

Taiwan Navigation Co., Ltd.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Taiwan Navigation Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Taiwan Navigation Co., Ltd. (the "Corporation"), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

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

The key audit matters identified in the financial statements of the Corporation for the year ended December 31, 2023 are stated as follows:

Recognition of Investments Accounted for Using the
Equity Method from Floating Revenue of Bulk Carriers

The investments accounted for using the equity method of subsidiaries, Tai Shing Maritime Co., S.A. and Shin Wang Maritime Inc., are primarily engaged in bulk carrier transportation services and their floating bulk carriers revenue fluctuates with the shipping index based on agreements. Since the rental agreements of each ship are different and calculated manually, the risk of the accuracy of the recognition floating revenue of bulk carriers increases and affects the recognition of gain or loss of the Corporation's investments using the equity method in the current year. Therefore, we considered the accuracy of the recognition of floating revenue of bulk carriers as key audit matters.

Our main audit procedures performed were as follows:

1. We obtained an understanding of the design and implementation of internal controls relevant to the recognition of floating revenue of bulk carriers.
2. We selected samples from the floating bulk carriers revenue ledger and reviewed relevant documents such as bulk carrier contracts, current account statements, bank statements, the record of remittances, etc.
3. We recalculated the floating revenue of bulk carriers and verified the accuracy of the recognized amount.

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these 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 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 Corporation'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 Corporation'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 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 Corporation to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of entities or business activities within the Corporation to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the 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 financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audits resulting in this independent auditors' report are You-Cheng Hsin and Ya-Ling Wong.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 11, 2024

Notice to Readers

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

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

TAIWAN NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

BALANCE SHEETS

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022 (Restated)		January 1, 2022 (Restated)	
ASSETS	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
CURRENT ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4, 6 and 24)	\$ 133,988	1	\$ 497,755	3	\$ 430,414	3
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 4, 7 and 24)	1,913,021	11	2,442,551	15	4,550,786	26
Accounts receivable, net (Notes 4, 8 and 17)	15,523	-	6,185	-	21,951	-
Trade receivables from related parties (Notes 4, 8, 17 and 24)	111,079	-	29,973	-	32,338	-
Net finance lease receivables from related parties (Notes 9 and 17)	56,951	-	2,049	-	-	-
Prepayments	27,367	-	22,712	-	26,267	-
Other financial assets (Notes 4, 10 and 24)	17,230	-	366,495	2	1,061,888	6
Other current assets (Note 4)	<u>112,031</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5,236</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>90,523</u>	<u>1</u>
Total current assets	<u>2,387,190</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>3,372,956</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>6,214,167</u>	<u>36</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS						
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 4 and 7)	82,440	1	71,599	1	90,018	-
Investments accounted for using the equity method (Notes 4 and 11)	10,693,376	60	10,033,576	59	8,257,142	48
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 12 and 25)	2,178,930	12	564,122	3	604,562	3
Investment properties (Notes 4 and 13)	1,140,080	6	1,146,826	7	1,168,079	7
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 19)	1,939	-	413	-	7,720	-
Prepayments for equipment (Notes 12 and 26)	12,847	-	1,665,907	10	992,214	6
Net finance lease receivables from related parties (Notes 4, 9 and 17)	1,324,676	8	62,341	-	-	-
Other non-current assets (Notes 4 and 25)	<u>26,288</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>19,415</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,336</u>	<u>-</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>15,460,576</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>13,564,199</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>11,133,071</u>	<u>64</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 17,847,766</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 16,937,155</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 17,347,238</u>	<u>100</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY						
CURRENT LIABILITIES						
Short-term borrowings (Notes 14, 21 and 24)	\$ 110,000	1	\$ -	-	\$ 725,000	4
Notes and accounts payable	39,695	-	10,054	-	21,446	-
Other payables	135,673	1	144,430	1	112,941	1
Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 19)	401,971	2	117,489	1	75,409	1
Other current liabilities (Notes 4, 13 and 24)	<u>52,018</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,980</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,478</u>	<u>-</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>739,357</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>285,953</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>948,274</u>	<u>6</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES						
Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 19)	263,777	2	338,785	2	342,715	2
Net defined benefit liabilities (Notes 4 and 15)	30,246	-	51,533	-	59,087	-
Other non-current liabilities (Notes 13 and 24)	<u>844,966</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>549,463</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>359,520</u>	<u>2</u>
Total non-current liabilities	<u>1,138,989</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>939,781</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>761,322</u>	<u>4</u>
Total liabilities	<u>1,878,346</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>1,225,734</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1,709,596</u>	<u>10</u>
EQUITY (Notes 4, 16 and 24)						
Ordinary shares	<u>4,172,945</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>4,172,945</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>4,172,945</u>	<u>24</u>
Capital surplus	<u>334,382</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>334,382</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>334,382</u>	<u>2</u>
Retained earnings						
Legal reserve	2,272,533	12	2,054,827	12	1,872,293	11
Unappropriated earnings	<u>7,460,584</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>6,927,929</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>5,767,994</u>	<u>33</u>
Total retained earnings	<u>9,733,117</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>8,982,756</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>7,640,287</u>	<u>44</u>
Other equity	<u>1,728,976</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>2,221,338</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>3,490,028</u>	<u>20</u>
Total equity	<u>15,969,420</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>15,711,421</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>15,637,642</u>	<u>90</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 17,847,766</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 16,937,155</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 17,347,238</u>	<u>100</u>

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

TAIWAN NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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

	2023		2022	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 4, 17 and 24)	\$ 687,700	100	\$ 462,690	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 4, 18 and 24)	<u>470,987</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>398,271</u>	<u>86</u>
GROSS PROFIT	216,713	31	64,419	14
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (Note 18)	<u>194,869</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>194,955</u>	<u>42</u>
PROFIT (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	<u>21,844</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>(130,536)</u>	<u>(28)</u>
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES				
Share of profit of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using the equity method (Notes 4 and 11)	1,013,371	147	1,301,446	281
Interest income (Note 4)	13,333	2	13,335	3
Dividend income (Notes 4, 7 and 24)	752,701	110	748,333	162
Other income (Notes 18 and 24)	126,539	18	73,078	16
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment (Notes 4 and 12)	56,640	8	80	-
Gain on disposal of investment properties (Notes 4 and 13)	-	-	22,055	5
Interest expense (Notes 4, 18 and 24)	(1,753)	-	(758)	-
Other expenses (Note 24)	(2,174)	-	(3,628)	(1)
Net gain on foreign currency exchange (Notes 4, 18 and 27)	<u>19,989</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>118,618</u>	<u>25</u>
Total non-operating income and expenses	<u>1,978,646</u>	<u>288</u>	<u>2,272,559</u>	<u>491</u>
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	2,000,490	291	2,142,023	463
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 19)	<u>337,600</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>126,900</u>	<u>28</u>
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	<u>1,662,890</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>2,015,123</u>	<u>435</u>

