Stock code: 3518

Paragon Technologies Co., Ltd.

Individual Financial Statements for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

with Independent Auditors' Report

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Independent Auditors' Report

Paragon Technologies Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Paragon Technologies Co., Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the individual balance sheets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the individual statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the individual financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Company present fairly, in all material respects, the accompanying individual financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and its financial performance and its 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 the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Individual Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of Paragon Technologies Co., Ltd. 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 individual financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2023. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the individual financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter for the individual financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2023 is stated as follows:

Key audit matters of financial statements of the subsidiaries, accounted for using equity method

Explanation of Key Audit Matters

As of December 31, 2023, the amount of investment in subsidiaries, accounted for using equity method, was $1,190,378 thousand which is 82% of the total assets. Since the amount is significant relative to the overall financial statements, if the investee's financial statements do not properly reflect the results of operations or do not correctly calculate the investment profit or loss for the year, the investment profit or loss and the amount of investment, accounted for using equity method, will be incorrect.

Therefore, the key audit matters of financial statements of the subsidiaries, accounted for using equity method, are the key audit matters for individual financial statements of the Company. Refer to Notes 4 (7) and 9 for the individual financial statements.

The subsidiaries of the Company are mainly engaged in manufacturing EMI, Optoelectronic, and optical film, and research, development, manufacturing, processing and trading of machinery and equipment, and components. Based on the importance and Bulletin of Standards on Auditing, the sales recognition is the significant risk. Therefore, we believe the occurrence of sales revenue of the subsidiaries for some specific clients has a significant impact on the individual financial statements. Thus, the shipping authenticity for revenues of some specific clients is listed as the key audit matters this year. Refer to Note 4 (15) and 25 in the Company's 2023 consolidated financial statements for the explanation of sales recognition policies.

We have obtained and understood the Company's control over the operations and financial results of its subsidiaries, and performed the following main audit procedures for the key audit matters in planning the financial statements audit of important subsidiaries:

1. Understand and test the design and implementation of internal controls related to the sales recognition of some specific clients.
2. Sample the revenue details from the above specific clients, review the supporting documentation and test the receipts to confirm that sales transactions have actually occurred.
3. Examine whether significant sales returns and allowances have occurred after the balance sheet date to confirm whether revenues from some specific clients are materially misstated.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the individual 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 individual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the individual financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, matters related to 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.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Individual Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the individual 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 in the individual financial statements. 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 individual financial statements.

As part 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. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the individual 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 individual financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the individual financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the individual financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the individual financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Company's 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 individual financial statements of the Company 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.

*These consolidated financial statements are translated from the traditional Chinese version and are unaudited by a CPA.

Deloitte & Toche

Accountant Roy Weng	Accountant Ruske Ho
Approval No. of Financial Supervision Commission	Approval No. Approval No. of Securities and Futures Commission
No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Auditing-1010028123	No. Taiwan-Finance-Securities-VI-0930128050

March 22, 2024

Paragon Technologies Co., Ltd.

Individual Balance Sheets

December 31, 2023 and 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Codes	Assets	December 31, 2023 Amount	%	December 31, 2022 Amount	%
	Current assets				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4, 6 and 27)	$ 113,305	8	$ 79,716	5
1170	Accounts receivable (Notes 4, 7, 20 and 27)	277	-	536	-
1210	Other receivables - related parties (Notes 4, 7, 27 and 28)	68,791	5	36,030	2
1200	Other receivables (Notes 4, 7 and 27)	115	-	21	-
1220	Current tax assets (Notes 4 and 22)	1,405	-	129	-
1410	Prepayments (Note 13)	8,658	-	6,471	1
1470	Other current assets (Note 13)	166	-	149	-
11XX	Total current assets	192,717	13	123,052	8
	Non-current assets				
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method (Notes 4, 9 ,24and 28)	1,190,378	82	1,319,312	85
1600	Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 10, 21 and 28)	9,112	1	23,112	2
1755	Right-of-use assets (Notes 4 and 11)	14,116	1	25,715	2
1780	Intangible assets (Notes 4 and 12)	353	-	418	-
1840	Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 22)	41,614	3	51,279	3
1920	Refundable deposits (Notes 13 and 27)	3,826	-	4,002	-
1990	Other non-current assets (Notes 4, 13 and 18)	5,635	-	5,007	-
15XX	Total non-current assets	1,265,034	87	1,428,845	92
1XXX	Total	$ 1,457,751	100	$ 1,551,897	100
Codes	Liabilities and equity				
	Current liabilities				
2100	Short-term loans (Notes 14, 25 and 27)	$ 180,000	13	$ 70,000	5
2170	Accounts payable (Notes 15 and 27)	276	-	276	-
2219	Other Payables (Notes 16 and 27)	22,700	2	30,502	2
2230	Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 22)	5,052	-	-	-
2280	Current lease liabilities (Notes 4, 11, 25 and 27)	4,865	-	6,075	-
2320	Current portion of long-term loans payable (Notes 14, 25 and 27)	4,066	-	3,978	-
2399	Other current liabilities (Note 16)	321	-	412	-
21XX	Total current liabilities	217,280	15	111,243	7
	Non-current liabilities				
2540	Long-term loans (Notes 14, 25 and 27)	4,518	-	8,575	1
2550	Non-current provisions (Notes 4 and 17)	728	-	764	-
2570	Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 22)	-	-	188-	-
2580	Non-current lease liabilities (Notes 4, 11 and 27)	9,440	1	19,725	1
25XX	Total non-current liabilities	14,686	1	29,252	2
2XXX	Total liabilities	231,966	16	140,495	9
	Equities (Notes 4, 9, 18, 19, 22 and 24)				
	Capital stock				
3110	Common stock	840,422	58	807,422	52
3200	Capital reserve	697,863	48	673,820	43
	Retained earnings				
3310	Legal reserve	6,913	1	4,129	-
3320	Special reserve	62,223	4	37,169	3
3350	Unappropriated earnings (accumulated deficit)	(201,431)	(14)	27,838	2
3300	Total retained earnings	(132,295)	(9)	69,136	5
3400	Other interests	(180,205)	(13)	(138,976)	(9)
3XXX	Total equity	1,225,785	84	1,411,402	91
	Total liabilities and equity	$1,457,751	100	$ 1,551,897	100

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

Chairman: Chen Tsai Pu | Manager: Yu Hsiu-Ping | Accounting Supervisor: Liu Ming Yi

Paragon Technologies Co., Ltd.

Individual Statements of Comprehensive Income

From January 1 to December 31, 2023 and 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars
, Except earnings (Loss) per share)

Codes		2023 Amount	2023 %	2022 Amount	2022 %
4000	Operating Revenue (Notes 4 and 20)	$ 1939	100	$ 1,791	100
5000	Operating costs (Notes 4, 8 and 21)	(8,834)	(456)	(8,679)	(484)
5900	Operating loss	(6,895)	(356)	(6,888)	(384)
5920	Realized profits of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures (Notes 4 and 28)	69,122	3,565	21,510	1,201
5950	Realized operating margin	62,227	3,209	14,622	817
	Operating expenses (Notes 18, 21 and 28)				
6100	Sales and marketing expenses	-	-	-	-
6200	General and administrative expenses	(44,770)	(2,309)	(43,370)	(2,422)
6300	Research and development expenses	(26,139)	(1,348)	(31,810)	(1,776)
6000	Total operating expenses	(70,909)	(3,657)	(75,180)	(4,198)
6900	Net operating loss	(8,682)	(488)	(60,558)	(3,381)
	Non-operating income and expenses (Notes 9, 21 and 28)				
7100	Interest income	2,160	111	591	33
7010	Other income	19,489	1,005	30,283	1,691
7020	Other gains and losses	(8,384)	(432)	4,003	223
7050	Finance costs	(3,535)	(182)	(2,406)	(134)
7070	Share of profits and losses of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, accounted for using equity method	(3,026)	(156)	70,165	3,918
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses	6,704	346	102,636	5,731

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Codes		2023 Amount	2023 %	2022 Amount	2022 %
7900	Income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax	($ 1,978)	($ 102)	$ 42,078	2,350
7950	Total income tax expense (Notes 4 and 22)	(46,431)	(2,394)	(17,026)	(951)
8200	Net income (loss) for the period	($ 48,409)	(2,496)	25,052	1,399
	Other comprehensive income (Notes 4, 18, 19 and 22)				
	Not reclassified to profit or loss:				
8311	Measure on defined benefit plans	0	32	2,233	124
8316	Unrealized gain on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Applicable for IFRS9)	-	-	1,000	56-
8349	Income tax expense related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently	(123)	(7)	(447)	(25)
8310		491	25	2,786	155
	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
8380	Share of other comprehensive profits and losses of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, accounted for using equity method	(21,691)	(1,119)	22,115	1,235
8399	Income tax related to items that may be reclassified subsequently	4,338	224	(4,423)	(247)
8360		(17,353)	(895)	17,692	988
8300	Other comprehensive income for the period (net of income tax)	(16,862)	(870)	20,478	1,143
8500	Total comprehensive income	($ 65,271)	(3,366)	$ 45,530	2,542
	Earnings (loss) per share (Note 23) from continuing operations				
9710	Basic	($ 0.59)		$ 0.31	
9810	Diluted	($ 0.59)		$ 0.31	

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

Chairman: Chen Tsai Pu Manager: Yu Hsiu-Ping Accounting Supervisor: Liu Ming Yi

Paragon Technologies Co., Ltd.

Individual Statements of Changes in Equity

From January 1 to December 31, 2023 and 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars , Unless Otherwise Specified)

Codes		Capital Stock: Shares (in thousands)	Capital Stock: Capital Stock	Capital reserve	Retained earnings: Legal reserve	Retained earnings: Special reserve	Retained earnings: Unappropriated earnings (accumulated deficit)	Others: Foreign currency translation reserve	Others: Unearned Stock-Based Employee Compensation	Others: Unrealized gain on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Treasury stock	Total equity
A1	Balance, January 1, 2022	80,752	$ 807,522	$ 759,327	$ -	$ -	$ 41,298	($ 156,668)	$ -	$ -	($ 34,651)	$ 1,416,828
	Appropriations of 2021 year's earnings											
B1	Legal reserve	-	-	-	4,129	-	(4,129)	-	-	-	-	-
B3	Special reserve	-	-	-	-	37,169	(37,169)	-	-	-	-	-
C15	Capital reserve for cash dividends	-	-	(79,142)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(79,142)
E1	Capital increase	1,600	16,000	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,000
D1	Total profit of 2022	-	-	-	-	-	25,052	-	-	-	-	25,052
D3	Other comprehensive income of 2022	-	-	-	-	-	1,786	17,692	-	1,000	-	20,478
D5	Total comprehensive income of 2022	-	-	-	-	-	26,838	17,692	-	1,000	-	45,530
L3	Treasury stocks nullifying	(1,610)	(16,100)	(18,551)	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,651	-
Q1	Disposal of investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	(1,000)	-	-
M7	Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	-	-	186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186
Z1	Balance, December 31, 2022	80,742	807,422	673,820	4,129	37,169	27,838	(138,976)	-	-	-	1,411,402
	Appropriations of 2022 year's earnings											
B1	Legal reserve	-	-	-	2,784	-	(2,784)	-	-	-	-	-
B3	Special reserve	-	-	-	-	25,054	(25,054)	-	-	-	-	-
N1	Issuance of new shares with restrictions on employee rights	1,000	10,000	30,100	-	-	-	-	(30,100)	-	-	10,000
N1	Share-based payment arrangements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,224	-	-	6,224
C15	Capital reserve for cash dividends	-	-	(40,371)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(40,371)
E1	Capital increase	2,300	23,000	34,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,500
D1	Total profit of 2023	-	-	-	-	-	(48,409)	-	-	-	-	(48,409)
D3	Other comprehensive income of 2022	-	-	-	-	-	491	(17,353)	-	-	-	(16,862)
D5	Total comprehensive income of 2022	-	-	-	-	-	(47,918)	(17,353)	-	-	-	(65,271)
M5	The difference between the equity price and book value of a subsidiary company acquired or disposed	-	-	(186)	-	-	(153,513)	-	-	-	-	(153,699)
Z1	Balance, December 31, 2023	84,042	$ 840,422	$ 697,863	$ 6,913	$ 62,223	($ 201,431)	($ 156,329)	($ 23,876)	$ -	$ -	$ 1,225,785

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

Chairman: Chen Tsai Pu　　Manager: Yu Hsiu-Ping　　Accounting Supervisor: Liu Ming Yi

Paragon Technologies Co., Ltd.

Individual Statements of Cash Flows

From January 1 to December 31, 2023 and 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Codes		2023	2022
	Cash flows from operating activities		
A10000	Income before tax	($ 1,978)	$ 42,078
A20010	Provided by (used in) operating activities		
A20100	Depreciation expense	11,163	15,697
A20200	Amortization expense	598	808
A20900	Finance costs	3,535	2,406
A21900	Share-based compensation	2,489	-
A22400	Share of profits of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, accounted for using equity method	3,026	(70,165)
A22500	Gain on disposal or retirement of property, plant and equipment	6,692	(1,082)
A21200	Interest income from bank deposits	(2,160)	(591)
A23100	Disposal of investment interests	(1,260)	-
A24000	Realized sales benefits of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	(69,122)	(21,510)
A29900	Lease Modification Benefit	(192)	-
A30000	Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
A31150	Trade receivables	259	117
A31190	Other receivables - related parties	(19,472)	26,064
A31230	Prepayments	(2,187)	188
A31240	Other current assets	(17)	10
A32180	Other Payables	(7,915)	(5,020)
A32200	Provision for liability	(36)	(83)
A32230	Other current liabilities	(91)	72
A32240	Non-current liability – Net defined benefit liability	(14)	(260)
A33000	Cash outflow generated from operations	(76,682)	(11,271)
A33100	Interest received	1,018	592
A33300	Interest paid	(2,954)	(2,197)
A33500	Income tax paid	(28,963)	(10,618)
AAAA	Net cash flows from operating activities	(107,581)	(23,494)

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Codes		2023	2022
	Cash flows from investing activities		
B00100	Purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	$-	($ 5,000)
B02200	Net cash outflow for obtaining subsidiaries	-	(122,922)
B02300	Net cash inflow for obtaining subsidiaries	54,589	-
B07600	Dividends received from subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	216,005	222,762
B02700	Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment	(266)	(1,345)
B02800	Disposal of property, plant and equipment	2,441	1,082
B03800	Refundable deposits refunded	176	1,120
B04500	Acquisition of intangible assets	(533)	(626)
BBBB	Net cash inflows from investing activities	272,412	95,071
	Cash flows from financing activities		
C00100	Increase in short-term loans	110,000	-
C00200	Decrease in short-term loans	-	(10,000)
C01700	Repayments of long-term loans	(3,969)	(3,906)
C04020	Payments of lease liabilities	(6,202)	(7,274)
C04500	Cash dividends	(40,371)	(79,142)
C04600	Capital increase	57,500	28,000
C04800	Issuance of new shares with restrictions on employee rights	10,000	-
C05400	Obtain equity in subsidiary	(258,200)	-
CCCC	Net cash outflows from financing activities	(131,242)	(72,322)
EEEE	Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	33,589	(745)
E00100	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	79,716	80,461
E00200	Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$ 113,305	$ 79,716

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

Chairman: Chen Tsai Pu Manager: Yu Hsiu-Ping Accounting Supervisor: Liu Ming Yi

Paragon Technologies Co., Ltd.
Notes to the Individual financial statements
From January 1 to December 31, 2023 and 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified otherwise)

I. Company history

Paragon Technologies Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as the Company) is established in October 1995 in accordance with the Company Act and relevant regulations and is mainly engaged in manufacturing EMI, Optoelectronic, and optical film, and research, development, manufacturing, processing and trading of machinery and equipment, and components. After the decision of the Board of Directors, the Company merged with its 100%-owned subsidiary, Global Technology Limited, in October 2005 with October 27, 2005, as the base date for the merger. The Company is the surviving company and Global Technology Limited was dissolved as a result of the merger.

