ 45,865	$ 25,686	$ 395	$ 71,946

(4) Income tax examination

Income tax returns of the Company through 2021 have been assessed and approved by the tax authorities.

25. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Unit: NT$ Per Share

	For the Years Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Basic earnings per share	$ 4.50	$ 5.63
Diluted earnings per share	$ 4.48	$ 5.60

The EPS and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (in thousands of shares) were as follows:

Net income available to common shareholders

	For the Years Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Net income available to common shareholders	$ 543,159	$ 675,458
Net income used to calculate basic and diluted earnings per share	$ 543,159	$ 675,458

	For the Years Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of basic earnings per share	120,647	119,970
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares		
Shares issued for employees' compensation		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	565	648
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of basic earnings per share	121,212	120,618

If the Company may choose to pay employees in stock or cash, the calculation of diluted earnings per share assumes that employee compensation will be paid in stock and is included in the weighted-average number of shares outstanding when the potential common stock has a dilutive effect to calculate diluted earnings per share. The dilutive effect of these potential common shares will also continue to be considered in the calculation of diluted earnings per share before the number of employee compensation shares is resolved at the following annual shareholders' meeting.

26. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT

On February 22, 2023, the Company passed a resolution of the board of directors to transfer 1,000 thousand shares of treasury shares and employees. The object of the grant is the current employees of the company, and the transfer price is $15.9. The stock options for transferring the treasury stock to the employees have been fully executed on February 22, 2023.

Board of directors passed date	Grant date	Transfer shares (Thousand)	Fair value
February 22, 2023	February 22, 2023	1,000	40.2007

The employee stock options granted by the Company in February 2023 use the Black-Scholes evaluation model, and the input values used in the evaluation model are as follows:

	February 22, 2023
Grant date share price	56.10
Exercise price	15.9
Eexpected volatility	1.6726%
Duration (days)	2
Risk free rate	0.8569%

The expected volatility using the Black-Scholes evaluation model is based on the stock price in the most recent period approximately equivalent to the expected duration of the stock option as the sample range, and is estimated by the standard deviation of the stock return rate during the period.

For the Years ended December 31, the remuneration cost recognized by the Company was $40,201 thousands.

27. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital to ensure that all the entities of the Company will be able to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return of stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Company consists of the Company's net debt (ie, borrowings less cash and cash equivalents) and equity attributable to owners of the parent company (ie, share capital, capital reserves, retained earnings, and other equity items).

The Company are not subject to other external capital requirements.

28. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value

The management considers the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in the parent company only financial statements approximate the fair values.

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

	Level 1
December 31, 2023	
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	
Investments in equity instrument	
Domestic listed shares	$ 38,932
Investments in debt instrument	
Foreign Bonds	$ 61,766
December 31, 2022	
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	
Investments in equity instrument	
Domestic listed shares	$ 25,005

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

c. Categories of financial instruments

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Financial assets		
Financial assets at amortized cost （Note 1）	$ 390,569	$ 466,923
Financial assets at FVTOCI-		
Investment in equity instruments	38,932	25,005
Investment in debt instruments	61,766	-
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost （Note 2）	487,682	585,611

Note 1: The balance includes financial assets measured at amortized cost, such as cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at amortized cost, accounts receivable, accounts receivable - related parties, other receivables and other receivables - related parties

Note 2：The balance is included short-term loan、Payables、Payables-Related parties 、Other payables and Other payables- Related parties.

d. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group’s major financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at amortized cost, trade receivables, trade receivables-related parties, other receivables, other receivables-related parties, borrowings, trade payables, trade payables-related parties, other payables, other payables-related parties and lease liabilities. The Company’s corporate treasury function provides services to the business, coordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, and monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company through internal risk reports that analyze exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

i. Market risk

The Company is exposed to the financial market risks, primarily changes in foreign currency exchange rates (see (1) below) and interest rates (see (2) below).