(Continued)

TAIWAN NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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

	2023		2022	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (Note 4)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (Note 15)	\$ 1,652	-	\$ 3,381	1
Unrealized loss on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(518,689)	(75)	(1,954,646)	(423)
Share of the other comprehensive income (loss) of associates accounted for using the equity method (Note 11)	<u>38,210</u> <u>(478,827)</u>	<u>5</u> <u>(70)</u>	<u>(60,752)</u> <u>(2,012,017)</u>	<u>(13)</u> <u>(435)</u>
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Share of the other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using the equity method (Note 11)	<u>(8,016)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>905,262</u>	<u>196</u>
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of income tax	<u>(486,843)</u>	<u>(71)</u>	<u>(1,106,755)</u>	<u>(239)</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	<u>\$ 1,176,047</u>	<u>171</u>	<u>\$ 908,368</u>	<u>196</u>
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 20)				
Basic	<u>\$ 3.98</u>		<u>\$ 4.83</u>	
Diluted	<u>\$ 3.98</u>		<u>\$ 4.82</u>	

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

(Concluded)

TAIWAN NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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

	Ordinary Shares		Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings		Other Equity		Total Equity
	Shares (In Thousands)	Amount		Legal Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translating Foreign Operations	Unrealized Income (Loss) on Investments in Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2022	417,294	\$ 4,172,945	\$ 334,382	\$ 1,872,293	\$ 5,767,994	\$ (717,224)	\$ 4,207,252	\$ 15,637,642
Appropriation of 2021 earnings								
Legal reserve	-	-	-	182,534	(182,534)	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(834,589)	-	-	(834,589)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	2,015,123	-	-	2,015,123
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	3,381	905,262	(2,015,398)	(1,106,755)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	2,018,504	905,262	(2,015,398)	908,368
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	158,554	-	(158,554)	-
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2022	417,294	4,172,945	334,382	2,054,827	6,927,929	188,038	2,033,300	15,711,421
Appropriation of 2022 earnings								
Legal reserve	-	-	-	217,706	(217,706)	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(918,048)	-	-	(918,048)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	1,662,890	-	-	1,662,890
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2023, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	1,652	(8,016)	(480,479)	(486,843)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	1,664,542	(8,016)	(480,479)	1,176,047
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income by associates	-	-	-	-	3,867	-	(3,867)	-
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2023	417,294	\$ 4,172,945	\$ 334,382	\$ 2,272,533	\$ 7,460,584	\$ 180,022	\$ 1,548,954	\$ 15,969,420

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

TAIWAN NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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

	2023	2022 (Restated)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	\$ 2,000,490	\$ 2,142,023
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization expenses	73,535	49,907
Expected credit loss recognized on trade receivables	5,313	1,199
Interest expense	1,753	758
Interest income	(13,333)	(13,335)
Dividend income	(752,701)	(748,333)
Share of profit of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using the equity method	(1,013,371)	(1,301,446)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(56,640)	(80)
Gain on disposal of investment properties	-	(22,055)
Unrealized loss (gain) on foreign currency exchange, net	55	(17)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable	(8,324)	14,784
Trade receivables from related parties	(65,787)	2,054
Prepayments	(4,655)	3,555
Other current assets	(110,345)	3,747
Other financial assets	(7,492)	61,758
Notes and accounts payable	29,606	(11,397)
Other payables	(8,823)	31,582
Other current liabilities	(1,433)	502
Net defined benefit liabilities	(19,635)	(4,173)
Other non-current liabilities	334,620	189,892
Cash generated from operations	382,833	400,925
Income tax paid	(129,652)	(81,443)
Net cash generated from operating activities	253,181	319,482
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	172,008
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(1,365,818)	(740,144)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	57,745	222
Proceeds from disposal of investment properties	-	121,130
Decrease in other financial assets	356,757	633,635
Increase in other non-current assets	(9,600)	(6,766)
Interest received	16,883	10,308
Dividends received	1,136,466	1,117,855
Net cash generated from investing activities	192,433	1,308,248

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TAIWAN NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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

	2023	2022 (Restated)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from (repayments of) short-term borrowings	\$ 110,000	\$ (725,000)
Increase in other non-current liabilities	354	51
Cash dividends paid	(918,048)	(834,589)
Interest paid	<u>(1,687)</u>	<u>(851)</u>
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(809,381)</u>	<u>(1,560,389)</u>
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(363,767)	67,341
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	<u>497,755</u>	<u>430,414</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	<u>\$ 133,988</u>	<u>\$ 497,755</u>

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

(Concluded)

TAIWAN NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Taiwan Navigation Co., Ltd. (the “Corporation”), whose shares are listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange, was originally majority-owned by the Taiwan Provincial Government but was privatized on June 20, 1998. The Corporation mainly engages in passenger and freight transport via water, port warehousing, aquatic sand mining, and navigation channel dredging and also acts as a shipping agency, provides tugboats, and acts as a land owner in agreements with construction companies for the use of its land for the construction of residential and commercial buildings for sale and rental.

The financial statements are presented in the Corporation’s functional currency, the New Taiwan dollar.

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the Corporation’s board of directors on March 11, 2024.

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

- a. Initial application of the amendments to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) (collectively, the “IFRS Accounting Standards”) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) did not have a material impact on the Corporation’s accounting policies.
- b. The IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2024

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced 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 Non-current”	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 “Non-current Liabilities with Covenants”	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 “Supplier Finance Arrangements”	January 1, 2024 (Note 3)

Note 1: Unless stated otherwise, the above IFRS Accounting Standards will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.

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

Note 3: The amendments provide some transition relief regarding disclosure requirements.

As of the date the financial statements were authorized for issue, the Corporation assesses that the application of the aforementioned standards and interpretations will not have a material impact on the Corporation’s financial position and financial performance.

- c. The IFRS Accounting Standards issued by IASB but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 “Initial Application of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 - Comparative Information”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 21 “Lack of Exchangeability”	January 1, 2025 (Note 2)

Note 1: Unless stated otherwise, the above IFRS Accounting Standards 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.