In July 2006, the Company was approved to trade its stocks in in emerging stock market by the Taipei Exchange (TPEx) in Taiwan. In November 2007, the Company’s stocks ceased to be traded on the TPEx; instead, its stocks began to be traded on the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

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

II. Approval date and procedures of the individual financial statements

The individual financial statements were authorized by the Board of Directors on March 13, 2024.

III. New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted

(1) Initial application of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), International Accounting Standards (IAS), Interpretations of IFRS (IFRIC), and Interpretations of IAS (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by Financial Supervisory Commission (hereinafter referred to as the “FSC”).

Except for the following, whenever applied, the initial application of the amendments to the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC would not have any material impact on the consolidated company’s accounting policies.

1. Amendments to IAS 1 “Disclosure of Accounting Policies”

The amendments specify that the consolidated company should refer to the definition of material to determine its material accounting policy information to be disclosed. Accounting policy information is material if it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements.

In addition:

- Accounting policy information that relates to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions is immaterial and need not be disclosed;
- The consolidated company may consider the accounting policy information as material because of the nature of the related transactions, other events or conditions, even if the amounts are immaterial; and
- Not all accounting policy information relating to material transactions, other events or conditions is itself material.

The amendments also illustrate that accounting policy information is likely to be considered as material to the financial statements if that information relates to material transactions, other events or conditions and:

(1) The consolidated company changed its accounting policy during the reporting period and this change resulted in a material change to the information in the financial statements;

(2) The consolidated company chose the accounting policy from options permitted by the standards;

(3) The accounting policy was developed in accordance with IAS 8 “Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors” in the absence of an IFRS that specifically applies;

(4) The accounting policy relates to an area for which the consolidated company is required to make significant judgements or assumptions in applying an accounting policy, and the Company discloses those judgements or assumptions; or

(5) The accounting is complex and users of the financial statements would otherwise not understand those material transactions, other events or conditions.

Refer to Note 4 for the disclosure of relevant accounting policies.

2. Amendments to IAS 8 "Definition of Accounting Estimates"

The company applied these amendments from January 1, 2023. The amendments define that accounting estimates are monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty. In applying accounting policies, the company may be required to measure items at monetary amounts that cannot be observed directly and must instead be estimated. In such a case, the company uses measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates to achieve the objective. The effects on an accounting estimate of a change in a measurement technique or a change in an input are changes in accounting estimates unless they result from the correction of prior period errors.

3. Amendments to IAS 12 “Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction”

The amendments clarify that the initial recognition exemption under IAS 12 does not apply to transactions in which equal taxable and deductible temporary differences arise on initial recognition. The consolidated company recognized a deferred tax asset (to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized) and a deferred tax liability for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations on January 1, 2022. The consolidated company is deferred the application for transactions other than leases and decommissioning obligations that occur after January 1, 2022.

(2) The IFRSs endorsed by the FSC with effective date starting 2024

New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Issued by IASB (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 16 "Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback"	January 1, 2024 (Note 2)
Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Noncurrent"	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: The seller and lessee shall retrospectively apply the amendments to IFRS 16 for sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the initial application of IFRS 16.

Note 3: The part of disclosure requirements will be exempted upon the initial application of amendments.

1. Amendments to IFRS 16 "Lease 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 such a way that it does not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains. The 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.

2. Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Noncurrent" (amended in 2020) and "Non-current Liabilities with Covenants" (amended in 2022)

The 2020 amendments clarify that for a liability to be classified as non-current, the consolidated 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 exist at the end of the reporting period, the liability is classified as non-current regardless of whether the consolidated 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, which may have difficulty complying with the covenants and repaying 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 consolidated company's own equity instruments to the counterparty that results in the extinguishment of the liability. However, if the terms of a liability that, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by a transfer of the consolidated company's own equity instruments, and if such an 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.

Except for the above impact, as of the date the Individual financial statements were authorized for issue, the assessment by the company showed that the critical impact of the application of other standards and interpretations will not have on thecompany's financial position and financial performance.

(3) IFRSs issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	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
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IFRS 17 "Comparative Information of the Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9"	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.

1. Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture"

The amendments stipulated that, when an entity sells or contributes assets that constitute a business (as defined in IFRS 3 "Business Combination") to an associate (or joint venture), the gain or loss resulting from the transaction is recognized in full. Also, when an entity loses control of a subsidiary that contains a business but retains significant influence (or joint control), the gain or loss resulting from the transaction is recognized in full.

Conversely, when the consolidated company sells or contributes assets that do not constitute a business (as defined in IFRS 3) to an associate (or joint venture), the gain or loss resulting from the transaction is recognized only to the extent of the consolidated company's interest as an unrelated investor in the associate or joint venture, i.e., the consolidated company's share of the gain or loss is eliminated. Also, when the consolidated company loses control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business (as defined in IFRS 3) but retains significant influence (or joint control) over an associate (or a joint venture), the gain or loss resulting from the transaction is recognized only to the extent of the v's interest as an unrelated investor in the associate (or joint venture), i.e., the consolidated company's share of the gain or loss is eliminated.

2. Amendments to IAS 21 "Lack of Exchangeability"

The amendments stipulate that a currency is exchangeable into another currency when an entity is able to obtain the other currency within a time frame that allows for a normal administrative delay and through a market or exchange mechanism in which an exchange transaction would create enforceable rights and obligations. An entity shall estimate the spot exchange rate at a measurement date when a currency is not exchangeable into another currency to reflect the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions. In this situation, the company shall disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, its financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

Except for the above impact, as of the date the accompanying individual financial statements were authorized for issue, the company continues in evaluating the impact on its financial position and financial performance from the initial adoption of the aforementioned standards or interpretations. The related impact will be disclosed when the company completes its evaluation.

IV. Summary of significant accounting policies

(1) Statement of Compliance

The individual financial statements have been prepared in conformity with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

(2) Basis of Preparation

The individual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments that are measured at fair values and for net defined benefit liabilities that are recognized after defined benefit obligation minus fair value of plan assets.

The fair value measurements are grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value measurement inputs are observable and based on the significance of the inputs:

1. Level 1 Inputs: the quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that can access at the measurement date.
2. Level 2 Inputs: the inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (price) or indirectly (derived from price).
3. Level 3 inputs: the unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

When preparing the individual financial statements, the Company account for subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures by using the equity method. In order to agree with the amount of net income, other comprehensive income and equity attributable to shareholders of the Company in the consolidated financial statements, the differences of the accounting treatment between the individual and consolidated basis are adjusted under the "Investments accounted for using equity method", "Share of profits of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, accounted for using equity method" and "Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, accounted for using equity method" in the individual financial statements.

(3) Classification of Current and Non-current Assets and Liabilities

Current assets include:

1. Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;
2. Assets due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; and
3. Cash or cash equivalents (excluding assets restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date).

Current liabilities include:

1. Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;
2. Liabilities due to be settled within 12 months after the balance sheet date (liabilities with long-term refinancing or rearrangement of payment terms completed after the balance sheet date and before the release of the individual financial statements); and
3. Liabilities with a repayment deadline that cannot be unconditionally deferred for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date. However, the terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

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

(4) Business Combinations

Business combinations are handled by the acquisition method. Acquisition-related costs are recognized as expenses in the period where the costs are incurred and the services are rendered.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the total fair value of the consideration transferred and the fair value of any previously held equity interest in the acquiree at the acquisition date, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed at that date.

When the consideration transferred by the company in business combination includes the assets or liabilities generated due to or from consideration, the contingent consideration is measured at fair value on the acquisition date and forms part of the transfer consideration paid for transferring the acquiree. The changes in the fair value of contingent consideration that are the adjustment in the measurement period shall retroactively adjust the acquisition cost and correspondingly adjust the goodwill. The adjustment in the measurement period is the adjustment resulting from obtaining additional information on facts and circumstances existing at the acquisition date in the "measurement period" (not exceeding 1 year from the acquisition date).

The changes in the fair value of contingent consideration that are not the adjustment in the measurement period shall be handled subsequently depending on the classification of contingent consideration. Other contingent considerations are measured at fair value at the subsequent balance sheet date and the changes in fair value are recognized in profit or loss.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete at the balance sheet date on which the combination occurs, the reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted retrospectively during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognized, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognized as of that date.

(5) Foreign Currencies

In preparing the individual financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the Company’s functional currency (i.e. foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing on the transaction dates.

On each balance sheet date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing on 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, except for:

1. Foreign currency loans related to assets under construction for future production while their exchange difference is included in the cost of such assets if it adjusted the interest cost of such loans;
2. Exchange differences arising from transactions to hedge part of the foreign currency risk; and
3. Monetary items receivable from or payable to foreign operations. When the settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future (and therefore forms part of the net investment in the foreign operations), the exchange differences are recognized as other comprehensive income and are reclassified to profit or loss upon disposal of the net investment.

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 on the retranslation of non-monetary items are included in profit or loss for the year except for exchange differences arising on 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 in terms of historical cost in foreign currencies are not retranslated.

For the purpose of presenting individual financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Company’s foreign operations (including subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and branch offices that are prepared using functional currencies which are different from the currency of the Company) are transferred into the the New Taiwan dollar on each balance sheet date. 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 (i.e., a disposal of the Company’s entire equities in a foreign operation, a disposal of the Company's partial equities involving the loss of control over a subsidiary of foreign operation, or a disposal of joint arrangements of foreign operation or the reserved equities of associates which is financial assets and handled base on the accounting policies of financial instruments), all of the accumulated exchange differences in respect of that foreign operation are reclassified into profit or loss.

When partial disposal of subsidiary of foreign operation does not result in loss of control, accumulated exchange differences is included in equities transactions on a pro-rata basis, but not recognized in profit or loss. The accumulated exchange differences resulting from other disposal of foreign operation are reclassified into profit or loss on a pro-rata basis.

(6) Inventories

Inventories consist of raw materials, work in process and finished goods. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Inventory write-downs are made by item, except where it may be appropriate to group similar or related items. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated cost necessary to make the sale. Inventories are recorded at the weighted-average cost on the balance sheet date.

(7) Investments in subsidiaries

The Company adopts the equity method to account for its investments in subsidiaries.

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the Company (including a structured entity).

Under the equity method, investments are initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company’s share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of its subsidiaries. In addition, changes in the Company’s other equity of its subsidiaries are recognized based on its ownership percentage.

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

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

The excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company's shares of the net fair value of the subsidiary's identifiable assets and liabilities at the date of acquisition is recorded as goodwill, which is included in the carrying amount of the investment and shall not be amortized. The excess of the Company's share of the net fair value of the subsidiary's identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of acquisition at the date of acquisition is recognized as current income.

When the Company assesses the impairment, it considers the cash-generating unit as a whole in the individual financial statements and compares its recoverable amount with the carrying amount. If the recoverable amount of an asset increases subsequently, the reversal of the impairment loss shall be recognized in gains, but the carrying amount of the asset after the reversal of the impairment loss shall not exceed the carrying amount of the asset less amortization without impairment loss recognized. Impairment losses attributable to goodwill shall not be reversed in subsequent periods.

When the Company loses control over a subsidiary, it measures its remaining investment in said subsidiary based on the fair value on the day when control is lost. The fair value of the remaining investment and the difference between any disposal price and the carrying amount of the investment on the day when control is lost are recognized in profit or loss for the period. In addition, all amounts recognized in other comprehensive income related to said subsidiary are accounted for on the same basis as the one adopted for the Company’s direct disposal of the relevant assets or liabilities.

The unrealized profit or loss on downstream transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries are eliminated in the standalone financial statements. Profit or loss on downstream and lateral transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries is recognized in the individual financial statements only to the extent that it does not affect the Company’s interests in the subsidiaries.

(8) Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

An associate is an entity on which the Company has significant influence and is not a subsidiary or joint venture.

The Company adopts 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 and joint venture.

The excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company's shares of the net fair value of the joint ventures' identifiable assets and liabilities at the date of acquisition is recorded as goodwill, which is included in the carrying amount of the investment and shall not be amortized. The excess of the Company's share of the net fair value of the joint ventures' identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of acquisition at the date of acquisition is recognized as current income.

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 proportionate equity in the associate. The records such a difference as an adjustment to investments with the corresponding amount charged or credited to capital reserve - changes in capital reserve from investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method. If the 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 reserve, but the capital reserve recognized from investments accounted for using the equity method is insufficient, the shortage is debited to retained earnings.

When the Company’s share of losses on an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate (including any carrying amount of the investment accounted for using the equity method and other 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 losses. Additional losses and liabilities are recognized only to the extent that the Company has incurred legal obligations, or constructive obligations, or made payments on behalf of said associate and joint venture.The entire carrying amount of an investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount with its 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 only 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. Any retained interest is measured at fair value, and the difference between the fair value and the carrying amount of the associate attributable to the retained interest is recognized in profit or loss of the period. The Company accounts for all amounts 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. When the investment on associates becomes the investment on joint ventures or vise versa, the Company adopts the equity method continuously and does not measure the reserved equities.

When an entity transacts with its associate, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate is recognized in this financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate of parties that are not related to the Company.

(9) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recognized at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

Property, plant and equipment in the course of construction are measured at cost less any recognized impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Such assets are depreciated and classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for their intended use.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is recognized using the straight-line method. Each significant part is depreciated separately. When the lease term is shorter than the useful lives, it shall be depreciated within the lease term. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each year, with the effects of any change in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

When derecognizing property, plant and equipment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset shall be recognized in loss or profit.

(10) Intangible Assets

1. Separately acquired

   Separately acquired intangible assets with finite useful lives are first carried at cost, and at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets. The estimated useful life, salvage value and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each year, with the effect of changes in accounting estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are recognized at cost less accumulated impairment loss.

2. Derecognition

   When derecognizing intangible assets, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in loss or profit.

(11) Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment, Right-of-use Assets and Intangible Assets (Except Goodwill)

The Company estimates its property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets (except goodwill) to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss on each balance sheet date. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. 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 smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

For intangible assets with indefinite useful life and not yet available for use, impairment tests are conducted every year and when there are indications of impairment.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If the recoverable amount of individual asset or the cash-generating unit is lower than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount, and the impairment loss is recognized in profit and loss.