(1) Foreign currency risk

The Company engages in sales and purchase transactions denominated in foreign currencies, thus exposing the Company to exposure to exchange rate fluctuations.

The carrying amounts of monetary assets and monetary liabilities denominated in nonfunctional currencies and with risk of foreign currency risk of the Company at the balance sheet date are shown in Note 32.

Sensitivity analysis

The Company is mainly exposed to the variance of the exchange rate of U.S. dollar.

The following table details the sensitivity analysis of the Company when the exchange rates of NTD (functional currency) against each relevant foreign currency increase and decrease by 10%. Sensitivity analysis only includes monetary items in foreign currencies in circulation, and the year-end conversion is adjusted by 10% exchange rate change. The positive numbers in the table below represent the amount that will reduce the net profit after tax when the NT dollar or the functional currency appreciates by 10% relative to the relevant currencies; when the NT dollar or the functional currency depreciates by 10% relative to the relevant foreign currencies, the impact on net profit after tax will be a negative amount of the same amount.

	The effect of U.S. dollar on NTD as the functional currency	
	For the Years Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Loss (gain)	($ 10,838)	($ 16,416)

(2) Interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk mainly comes from fixed and floating rate borrowings. Fluctuations in interest rates will affect future cash flows, but not fair value.

Assuming that the floating-rate loans at the end of the reporting period are held for the entire reporting period, if the interest rate increases by 100 basis points (1%) and other conditions remain unchanged, the net interest expense of the Company's floating-rate loans will increase by $2,400 thousand and $2,896 thousand in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

ii. Credit Risk

Credit risk represents the risk of financial loss to the Company due to default of contractual obligations by counterparties. As of the balance sheet date, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk (without considering collateral or other credit enhancement instruments and the maximum amount of irrevocable exposure) that could result in financial loss due to the failure of counterparties to perform their obligations and the provision of financial guarantees by the Company is mainly from:

(1) The carrying amount of financial assets recognized in the parent company only balance sheet.

(2) The maximum amount that the Company may be required to pay to provide financial guarantees is not considered probable.

iii Liquidity risk

The Company has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework to meet short-term, medium-term and long-term financing and liquidity management needs.The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, bank facilities and borrowing commitments, continuously monitoring projected and actual cash flows, and matching the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company's unused short-term bank financing amounted to 1,140,000 thousand and 1,058,000 thousand respectively.

Liquidity and interest rate risk table for non-derivative financial liabilities

The remaining contractual maturity analysis of non-derivative financial liabilities is prepared based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities (including principal and estimated interest) based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to repay. Therefore, the bank loans that the Company can be required to repay immediately are listed in the earliest period in the table below, regardless of the probability of the bank's immediate execution of the right; the maturity analysis of other non-derivative financial liabilities is prepared based on the agreed repayment date.

For interest cash flows paid at floating rates, the undiscounted interest amount is derived from the yield curve at the balance sheet date.

December 31, 2023

	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
No interest bearing liabilities	$ 183,060	$ 4,622	$ -	$ 187,682
Lease liability	130,000	170,000	-	300,000
Floating Rate Instrument	467	1,259	1,151	2,877
	$ 313,527	$ 175,881	$ 1,151	$ 490,559

December 31, 2022

	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
No interest bearing liabilities	$ 215,306	$ 8,305	$ -	$ 223,611
Lease liability	192,000	170,000	-	362,000
Floating Rate Instrument	280	744	821	1,845
	$ 407,582	$ 179,049	$ 821	$ 587,456

29. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Details of transactions between the Company and other related parties are disclosed below.