As of the date the financial statements were authorized for issue, the Corporation is continuously assessing the possible impact of the application of the aforementioned standards and interpretations on the Corporation’s financial position and financial performance and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

- d. Presentation reclassification

The management of the Corporation considers the bank deposits repatriated for restricted purpose for the use of substantial investments and financial investments in accordance with the Management, Utilization, and Taxation of Repatriated Offshore Funds Act. do not change the nature of the deposit as the entity can access those amounts on demand. The management concludes that the presentation of cash and cash equivalents is more appropriate and, therefore, has changed the presentation of the balance sheets and statements of cash flows in 2023. The financial assets at amortized cost were reclassified to cash and cash equivalents with a carrying amount of \$75,546 thousand and \$367,427 thousand on December 31, 2022 and January 1, 2022. The impact on cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2022 was as follows:

	Adjustments
Net cash generated from operating activities	\$ 32,543
Net cash generated from investing activities	<u>(324,424)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ (291,881)</u>

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

- a. Statement of compliance

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

b. Basis of preparation

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

The fair value measurements, which 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 to the fair value measurement in its entirety, are described as follows:

- 1) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- 2) Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and
- 3) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

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

c. Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

Current assets include:

- 1) Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- 2) Assets expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period; and
- 3) Cash and cash equivalents unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Current liabilities include:

- 1) Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- 2) Liabilities due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period, even if an agreement to refinance, or to reschedule payments, on a long-term basis is completed after the reporting period and before the financial statements are authorized for issue; and
- 3) Liabilities for which the Corporation does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

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

d. Foreign currencies

In preparing the Corporation's financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the Corporation's functional currency are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

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

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

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of transaction.

For the purposes of presenting financial statements, the functional currencies of foreign operations are translated into the presentation currency, the New Taiwan dollars, as follows: Assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting year, and income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the year. The resulting currency translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e., a disposal of the Corporation's entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of joint control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, or a partial disposal of a foreign operation of which the retained interest becomes a financial asset), all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation are reclassified to profit or loss.

In relation to a partial disposal of a subsidiary that does not result in the Corporation losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is included in the calculation of equity transactions but is not recognized in profit or loss. For all other partial disposals, the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

e. Investments in subsidiaries

The Corporation uses the equity method to account for its investments in subsidiaries.

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the Corporation.

Under the equity method, an investment in a subsidiary is initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Corporation's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the subsidiary. The Corporation also recognizes the changes in the Corporation's share of equity of subsidiaries.

Changes in the Corporation's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the Corporation losing control of the subsidiary are accounted for as equity transactions. The Corporation recognizes directly in equity any difference between the carrying amount of the investment and the fair value of the consideration paid or received.

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

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

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

When the Corporation loses control of a subsidiary, it recognizes the investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value at the date when control is lost. The difference between the fair value of the retained investment plus any consideration received and the carrying amount of the previous investment at the date when control is lost is recognized as a gain or loss in profit or loss. Besides this, the Corporation accounts for all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary on the same basis as would be required if the Corporation had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

Profits or losses resulting from downstream transactions are eliminated in full only in the parent company only financial statements. Profits and losses resulting from upstream transactions and transactions between subsidiaries are recognized only in the parent company only financial statements only to the extent of interests in the subsidiaries that are not related to the Corporation.

f. Investments in associates

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

The Corporation uses the equity method to account for its investments in associates. Under the equity method, investments in an associate are initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Corporation's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. The Corporation also recognizes the changes in the Corporation's share of the equity of associates attributable to the Corporation.

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

When the Corporation's share of losses of an associate equals or exceeds its interest in that associate, the Corporation discontinues recognizing its share of further loss, if any. Additional losses and liabilities are recognized only to the extent that the Corporation has incurred legal obligations, or constructive obligations, or made payments on behalf of that associate.

The entire carrying amount of the investment 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 that forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

The Corporation discontinues the use of the equity method from the date on which its investment ceases to be an associate. Any retained investment is measured at fair value at that date, and the fair value is regarded as the investment's fair value on initial recognition as a financial asset. The difference between the previous carrying amount of the associate attributable to the retained interest and its fair value is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate. The Corporation 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 a Corporation transacts with its associate, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate are recognized in the Corporation's financial statements only to the extent that interests in the associate are not related to the Corporation.

g. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured 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 intended use.

Except for freehold land is not depreciated, the remaining depreciation of property, plant and equipment is recognized using the straight-line method. Each significant part is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effects of any changes in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

On derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

h. Investment properties

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

Investment properties are initially measured at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss. Depreciation is recognized using the straight-line method.

On derecognition of an investment property, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is included in profit or loss.

i. Impairment of property, plant and equipment and investment properties

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

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

When an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the corresponding asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent of the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized on the asset or cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

j. Financial instruments

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

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

1) Financial assets

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

a) Measurement categories

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

i. Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortized cost:

- i) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- ii) 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 (including related parties) at amortized cost, other receivables, (presented in other current assets), other financial assets and net finance lease receivables from related parties, are measured at amortized cost, which equals the gross carrying amount determined using the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

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

- i) 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
- ii) 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 in subsequent reporting periods.

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

- i) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- ii) Breach of contract, such as a default;
- iii) It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or undergo a financial reorganization.

Cash equivalents include time deposits and repurchase agreements collateralized by notes 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.

ii. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Corporation may make an irrevocable election to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation as at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

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

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

b) Impairment of financial assets

The Corporation recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost.

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

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

For internal credit risk management purposes, the Corporation determines that the information that internal or external information show that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors indicates that a financial asset is in default.

The impairment loss of all financial assets is recognized in profit or loss by a reduction in their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

c) Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

2) Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Corporation are classified as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of an equity instrument.

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

3) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid is recognized in profit or loss.

k. Revenue recognition

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

For contracts where the period between the date on which the Corporation transfers a promised service to a customer and the date on which the customer pays for that service is one year or less, the Corporation does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component.

As the Corporation provides services for passenger and freight transport, ship chartering and ship management, customers simultaneously obtain and consume the benefit provided by the Corporation's performance, and the relevant revenue is recognized when the services are provided. The revenue from passenger and freight transport services is recognized with reference to the stage of completion of the services provided and the revenue from ship chartering and ship management services are recognized with reference to the number of days incurred.

l. Leasing

At the inception of a contract, the Corporation assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease.

For a contract that contains a lease component and non-lease components, the Corporation allocates the consideration in the contract to each component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price and accounts for each component separately. However, for the lease of transportation equipment in which the Corporation is a lessee and transportation service is provided by a lessor, the Corporation elects to account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

1) The Corporation as lessor

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

Under finance leases, the lease payments comprise fixed payments. The net investment in a lease is measured at the present value of the sum of the lease payments receivable by a lessor and any unguaranteed residual value accrued to the lessor plus initial direct costs and is presented as a finance lease receivable. Finance lease income is allocated to the relevant accounting periods so as to reflect a constant, periodic rate of return on the Corporation's net investment outstanding in respect of leases.