Before the Company recognizes an impairment loss from assets related to contract costs, any impairment loss on inventories, property, plant and equipment related to the contract shall be recognized in accordance with applicable standards. Then, impairment loss from the assets related to the contract costs is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the remaining amount of consideration that the Group expects to receive in exchange for related goods or services less the costs which relate directly to providing those goods or services and which have not been recognized as expenses. The assets related to the contract costs are then included in the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit to which they belong for the purpose of evaluating impairment of that cash-generating unit.When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset, cash-generating unit or assets related to contract cost is increased to the revised recoverable amount, but the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset, cash-generating unit or assets related to contract cost in prior years (less amortization or depreciation). A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(12) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities shall be recognized in the individual balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair values. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) 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 fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

1. Financial assets

Regular trading of financial assets shall be recognized and derecognized in accordance with trade date accounting.

(1) Measurement categories

Financial assets held by the Company are measured at fair value through profit or loss, and measured at amortized cost.

A. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial asset is classified as at FVTPL when such a financial asset is mandatorily classified and designated. Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL include investments in equity instruments which are not designated as at FVTOCI and derivatives and beneficiary securities that do not meet the amortized cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria.

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The dividends or interest earned on such a financial asset are recognized in other and interest income respectively. Refer to Note 27 for determination of fair value.

B. Financial assets at amortized cost

When the Company’s investments in financial assets meet the following two conditions simultaneously, they are classified as financial assets at amortized cost:

a. The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

b. The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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 to gross carrying amount determined by the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

Interest income is calculated by multiplying the effective interest rate by the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except:

a. Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, for which interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of such financial assets; and

b. Financial assets that are not credit-impaired on purchase or origination but have subsequently become credit-impaired, for which interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of such financial assets.

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.

(2) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses the impairment loss of financial assets at amortized cost (including accounts receivable), and investments in debt instruments, lease receivables and contract assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, based on the expected credit loss on each balance sheet date.

Accounts receivable, lease receivables and contract assets are recognized in allowance loss based on the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs). Other financial assets are first assessed based on whether the credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition. If there is no significant increase in the risk, a loss allowance is recognized at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs. If the risks have increased significantly, a loss allowance is recognized at an amount equal to ECLs.

The ECLs refer to the weighted average credit loss with the risk of default as the weight. The 12-month ECLs represent the ECLs from possible defaults of a financial instrument within 12 months after the reporting date. The lifetime ECLs represent the ECLs from all possible defaults in a financial instrument over the expected life of a financial instrument.

The impairment loss of all financial assets is reduced in their carrying amounts through a loss allowance account while the allowance loss of investments in debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income and does not reduce their carrying amounts.

(3) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash inflow from the financial asset expire or when it transfers the financial assets 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 consideration received is recognized in profit or loss. When derecognizing an investment in equity instrument at FVTOCI in its entirety, the cumulative profit or loss is transferred directly to retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss.

2. Equity instruments

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of financial liabilities and equity instruments.

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of the cost of direct issue.

The repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized in and deducted directly from equity, and its carrying amount is weighted average by stock category. The purchase, sale, issuance, or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments is not recognized in profit or loss.

3. Financial Liabilities

(1) Subsequent measurement

All financial liabilities are at amortized cost in the effective interest method.

(2) Derecognizing 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) Provision for liability

The amount recognized in provision is based on the risk and uncertainty of the obligation, and is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation on the balance sheet date. Provision for liability is measured by the discount value of the estimated cash flow required to settle the obligation.

<u>Warranty</u>

The warranty to ensure that the products meet the agreed specifications is based on management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligations and is recognized when relevant products are recognized as income.

(14) Revenue recognition

After the Company identifies its performance obligations in contracts with customers, it allocates the transaction costs to each obligation in the contracts and recognizes revenue upon completion of performance obligations.

If the Company signs contracts with the same customer (or a related party of the customer) at almost the same time, the Company treats them as a single contract because the goods or services promised in these contracts are a single performance obligation.

If the interval between the transfer of goods or services and the receipt of consideration is less than 1 year, the transaction price is not adjusted for significant financial components of the contract.

1. Revenue from sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods comes from sales of electronic components and automotive parts. When the electronic components and automotive parts are delivered to the location designated by customers, customers have the right to determine the price and the way the products are used while bearing the main responsibility for resale and the risk of obsolescence; thus, revenue and account receivable are recognized concurrently.

Because the ownership of processed products is still under the Company in the materials removal process, the removal of the materials is not recognized in profit or loss.

2. Revenue arising from rendering of services

The Company provides vacuum coating service for electronic components supplied by customers, and the revenue arising from rendering of service is recognized in profit or loss gradually as the time pass. The Company measures the progress based on the produced or delivered quantity.

(15) Leasing

At the inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is (or contains) a lease.

1. The Company as lessor

Where almost all the risks and rewards attached to the ownership of an asset are transferred to the lessee in lease terms, such leases are classified as finance leases. 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 lease terms. 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.

2. The Company as lessee

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

A right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost (including the initial measured amount of lease liabilities, the amount of lease payments made to the lessor less lease incentives received prior to the inception of a lease, initial direct costs, and the estimated costs of restoring underlying assets), and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are presented on a separate line in the individual balance sheets.

A right-of-use asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the period from the lease commencement date to the end of its useful life, or to the end of the lease term, whichever is earlier.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of lease payments (including fixed payments). If the interest rate implicit in a lease can be easily determined, the lease payment is discounted at such an interest rate. If the interest rate cannot be easily determined, the lessee’s incremental borrowing rate applies.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at the amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, and interest expense is amortized over the lease term. If changes in the lease term, the expected payments under the salvage value guarantee, the evaluation of the purchase option on the subject asset, or the index or rate used to determine the lease payment lead to changes in future lease 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 has been reduced to zero, the remaining remeasurement amount is recognized in profit or loss. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the balance sheets.

(16) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to an acquisition, construction, or production of qualifying assets are added to the cost of said assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

The investment income, which is earned from the specific loans temporarily invested before the capital expenditure that meets the requirements, shall be deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

Other than that which is stated above, all other 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 related to income are recognized in the other income on a systematic basis during the periods in which the Company recognizes the relevant costs, for which the grants are intended to compensate, as expenses. Government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire noncurrent assets are recognized as deferred revenue and recognized in profit or loss over the useful lives of the related assets on a reasonable and systemic basis.

Government grants that are receivables as compensation for expenses or loss already incurred, or given to the Company for the purpose of immediate financial support without relevant future costs, are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivables.

If government grants are transferred to the Company in the non-monetary assets form, the grants are recognized and measured at fair value of the non-monetary assets.

The difference between the loan lower than the market rate received by the Company and the fair value of the loan based on the prevailing market interest rate is recognized as government grants.

(18) Employee benefits

1. 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 service.

2. Post-employment benefits

   For pension under the defined contribution plan, the amount of pension contributed is recognized as expenses during employees’ service period.

   The defined benefit cost under the defined benefit pension plan (including service cost, net interest, and remeasurement) is calculated based on the projected unit credit method. The service cost (including the service cost for the current and previous period) and the net interest of net defined benefit liabilities (assets) are recognized as employee benefit expenses as they occur or when the plan is revised or reduced. The remeasurement (including actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets, net of interest) is recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in retained earnings when it occurs, and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

The net defined benefit liabilities (assets) are the deficit (surplus) of the defined benefit pension plan. The net defined benefit assets may not exceed the present value of any refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

3. Other long-term employee benefits

The accounting of other long-term employee benefits is the same as the defined benefit pension plan while the relevant remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss.

4. Termination benefits

The Company recognizes termination benefits liabilities when it can no longer cancel the termination benefits agreement or when it recognizes restructuring costs (which is earlier).

(19) Share-Based Payments Agreement

Restricted shares for employees granted to employees

Restricted shares for employees are expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the fair value at the grant date and the Company's best estimate of the number expected to ultimately vest, with a corresponding increase in other equity (unearned employee benefits). The expense is recognized in full at the grant date if the grants are vested immediately.

When restricted shares for employees are issued, other equity (unearned employee benefits) is recognized on the grant date, with a corresponding increase in capital surplus - restricted shares for employees. If restricted shares for employees are granted for consideration and the considerations received should be returned if employees resign in the vesting period, the amounts expected to be returned are recognized as payables.

At the end of each reporting period, the company revises its estimate of the number of restricted shares for employees that are expected to vest. The impact from such revision is recognized in profit or loss so that the cumulative expenses reflect the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to Capital Reserve - restricted shares for employees.

(20) Income tax

Income tax expenses are the sum of current and deferred income tax.

1. Current income tax

Income tax payable (recoverable) is based on taxable profit (loss) for the year determined according to the applicable tax laws of each tax jurisdiction.

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

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

2. Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is calculated based on the temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable income.

Deferred income tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are recognized when there are likely to be taxable income to deduct temporary differences, loss carry-forwards, expenditure from purchasing machinery and equipment.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that said temporary difference will not be reversed in the foreseeable future. The deductible temporary differences related to said investments are recognized as deferred income tax only if it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable income against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences, and they are expected to be reversed in the foreseeable future.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates in the period in which the liabilities are expected to be settled or assets realized, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. 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 balance sheet date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

3. Current and deferred income tax

Current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity; in which case, the current and deferred taxes are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. When the current or deferred income tax come from the obtaining subsidiaries, the income tax effects are included in the accounting treatment of investing subsidiaries.

V. Major sources of uncertainty arising from significant accounting judgments, estimates, and assumptions

In the application of the Company’s accounting policies, the management is required to make judgments, estimations, and assumptions about the relevant information that is not readily accessible from other sources based on historical experience and other relevant factors. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The consolidated company considers the economic implications of the COVID-19 when making its critical accounting estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

(1) Estimated impairment of financial assets

The provision for impairment of trade receivables is based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The company uses judgment in making these assumptions and in selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the company’s historical experience, existing market conditions as well as forward-looking estimates. Refer to Note 7 for significant assumptions and inputs adopted. Where the actual future cash flows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise.

(2) Impairment of investment in subsidiaries

The Company's investment in its subsidiary, Jing Cheng Company, indicated that the related assets may have been impaired and the carrying amount of the investment in the subsidiary may not be recoverable because the market in which the assets are located has not yet generated significant operating revenues during the year. The Company then evaluates the impairment of the assets related to this subsidiary from the perspective of the financial statements as a whole. The Company's management assessed the impairment based on the future cash flows of the cash-generating unit to which the related assets belonged, including assumptions on sales growth and capacity utilization estimated by management, and determined the suitable discount rate in calculating the present value. Where the actual future cash flows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise.

(3) Impairment of goodwill included in investment in subsidiaries

In determining whether goodwill included in investment in subsidiaries is impaired, goodwill acquired in a merger is allocated to the cash-generating unit that the Company expects to benefit from the merger synergies at the acquisition date, and the value in use of the cash-generating unit is estimated. The calculation of the value in use requires management to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the amortized goodwill cash-generating unit and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value. Where the actual future cash flows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise.

VI. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Cash on hand and revolving funds	$ 237	$ 237
Checking accounts and demand deposits	96,794	69,345
Cash equivalents (investment with an original maturity less than 3 months)		
Time deposits	16,274	10,134
	$ 113,305	$ 79,716

The interest rate range of bank deposit at the balance sheet date is as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Demand deposit	0.05%~1.45%	0.05%~1.05%
Time deposit	5.1%~5.45%	4.27%

VII. Trade Receivables and Other Receivables

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Trade receivables		
Carried at amortized cost		
Total carrying amount	$ 358	$ 617
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(81)	(81)
	$ 277	$ 536
Other receivables		
Non-related parties		
Interest receivable	$ 115	$ 21
Related parties (Note 28)		
Interest receivable	1,048	-

Cash dividends receivable	48,271	36,030
Income from management services receivable	19,472	-
	$ 68,906	$ 36,051

(1) Notes Receivables and Trade Receivables

Trade receivables carried at amortized cost

The Company's average credit period for the sale of goods is 150 days, and no interest accrued for trade receivables during the credit period. The Company adopted a policy of only dealing with counterparties rated at or above Investment-grade and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The credit rate is provided by the credit rating agency. If such information is not available, the Company rate the main customers using other publicly available financial information and historical transaction records. The Company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the risk management committee annually.

The Company adopt the simplified approach of IFRS 9 to recognize allowance loss based on the lifetime expected credit losses. The expected credit losses are estimated based on the Company's provision matrix by reference to the past default records of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtor operates and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of economic conditions at the reporting date. From the experience of credit loss, there is no significant difference in the loss patterns between customer groups, therefore, the provision matrix does not further differentiating the customer groups but only determines the expected credit loss rate based on the number of days past due on trade receivable.

If there is evidence showing that the counterparty is facing serious financial difficulties and the Company cannot reasonably foresee the recoverable amount, e.g. the counterparty is under liquidation or the debts are not paid for over 360 days, the Company directly writes off the trade receivables and will continue the collection while the collected amount will be recognized in profit or loss.

The following table details the loss allowance of notes receivables and trades receivables based on the Company's provision matrix.

December 31, 2023

	0~90 days	91~180 days	180~360 days	More than 361 days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0%	0%	0%	100%	
Total carrying amount	$ 277	$ -	$ -	$ 81	$ 358
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	-	-	-	(81)	(81)
Amortized cost	$ 277	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 277

December 31, 2022

	0~90 days	91~180 days	180~360 days	More than 361 days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0%	0%	0%	100%	
Total carrying amount	$ 536	$ -	$ -	$ 81	$ 617

Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	-	-	-	(81)	(81)
Amortized cost	$ 536	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 536

The following table details the loss allowance of notes receivables and trade receivables.

	2023	2022
Balance at January 1	$ 81	$ 81
Balance at December 31	$ 81	$ 81

(2) Other receivables

There is no interest accrued for other receivables. When determining the receivability of other receivables, the Company considers any changes in the credit quality of other receivables between the original credit grant date and balance sheet date. Based on the experience indicating that other receivables outstanding for more than 360 days are unlikely to be collected, the Company recognizes 100% allowance for bad debts for other receivables outstanding for over 360 days. For other receivables outstanding between 0 and 360 days, the allowance for bad debts is estimated based on the past payment records and the current financial status of the counterparties.

As of the balance sheet date of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company did not recognize any other receivables that were overdue but not yet recognized as the impairment loss.