(1) Related party name and categories

Related Party Name	Related Party Category
Global Brands Manufacture Ltd.	Associate
Walsin Technology Corp.	Associate
WALSIN LIHWA Corp.	Associate
HannStar Board Corp.	Associate
INFO-TEK HOLDING CO., LTD. (INFO-TEK)	Subsidiary
SUN RISE CORPORATION(SUN RISE)	Subsidiary
Info-Tek Electronics (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. (Note1)	Sub-subsidiary
Suzhou Walsin Technology Electronics Co., Ltd.	Other Related Party
HannStar Board Technology (Jiang Yin) Corp.	Other Related Party
Prosperity Dielectrics Co., Ltd.	Other Related Party
Kunshan Yuanmao Electronics Technology Co., Ltd.	Other Related Party
HannStar Display Corp.	Other Related Party
VVG INC.	Other Related Party
Dong Guan Yujia Electronics Technology Co., Ltd.	Other Related Party
HannStar Display (Nanjing) Corp.	Other Related Party
INPAQ TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Other Related Party
Silitech Technology Corporation	Other Related Party
Xurong Electronic (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	Other Related Party

Note1：Due to the demand for capacity expansion, nfo-Tek Electronics (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. was established in Wuhu Branch on May 30,2021.

(2) Sales revenue

Account items	Category/name of related party	For the Year Ended December 31 2023	2022
Sales of goods	Other related party	$ 69,235	$ 80,142
	Sub-subsidiary	140	1,331
		$ 69,375	$ 81,473

The terms of the transactions are the same as those for ordinary non-affiliated parties, and there are no special circumstances.

(3) Purchases of goods

Category/name of related party	For the Year Ended December 31 2023	2022
Other related party	$ 4,482	$ 8,952
Associate	1,871	3,308
	$ 6,353	$ 12,260

The terms of the transactions are the same as those for ordinary non-affiliated parties, and there are no special circumstances.

(4) Amount receivables to related parties (Excluding lending to related parties)

Account items	Category/name of related party	December 31 2023	December 31 2022
Trade receivables from related parties	Other related party	$ 19,604	$ 34,576
Other receivables from related parties	Subsidiary		
	INFO-TEK	$ 6,741	$ 8,649
	SUN RISE	79,799	-
	Sub-subsidiary		
	Info-Tek Electronics (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	12,773	7,932
	Other related party	76	198
		$ 99,389	$ 16,779

No guarantee is received for amounts due from related parties in circulation.

(5) Payables to related parties

Account items	Category/name of related party	December 31 2023	December 31 2022
Accounts Payables - Related Parties	Associate		
	Walsin Technology Corp.	$ 538	$ 1,216
	Other related party	1,444	1,983
		$ 1,982	$ 3,199
Other Payables - related parties	Subsidiary		
	INFO-TEK	$ -	$ 10
	Associate	3,100	2,631
		$ 3,100	$ 2,641

The balance of the outstanding amount due to related parties is not guaranteed.

(6) Prepayments

Category/name of related party	December 31 2023	December 31 2022
Other related party	$ 11	$ -

(7) Disposal of property, plant and equipment

Category/name of related party	Proceeds For the Year Ended December 31 2023	Proceeds For the Year Ended December 31 2022	Gain on Disposal For the Year Ended December 31 2023	Gain on Disposal For the Year Ended December 31 2022
Sub-subsidiary	$ 13,003	$ -	$ 1,089	$ -

(8) Other

Account items	Category/name of related party	For the Year Ended December 31 2023	2022
Administration and general expenses - Professional service fees	Associate	$ 10,498	$ 9,537
	Other Related Parties	195	-
		$ 10,693	$ 9,537
Management and general expenses - fees	Other Related Parties	$ -	$ 622
	Associate	-	92
		$ -	$ 714
Administration and general expenses-Stock service fee	Associate	$ 1,675	$ 1,512
Management and general expenses – Freight expenses	Other related parties	$ 14	$ -
Management and general expenses - transportation costs	Other Related Parties	$ 76	$ 45
Management and general expenses – Social expenses	Other related parties	$ 46	$ -
Sales expenses –Social expenses	Other related parties	$ 26	$ 33
Sales expenses – Professional service fees	Associate	$ 6	$ -
	Other related parties	-	205
		$ 6	$ 205
Manufacturing Costs－Processing Fee	Other related parties	$ -	$ 28
Manufacturing Costs－Professional service fees	Other related parties	$ 1,327	$ 199
Manufacturing Costs－Transportation Costs	Other related parties	$ 66	$ -
Other revenue	Other related parties	$ -	$ 740
Other revenue	Other related parties	38	-
		$ 38	$ 740