Lease payments from operating leases are recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the terms of the relevant leases. The initial direct cost incurred in obtaining operating leases is added to the carrying amounts of the underlying assets and recognized as costs on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The lease negotiation with the lessee is handled as new lease from the effective date of lease modification.

When a lease includes both land and building elements, the Corporation assesses the classification of each element separately as a finance or an operating lease based on the assessment as to whether substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of each element have been transferred to the lessee.

2) The Corporation as lessee

The Corporation applies a recognition exemption where lease payments are recognized as costs and expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms for short-term leases and low-value asset leases.

m. Borrowing costs

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

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is 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.

n. Government grants

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

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

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

o. 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) Retirement benefits

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

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

Net defined benefit liabilities represent the actual deficit in the Corporation's defined benefit plans.

p. Taxation

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

1) Current tax

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

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

2) Deferred tax

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

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, except where the Corporation is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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

3) Current and deferred taxes for the year

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 also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

5. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

After the evaluation of management, the Corporation has no material accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Cash on hand	\$ 258	\$ 258
Checking accounts and demand deposits	133,730	447,440
Cash equivalents		
Time deposits with original maturities of 3 months or less	<u>-</u>	<u>50,057</u>
	<u>\$ 133,988</u>	<u>\$ 497,755</u>

The market rate intervals of cash in banks and cash equivalents at the end of the year are as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Bank balance and cash equivalents	0.51%-1.45%	0.39%-3.4%

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	December 31	
	2023	2022
<u>Current</u>		
Domestic investments		
Listed shares		
Yang Ming Marine Transport Corporation (Note 24)	<u>\$ 1,913,021</u>	<u>\$ 2,442,551</u>
<u>Non-current</u>		
Domestic investments		
Unlisted shares		
Chunghwa Investment Co., Ltd.	\$ 52,675	\$ 44,119
Foreign investments		
Unlisted shares		
Taiwan Foundation International Pte. Ltd.	<u>29,765</u>	<u>27,480</u>
	<u>\$ 82,440</u>	<u>\$ 71,599</u>

The Corporation's investments in the ordinary shares mentioned above are expected to earn profit through dividend income. Accordingly, the management elected to designate these investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI as they believe that recognizing short-term fluctuations in these investments' fair value in profit or loss would not be consistent with the Corporation's strategy of holding these investments for long-term purposes.

Dividends of \$752,701 thousand and \$748,333 thousand were recognized for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Both were related to investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI held as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

8. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET (INCLUDING RELATED PARTIES)

	December 31	
	2023	2022
At amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	\$ 15,523	\$ 7,199
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>-</u>	<u>1,014</u>
	<u>\$ 15,523</u>	<u>\$ 6,185</u>
Trade receivables from related parties	\$ 115,933	\$ 30,190
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>4,854</u>	<u>217</u>
	<u>\$ 111,079</u>	<u>\$ 29,973</u>

The Corporation measures loss allowance of trade receivables (including related parties) at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. The expected credit losses on accounts receivables (including related parties) are estimated by reference to past default experience of the debtors and an analysis of the debtors' current financial positions. As the Corporation's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the loss allowance based on past due status is not further distinguished according to the Corporation's different customer base.

The Corporation writes off an account receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery. For accounts receivables that have been written off, the Corporation continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivables due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognized in profit or loss.

The aging of receivables (including related parties) is as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
0-60 days	\$ 81,604	\$ 34,351
61-90 days	9,647	1,720
More than 90 days	<u>40,205</u>	<u>1,318</u>
Gross carrying amount	131,456	37,389
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	<u>(4,854)</u>	<u>(1,231)</u>
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 126,602</u>	<u>\$ 36,158</u>

The above aging schedule was based on the numbers of past due days from the invoice date.

The movements of the loss allowance of accounts receivable (including related parties) were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Balance at January 1	\$ 1,231	\$ 32
Add: Net remeasurement of loss allowance	<u>3,623</u>	<u>1,199</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 4,854</u>	<u>\$ 1,231</u>

9. NET FINANCE LEASE RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES

	December 31	
	2023	2022
<u>Undiscounted lease payments</u>		
Year 1	\$ 15,344	\$ 322
Year 2	74,041	3,180
Year 3	74,041	3,180
Year 4	74,041	3,180
Year 5	74,041	3,180
Year 5 onwards	<u>1,480,820</u>	<u>66,777</u>
	1,792,328	79,819
Less: Unearned finance lease income	(409,011)	(15,429)
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>(1,690)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net investment in leases presented as finance lease receivables	<u>\$ 1,381,627</u>	<u>\$ 64,390</u>
Current	\$ 56,951	\$ 2,049
Non- current	<u>1,324,676</u>	<u>62,341</u>
	<u>\$ 1,381,627</u>	<u>\$ 64,390</u>

The Corporation entered into a contract with CPC Corporation for “Kuan-Tang Industrial Port’s Long-term harbor tug Service” to provide port labor transportation and mooring boat for use, which is subject to IFRS 16 “Lease”. All these leases are denominated in New Taiwan dollars. The term of the finance leases is 25 years.

The implicit interest rates are fixed at the contract dates for the entire period of the lease. The implicit interest rate contracted was 1.79%-2.37%.

The movements of the loss allowance of net finance lease receivables from related parties were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Balance at January 1	\$ -	\$ -
Add: Net remeasurement of loss allowance	<u>1,690</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 1,690</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

10. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months	\$ -	\$ 356,758
Others	<u>17,230</u>	<u>9,737</u>
	<u>\$ 17,230</u>	<u>\$ 366,495</u>

The market rate intervals of time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months at the end of the year are as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Time deposits	-	4.1%-4.75%

11. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

a. Investments in subsidiaries

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Tai Shing Maritime Co., S.A. (Tai Shing)	\$ 10,149,523	\$ 9,451,829
ShinWang Maritime Inc. (Shin Wang)	<u>325,453</u>	<u>402,257</u>
	<u>\$ 10,474,976</u>	<u>\$ 9,854,086</u>

At the end of the year, the Corporation holds 100% interest in the subsidiaries.

b. Investments in associates

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Associates that are not individually material		
Yunn Wang Investment Co., Ltd.	<u>\$ 218,400</u>	<u>\$ 179,490</u>

At the end of the year, the Corporation holds 49.75% interest in Yunn Wang Investment Co., Ltd. (Yunn Wang).