VIII. Inventories

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Raw materials	$ -	$ -
Work-in-process	-	-
Finished goods	-	-
	$ -	$ -

The natures of the sales cost are as follows:

	2023	2022
Cost of inventories sold	$ 8,834	$ 8,679
Impairment loss on inventories	-	-
	$ 8,834	$ 8,679

IX. Investments accounted for using equity method

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Investments in subsidiaries	$ 1,190,378	$ 1,319,312
Investments in associates	-	-
	$ 1,190,378	$ 1,319,312

(1) Investments in subsidiaries

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Non-listed (non-piblic) company		
MARCO SIGHT INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	$ 1,044,887	$ 1,192,159
LEADING PROFIT HOLDING LIMITED	-	51,980
Jing Cheng Material Co., Ltd.	145,491	75,173
	$ 1,190,378	$ 1,319,312

	Percentage of Ownership and Voting Rights	
Subsidiaries	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
MARCO SIGHT INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	100%	100%
LEADING PROFIT HOLDING LIMITED(1)	-	51%
Jing Cheng Material Co., Ltd.(2)	100%	70.3%

1. The Company has invested $51,022 thousand in cash to establish LEADING PROFIT HOLDING LIMITED in July, 2022 and the percentage of ownership is 51%. In view of the strategies, the Board of Directors resolved to liquidate and dissolve the LEADING PROFIT HOLDING LIMITED on November 8, 2023, which was approved for dissolution on January 8, 2024. Refer to Note 29 in the Company’s 2023 consolidated financial statements for relevant description in the disclosure of the Company's disposition of LEADING PROFIT HOLDING LIMITED.
2. The Company invested $39,600 thousand in cash and $6,000 thousand in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income to obtain 76% shares of Jing Cheng Material Co., Ltd. by on August 17, 2022, as the base date. However, the Company did not invest $32,300 thousand in Jing Cheng Material Co., Ltd. by ownership percentage on November 17, 2022, and the shareholding percentage decreased from 76% to 70.3% and the recognized capital reserve - the difference between the actual acquisition or disposal price of subsidiary shares and their book value is $186 thousand. Refer to Note 32 for business combinations and Note 33 for equity transactions on non-controlling interests of the Company's 2022 consolidated financial report.
The company purchased the shares of Jing Cheng Company from the non-controlling interest shareholders on July 5, 2023, July 20, 2023 and August 17, 2023, and the shareholding percentage increased from 70.3% to 79.7%, 94.45%, and 100%, Please refer to Note 33 of the company's consolidated financial report for 2023 and related notes on equity transactions with non-controlling interests. In addition, the company participated in the cash capital increase of Jingcheng Materials Co., Ltd. on November 15,

2023and increased the investment amount by 80,000 thousand.Refer to Table 4 "Information on Investees" of Note 33 for investments in subsidiaries hold indirectly.

(2) Investments in associates

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Associates that are not individually material		
Cubee auto parts inc.	$ -	$ -

Refer to Table 6 “Information on Investees” of Note 32 for the nature of activities, principal places of business and countries of incorporation of the associates.

The Company invested Cubee auto parts inc. in September 2018 and the percentage of ownership is 50%. However, as the composition of the board of directors is controlled by other shareholders under the shareholders' agreement, the Company does not have control over Cubee auto parts inc. Management of the Company considers it has significant influence on Cubee auto parts inc. and lists it as an associate.

All the above associates are accounted for using equity method. The summarized financial information of the Company's associates hereunder were prepared on the grounds of IFRSs consolidated financial statements by the associates with the adjustment already reflected at the time of equity method.

Associates that are not individually material

	2023	2022
The Company’s share of:		
Loss from continuing operations for the period	$ -	($ 238)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	$ -	($ 238)

The Company discontinues recognizing the specific associates' share of further losses accounted for using equity method. When the Company recognizes the associates' share of further losses, it considers the carrying amount of the equity investments in the associates and the long-term receivables that are essentially part of the investments in the associates. The recognized loss is not limited to the carrying amount of the equity investments in the associates. The unrecognized loss of the year and the unrecognized cumulative loss of the associates excerpted from their relevant financial statements are as follows:

	2023	2022
Amount of the year	($ 188)	($ 121)
Cumulative amount	($ 309)	($ 121)

10. Property, Plant and Equipment

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Assets used by the Company	$ 9,112	$ 23,112

Assets used by the Company

	Machinery and Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Office Equipment	Other Equipment	Construction in Progress	Total
Cost						
Balance, January 1, 2023	$ 154,600	$ 650	$ 19,274	$ 24,354	$ -	$ 198,878
Additions	-	-	-	266	-	266
Disposals	(68,075)	-	(5,197)	(15,608)	-	(88,880)
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance, December 31, 2023	$ 86,525	$ 650	$ 14,077	$ 9,012	$ -	$ 110,264
Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
Balance, January 1, 2023	$ 132,822	$ 560	$ 18,145	$ 24,239	$ -	$ 175,766
Depreciation	4,382	90	609	52	-	5,133
Disposals	(58,977)	-	(5,197)	(15,573)	-	(79,747)
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance, December 31, 2023	$ 78,227	$ 650	$ 13,557	$ 8,718	$ -	$ 101,152
Balance, December 31, 2023	$ 8,298	$ -	$ 520	$ 294	$ -	$ 9,112
Cost						
Balance, January 1, 2022	$ 201,080	$ 650	$ 19,274	$ 24,378	$ -	$ 245,382
Additions	1,345	-	-	-	-	1,345
Disposals	(47,825)	-	-	(24)	-	(47,849)
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance, December 31, 2022	$ 154,600	$ 650	$ 19,274	$ 24,354	$ -	$ 198,878
Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
Balance, January 1, 2022	$ 175,381	$ 343	$ 17,483	$ 21,731	$ -	$ 214,938
Depreciation	5,266	217	662	2,532	-	8,677
Disposals	(47,825)	-	-	(24)	-	(47,849)
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance, December 31, 2022	$ 132,822	$ 560	$ 18,145	$ 24,239	$ -	$ 175,766
Balance, December 31, 2022	$ 21,778	$ 90	$ 1,129	$ 115	$ -	$ 23,112

The Company's property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful life:

Machinery and Equipment	3~10 years
Transportation Equipment	3 years
Office Equipment	3~5 years
Other Equipment	3~5 years

11. Lease arrangements

(1) Right-of-use assets

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Carrying amounts		
Buildings	$ 11,593	$ 22,435
Machinery and Equipment	2,523	3,280
	$ 14,116	$ 25,715

	2023	2022
Additions to right-of-use assets	$ -	$ 23,551
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		
Buildings	$ 5,273	$ 6,262
Machinery and Equipment	757	758
	$ 6,030	$ 7,020

(2) Lease liabilities

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Carrying amounts		
Current portion	$ 4,865	$ 6,075
Non-current portion	$ 9,440	$ 19,725

Ranges of discount rates for lease liabilities are as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Buildings	2.1%～2.2%	1.75%～2.2%
Machinery and Equipment	1.75%	1.75%

(3) Important leasing activities and terms

The Company leases buildings for the use of plants and offices with lease terms of 1 to 5 years. The Company does not have priority purchase options to acquire the leasehold buildings at the end of the lease terms.

(4) Other lease information

	2023	2022
Expenses relating to short-term leases	$ 152	$ 516
Total cash outflow for leases	($ 6,354)	($ 7,790)

The Company has elected to apply the recognition exemption for transportation equipment, and, thus, did not recognize said leases in right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, there are no lease commitments signed with the lease term beginning after the balance sheet date.

12. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Patents	Computer software	Total
Cost			
Balance, January 1, 2022	$ 223	$ 13,973	$ 14,196
Separately acquired	-	626	626
Balance, December 31, 2022	$ 223	$ 14,599	$ 14,822
Accumulated amortization			
Balance, January 1, 2022	$ 223	$ 13,373	$ 13,596
Amortization	-	808	808
Balance, December 31, 2022	$ 223	$ 14,181	$ 14,404
Balance, December 31, 2022	$ -	$ 418	$ 418
Cost			
Balance, January 1, 2023	$ 223	$ 14,599	$ 14,822
Separately acquired	-	533	533
Balance, December 31, 2023	$ 223	$ 15,132	$ 15,355
Accumulated amortization			
Balance, January 1, 2023	$ 223	$ 14,181	$ 14,404
Amortization	-	598	598
Balance, December 31, 2023	$ 223	$ 14,779	$ 15,002

Balance, December 31, 2023	$ -	$ 353	$ 353

Amortization of the above intangible assets with finite useful lives is recognized using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Patents	10 years
Computer software	1~2 years

13. OTHER ASSETS

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Current portion		
Prepayments - current	$ 8,658	$ 6,471
Others	166	149
	$ 8,824	$ 6,620
Non-current portion		
Refundable deposits	$ 3,826	$ 4,002
Net defined benefit asset (Note 18)	2,185	1,557
Others	3,450	3,450
	$ 9,461	$ 9,009

Prepayments - current

Prepayments - current of the consolidated company mainly includes the offset against business tax payable and prepayments.

14. Loans

(1) Short-term loans

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Unsecured loans		
Line of credit	$ 180,000	$ 70,000

Interest rate of revolving loans were 1.8%~2.52% in 2023 and 2.05% in 2022.

(2) Long-term loans

	Expiration date	Material terms	Effective interest rate	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Unsecured loans					
First Bank	January 18, 2026	The total amount of the loan is $20,000 thousand, and the principal and interest will be repaid in monthly installments from the date of borrowing.	2.45% and 2.2%	$ 8,584	$ 12,553
Less:					
Current portion of long-term loans payable				(4,066)	(3,978)
				$ 4,518	$ 8,575

15. NOTES PAYABLE AND ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Accounts payable		
From operating activities	$ 276	$ 276

The average credit period for accounts payable ranges from 90 days to 150 days. The Company has financial risk management policies to ensure that all accounts payable are repaid within the pre-agreed credit period.

16. OTHER LIABILITIES

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Current portion		
Other Payables		
Salaries and incentive bonus	$ 14,342	$ 16,804
Payables for annual leave	2,299	2,963
Employees and directors' remuneration payable	-	7,056
Payables for labor costs	979	1,150
Payables for auxiliary materials and consumables	318	288
Others	4,762	2,241
	$ 22,700	$ 30,502
Other liabilities		
Others	$ 321	$ 412

17. Provision for liability

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Non-current portion		
Employee benefits	$ 728	$ 764

Provision for liability of employee benefits includes employee death benefits. The employee pension plan adopted by the Company is other long-term benefits plan and the pension is calculated based on the fixed pay when the employee dies.

18. Post-employment benefits plans

(1) Defined contribution plans

The Company adopted a pension plan under the Labor Pension Act (LPA), which is a state-managed defined contribution plan. Under the LPA, the Company makes monthly contributions to employees' individual pension accounts at 6% of monthly salaries and wages.

(2) Defined benefit plan

The defined benefit plan adopted by the Company in accordance with the Labor Standards Act is the defined benefit plan under the management of the government (R.O.C.). Pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the 6 months before retirement. The Company contributes an amount, which equals to 2% of each employee' total monthly salary and wage, which is deposited by the Pension Fund Monitoring Committee in the pension account with the Bank of Taiwan in the name of the committee. Before the end of each year, if the balance in the pension account assessed is inadequate to pay for the retirement benefits for employees who meet the retirement requirements in the following year, the Company will contributes an amount to make up for the difference in a lump sum by the end of March of the following year. The pension account is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor (the "Bureau"); the Company has no right to influence the investment management strategy.

The amounts included in the individual balance sheets in respect of the defined benefit plan are as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Defined benefit obligation	$ 15,940	$ 15,948
Fair value of plan assets	(18,125)	(17,505)
Net defined benefit liability (asset)	($ 2,185)	($ 1,557)

Movements in net defined benefit liability (asset) are as follows:

	Net defined benefit defined benefit obligation	Fair value of Fair value	Net defined benefit Liabilities (assets)
January 1, 2022	$ 16,612	($ 15,676)	$ 936
Service cost			
Current service cost	255	-	255
Interest expense (income)	83	(79)	4
Recognized in profit or loss	338	(79)	259
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(1,231)	(1,231)
Actuarial (gain) loss - changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Actuarial (gain) loss - changes in financial assumptions	(539)	-	(539)
Actuarial (gain) loss - experience adjustments	(463)	-	(463)
Recognized in OCI	(1,002)	(1,231)	(2,233)
Contributions from the employer	-	(519)	(519)
December 31, 2022	$ 15,948	($ 17,505)	($ 1,557)

	Net defined benefit defined benefit obligation	Fair value of Fair value	Net defined benefit Liabilities (assets)
January 1, 2023	$ 15,948	($ 17,505)	($ 1,557)
Service cost			
Current service cost	253		253
Interest expense (income)	180	(200)	(20)
Recognized in profit or loss	433	(200)	233
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(173)	(173)
Actuarial (gain) loss - changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Actuarial (gain) loss - changes in financial assumptions	($ 121)	$ -	($ 121)
Actuarial (gain) loss - experience adjustments	(320)	-	(320)
Recognized in OCI	(441)	(173)	(614)
Contributions from the employer	-	(247)	(247)
December 31, 2023	$ 15,940	($ 18,125)	($ 2,185)

Amount of defined benefit plan recognized in the profit and loss is summarized by function as follow:

	2023	2022
Operating costs	$ -	$ -
Sales and marketing	-	-
General and administrative	233	259
R&D expenses	-	-
	$ 233	$ 259

Due to the pension plans under the Labor Standards Act, the Company is exposed to the following risks:

1. Investment risk: The Bureau invests labor pension funds in domestic (foreign) equity securities, debt securities, and bank deposits on its own use and through agencies entrusted. However, the Company's amount allocated to plan assets is calculated based on the interest rate not lower than the local bank's interest rate for 2-year time deposits.
2. Interest risk: A decrease in the interest rate of government bonds will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation. However, the return on the debt investment through the plan assets will also increase, and the increases will partially offset the effect the net defined benefit liability.
3. Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated with reference to the future salaries of the participants in the plan. As such, an increase in the salary of the participants in the plan will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

As such, an increase in the salary of the participants in the plan will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
Discount rate	1.25%		1.125%	
Expected salary increase rate	2.5%		2.5%	
Mortality rate	Based on Taiwan Life Insurance Industry 6th Experience Life Table		Based on Taiwan Life Insurance Industry 6th Experience Life Table	
Disability rate	Based on 10% of expected mortality rate		Based on 10% of expected mortality rate	
Turnover rate	Ages	Turnover rate	Ages	Turnover rate
	20 years old	9.0%	20 years old	9.0%
	25 years old	7.0%	25 years old	7.0%
	30 years old	6.0%	30 years old	6.0%
	35 years old	4.0%	35 years old	4.0%
	40 years old	1.0%	40 years old	1.0%
	45 years old	-	45 years old	-
	50 years old	-	50 years old	-
	55 years old	-	55 years old	-
	60 years old	-	60 years old	-

	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Ages	Voluntary retirement rate	Ages	Voluntary retirement rate
Voluntary retirement rate (Z is the earliest retirement age for specific employee)	Z	15.0%	Z	15.0%
	Z+1～64	3.0%	Z+1～64	3.0%
	65	100%	65	100%

If each of the critical actuarial assumptions is subject to reasonably possible changes, when all other assumptions remain unchanged, the amounts by which the present value of the defined benefit obligation would increase (decrease) are as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Discount rate		
Increase 0.25%	($ 236)	($ 201)
Reduce 0.25%	$ 244	$ 209
Expected salary increase rate		
Increase 0.25%	$ 238	$ 203
Reduce 0.25%	($ 231)	($ 196)

As actuarial assumptions may be correlated, it is unlikely that only a single assumption would occur in isolation of one another, so the sensitivity analysis above may not reflect the actual changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Expected contributions to the plan for the following year	$ -	$ 498
The average duration of the defined benefit obligation	6 years	5.1 years

19. Equity

(1) Capital stock

Ordinary shares

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Number of shares authorized (in thousands)	200,000	200,000
Shares authorized	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	84,042	80,742
Shares issued	$ 840,422	$ 807,422

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

The capital reserved for the issuance of convertible corporate bond and employee stock option is 20,000 thousand shares.

On June 26, 2023, the Board of Directors resolved to issue 2,300 thousand shares of common stock at a par value of NT$10 per share through a cash offering by private placement, at a premium of NT$25 per share, resulting in a paid-in capital of NT$830,422 thousand. The capital increase date is July 11, 2023 by the resolution of the Board of Directors. The registration for alternation of above capital increase was approved by the Ministry of Economic Affairs on August 17, 2023.