(9) Compensation of key management personnel

The total remuneration of directors and other key management personnel is as follows：

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Short-term employee benefits	$ 38,119	$ 21,868
Postretirement benefits	325	259
Share based payment	18,439	-
	$ 56,883	$ 22,127

The remuneration of directors and other key management is determined by the Remuneration Committee in accordance with individual performance and market trends, after review and approval by the Board of Directors.

30. Mortgage assets

The following assets have been pledged or hypothecated as collateral for the first-refundable taxes on imported goods and long- and short-term borrowing lines:

	December 31,2022	December 31,2021
Land	$ -	$ 101,551
Buildings - net	-	119,031
Investment real estate - net	-	20,427
	$ -	$ 241,009

31. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

In addition to those described in other notes, the significant commitments and contingencies of the Group as of the balance sheet date were as follows:

Significant commitments

(1) As of December 31, 2023, the Group issued promissory notes in the amount of NT$1,065,000 thousand to secure long- and short-term loans.

(2) As of December 31, 2023, the Group was issued a letter of guarantee by a bank for the period from February 15, 2023 to February 14, 2024 for the amount of NT$2,500 thousand for importing goods before taxation.

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

The following information is summarized and expressed in foreign currencies other than the functional currencies of The Company. The foreign currency assets and liabilities with significant impact are as follows:

December 31, 2023

	Foreign currency	Exchange rate		Carrying Amount
Financial assets				
Monetary items				
USD	$ 5,924	30.705	(USD：NTD)	$ 181,896
JPY	119,324	0.2172	(JPY：NTD)	25,917
EUR	3	33.98	(EUR：NTD)	102
HKD	40	3.929	(HKD：NTD)	157
RMB	41	4.327	(RMB：NTD)	177
				$ 208,249
Non-monetary items				
Subsidiaries under the equity method	$ 56,579	4.327	(RMB：NTD)	$ 244,817
Financial liabilities				
Monetary items				
USD	1,512	30.705	(USD：NTD)	$ 46,426
JPY	1,045	0.2172	(JPY：NTD)	227
				$ 46,653

December 31, 2022

	Foreign currency	Exchange rate		Carrying Amount
Financial assets				
Monetary items				
USD	$ 8,969	30.71	(USD：NTD)	$ 275,438
JPY	8,427	0.2324	(JPY：NTD)	1,958
EUR	4	32.72	(EUR：NTD)	131
HKD	39	3.938	(HKD：NTD)	154
RMB	47	4.408	(RMB：USD)	207
				$ 277,888
Non-monetary items				
Subsidiaries under the equity method	46,710	4.408	(RMB：NTD)	$ 205.896
Financial liabilities				
Monetary items				
USD	2,287	30.71	(USD：NTD)	$ 70,234

33. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

(1). Information about significant transactions and investees:

a. Financings provided: (Table 1)
b. Marketable securities held (excluding investments in subsidiaries): (Table 2)
c. Marketable securities acquired and disposed of at costs or prices of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None
d. Acquisition of individual real estate properties at costs of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None
e. Disposal of individual real estate properties at prices of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None
f. Total purchases from or sales to related parties of at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None
g. Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None

h. Information about the derivative financial instruments transaction: None

i. Information on investees: (Table 3)

(2). Information on investment in mainland China

a. The name of the investee in mainland China, the main businesses and products, its issued capital, method of investment, information on inflow or outflow of capital, percentage of ownership, income (losses) of the investee, share of profits/losses of investee, ending balance, amount received as dividends from the investee, and the limitation on investee. (Table 4)

b. Any of the following significant transactions with investee companies in mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third party, and their prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains or losses. (Table 5)