Refer to Table 4 “Information on Investees” for the nature of activities, principal place of business and country of incorporation of Yunn Wang.

The share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income or loss of the Corporation’s investments in subsidiaries and associates were calculated based on the financial statements which have been audited.

Aggregate information of associates:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
The Corporation’s share of:		
Net profit for the year	\$ 12,165	\$ 10,970
Other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>38,210</u>	<u>(60,752)</u>
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	<u>\$ 50,375</u>	<u>\$ (49,782)</u>

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Freehold Land	Buildings	Transportation Equipment	Other Equipment	Total
<u>Cost</u>					
Balance at January 1, 2023	\$ 191,103	\$ 89,223	\$ 1,554,778	\$ 4,320	\$ 1,839,424
Additions	-	-	3,018,095	783	3,018,878
Disposals	-	-	(764,194)	(195)	(764,389)
Reclassification	-	-	(1,338,903)	-	(1,338,903)
Balance at December 31, 2023	<u>\$ 191,103</u>	<u>\$ 89,223</u>	<u>\$ 2,469,776</u>	<u>\$ 4,908</u>	<u>\$ 2,755,010</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>					
Balance at January 1, 2023		\$ 43,905	\$ 1,227,910	\$ 3,487	\$ 1,275,302
Disposals		-	(763,089)	(195)	(763,284)
Depreciation expenses		1,990	61,512	560	64,062
Balance at December 31, 2023		<u>\$ 45,895</u>	<u>\$ 526,333</u>	<u>\$ 3,852</u>	<u>\$ 576,080</u>
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2023	<u>\$ 191,103</u>	<u>\$ 43,328</u>	<u>\$ 1,943,443</u>	<u>\$ 1,056</u>	<u>\$ 2,178,930</u>
<u>Cost</u>					
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ 191,103	\$ 89,223	\$ 1,555,518	\$ 4,967	\$ 1,840,811
Additions	-	-	66,251	200	66,451
Disposals	-	-	(2,717)	(847)	(3,564)
Reclassification	-	-	(64,274)	-	(64,274)
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 191,103</u>	<u>\$ 89,223</u>	<u>\$ 1,554,778</u>	<u>\$ 4,320</u>	<u>\$ 1,839,424</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>					
Balance at January 1, 2022		\$ 41,915	\$ 1,190,647	\$ 3,687	\$ 1,236,249
Disposals		-	(2,575)	(847)	(3,422)
Depreciation expenses		1,990	39,838	647	42,475
Balance at December 31, 2022		<u>\$ 43,905</u>	<u>\$ 1,227,910</u>	<u>\$ 3,487</u>	<u>\$ 1,275,302</u>
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 191,103</u>	<u>\$ 45,318</u>	<u>\$ 326,868</u>	<u>\$ 833</u>	<u>\$ 564,122</u>

In August 2023, the Corporation entered into a ferry sale contract, which amounted to \$57,745 thousand with Ace Ship Recycling Pte. Ltd. The bulk carrier was delivered with a gain on disposal of \$56,640 thousand.

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

Buildings	
Main buildings	48-60 years
Renovation work	8 years
Transportation equipment	
Vessels	25 years
Dry dock	2 years
Vehicles and motorcycles	3-5 years
Other equipment	4-10 years

Property, plant and equipment used by the Group and pledged as collateral for bank borrowings are set out in Note 25.

The purchase price for acquisition of property, plant and equipment was including prepayments for equipment. The relevant adjustments are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Increase in property, plant and equipment	\$ 3,018,878	\$ 66,451
Increase (decrease) in prepayments for equipment	<u>(1,653,060)</u>	<u>673,693</u>
	<u>\$ 1,365,818</u>	<u>\$ 740,144</u>

13. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	Land	Buildings	Total
<u>Cost</u>			
Balance at January 1, 2023 and December 31, 2023	<u>\$ 995,053</u>	<u>\$ 248,429</u>	<u>\$ 1,243,482</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>			
Balance at January 1, 2023		\$ 96,656	\$ 96,656
Depreciation expenses		<u>6,746</u>	<u>6,746</u>
Balance at December 31, 2023		<u>\$ 103,402</u>	<u>\$ 103,402</u>
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2023	<u>\$ 995,053</u>	<u>\$ 145,027</u>	<u>\$ 1,140,080</u>
<u>Cost</u>			
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ 1,009,561	\$ 248,471	\$ 1,258,032
Disposals	<u>(14,508)</u>	<u>(42)</u>	<u>(14,550)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 995,053</u>	<u>\$ 248,429</u>	<u>\$ 1,243,482</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>			
Balance at January 1, 2022		\$ 89,953	\$ 89,953
Disposals		(42)	(42)
Depreciation expenses		<u>6,745</u>	<u>6,745</u>
Balance at December 31, 2022		<u>\$ 96,656</u>	<u>\$ 96,656</u>
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 995,053</u>	<u>\$ 151,773</u>	<u>\$ 1,146,826</u>

The Corporation disposed of investment properties in April 2022. The total amount of proceeds from disposal was \$36,563 thousand and recognized gain on disposal of investment properties was \$22,055 thousand.

In 2017, the Corporation entered into a land lease agreement with a lease term of 20 years and agreed that the lessee construct a building in the name of the Corporation, which is both an applicant of the construction and a proprietor of the building, on the land. In addition, the lessee afforded the cost of building to exchange the right-of-use building during the lease period. In 2019, the construction of building was completed and delivered to the Corporation. The cost of the construction was \$132,512 thousand, which was classified as prepaid rent. The Corporation recognized the rental income in installments during the lease period. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the balance of unamortized rent collected in advance was \$98,295 thousand and \$105,761 thousand were included in other current liabilities and other non-current liabilities, respectively.

The investment properties were leased out for 1 to 20 years. The lease contracts contain market review clauses in the event that the lessees exercise their options to extend. The lessees do not have bargain purchase options to acquire the investment properties at the expiry of the lease periods.

The maturity analysis of lease payments receivable under operating leases of investment properties as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Year 1	\$ 59,005	\$ 55,720
Year 2	41,482	49,830
Year 3	18,746	37,210
Year 4	15,130	18,019
Year 5	13,953	13,060
Year 5 onwards	<u>110,563</u>	<u>123,616</u>
	<u>\$ 258,879</u>	<u>\$ 297,455</u>

Because of the market conditions were severely affected by COVID-19 for the year ended 2022, the Corporation agreed to provide unconditional rental reduction by 50%-57% for some leases from May 2022 to October 2022.