On August 9, 2023, the Board of Directors resolved to issue 1,000 thousand shares of restricted common shares for employees at a par value of NT$10 per share, and issued at NT$10 per share, resulting in a paid-in capital of NT$840,422 thousand. The capital increase date is September 1, 2023 by the resolution of the Board of Directors. The registration for alternation of above restricted common shares for employees was approved by the Ministry of Economic Affairs on September 20, 2023.

(2) Capital reserve

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as cash dividends or transferred to share capital(1)		
Issuance of common shares	$ 643,538	$ 649,409
Treasury share transactions	2,135	2,135
Difference between the actual share price for obtaining the subsidiary and the book value	-	186
May be used to offset a deficit only		
Expiry of employ stock option	22,090	22,090
Shall not be used for any purpose		
Restricted shares for employees	30,100	-
	$ 697,863	$ 673,820

1. The capital reserve may be used to offset a deficit and, when ther is no deficit, used to distributed as cash dividends or transferred to share capital. The transfer to share capital is limited to a certain percentage of the paid-in capital each year.

(3) Retained earnings and dividend policy

According to the retained earnings policy in Company's Articles of Incorporation, if there is a surplus in the annual financial statements, after paying all taxes and compensating for losses from previous years according to the law, 10% of the surplus shall be allocated as a statutory reserve. However, if the statutory reserve has reached the total amount of paid-in capital, no further allocation is required. Afterward, special reserves shall be allocated or reversed in accordance with the business needs, regulations or the requirements of the competent authority. The remaining surplus plus the accumulated unappropriated earnings shall be prepared by the Board of Directors and submitted to shareholder's meeting for resolution. For the policies on the distribution of employees’ compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors after the amendment, refer to “Employees’ compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors” in Note 21 (8).

The Company's dividend distribution policy should take shareholders' equity as the greatest consideration and may distribute in form of stock or cash dividends after considering the company's competitiveness in current and future domestic and foreign industries, investment environment, and capital needs. As the Company is currently in the growth stage, in consideration of the long-term financial arrangement, the total amount of dividends to be issued annually shall not be less than 30% of the current year's net profit after tax. The percentage of cash dividends shall not be less than 20% of the total dividends.

Appropriation of earnings to 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 amended the Articles of Incorporation on June 8, 2022, after the resolution of the shareholders' meeting. As the result, when allocating special reserve from the net deduction of other interests accumulated in the previous period and unappropriated earnings in the previous period is insufficient, net profit after tax and others are added to the unappropriated earnings of the current period for allocation. Before the amendment of the Articles of Incorporation, the Company allocated from unappropriated earnings in the previous period based on the regulations.

he Company held a shareholders' meeting on June 13, 2023 and June 8, 2022, where the profit distribution for 2022 and 2021 was passed respectively as follows:

	2022	2021
Legal reserve	$ 2,784	$ 4,129
Special reserve	$ 25,054	$ 37,169

The shareholders' meeting decided to distribute $40,371 thousand and $79,142 thousand cash ($0.5/share and $1/share) with the capital reserve on June 13, 2023 and June 8, 2022.

The Company held a director's meeting on March 13, 2024, where the accumulated deficit for 2023 was passed as follows:

	2023
Legal reserves to cover accumulated deficit	$ 6,913
Special reserve to cover accumulated deficit	62,223
Capital reserve－Ordinary shares issued at a premium to cover accumulated deficit	132,295
	$ 201,431

The offsetting of accumulated deficit for 2023 will be decided in the shareholders' meeting held on June 18, 2024.

(4) Special reserve

	2023	2022
Balance at January 1	$ 37,169	$ -
Special reserve		
Deduction of other interests	25,054	37,169

Balance at December 31	$ 62,223	$ 37,169

Upon the distribution of earnings, a special reserve should be provided for the difference between the net deduction of other shareholders' equities recorded at the end of the reporting period and the special reserve allocated for when the initial application of IFRSs. When the net deduction of other shareholders' equities is reversed subsequently, the reversal part may be reversed to the special reserve.

(5) Others

1. Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations

	2023	2022
Balance at January 1	($ 138,976)	($ 156,668)
Generated in the current period		
Share of exchange differences of subsidiaries, accounted for using equity method	(21,691)	22,115
Income tax related to share of exchange differences of subsidiaries, accounted for using equity method	4,338	(4,423)
Balance at December 31	($ 156,329)	($ 138,976)

2. Unrealized gain on finicial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	2022	2021
Balance at January 1	$ -	$ -
Generated in current year		
Unrealized gain (loss)		
Equity instruments	-	1,000
Income tax related to unrealized gain (loss)	-	-
Other comprehensive income of this year	-	1,000
Transfer of accumulated profit and loss from disposition of equity instruments to retained earnings	-	(1,000)
Balance at December 31	$ -	$ -

3. Unearned employee benefits

Refer to Note 24 for the description for the issuing of new restricted shares for employees determined in the shareholders' meeting on June 13, 2023.

	2023	2022
Balance at January 1	$ -	$ -
Current Issuance	(30,100)	-
Share-based payment	6,224	-
Balance at December 31	($ 23,876)	$ -

Among the share-based compensation recognized by the company, RMB 3,735,000 is listed as subsidiary Jingcheng Company.

(6) Treasury stock

Reason for repossession	Transferring shares to employees (thousand shares)	Buy back to cancel (in thousands)	Total (in thousands)
Shareholding on January 1, 2022	1,610	-	1,610
Increase in this year	-	-	-
Decrease in this year	(1,610)	-	(1,610)
Shareholding on December 31, 2022	-	-	-

Treasury stocks held by the Company can not be pledged, and do not have the right for dividends allocation and voting rights according to the Securities and Exchange Act.

20. Operating Revenue

(1) Customer contracts

The Company's revenue is generated from the sputter coating of electronic components according to the specification agreed upon between the customers and the Company. The customers provide the materials and obtain the goods' control during the service, thus the service contracts of the Company are gradually recognized as revenue. The Company measures the progress based on the produced or delivered quantity.

(2) Income details from customer contracts

	2023	2022
Income from customer contracts		
PVD coating products	$ 1,562	$ 1,069
Others	377	722
	$ 1,939	$ 1,791

(3) Balance from contracts

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	January 1, 2022
Notes and trade receivables (Note 7)	$ 277	$ 536	$ 653

21. Net profit (loss) relating to continuing operations and other comprehensive income

Net profit (loss) relating to continuing operations including:

(1) Interest income from bank deposits

	2023	2022
Bank deposits	$ 1,112	$ 591
Receivables from related parties	1,048	-
	$ 2,160	$ 591

(2) Other income

	2023	2022
Management and service income (Note 28)	$ 19,472	$ 30,268
Others	17	15
	$ 19,489	$ 30,283

(3) Other gains and losses

	2023	2022
Net foreign exchange gains (losses)	($ 2,818)	$ 2,948
Gain from disposal of property, plant and equipment	(6,692)	1,082
Disposed of subsidiary company gain	1,260	-
Lease Modification Benefit	192	-
Others	(326)	(27)
	($ 8,384)	$ 4,003

(4) Finance costs

	2023	2022
Bank loans interest	$ 3,067	$ 2,214
Lease liabilities interest	468	192
	$ 3,535	$ 2,406

There are no capitalization of interests in 2023 and 2022.

(5) Depreciation and amortization

	2023	2022
Property, Plant and Equipment	$ 5,133	$ 8,677
Right-of-use assets	6,030	7,020
Intangible Assets	598	808
Total	$ 11,761	$ 16,505
An analysis of depreciation by function		
Operating costs	$ 832	$ 1,032
Operating expenses	10,331	14,665
	$ 11,163	$ 15,697
An analysis of amortization by function		
Operating costs	$ -	$ 37
Operating expenses	598	771
	$ 598	$ 808

Refer to Note 17 for information on the amortization of intangible assets allocated to individual line items.

(6) R&D expenses immediately recognized as fee

	2023	2022
R&D expenses	$ 26,139	$ 31,810

(7) Employee benefits expense

	2023	2022
Short-term employee benefits	$ 41,246	$ 45,480
Post-employment benefits		
Defined contribution plans	1,823	1,908
Defined benefit plans (Note 18)	233	259
	2,056	2,167
Share-based payments, equity-settled share-based payments	2,489	-
Director remuneration	1,740	2,672
Other employee benefits	(36)	(83)
Total employee benefits expense	$ 47,495	$ 50,236
An analysis of employee benefits expense by function		
Operating costs	$ 6,585	$ 6,573
Operating expenses	40,910	43,663
	$ 47,495	$ 50,236

(8) Employees’ compensation and directors' remuneration

The Company distributed employees’ compensation and directors' remuneration at the rates between 1% to 10% and no higher than 3% of the net profit before tax for the year respectively according to the articles of incorporation.

As a result of the accumulated losses at December 31, 2023, the Company's Board of Directors resolved on March 13, 2024, not to distribute employees' compensation and directors' compensation.

After the decision of The Board of Directors on March 13, 2023 the employees’ annual compensation and directors' remuneration of 2022 are:

Estimated ratio

	2022
Employees’ compensation	6%
Directors' remuneration	2%

Amount

	2022
	Cash
Employees’ compensation	$ 2,814
Directors' remuneration	938

If there is a change in the proposed amounts after the annual financial statements are authorized for issue, the differences are recorded as a change in accounting estimate.

The actual allocated amount of employees’ compensation and directors' remuneration in 2022 and 2021 are the same as the recognized amount in 2022 and 2021 individual financial statements.

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

(9) Gain or loss on foreign currency exchange

	2023	2022
Foreign exchange gains	$ 9,554	$ 3,904
Foreign exchange losses	(12,372)	(956)
Net (loss) gain	($ 2,818)	$ 2,948

22. Income taxes relating to continuing operations

(1) Income tax recognized in profit or loss

The major components of income tax expense were as follows:

	2023	2022
Current income tax		
Generated in current period	$ 32,624	$ 9,116
Adjusted in previous year	115	-
Levy for unappropriated earnings	-	1,425
	32,739	10,541
Deferred income tax		
Generated in current period	13,692	6,485
Income tax expenses recognized in profit or loss	$ 46,431	$ 17,026

A reconciliation of accounting profit and income tax expense and applicable tax rate is as follows:

	2023	2022
Income from continuing operations before tax	($ 1,978)	$ 42,078
Income tax benefit at the statutory rate	($ 396)	$ 8,416
Nondeductible loss in tax	46,106	51,758
Levy for unappropriated earnings	-	1,425
Unrecognized loss offset and deductible temporary differences	606	(44,573)
Withholding tax from foreign income	115	-
Income tax expenses recognized in profit or loss	$ 46,431	$ 17,026

(2) Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	2023	2022
Deferred income tax		
Generated in current year		
Translation of financial statements for foreign operations	($ 4,338)	$ 4,423
Actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plan	123	447
Income tax (profit) recognized in other comprehensive income	($ 4,215)	$ 4,870

(3) Current income tax assets and liabilities

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Current income tax assets		
Tax refund receivables	$ 1,405	$ 129
Current tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	$ 5,052	$ -

(4) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The changes of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

2023

	Balance at January 1	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in OCI	Exchange difference	Balance at December 31
Deferred tax assets					
Temporary differences					
Unrealized gain	$ 15,759	($ 15,759)	-	$ -	$ -
Exchange difference of foreign operations	34,743	-	4,338	-	39,081
Others	777	1,879	(123)	-	2,533
	$ 51,279	($ 13,880)	$ 4,215	$ -	$ 41,614
Deferred tax liabilities					
Temporary differences					
Others	($ 188)	$ 188	$ -	$ -	$ -

2022

	Balance at January 1	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in OCI	Exchange difference	Balance at December 31
Deferred tax assets					
Temporary differences					
Unrealized gain	$ 20,061	($ 4,302)	$ -	$ -	$ 15,759
Exchange difference of foreign operations	39,166	-	(4,423)	-	34,743
Others	3,219	(1,995)	(447)	-	777
	$ 62,446	($ 6,297)	($ 4,870)	$ -	$ 51,279
Deferred tax liabilities					
Temporary differences					
Others	$ -	($ 188)	$ -	$ -	($ 188)

(4) Deductible temporary differences for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized in the consolidated balance sheets

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Deductible temporary differences		
Debt waiver not been proven	$ 17,391	$ 17,391

(6) Total temporary differences relating to the investment and not recognized as deferred tax liabilities

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, temporary differences taxable associated with investments in subsidiaries not recognized as deferred tax liabilities amounted to $151,907 thousand and $190,258 thousand.

(7) Income tax examination

The tax authorities have examined income tax returns of the Company through 2021.

23. Earnings(loss) per share

(In New Taiwan Dollars)

	2023	2022
Basic earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	($ 0.59)	$ 0.31
Total basic earnings(loss) per share	($ 0.59)	$ 0.31
Diluted earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	($ 0.59)	$ 0.31
Total basic earnings (loss) per share	($ 0.59)	$ 0.31

The earning per share and the weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of earning per share are as follows:

Profit(loss)

	2023	2022
Profit(loss)	($ 48,409)	$ 25,052
Net profits used to calculate basic earnings (loss) per share	(48,409)	25,052
Earnings used to calculate basic earnings (loss) per share	(48,409)	25,052
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares:		
Employees' compensation	-	-
Employ stock option	-	-
Earnings (loss) used to calculate earnings (loss) per share	($ 48,409)	$ 25,052

Shares

(In Thousands)

	2023	2022
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used to calculate for basic earnings (loss) per share	81,701	79,758
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares:		
Employees' compensation	-	144
Employees' stock option	-	-
Weighted average number of common shares used in the computation of diluted EPS (loss)	81,701	79,902

The Company may settle the employees' compensation in cash or shares; therefore, the Company assumes that the entire amount of the compensation will be settled in shares, and the resulting potential shares are included in the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the computation of diluted earnings per share, as the effect is dilutive. Such dilutive effect of the potential shares is included in the computation of diluted earnings per share until the number of shares to be distributed to employees is resolved in the shareholders' meeting of the following year.

24. Share-Based Payments Agreement

Transfer of treasury stock to employees

The Company set $21.52 which is the average price of buying back as transferring price and transferred 480 thousand treasury stocks for employees to purchase according to the 2017 Transfer of Treasury Stock to Employees Regulation after the resolution of the Board of Directors on March 23, 2021. The Company adopts the fair value of the equity granted to the Company at $30.75 in accordance with IFRS No. 2 "Share-Based Payments".

The company did not issue employ stock option in 2023 and 2022. The issued employ stock option is as follows:

	2023		2022	
Employ stock option	Unit (thousand)	Weighted average Exercise price (NTD)	Unit (thousand)	Weighted average Exercise price (NTD)
Outstanding shares at beginning of period	-	$ -	480	$ 21.52
Shares granted in the period	-		-	-
Shares exercised in the period	-		-	-
Shares expired in the period	-		(480)	21.52
Outstanding shares at end of period	-		-	
Shares able to be exercised at end of period	-		-	

(2) New restricted shares for employees

At the regular shareholders' meeting held on June 13, 2023, the Company resolved to issue 3,000 thousand restricted common shares for employees at NT$10 per share, with a par value of NT$10 per share and a total par value of NT$30,000 thousand. The issue has been approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) on July 11, 2023. On August 9, 2023 (the granted date), the board of directors approved the actual issuance of 1,000 thousand shares. The basis date of the new restricted shares for employees is September 1, 2023, and the fair value of the shares on the granted date is NT$40.1 per share. Employees who granted new restricted shares for employees will receive 25% of these shares if they have been employed for 1 year from the granted date, 25% of these shares if they have been employed for 2 years from the granted date, 25% of these shares if they have been employed for 3 years from the granted date, and 25% of these shares if they have been employed for 4 years from the granted date.