(1) The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the year

(2) The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the year

(3) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses

(4) The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the year and the purposes

(5) The highest balance, the ending balance, the interest rate range, and total current period interest with respect to the financing of funds

i. (6) Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the year or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receipt of services

(3). Information of major shareholders

List all shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater showing the name of the shareholder, the number of shares owned, and percentage of ownership of each shareholder (Table 6)

TABLE 1

INFO-TEK CORPORATION

FINANCING PROVIDED TO OTHERS

DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

No.	Lender	Borrower	Financial Statement Account	Related Party	Highest Balance for the Period	Ending Balance (Note 6)	Actual Borrowing Amount	Interest Rate (%)	Nature of Financing	Reasons for Short-term Financing	Allowance for Impairment Loss	Collateral		Financing Limit for Each Borrower (Note 4)	Aggregate Financing Limit (Note 5)
												Item	Value		
1	SUN RISE CORPORATION (Note 1)	Info-Tek Electronics (Suzhou) CO.,LTD. (Note 2)	Other receivables due from related parties	Y	$ 51,302 (RMB 11,500)	$ 49,761 (RMB 11,500)	$ 49,761 (RMB 11,500)	3%	Note 3	Operating turnover	$ -	-	-	$1,326,072	$1,326,072

Note1： Equity-method investees。
Note2： The Company is an equity-method investee of SUN RISE CORPORATION and INFO-TEK HOLDINGS CO, Ltd.
Note3： There is a need for short-term financing.
Note4：The lending limit to individual customers or foreign companies in which the Company directly or indirectly holds 100% of the voting shares shall not exceed 40% of the Company's latest audited or reviewed net financial statements in Taiwan.
Note5：The total amount of the capital loan shall not exceed 40% of the net value of the Company's most recent financial statements.
Note6：The closing balance was translated at the exchange rate of RMB1=4.327 as of December 31, 2023.

TABLE 2

INFO-TEK CORPORATION

MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD

DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Holding Company Name	Type of Marketable Securities （Note1）	Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Holding Company（Note2）	Financial Statement Account	SEPTEMBER 30, 2023				Note（Note 4）
					Number of Shares	Carrying Amount （Note3）	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value	
Info-Tek Corporation	Common Stock	WalsinTechnology Corporation	Associate	Financial assets at FVTOCI	316,521	$38,932	-	$38,932	
“	Corporate Bonds	APPLE INC.	N/A	Financial assets at FVTOCI	1,040,000	31,598	-	31,598	
“	Government Bonds	U.S. TREASURY NOTE	N/A	Financial assets at FVTOCI	1,000,000	30,168	-	30,168	
SUN RISE CORPORATION	Money Market Funds	MS USD LIQUID QUALIF ACC FUND	N/A	Financial assets at FVTPL-current	404.14	1,413	-	1,413	
“	Corporate Bonds	BPCE SA	N/A	Financial assets at FVTOCI	1,200,000	34,323	-	34,323	
“	Corporate Bonds	STANDARD CHARTERED BANK	N/A	Financial assets at FVTOCI	800,000	24,405	-	24,405	

Note1：Marketable securities referred to in this table are stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificates and marketable securities derived from the above items that fall within the scope of IFRS 9, "Financial Instruments".

Note2：If the issuer of marketable securities is not a related party, the column is not required to be filled in.

Note3：For those who are not measured at fair value, please enter the carrying amount of amortized cost (net of allowance for losses) in column B. For those who are not measured at fair value, please enter the carrying amount of amortized cost (net of allowance for losses) in column B.

Note4：Please refer to Table 3 and Table 4 for the investment subsidiaries.