Investment properties are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives of 25-60 years.

The fair value of investment properties were not appraised by independent valuers. The management of the Corporation used the valuation model that market participants use in determining the fair value. The valuation was arrived at by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Fair value	<u>\$ 3,880,162</u>	<u>\$ 3,871,040</u>

14. SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

	December 31	
	2023	2022
<u>Unsecured borrowings</u>		
Line of credit borrowings	<u>\$ 110,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Interest rate range	1.65%-1.66%	-

15. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plans

The Corporation adopted a pension plan under the Labor Pension Act (LPA), which is a state-managed defined contribution plan. Under the LPA, the Corporation makes monthly contributions to employees' individual pension accounts at 7% of monthly salaries and wages.

b. Defined benefit plans

The defined benefit plan adopted by the Corporation in accordance with the Labor Standards Act is operated by the government of the ROC. Pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the 6 months before retirement. The Corporation contributes amounts equal to 2% of total monthly salaries and wages to a pension fund administered by the pension fund monitoring committee. Pension contributions are deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the committee's name. Before the end of each year, the Corporation assesses the balance in the pension fund. If the amount of the balance in the pension fund is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Corporation is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The pension fund is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor (the "Bureau"); the Corporation has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

The amounts included in the balance sheets in respect of the Corporation's defined benefit plans are as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$ 99,107	\$ 96,915
Fair value of plan assets	<u>(68,861)</u>	<u>(45,382)</u>
Net defined benefit liabilities	<u>\$ 30,246</u>	<u>\$ 51,533</u>

Movements in net defined benefit liabilities are as follows:

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liabilities
Balance at January 1, 2023	<u>\$ 96,915</u>	<u>\$ (45,382)</u>	<u>\$ 51,533</u>
Service cost			
Current service cost	1,935	-	1,935
Net interest expense (income)	<u>1,454</u>	<u>(684)</u>	<u>770</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>3,389</u>	<u>(684)</u>	<u>2,705</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(455)	(455)
Actuarial (gain) loss			
Changes in financial assumptions	2,097	-	2,097
Experience adjustments	<u>(3,294)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,294)</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive loss	<u>(1,197)</u>	<u>(455)</u>	<u>(1,652)</u>
Contributions from the employer	<u>-</u>	<u>(22,340)</u>	<u>(22,340)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2023	<u>\$ 99,107</u>	<u>\$ (68,861)</u>	<u>\$ 30,246</u>

(Continued)

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liabilities
Balance at January 1, 2022	<u>\$ 95,564</u>	<u>\$ (36,477)</u>	<u>\$ 59,087</u>
Service cost			
Current service cost	1,857	-	1,857
Net interest expense (income)	<u>478</u>	<u>(183)</u>	<u>295</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>2,335</u>	<u>(183)</u>	<u>2,152</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(3,659)	(3,659)
Actuarial (gain) loss			
Changes in financial assumptions	(9,692)	-	(9,692)
Experience adjustments	<u>9,970</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,970</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>278</u>	<u>(3,659)</u>	<u>(3,381)</u>
Contributions from the employer	-	(5,338)	(5,338)
Benefits paid	<u>(1,262)</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>(987)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 96,915</u>	<u>\$ (45,382)</u>	<u>\$ 51,533</u> (Concluded)

Through the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Act, the Corporation is exposed to the following risks:

- 1) Investment risk: The plan assets are invested in domestic and foreign equity and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the Bureau or under the mandated management. However, in accordance with relevant regulations, the return generated by plan assets should not be below the interest rate for a 2-year time deposit with local banks.
- 2) Interest risk: A decrease in the government bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plans' debt investments.
- 3) Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated using the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

The actuarial valuations of the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out by qualified actuaries. The significant assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations are as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Discount rate	1.25%	1.50%
Expected rate of salary increase	3.00%	3.00%

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

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Discount rate		
0.25% increase	\$ <u>(2,097)</u>	\$ <u>(2,202)</u>
0.25% decrease	\$ <u>2,176</u>	\$ <u>2,287</u>
Expected rate of salary increase		
0.25% increase	\$ <u>2,100</u>	\$ <u>2,214</u>
0.25% decrease	\$ <u>(2,035)</u>	\$ <u>(2,144)</u>

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

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Expected contributions to the plans for the next year	\$ <u>447</u>	\$ <u>441</u>
Average duration of the defined benefit obligation	8.9 years	9.6 years

16. EQUITY

a. Ordinary shares

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Shares authorized (in thousands)	<u>480,000</u>	<u>480,000</u>
Capital authorized	\$ <u>4,800,000</u>	\$ <u>4,800,000</u>
Shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	<u>417,294</u>	<u>417,294</u>
Capital issued	\$ <u>4,172,945</u>	\$ <u>4,172,945</u>

b. Capital surplus

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Treasury share transactions	\$ 334,352	\$ 334,352
Donations	<u>30</u>	<u>30</u>
	\$ <u>334,382</u>	\$ <u>334,382</u>

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

c. Retained earnings and dividends policy

Under the dividends policy as set forth in the Corporation's Articles, where the Corporation made a profit in a fiscal year, the profit shall be first utilized for paying taxes, offsetting losses of previous years, setting aside as a legal reserve of 10% of the remaining profit or until the legal reserve equals the Corporation's paid-in capital, and setting aside or reversing a special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations. Then, any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be used by the Corporation's board of directors as the basis for proposing a distribution plan, which should be resolved in the shareholders' meeting for the distribution of dividends and bonuses to shareholders. For the policies on the distribution of employees' compensation and remuneration of directors, refer to Note 18(f).

The Corporation's Articles also stipulate a dividends policy whereby the issuance of cash dividends takes precedence over the issuance of share dividends. In principle, cash dividends shall not be less than 50% of the total dividends distributed.

An appropriation of earnings to a legal reserve shall be made until the legal reserve equals the Corporation's paid-in capital. The legal reserve may be used to offset deficits. If the Corporation has no deficit and the legal reserve has exceeded 25% of the Corporation's paid-in capital, the excess may be transferred to capital or distributed in cash.

Items referred to under Rule No. 1090150022 issued by the FSC and in the directive titled "Questions and Answers for Special Reserves Appropriated Following Adoption of IFRS Accounting Standards" shall be appropriated to or reversed from a special reserve by the Corporation.