The changes in accounting items related to the above new restricted shares for employees for 2023 are summarized below:

	Capital Reserve - Restricted Shares for Employees	Other equity - unearned employee benefits
Granted date of restricted shares for employees - August 9, 2023	$ 30,100	$ 30,100
Share-based compensation	-	(6,224)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 30,100	$ 23,876

The restricted rights for employees who have not met the vesting conditions for the granted new shares are as follows:

1. Employees may not sell, mortgage, assign, gift, pledge, or otherwise dispose of the new restricted shares for employees until the vesting conditions have been fulfilled after they granted the new shares, except by inheritance.
2. Attendance, proposals, speeches, and voting rights at stockholders' meetings are governed by trust and custody agreements.
3. In addition to the restrictions set forth in the preceding paragraph due to the trust agreement, the other rights of the new restricted shares for employees granted to them under the Plan, including but not limited to the right to receive cash dividends, stock dividends, and capital surplus, the right to subscribe for cash capital increases, and any rights and interests allocated to employees as a result of mergers, demergers, share conversions, and other legal events, are the same as the Company's outstanding shares of common stock, until the vesting conditions have been fulfilled.
4. If, during the vesting period, the Company reduces capital other than through legal capital reduction, such as cash reduction, the new restricted shares for employees shall be canceled in accordance with the ratio of capital reduction. In the case of a cash capital reduction, the cash refunded shall be deposited in a trust and delivered to the employees only after the vesting conditions and period have been met; however, if the vesting conditions have not been met by the end of the period, the Company will withdraw the cash.

25. Information on cash flows

(1) Non-cash transactions

The investment and financing activities of the Company by non-cash transactions in 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

1. The Company's subsidiaries distributed cash dividends of NT$228,246 and NT$258,792 thousand in 2023 and 2022, resulting in an increase of NT$48,271 and NT$36,030 thousand in other receivables - related parties.

(2) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

2023

			Non-cash changes		
	January 1, 2023	Cash Flow	New lease	Interest expenses	December 31, 2023
Short-term loans	$ 70,000	$ 110,000	$ -	$ -	$ 180,000
Lease liabilities	25,800	(6,202)	(5,761)	468	14,305
Long-term loan and current portion of long-term loans payable	12,553	(3,969)	-	-	8,584
	$ 108,353	$ 99,829	($ 5,761)	$ 468	$ 202,889

2022

	January 1, 2022	Cash Flow	Non-cash changes: New lease	Non-cash changes: Interest expenses	December 31, 2022
Short-term loans	$ 80,000	($ 10,000)	$ -	$ -	$ 70,000
Lease liabilities	9,331	(7,274)	23,551	192	25,800
Long-term loan and current portion of long-term loans payable	16,459	(3,906)	-	-	12,553
	$ 105,790	($ 21,180)	$ 23,551	$ 192	$ 108,353

26. Capital risk management

In order to ensure that each party in the Company will be able to continue as going concerns, the Company optimizes the debt and equity balance through capital management to maximize the return to stakeholders. The Company's overall strategy has remained unchanged since 2007.

The capital structure of the Company consists of its net debt and equity attributable to owners of the Company. Management reviews the capital structure of the Group regularly including the consideration of each capital cost and relevant risks. The Company balances its overall capital structure by issuing new shares, buying back shares and repaying old debt, as recommended by the management.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

27. Financial Instruments

(1) Fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value

The management of the Company considers that when approaching the expiry date of the carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value, or the price receivable in the future equivalent to the carrying amount, their carrying amount approximate their fair values.

(2) Fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis

1. Fair value hierarchy

The Company does not hold financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in 2023 and 2022.

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 in 2023 and 2022.

2. Conciliation of financial instruments measures at level 3 fair value

2022

Financial assets	Financial assets at FVTOCI Financial assets Equity instruments
Balance at January 1	$ -
Purchase	5,000
Recognized in other comprehensive income (Unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at FVTOCI)	1,000
Disposals	(6,000)
Balance at December 31	$ -
Changes in unrealized gains and losses recognized in P/L and related to assets held at end of the year	$ -

3. Valuation techniques and inputs applied for Level 3 fair value measurement
The fair values of unlisted shares and emerging market shares were determined using the income approach. In this approach, the DCF was used to capture the present value of the expected future economic benefits to be derived from the ownership of these investees. The significant unobservable inputs used are listed in the table below. An increase in long-term revenue growth rates or long-term operating profit margin before tax, a decrease in the weighted average cost of capital (WACC), or a discount for lack of marketability would result in increases in fair value.

(3) Categories of financial instruments

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Financial assets		
Disposal of financial assets at amortized cost (Note 1)	$ 186,314	$ 120,305
Financial Liabilities		
Carried at amortized cost (Note 2)	211,560	113,331

Note 1: The balances include financial assets at amortized cost, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, investments in debt instruments, notes and trade receivables, other receivables and refundable deposits.

Note 2: The balances included financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, which comprise short-term loans, accounts payable, notes payable, other payables, and long-term loans.

(4) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's major financial instruments included equities and bonds investment, trade receivables, accounts payable, loans, and notes receivable and payable. The Company's Corporate Treasury function provides services to the business, coordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company through internal risk reports which analyze exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including foreign currency risk and Interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company mitigates the impact of these risks by hedging its exposure to hedging risks through derivative financial instruments. The use of derivative financial instruments is governed by the policies approved by the Company's Board of Directors, which are the written principles for foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of current capital. Internal auditors review policy compliance and risk limits continuously. The Company does not engage in transactions of financial instruments (including derivative financial instruments) for speculative purposes.

The Financial Department reports quarterly to the Company's Board of Directors, which is an independent organization responsible for monitoring risks and implementing policies to mitigate risks.

1. Market risk
The main financial risks to which the Company is exposed as a result of its operating activities are the risk of changes in foreign currency rates (see (1) below) and in interest rates (see (2) below). The Company engages in various

derivative financial instruments to manage risks in foreign currency rate and interest rate, including:

A. Foreign Exchange Forward Contract to hedge the foreign currency risk arising from the sale of products;

B. Interest Rate Swap to mitigate the risk of rising interest rates.

There is no change in the Company's exposure to market risk of financial instruments and the way it manages and measures such exposure.

(1) Foreign currency risk

The Company had foreign currency sales and purchases, which exposed the Company to foreign currency risk. Around 90% of the Company's sales are not denominated in the functional currency. The Company utilizes Foreign Exchange Forward Contract to manage the foreign currency risk within the scope of the policy.

Refer to Note 31 for the carrying amounts of the Company’s monetary assets and monetary liabilities denominated in non-functional currencies at the balance sheet date.

Sensitivity analysis

The Company was mainly affected by the fluctuations in the exchange rates of USD and RMB.

The following table details the Company’s sensitivity to a 5% increase and decrease in New Taiwan dollars (the functional currency) against the relevant foreign currencies. 5% is the sensitivity ratio used in reporting foreign currency risk internally to management and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible range of changes in foreign currency rates. The sensitivity analysis is for a 5% change in foreign currency rates and included only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items at the end of the year. A positive number below indicates a decrease in pre-tax loss or an increase in equity when New Taiwan dollars weaken by 5% against the relevant currency. For a 5% strengthening of New Taiwan dollars against the relevant currency, the impact on net profit (loss) before tax or equity will result in the balances below being negative.

	Impact of USD		Impact of RMB	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Profit and loss	$ 3,271 (i)	$ 541 (i)	$ 4,728 (ii)	$ 3,409 (ii)
Equity	- (iii)	2,599 (iii)	52,704 (iii)	63,351 (iii)

(i) Mainly came from the USD-denominated bank deposits of the Company that were outstanding at the balance sheet date and not hedged for cash flow.

(ii) Mainly came from the RMB-denominated receivables of the Company that was outstanding at the balance sheet date and not hedged for cash flow.

(iii) Mainly came from the exchange results of foreign subsidiaries held by the Company at the balance sheet date and invested by the equity method.

The increased sensitivity to the RMB and USD exchange rates in the current year is mainly due to the increased balance in other receivables resulting from the increased RMB-denominated transaction amount, and the increased USD-denominated bank deposits. Management believes that sensitivity analysis does not represent the risk inherent in exchange rates because the foreign currency exposures at the balance sheet date do not reflect the exposures in mid-year.

(2) Interest rate risk

The Company was exposed to interest rate risk because entities borrowed funds at floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix of fixed interest rates. Hedging activities are evaluated regularly to align with interest rate views and defined risk appetite, ensuring the most cost-effective hedging strategies are applied.

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities with exposure to interest rates at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial assets	$ 16,274	$ 10,134
Cash flow interest rate risk		
Financial assets	96,794	69,345
Financial Liabilities	188,584	82,553

The Company is exposed to cash flow interest rate risk due to holding bank loans with variable rates. This situation meets the Company's policy of maintaining loans with floating rate to reduce fair value risk related to interest rates. The Company's cash flow interest rate risk is mainly due to fluctuations in benchmark interest rates related to NTD-denominated loans.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below were determined based on the exposure to interest rates for both derivatives and non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period. For floating interest rates liabilities, the analysis was prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. Basis points of 1% increase or decrease were used when reporting interest rate risk internally to management and represent management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been increased/decreased by 1% and all other variables held constant, the Company's net profit before tax for 2022 and 2022 would increase/decrease by $918 thousand and $132 thousand, respectively mainly due to the exposure to cash flow interest rate risk on the Company's variable-rate loans and bank deposits.

2. Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. At the balance sheet date, the Company's exposures to credit risk, which might cause financial losses due to a counterparty's failure to perform its obligations, are mainly came from:

(1) The carrying amounts of the financial assets recognized in the balance sheet.

(2) The contingent liabilities arising from financial guarantees provided by the Company.

In order to minimize credit risk, the management of the Company has delegated a team responsible for the determination of credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. In addition, the Company reviews the recoverable amount of each individual trade debt at the balance sheet date to ensure that adequate impairment losses are made for irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the management of the Company considers that the Company ’s credit risk was significantly reduced.

The Company's trade receivables of 100% and 89% in the total balance of trade receivables as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, was related to the customers exceeding 5% of the total trade receivables.

3. Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate to finance the Company’s operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. In addition, management monitors the utilization of bank borrowings and ensures compliance with loan covenants.

The Company relies on bank borrowings as a significant source of liquidity. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company had available unutilized bank loan facilities set out in (2) below.

(1) Liquidity and interest rate risk tables for non-derivative financial liabilities

Liquidity and interest rate risk table

The remaining contractual maturity analysis of non-derivative financial liabilities was based on the earliest date at which the Company might be required to repay and was compiled based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities (including principal and estimated interest). Therefore, the bank borrowings with a repayment on demand clause were included in the earliest time period, regardless of the probability of exercise of the right by banks.

The undiscounted interest amount of interest cash flows paid at floating interest rates is derived from the yield rate at the balance sheet date.

December 31, 2023

	Weighted average effective interest rate (%)	Less than 1 year	1~3 years	4~5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Floating interest rates instrument					
Short-term loans	0.52%	$ 180,930	$ -	$ -	$ -
Long-term loans	2.45%	4,231	4,583	-	-
Lease liabilities		5,118	7,346	2,356	-
Non-interest bearing					
Accounts payable		276	-	-	-
Other Payables		22,700	-	-	-
		$ 213,255	$ 11,929	$ 2,356	$ -

Further information on the lease liability maturity analysis is as follows:

	Less than 1 year	1~5 years	5~10 years	10~15 years	15~20 years	More than 20 years
Lease liabilities	$ 5,118	$ 9,702	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

December 31, 2022

	Weighted average effective interest rate (%)	Less than 1 year	1~3 years	4~5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Floating interest rates instrument					
Short-term loans	2.05%	$ 70,255	$ -	$ -	$ -
Long-term loans	2.2%	4,214	8,429	351	-
Lease liabilities		6,564	12,277	8,205	-
Non-interest bearing					
Accounts payable		276	-	-	-
Other Payables		30,502	-	-	-
		$ 111,811	$ 20,706	$ 8,556	$ -

Further information on the lease liability maturity analysis is as follows:

	Less than 1 year	1~5 years	5~10 years	10~15 years	15~20 years	More than 20 years
Lease liabilities	$ 6,564	$ 20,482	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

The amount of the financial guarantee contracts mentioned above is the maximum amount that the Company may be required to pay to fulfill its guarantee obligations if the guarantee holder claims the full amount of the guarantee from the guarantor. Based on the balance sheet date, the Company believes it is unlikely to pay those contract payments.

The amount of floating interest rate instruments for the above non-derivative financial assets and liabilities will vary depending on the difference between the floating interest rate and the interest rate estimated at the balance sheet date.

(2) Financing facilities

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Bank loan limits (extendable by mutual consent)		
- Amount used	$ 188,584	$ 82,553
- Amount unused	82,820	132,840
	$ 271,404	$ 215,393

28. Related party transactions

Unless otherwise specified in notes, the transactions between the company and related parties are as follows.

(1) The Company’s related parties and relationship

Name of related party	Relationship with the Company
MACRO SIGHT INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	Subsidiary
Jing Cheng Material Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary

(2) Disposal of property, plant and equipment

The unrealized gains generated from the disposal of property, plant, and equipment, as well as the sale of machinery and equipment to the subsidiaries (recorded under the investment accounted for using the equity method), are being realized over the useful lives of the machinery and equipment as follows:

2022						
Items for sale	Unrealized gain at beginning of year	Price for current period	Cost for current period	Unrealized gains	Amortization of current period	Unrealized gain at end of year
Equipment inventory	$ 78,167	$ -	$ -	$ -	($ 69,122)	$ 9,045
Property, Plant and Equipment	528	-	-	-	-	528
	$ 78,695	$ -	$ -	$ -	($ 69,122)	$ 9,573

2021						
Items for sale	Unrealized gain at beginning of year	Price for current period	Cost for current period	Unrealized gains	Amortization of current period	Unrealized gain Unrealized gain end of year
Equipment inventory	$ 99,677	$ -	$ -	$ -	($ 21,510)	$ 78,167
Property, Plant and Equipment	528	-	-	-	-	528
	$ 100,205	$ -	$ -	$ -	($ 21,510)	$ 78,695

(3) Endorsements and Guarantees

ENDORSEMENTS AND GUARANTEES FOR OTHERS

Related Party Name/Categories	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Subsidiary		
MACRO SIGHT INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	$ 125,891	$ 125,911

(4) Other related party transactions

1. The part of management service provided by the Company to its subsidiaries is recognized in 2023 and 2022. The Company charges administrative and management service fees amounted to NT$19,472 thousand and NT$30,268 thousand to MACRO SIGHT INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD based on the Company and the expenses related to managing subsidiaries, plus a certain percentage. The payment terms require payment within 150 days after the calculation.
2. Receivables from related parties

Related Party Categories	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Other receivables - related parties - management fees		
Subsidiary		
MACRO SIGHT INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD	$ 19,472	$ -
Other receivables - related parties - dividends		
Subsidiary		
MACRO SIGHT	$ 48,271	$ 36,030

INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD

Other receivables - related parties – Interest		
Subsidiary		
Jing Cheng Material Co., Ltd	$ 1,048	$ -

3. Lending to related parties

Related Party Categories	2023	2022
Interest income		
Subsidiary		
Jing Cheng Material Co., Ltd	$ 1,048	$ -

4. The Company participated in the capital increase of Jing Cheng Company and increased the investment amount by $80,000 thousand on November 15, 2023. The Company participated in the capital increase and invested $32,300 thousand in Jing Cheng Company without following the ownership percentage on November 17, 2022, and the shareholding percentage decreased from 76% to 70.3%.