TABLE 3

INFO-TEK CORPORATION

INFORMATION ON INVESTEES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		As of December 31, 2023			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of Profit (Loss)（Note1）	Note
				December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	Number of Shares	（%）	Carrying Amount			
Info-Tek Corporation	INFO-TEK HOLDING CO., LTD.	British Virgin Islands	Trade industry	$ 110,726	$ 110,726	3,700,000	100	$ 244,732	$ 50,158	$ 50,158	Investments accounted for using equity method
	SUN RISE CORPORATION	Samoa	Investment industry	1,167,689	1,167,689	35,500,000	100	2,842,862	608,428	608,428	〃
	Walsin New Engery Corporation	Taiwan	Solar energy generation	2,500	-	250,000	5	2,447	(1,051)	(53)	〃
SUN RISE CORPORATION	Info-Tek Electronics (Suzhou) CO.,LTD.	Jiangsu,China	Manufacture and assembly of motherboards for information electronic products	1,142,037	1,142,037	Table 4	92.21	2,730,302	660,566	609,093	〃
INFO-TEK HOLDING CO., LTD.	Info-Tek Electronics (Suzhou) CO.,LTD.	Jiangsu,China	Manufacture and assembly of motherboards for information electronic products	91,525	91,525	Table 4	7.79	230,730	660,566	51,473	〃

Note1：The calculation is based on the investees' audited financial statements as of December 31, 2023, based on the percentage of shareholding.
Note2：Please refer to Table 4 for information on our Mainland China investee companies.。

TABLE 4

INFO-TEK CORPORATION

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2023	Remittance of Funds		Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2023（Note3）	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee（Note2）	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Loss) (Note 2)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2023(Note 2)	Accumulated Appropriation of Investment Income as of December 31, 2023
					Outward	Inward						
Info-Tek Electronics (Suzhou) CO.,LTD.	Manufacture and assembly of motherboards for information electronic products	$ 1,233,562	（Note1）	$ 1,233,562	$ -	$ -	$ 1,233,562	$ 660,566	100%	$ 660,566	$ 2,961,032	$ 630,220

Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2023（Note3）	Investment Amount Authorized by the Investment Commission, MOEA（Note 4）	Upper Limit on the Amount of Investments Stipulated by the Investment Commission, MOEA
$ 1,617,552 (USD 50,509,323.8)	$ 1,617,552 (USD 50,509,323.8)	$ 1,989,107（Note4）

Note 1: Investment in mainland China companies through an existing company established in a third region.
Note 2: Based on the financial statements of the investee company audited by the attesting CPA of the Taiwan parent company.
Note 3: The conversion rate is based on the prevailing exchange rate of each investment.
Note 4: The Company was certified by the Industrial Development Bureau of the Ministry of Economic Affairs as being in compliance with the scope of operation of the operating headquarters, which expired in June 2021, and no further amounts were remitted.

TABLE 5

INFO-TEK CORPORATION

The following significant transactions with Mainland China investees, directly or indirectly through third parties, and their prices, payment terms, unrealized gains or losses, and other related information

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Company Name	**Purchase/(Sale)**	**Amount**	Price	Transaction terms		Other receivables		Sales revenue	Note
				Payment terms	Comparison with Normal Transactions	Amount	%		
Info-Tek Electronics (Suzhou) CO.,LTD.	Raw material	$ 2,613	Market Price	Payment Term 90 Days	No significant difference	$ -	-	$ 140	-

TABLE 6

INFO-TEK CORPORATION

INFORMATION OF MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

DECEMBER 31, 2023

Name of Major Shareholder	Shares	
	Number of Shares	Percentage of Ownership (%)
Global Brands Manufacture Ltd.	33,270,949	27.43%
Giga Investment Co.	9,985,834	8.23%

Note 1: The information on major shareholders in this table is calculated by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation based on the data from the last business day of each quarter. It includes both ordinary shares and preferred shares held by shareholders, including those completed without physical registration (including treasury shares), which collectively account for more than 5% of the company's capital. The information on share capital recorded in the company's consolidated financial report may differ from the actual number of shares completed without physical registration due to differences in calculation methods