The appropriations of earnings for 2022 and 2021 were approved by the shareholders in their meetings in June 2023 and 2022, respectively, are as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings		Dividends Per Share (NT\$)	
	For the Year Ended		For the Year Ended	
	December 31		December 31	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Legal reserve	\$ 217,706	\$ 182,534		
Cash dividends	918,048	834,589	<u>\$ 2.2</u>	<u>\$ 2.0</u>

As of March 11, 2024, the appropriations of earnings 2023 had not yet been proposed by the Corporation's board of directors. Information on the appropriations of the earnings proposed by the Corporation's board of directors and approved by shareholder's general meeting is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

17. REVENUE

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Revenue from transportation	\$ 623,489	\$ 401,028
Rental income from investment properties (Note 13)	59,875	56,475
Other revenue	<u>4,336</u>	<u>5,187</u>
	<u>\$ 687,700</u>	<u>\$ 462,690</u>

Contract balances

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	January 1, 2022
Accounts receivable (Note 8)	\$ 15,523	\$ 6,185	\$ 21,951
Trade receivables from related parties (Notes 8 and 24)	\$ 111,079	\$ 29,973	\$ 32,338
Net finance lease receivables (Note 9)	\$ 1,381,627	\$ 64,390	\$ -

18. NET PROFIT

a. Other income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Management of service revenues	\$ 65,419	\$ 8,114
Service fees of endorsement and guarantees	42,886	46,841
Insurance claims	6,199	4,767
Others	<u>12,035</u>	<u>13,356</u>
	<u>\$ 126,539</u>	<u>\$ 73,078</u>

b. Interest expenses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Bank borrowing interest	\$ 1,569	\$ 3,322
Deposit imputed interest	184	124
Less: Capitalized interest amount	<u>-</u>	<u>2,688</u>
	<u>\$ 1,753</u>	<u>\$ 758</u>
Range of capitalization rate	-	0.79%-1.40%

c. Depreciation and amortization

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
An analysis of depreciation by function		
Operating costs	\$ 67,511	\$ 45,814
Operating expenses	<u>3,297</u>	<u>3,406</u>
	<u>\$ 70,808</u>	<u>\$ 49,220</u>
An analysis of amortization by function		
Operating costs	\$ 2,400	\$ -
Operating expenses	<u>327</u>	<u>687</u>
	<u>\$ 2,727</u>	<u>\$ 687</u>

d. Operating expenses directly related to investment properties

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Direct operating expenses from investment properties generating rental income	\$ 22,407	\$ 21,214
Direct operating expenses from investment properties not generating rental income	<u>430</u>	<u>412</u>
	<u>\$ 22,837</u>	<u>\$ 21,626</u>

e. Employee benefits expense

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Post-employment benefits		
Defined contribution plan	\$ 9,839	\$ 9,840
Defined benefit plans	<u>2,705</u>	<u>2,152</u>
	12,544	11,992
Other employee benefits	<u>354,791</u>	<u>350,144</u>
	<u>\$ 367,335</u>	<u>\$ 362,136</u>
An analysis of employee benefits expense by function		
Operating costs	\$ 213,125	\$ 202,846
Operating expenses	<u>154,210</u>	<u>159,290</u>
	<u>\$ 367,335</u>	<u>\$ 362,136</u>

f. Employee's compensation and remuneration of directors

According to the Corporation's Articles, the Corporation accrued employees' compensation at the rates of no less than 0.5% and remuneration of directors at rates of no higher than 1.5%, respectively, of net profit before income tax, employees' compensation, and remuneration of directors.

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

Accrual rate

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Employees' compensation	1%	1%
Remuneration of directors	1%	1%

Amount

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
	Cash	Cash
Employees' compensation	\$ 20,413	\$ 21,857
Remuneration of directors	20,413	21,857

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

There is no difference between the actual amounts of employees' compensation and remuneration of directors paid and the amounts recognized in the financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

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

g. Gains on foreign currency exchange

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Foreign exchange gains	\$ 33,716	\$ 134,458
Foreign exchange losses	<u>(13,727)</u>	<u>(15,840)</u>
Net gain	<u>\$ 19,989</u>	<u>\$ 118,618</u>

19. INCOME TAXES

a. Income tax recognized in profit or loss

Major components of income tax expense are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	\$ 323,660	\$ 78,061
Land value increment tax of land disposal	-	5,668
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	52,065	40,411
Adjustments for prior years' tax	<u>38,409</u>	<u>(617)</u>
	<u>414,134</u>	<u>123,523</u>
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	<u>(76,534)</u>	<u>3,377</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 337,600</u>	<u>\$ 126,900</u>

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Profit before tax	<u>\$ 2,000,490</u>	<u>\$ 2,142,023</u>
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	\$ 400,098	\$ 428,405
Non-deductible expenses in determining taxable income	-	20
Tax effect of adjusting items:		
Tax-exempt income	(152,972)	(156,234)
Unrecognized deductible temporary differences	-	(186,419)
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	52,065	40,411
Land value increment tax	-	1,334
Adjustments for prior years' tax	<u>38,409</u>	<u>(617)</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 337,600</u>	<u>\$ 126,900</u>

b. Current tax liabilities

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Current tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	<u>\$ 401,971</u>	<u>\$ 117,489</u>

Current income tax payable is the net amount of December 31, 2023 and 2022, deducted by \$1,645 thousand and \$983 thousand of prepaid income tax, respectively.

c. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

For the year ended December 31, 2023

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Closing Balance
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>			
Temporary differences			
Unrealized exchange gains and losses	\$ -	\$ 434	\$ 434
Others	<u>413</u>	<u>1,092</u>	<u>1,505</u>
	<u>\$ 413</u>	<u>\$ 1,526</u>	<u>\$ 1,939</u>
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>			
Temporary differences			
Land value increment tax	\$ 257,964	\$ -	\$ 257,964
Unrealized exchange gains and losses	548	(548)	-
Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method	<u>80,273</u>	<u>(74,460)</u>	<u>5,813</u>
	<u>\$ 338,785</u>	<u>\$ (75,008)</u>	<u>\$ 263,777</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2022

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Closing Balance
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>			
Temporary differences			
Unrealized exchange gains and losses	\$ 7,476	\$ (7,476)	\$ -
Others	<u>244</u>	<u>169</u>	<u>413</u>
	<u>\$ 7,720</u>	<u>\$ (7,307)</u>	<u>\$ 413</u>
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>			
Temporary differences			
Land value increment tax	\$ 262,298	\$ (4,334)	\$ 257,964
Unrealized exchange gains and losses	-	548	548
Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method	<u>80,417</u>	<u>(144)</u>	<u>80,273</u>
	<u>\$ 342,715</u>	<u>\$ (3,930)</u>	<u>\$ 338,785</u>

- d. The aggregate amount of temporary difference associated with investments for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognized.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries for which no deferred tax liabilities have been recognized were both \$5,891,972 thousand.