(5) Compensation of key management

The compensation to directors and other management in 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	2023	2022
Short-term employee benefits	$ 9,227	$ 12,531
Post-employment benefits	238	258
Other long-term employee benefits	3	3
Share-based payments	1,245	-
	$ 10,713	$ 12,792

The compensation to directors and other management were determined by the Compensation Committee in accordance with the individual performance and the market trends.

29. Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognized commitments

Significant commitment of the Company at the balance sheet date, excluding these disclosed in other note, were as follow:

The Company provided financial guarantees for bank loans of its subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the total guarantees provided by the Company was NT$125,891 thousand and NT$125,911 thousand, respectively, and the subsidiaries have utilized NT$0 thousand and NT$0 thousand of the guarantees, respectively. Refer to Table 2 of Note 32 for endorsements and guarantees as of December 31, 2023.

30. Significant subsequent events

On March 13, 2024, the company's Board of Directors resolved that the company would issue 10,000 thousand shares of common stock for capital increase for 2024 and issue the first domestic secured convertible bonds, with a maximum par value of NT$300,000 thousand, each convertible bond with a par value of NT$100 thousand, coupon rate of 0%, and an issuance period of 3 years.

31. <u>Information on foreign currency assets and liabilities with significant impact</u>

The following information was summarized according to the foreign currencies other than the functional currency of the Company. The exchange rates disclosed were used to translate foreign currencies into functional currency. The significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies were as follows:

December 31, 2023

	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 2,131	30.705 (USD:NTD)	$ 65,428
RMB	21,852	4.327 (RMB:NTD)	94,554
			$ 159,982
Non-monetary items			
Subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, accounted for using equity method			
RMB	243,605	4.327 (RMB:NTD)	$ 1,054,079

December 31, 2022

	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 352	30.71 (USD:NTD)	$ 10,820
RMB	15,467	4.408 (RMB:NTD)	68,177
			$ 78,997
Non-monetary items			
Subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, accounted for using equity method			
USD	1,693	30.71 (USD:NTD)	$ 51,980
RMB	287,436	4.408 (RMB:NTD)	1,267,018

The Company is primarily exposed to foreign currency rate risk in RMB. The following information is presented in aggregate for the functional currencies of the individuals holding the foreign currencies, and the exchange rates disclosed are the rates at which those functional currencies are translated into the presentation currency. Gain or loss on foreign currency exchange with significant impact are as follows:

	2023		2022	
Functional currency	Functional currency Exchange Currency	Net exchange (loss) gain	Functional currency Exchange Currency	Net exchange (loss) gain
NTD	1 (NTD:NTD)	($ 2,818)	1 (NTD:NTD)	$ 2,948

For the Company's gain and loss of foreign currency exchange in 2023 and 2022, the realized amounts (after netting) were a loss of NT$1,427 thousand and a loss of NT$1,628 thousand, and the unrealized amounts (after netting) were a loss of NT$1,391 thousand and a benefit of NT$1,320 thousand, respectively.

32. Other disclosures

(1) Information of Significant Transactions:

1. Financing provided to others: Table 1.
2. Endorsements/guarantees provided: Table 2.
3. Marketable securities held (refer to Notes 4 and 5 for the investment in subsidiaries and associates): None.
4. Marketable securities acquired and disposed of at costs or prices of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
5. Acquisition of individual real estate at costs of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
6. Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
7. Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Table 3
8. Trading in derivative instruments: refer to Note 7 consolidated financial statements.

(2) Information on investees: Table 4

(3) Information on investment in mainland China:

1. Information on any investee company in mainland China, showing the name, principal business activities, paid-in capital, method of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, ownership percentage, net income of investees, investment income or loss, carrying amount of the investment at the end of the period, repatriations of investment income, and limit on the amount of investment in the mainland China area: Table 5.
2. 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:
   (1) The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the period: None.
   (2) The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the period: None.
   (3) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses: None.
   (4) The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the period and the purposes: Table 2.
   (5) The highest balance, the end of period balance, the interest rate range, and total current period interest with respect to financing of funds: Table 1.
   (6) Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the period or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receiving of services: None.

(4) Information of major shareholders: the names of shareholders with a shareholding ratio of 5% or more, their shareholding amount, and their proportional shareholdings: Table 6.

Paragon Technologies Co., Ltd.
FINANCING PROVIDED TO OTHERS
From January 1 to December 31, 2023

TABLE 1

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and Foreign Currency)

No. (Note 1)	Lender	Borrower	Financial Statement Account	Related Party	Highest Balance for the Period	Balance at December 31	Actual Borrowing Amount	Actual Borrowing Amount	Nature of Financing	Nature of Financing	Reasons for Short-term Financing	Allowance for Bad Debts	Collateral		Financing limit for each borrower (Note 2)	Aggregate financing Limit (Note 2)	Note
													Name	Value			
0	Paragon Technology Investment Limited.	Jing Cheng Material Co., LTD.	Other receivables	Y	$ 100,000	$ -	$ -	3%	The need for short-term financing	$ -	Operating capital	None	None	$ -	$ 245,157	$ 490,314	
1	MACROSIGHTINTERNATIONALCO.LTD	Jing Cheng Material Co., LTD	Other receivables	Y	6,491 RMB 1,500	6,491 RMB 1,500	6,491 RMB 1,500	0%	〃	$ -	〃	〃	〃	-	210,816 RMB 48,721	421,632 RMB 97,442	
2	Paragon (Suzhou) Technology LTD	Zhejiang Paragon Technology Co.,LTD.	Other receivables	Y	337,820 RMB 76,000	328,852 RMB 76,000	328,852 RMB 76,000	2%	〃	$ -	〃	〃	〃	-	538,611 RMB 124,477	538,611 RMB 124,477	
3	Paragon (Jiangsu) Technology Co.,LTD	Zhejiang Paragon Technology Co., LTD.	Other receivables	Y	111,125 RMB 25,000	108,175 RMB 25,000	108,175 RMB 25,000	2%	〃	$ - -	〃	〃	〃	-	378,080 RMB 87,377	378,080 RMB 87,377	
3	Paragon (Kunshan) Technology Co., Ltd.	Zhejiang Paragon Technology Co.,LTD.	Other receivables	Y	111,125 RMB 25,000	42,405 RMB 9,800	42,405 RMB 9,800	2%	〃	$ - -	〃	〃	〃	-	172,847 RMB 39,946	172,847 RMB 39,946	

Note 1: Coding is as follows:
(1) The issuer is coded "0".
(2) The investee companies are coded consecutively beginning from “1”.

Note 2: The limit for financing provided by the investment company is as follows:
(1) The individual amount of each financing provided to companies with business dealings with the Company should not exceed the amount of business transactions between the parties, and the total amount of all financing should not exceed 20% of net worth. The term "dealings with" refers to the purchase or sale amount between the two parties within the past year, which is the higher.
(2) The individual amount of each guarantee should not exceed 20% of net equity as of its latest financial statements, and the total amount of all guarantees issued should not exceed 40% of net worth.
(3) The Company can provide financing to its wholly-owned foreign subsidiaries, directly or indirectly held with 100% voting rights, without being subject to (2). However, the individual amount of each financing should not exceed 100% of net worth, and the total amount of all financing should not exceed 100% of net worth.

Paragon Technologies Co., Ltd.
ENDORSEMENTS AND GUARANTEES FOR OTHERS
From January 1 to December 31, 2023

TABLE 2

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

No. (Note 1)	Endorser/Guarantor Name	Endorsee/Guarantee		Limits on endorsement/guarantee amount provided to each guaranteed party (Notes 1 and 3)	Maximum balance for the period	Ending balance	Amount actually drawn	Amount of endorsement/guarantee collateralized by properties	Ratio of Accumulated Endorsement/ Guarantee to Net Equity in Latest Financial Statements (%)	Maximum endorsement/ guarantee amount allowable (Note 3)	Guarantee provided by parent company	Guarantee provided by a subsidiary	Guarantee provided to subsidiaries in Mainland China	Note
		Name	Nature of relationship (Note 2)											
0	Paragon Technologies Co., Ltd.	MACRO SIGHT INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	(2)	$ 612,893	$ 132,943 USD 4,100	$ 125,891 USD 4,100	$ -	$ -	10.27%	$ 612,893	Y	N	N	
1	MACRO SIGHT INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	Jing Cheng Material Co., LTD.	(4)	210,816 RMB 48,721	55,269 RMB 12,773	55,269 RMB 12,773	10,000	55,269 USD 1,800	4.51%	210,816 RMB 48,721	N	N	N	

Note 1: Coding is as follows:
(1) The issuer is coded "0".
(2) The investee companies are coded consecutively beginning from “1”.

Note 2: There are 7 types of relationships between endorser and endorsee, the types can be indicated:
(1) The company with business dealings with the Company.
(2) The company directly or indirectly held by the Company by more than 50% voting shares.
(3) The company directly or indirectly held the Company by more than 50% voting shares.
(4) The company directly or indirectly held by the Company by more than 90% voting shares.
(5) The company provides mutual guarantees to each other based on the contract for the purpose of contracted engineering projects.
(6) The company in which all shareholders, based on their shareholding percentage, provide endorsements and guarantees due to the joint investment relationship.
(7) Joint and several guarantees provided by company engaged in pre-sale house contracts and selling in accordance with the Consumer Protection Act.

Note 3: The total amount of the endorsement/guarantee provided by the Company shall not exceed 50% percent of net worth. The cumulative amount of endorsement/guarantee for a single company shall not exceed 20% of net worth, and shall not exceed 50% of net worth for a single overseas associate. However, for endorsement/guarantee made due to business relationships, it shall not exceed the total amount of transactions between the Company and the other party in the most recent year (whichever is higher between the purchase or sales amount).

Paragon Technologies Co., Ltd.
TOTAL PURCHASES FROM OR SALES TO RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST $100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
December 31, 2023

TABLE 3

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and Foreign Currency)

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationships	Ending Balance	Turnover Rate	Overdue		Amounts Received in Subsequent Period	Allowance for Bad Debts
					Amount	Actions Taken		
Paragon (Suzhou) Technology LTD	Zhejiang Paragon Technology Co.,LTD.	Sub-subsidiary	Other receivables (Note 1) $ 328,852 RMB 76,000	-	$ -	—	$ -	$ -
Paragon (Jiangsu) Technology Co.,LTD	Zhejiang Paragon Technology Co.,LTD.	Sub-subsidiary	Other receivables (Note 1) 108,175 RMB 25,000	-	-	—	-	-

Note 1: Listed as other receivables due to the nature of financing funds.

Note 2: Paid-in capital refers to the paid-in capital of the parent company. If the issuer's shares have no par value or the par value is not NT$10 per share, the transaction amount requirement of 20% of the paid-in capital shall be calculated based on 10% of the equity attributable to the owners of the parent company on the balance sheet.

Paragon Technologies Co., Ltd.
NAMES, LOCATIONS, AND RELATED INFORMATION OF INVESTEES OVER WHICH THE COMPANY EXERCISES SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE
From January 1 to December 31, 2023

TABLE 4

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		Balance as of December 31, 2023			Net Income (Losses) of the Investee	Share of Profits/Losses of Investee	Note
				December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	Shares	Percentage of Ownership	Carrying Amount			
Paragon Technologies Co., Ltd.	MACRO SIGHT INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	F.T. LABUAN, MALAYSIA	Investment activities	$ 481,565 USD 14,134	$ 481,565 USD 14,134	13,992,000	100	$ 1,044,887	$ 36,341	$ 32,886	Subsidiary
	Cubee auto parts inc.	Taiwan	Wholesale and retail of automobile parts and equipment	5,000	5,000	500,000	50	-	(376)	-	Associate
	Jing Cheng Material Co., LTD.	Taiwan	Supply of silicon carbide technology and materials	336,100	77,900	18,000,000	100	145,491	(41,351)	(37,918)	Subsidiary
	LEADING PROFIT HOLDING LIMITED	SEYCHELLES	Investment activities	-	51,021 USD 1,683	-	-	-	3,933	2,006	Subsidiary
MACRO SIGHT INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	MACRO SIGHT TECHNOLOGY LIMITED	BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	Makes investments and import/export	280,616 USD 8,347	280,616 USD 8,347	8,346,851	100	842,130 RMB 194,622	12,294 RMB 2,797	12,294 RMB 2,797	Sub-subsidiary
	CLEAR SMART INVESTMENTS LIMITED	APIA, SAMOA	Makes investments and import/export	96,756 USD 3,000	96,756 USD 3,000	3,000,000	100	167,721 RMB 38,762	910 RMB 207	2,528 RMB 575	Sub-subsidiary
	Paragon Technology Investment Limited.	Hong Kong	Investment activities	777,341 USD 25,000	777,341 USD 25,000	25,000,000	100	(355,412) (RMB 82,138)	(15,320) (RMB 3,485)	(14,511) (RMB 3,301)	Sub-subsidiary
	Precise International Investment Linited.	Hong Kong	Investment activities	114,159 USD 3,502	114,159 USD 3,502	3,502,000	100	286,446 RMB 66,200	44,448 RMB 10,111	44,448 RMB 10,111	Sub-subsidiary
MACRO SIGHT TECHNOLOGY LIMITED	Essence International Investment Limited.	Hong Kong	Investment activities	492,640 USD 15,100	492,640 USD 15,100	15,100,000	100	840,755 RMB 194,304	12,286 RMB 2,795	12,286 RMB 2,795	Sub-subsidiary
CLEAR SMART INVESTMENTS LIMITED	Paragon (Kunshan) Technology Co., Ltd.	Kunshan City, Jiangsu Province, Mainland China	EMI processing	96,756 USD 3,000	96,756 USD 3,000	-	100	172,847 RMB 39,946	919 RMB 209	919 RMB 209	Sub-subsidiary
Paragon Technology Investment Limited.	Zhejiang Paragon Technology Co.,LTD.	Solar Industrial Park, Zhejiang Province, Mainland China	Sputter coated automotive parts	777,341 USD 25,000	777,341 USD 25,000	-	71.43	(355,949) (RMB 82,262)	(21,323) (RMB 4,851)	(15,231) (RMB 3,465)	Sub-subsidiary
Essence International Investment Limited.	Paragon (Suzhou) Technology LTD	Suzhou New District, Jiangsu Province, Mainland China	EMI processing	240,742 USD 7,100	240,742 USD 7,100	-	100	538,611 RMB 124,477	(1,039) (RMB 236)	(1,039) (RMB 236)	Sub-subsidiary
	Paragon (Jiangsu) Technology Co.,LTD	Nanjing City, Jiangsu Province, Mainland China	EMI processing	251,904 USD 8,000	251,904 USD 8,000	-	80	302,464 RMB 69,902	16,808 RMB 3,823	13,446 RMB 3,058	Sub-subsidiary
Precise International Investment Linited.	Paragon (Neijiang) Technology Co.,LTD	Neijiang City, Sichuan Province, Mainland China	EMI processing	91,440 USD 3,000	91,440 USD 3,000	-	100	283,727 RMB 65,571	44,526 RMB 10,129	44,526 RMB 10,129	Sub-subsidiary
Paragon (Suzhou) Technology LTD	Paragon (Jiangsu) Technology Co.,LTD	Nanjing City, Jiangsu Province, Mainland China	EMI processing	62,976 USD 2,000	62,976 USD 2,000	-	20	75,616 RMB 17,475	16,808 RMB 3,823	3,362 RMB 765	Sub-subsidiary
	Zhejiang Paragon Technology Co.,LTD.	Solar Industrial Park, Zhejiang Province, Mainland China	Sputter coated automotive parts	294,550 USD 10,000	294,550 USD 10,000	-	28.57	(142,370) (RMB 32,903)	(21,323) (RMB 4,851)	(6,092) (RMB 1,386)	Sub-subsidiary

Paragon Technologies Co., Ltd.
Information on investment in mainland china
From January 1 to December 31, 2023

TABLE 5

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and Foreign Currency)

1. Information on any investee company in mainland China, showing the name, principal business activities, paid-in capital, method of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, ownership percentage, net income of investees, investment income or loss, carrying amount of the investment at the end of the period, and repatriations of investment income:

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment (Note 1)	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2023	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2023	Net Income (Losses) of the Investee Company	Percentage of Ownership	Share of Profits/Losses (Note 2)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2023	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of December 31, 2023 (Note4)	Note
					Outward	Inward							
Paragon (Suzhou) Technology LTD	EMI processing	$ 240,742 USD 7,100	(2)	$ 205,914 USD 6,000	$ -	$ -	$ 205,914 USD 6,000	(1,039) (RMB 236)	100%	(1,039) (RMB 236)	$ 538,611 RMB 124,477	$ 78,139 RMB 18,000	
Paragon (Kunshan) Technology Co., Ltd.	〃	96,756 USD 3,000	(2)	32,860 USD 1,000	-	-	32,860 USD 1,000	919 RMB 209	100%	919 RMB 209	172,847 RMB 39,946	421,948 USD 11,675 及 RMB 18,000	
Paragon (Jiangsu) Technology Co.,LTD	〃	314,880 USD 10,000	(2)	-	-	-	-	16,808 RMB 3,823	100%	16,808 RMB 3,823	378,080 RMB 87,377	273,431 RMB 62,460	
Paragon (Neijiang) Technology Co.,LTD	〃	91,440 USD 3,000	(2)	-	-	-	-	44,526 RMB 10,129	100%	44,526 RMB 10,129	283,727 RMB 65,571	77,716 RMB 17,664	
Zhejiang Paragon Technology Co.,LTD.	Sputter coated automotive parts	1,071,891 USD 35,000	(2)	173,825 USD 5,000	-	-	173,825 USD 5,000	(21,323) (RMB 4,851)	100%	(21,323) (RMB 4,851)	(498,319) (RMB 115,165)	-	

Note 1: There are 3 types of investment methods, the types can be indicated:

(1) Direct investment in the mainland China area.

(2) Investment in the mainland China area through third party.

(3) Others.

Note 2: Amount was recognized based on the audited financial statements.

2. Limit on the amount of investment in the mainland China area:

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2022	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment
$ 512,771 (Note 3)	$2,006,072 (Notes3 and 5) (HKD 12,173 and USD 61,602)	$ 735,471

Note 3: Including the accumulated investment of NT$100,172 thousand after the liquidation of Baikai Technologies (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. in March 2007 and ACME (Shanghai) Technology Limited. in July 2020.

Note 4: As of September 2023, ACME (Shanghai) Technology Limited. has remitted the investment income of NT$254,140 thousand.

Note 5: Including the investment of NT$97,799 thousand originally invested by the third party after the liquidation of Paragon (Chongqing) Technology Co.,LTD.. in June 2022.

Paragon Technologies Co., Ltd.
INFORMATION ON MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS
December 31, 2023

TABLE 6

Shareholders	Shares	
	Total Shares Owned	Ownership Percentage
None		

Note 1: The information on major shareholders in this table is based on the last business day at the end of the quarter, including the data of the shareholders holding more than 5% of the company's ordinary shares and special shares that have completed unregistered delivery (including treasury shares). The share capital recorded in the Individual financial report and the actual number of shares delivered without physical registration may be different due to the difference of calculation basis.

§ The Contents of Statements of Major Accounting Items §

Paragon Technologies Co., Ltd.
Statement of Cash and Cash Equivalents
December 31, 2023

Statement 1 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Customer's Name	Summary	Amount
Cash on hand		$ 237
Check and demand deposits		20,941
Foreign currency time deposit(Note1)		16,274
Foreign currency demand deposit	Including USD $1597 thousand @30.705 and RMB $6,196 thousand @4.327	75,853
		$ 113,305

註 1：外幣定期存款

Bank	period	Rate	Amount
Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	112/10/17～113/1/17	5.10%	$ 10,133 (USD$330 thousand @30.705)
Cathay United Bank	112/12/28～113/1/3	5.45%	6,141 (USD$200 thousand @30.705)
			$ 16,274

Paragon Technologies Co., Ltd.
Statement of Trade Receivables
December 31, 2023

Statement 2 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Customer's Name	Summary	Amount
Non-related parties		
Taiwan Name Plate Co., Ltd.	Payment	$ 144
Proch Plastic Co., Ltd.	Payment	81
TEAMLEAD Optical Co., LTD.	Payment	133
Less: Allowance for impairment loss		(81)
		$ 277

Paragon Technologies Co., Ltd.
Statement of Other Receivables
December 31, 2023

Statement 3 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Summary	Amount
Related party		
MACRO SIGHT INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	Dividends	$ 48,271
MACRO SIGHT INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	management Income	19,472
Jing Cheng Material Co., LTD.	Interest receivable	1,048
Others	Interest receivable	115
		$ 68,906

Paragon Technologies Co., Ltd.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN LONG-TERM SHARES INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD
From January 1 to December 31, 2023

Statement 4 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Balance at January 1		Additions in Investment (Note 2)		Decreases in Investment (Note 3)		(Loss) Gain	Cumulative Translation	Balance at December 31			Market Value or Net Assets Value (Note 3)			Collateral
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	(Note 1)	Adjustment	Shares	Ownership %	Amount	Price (NTD)	Total amount	Basis	
Unlisted (OTC) Company Accounted for Using Equity Method															
MACRO SIGHT INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	13,992,000	$ 1,192,159	-	$ -	-	($ 228,246)	$ 102,008	($ 21,034)	13,992,000	100	$ 1,044,887		$ 1,054,079	Equity Method	None
Cubee auto parts inc.	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	50	-		(309)	Equity Method	None
Jing Cheng Material Co., Ltd.	7,030,000	75,173	10,970,000	108,236	-	-	(37,918)	-	18,000,000	100	145,491		136,440	Equity Method	None
LPH	1,683,000	51,980	-	-	(1,683,000)	(53,329)	2,006	(657)	-		-		-	Equity Method	None
		$ 1,319,312		$ 108,236		($ 281,575)	$ 66,096	($ 21,691)			$ 1,190,378		$ 1,190,210		

Note 1: Including the realized benefits of NT$69,122 thousand from subsidiaries - associates and joint ventures.
Note 2: Additions in Investment are as follow:

Item	Amount
Cash paid for acquisition of Jing Cheng Material Co., Ltd.	$ 258,200
Difference between actual acquisition price and carrying amounts of of Jing Cheng Material Co., Ltd.	(153,699)
Restricted shares for employees	3,735
	$ 108,236

Note 3: Decreases in Investment are as follow:

Item	Amount
Received cash dividends from MARCO SIGHT INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	($ 228,246)
Liquidation of LPH	(53,330)
	($ 281,576)

Note 4: The difference of NT$9,192 thousand between the equity value and the year-end balance of MARCO SIGHT INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD. is due to the impact of unrealized profits with subsidiaries.

Paragon Technologies Co., Ltd.
Statement of Changes in Right-of-use Assets
From January 1 to December 31, 2023

Statement 5 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Total	Note
Cost				
Balance, January 1, 2023	$ 23,551	$ 4,542	$ 28,093	
Increase	-	-	-	
Reduce	(5,569)	-	(5,569)	
Balance, December 31, 2023	$ 17,982	$ 4,542	$ 22,524	
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance, January 1, 2023	$ 1,116	$ 1,262	$ 2,378	
Increase	5,273	757	6,030	
Reduce	-	-	-	
Balance, December 31, 2023	$ 6,389	$ 2,019	$ 8,408	
Balance, December 31, 2023	$ 11,593	$ 2,523	$ 14,116	

Paragon Technologies Co., Ltd.
Statement of Other Non-Current Assets
December 31, 2023

Statement 6 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Summary	Amount
Refundable deposits	Golf club deposit and others	$ 3,826
Other noncurrent assets		
	Golf membership	3,450
	Net defined benefit assets	2,185
		5,635
		$ 9,461

Paragon Technologies Co., Ltd.
Statement of Short-term Loans
December 31, 2023

Statement 7

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Type of loans	Lenders	Balance at December 31	Duration	Interest rate range (%)	Financing facilities	Mortgage or collateral
Unsecured loan - credit loan	First Bank	$ 30,000	112/10/16～113/01/14	2.3%	$ 30,000	None
	Cathay United Bank	40,000	112/07/17～113/03/31	2.1%	40,000	None
	Cathay United Bank	20,000	112/07/19～113/03/31	1.8%	20,000	None
	Chang Hwa Commercial Bank, Ltd.	20,000	112/12/11～113/03/10	2.3%	20,000	None
	Chang Hwa Commercial Bank, Ltd.	30,000	112/12/18～113/03/17	2.3%	30,000	None
	Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	40,000	112/12/13～113/03/12	2.52%	40,000	None
		$ 180,000			$ 180,000	

Paragon Technologies Co., Ltd.
Statement of Lease Liabilities
December 31, 2023

Statement 8 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Summary	Lease term	Discount rate (%)	Balance at December 31
Buildings	Mainly as offices	3~5 years	2.1%～2.2%	$ 11,723
Machinery and Equipment	Mainly for production	6 years	1.75%	2,582
Less: current				(4,865)
Lease liabilities - non-current				$ 9,440

Paragon Technologies Co., Ltd.
Statement of Operating Revenue
2023

Statement 9 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Summary	Amount
Sales revenue	Revenue from development of jigs and molds	$ 376
Revenue arising from rendering of services	Processing revenue	1,563
		$ 1,939

Paragon Technologies Co., Ltd.
Statement of Operating Costs
2023

Statement 10 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Cost of goods sold	
Raw materials, beginning of year	$ 195
Add: Raw materials purchased	-
Less: Raw materials, end of year	181
Less: Transfer fees	14
Direct labor	5,804
Manufacturing expenses	3,030
	$ 8,834

Paragon Technologies Co., Ltd.
Statement of Operating Expenses
2023

Statement 11 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Sales and marketing	General and administrative	R&D expenses	Total
Payroll	$ -	$ 25,699	$ 11,131	$ 36,830
Depreciation	-	2,655	7,676	10,331
Labor expenses	-	6,075	524	6,599
Others	-	10,341	6,808	17,149
	$ -	$ 44,770	$ 26,139	$ 70,909

Paragon Technologies Co., Ltd.
Statement of Other Income and Net Loss
2023

Statement 12 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Summary	Amount
Net foreign exchange loss		$ 2,818
loss from disposal of property, plant and equipment		6,692
Disposed of subsidiary company gain		1,260
Lease Modification Benefit		192
Others		326
		($ 8,384)

Paragon Technologies Co., Ltd.
Table of Employee Benefits, Depreciation, Depletion, and Amortization Expenses by Function
From January 1 to December 31, 2023 and 2022

Statement 13 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2023			2022		
	Classified as cost of revenue	Classified as operating expenses	Total	Classified as cost of revenue	Classified as operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits expense						
Salary and bonus	$ 5,431	$ 30,917	$ 36,348	$ 5,510	$ 34,912	$ 40,422
Labor and health insurance	586	3,123	3,709	541	3,209	3,750
Pension	372	1,684	2,056	365	1,802	2,167
Director remuneration	-	1,740	1,740	-	2,672	2,672
Other employee benefits	196	957	1,153	157	1,068	1,225
Share-based payments, equity-settled share-based payments	-	2,489	2,489	-	-	-
	$ 6,585	$ 40,910	$ 47,495	$ 6,573	$ 43,663	$ 50,236
Depreciation	$ 832	$ 10,331	$ 11,163	$ 1,032	$ 14,665	$ 15,697
Amortization	$ -	$ 598	$ 598	$ 37	$ 771	$ 808

Note:

1. The Company had 44 and 49 employees for the current and preceding year, respectively. There were 7 and 7 non-employee directors, respectively.
2. (1) Average labor cost for the current year is NT$1,237 thousand ("total labor cost for the current year - total director remuneration" / "the number of employees for the current year - the number of non-employee directors").
   The average labor cost for the previous year was NT$1,132 thousand ("total labor cost for the previous year - the director's remuneration" / "the number of employees for the previous year - the number of non-employee directors").
   (2) The average salary and bonus for the current year is NT$1,050 thousand (total salary and bonus for the current year / "the number of employees for the current year - the number of non-employee directors").
   The average salary and bonus for the current year is NT$962 thousand (total salary and bonus for the previous year / "the number of employees for the previous year - the number of non-employee directors").
   (3) The average adjustment in employee salaries decreased by 9.15% ("average employee salaries of the current year - average employee salaries of the previous year" / average employee salaries of the previous year).
   (4) Compensation to the supervisor for the current and previous years: the Company has the audit committee and therefore does not have the supervisor.
   (5) Remuneration and compensation policies for directors, managers and employees are as follows:
   a. Remuneration policy for directors
   The remuneration and compensation for the Company's directors are handled in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation and the "Regulations on the Remuneration and Compensation of Directors and Members of Functional Committees". The directors' remuneration is mainly determined in accordance with the company's Articles of Incorporation. If the Company makes a profit in the current year, the Company shall allocate an amount not exceeding 3% as directors' remuneration. However, if the company has accumulated deficits, the amount shall be reserved to compensate for the deficits. The directors' remuneration is reviewed by the Compensation Committee and submitted to the Board of Directors for resolution.
   b. Compensation policy for managers and employees
   The compensation of the managers and employees of the Company, including salary, incentive bonus, and employee bonus stock, is determined based on their positions, responsibilities, performance, and reference to industry standards. The employees' compensation is mainly determined in accordance with the company's Articles of Incorporation. If the Company makes a profit in the current year, the Company shall allocate an amount not less than 5% as employees' compensation. However, if the company has accumulated deficits, the amount shall be reserved to compensate for the deficits. The managers' compensation is reviewed by the Compensation Committee and submitted to the Board of Directors for resolution.