- e. Income tax assessments

The income tax returns of the Corporation through 2021 have been assessed by the tax authorities.

20. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Unit: NT\$ Per Share

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Basic earnings per share	<u>\$ 3.98</u>	<u>\$ 4.83</u>
Diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 3.98</u>	<u>\$ 4.82</u>
Net Profit for the Year		
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Earnings used in the computation of basic earnings per share	<u>\$ 1,662,890</u>	<u>\$ 2,015,123</u>

Weighted Average Number of Ordinary Shares Outstanding (In Thousand Shares)

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of basic earnings per share	417,294	417,294
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares		
Employees' compensation	<u>738</u>	<u>903</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	<u>418,032</u>	<u>418,197</u>

The Corporation may settle compensation paid to employees in cash or shares; therefore, the Corporation assumes that the entire amount of the compensation will be settled in shares, and the resulting potential shares will be 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 shareholders' meeting in the following year.

21. CASH FLOWS INFORMATION FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

For the year ended December 31, 2023

	Opening Balance	Cash Flows	Non-cash Changes Foreign Exchange Movements	Closing Balance
Short-term borrowings	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>110,000</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>110,000</u>

22. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Corporation manages its capital to ensure that the Corporation will be able to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The Corporation's overall strategy remains unchanged in the future.

Key management personnel of the Corporation review the capital structure on an annual basis. As part of this review, the key management personnel consider the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. Based on recommendations of the key management personnel, in order to balance the overall capital structure, the Corporation may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, the number of new shares issued, or the existing debt redeemed.

23. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

The Corporation's management believes that the carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities recognized in the financial statements approximate their fair values or their fair values cannot be reliably measured.

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

1) Fair value hierarchy

December 31, 2023

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Investments in equity instruments				
Listed shares - ROC	\$ 1,913,021	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,913,021
Unlisted shares - ROC	-	-	52,675	52,675
Unlisted shares - foreign	-	-	29,765	29,765
	<u>\$ 1,913,021</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 82,440</u>	<u>\$ 1,995,461</u>

December 31, 2022

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Investments in equity instruments				
Listed shares - ROC	\$ 2,442,551	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,442,551
Unlisted shares - ROC	-	-	44,119	44,119
Unlisted shares - foreign	-	-	27,480	27,480
	<u>\$ 2,442,551</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 71,599</u>	<u>\$ 2,514,150</u>

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 in the current year.

For the year ended in December 31, 2022, the Corporation held private placement ordinary shares of Yang Ming, after Yang Ming applied the private placement ordinary shares for registration of the retroactive handling of public issuance and listing shares with the FSC and was approved, which had flexible price in the active market, there were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1.

2) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements of financial instruments

For the year ended December 31, 2023

Financial Assets	Financial Assets at FVTOCI Equity Instruments
Balance at January 1	\$ 71,599
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>10,841</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 82,440</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Financial Assets	Equity Instruments at FVTOCI
Balance at January 1	\$ 90,018
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>(18,419)</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 71,599</u>

3) Valuation techniques and inputs applied for Level 3 fair value measurement

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the unlisted equity securities - ROC held by the Corporation are mainly investments in domestic listed shares. Thus, the aforementioned unlisted equity securities were determined using the asset-based approach. Separate assets and liabilities of the underlying investments were regarded as individual evaluation targets and were evaluated according to their nature to reflect their overall fair value. Material unobservable inputs used by the Corporation were 89.75% discount rate for lack of marketability. Besides, the assets of unlisted shares - foreign held by the Corporation were determined using the market-based approach based on the listed companies engaged in the same or similar business. The trading price of its shares in the active market is converted into a value multiplier and then matched with the financial status of the target corporation to determine the value of the evaluation targets. The same as the asset-based approach, separate assets and liabilities of the underlying investments were regarded as individual evaluation targets and were evaluated according to their nature to reflect their overall fair value. Unobservable inputs used by the Corporation were 20.77% and 20.61% discount rate for lack of marketability, respectively. If the discount rate for lack of marketability had increased/decreased by 1% and all other variables were held constant, the fair value would have decreased/increased by \$5,517 and \$4,652 thousand, respectively.

c. Categories of financial instruments

	December 31	
	2023	2022
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at amortized cost (Note 1)	\$ 1,659,516	\$ 968,810
Financial assets at FVTOCI		
Equity instruments	1,995,461	2,514,150
		(Continued)

	December 31	
	2023	2022
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Amortized cost (Note 2)	\$ 285,368	\$ 154,484 (Concluded)

Note 1: The balances include financial assets measured at amortized cost, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, trade receivables from related parties, other accounts receivable (presented in other current assets), finance lease receivables from related parties and other financial assets.

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

d. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Corporation's major financial instruments include equity and accounts receivable, accounts payable and borrowings. The Corporation's corporate treasury function is responsible for monitoring and managing the financial risks related to the operations of the Corporation. These risks include market risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk.

1) Market risk

The Corporation's activities exposed it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rate and other price.

a) Foreign currency risk

The carrying amounts of the Corporation's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the year are set out in Note 27.

Sensitivity analysis

The Corporation is mainly exposed to the U.S. dollar (USD).

The following table details the Corporation's sensitivity to a 2% increase and decrease in New Taiwan dollars against the relevant foreign currencies. The sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and representing management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates is 2%. The sensitivity analysis included only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the end of the year for a 2% change in foreign currency rates. The table below indicates an increase (decrease) in pre-tax profit associated with the New Taiwan dollar strengthening 2% against the U.S. dollar.

	USD Impact	
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Profit or loss	\$ (1,338)	\$ (8,982)

b) Interest rate risk

The carrying amounts of the Corporation's financial assets and financial liabilities with exposure to interest rate risk at the end of the year are as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial assets	\$ 1,381,627	\$ 471,206
Cash flow interest rate risk		
Financial assets	119,203	434,873
Financial liabilities	110,000	-

Sensitivity analysis

The following sensitivity analysis below was determined based on the Corporation's exposure to interest rates for non-derivative instruments at the end of the year. For variable interest rate liabilities, the analysis was prepared assuming the amount of each liability outstanding at the end of the year was outstanding for the whole year. The sensitivity rate of 1% is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates. The financial assets and liabilities held by the Corporation with variable interest rates will change according to the effective interest rates, which vary with market interest rates, and will result in fluctuations of the future cash flows.

For the financial assets held by the Corporation with variable interest rates on December 31, 2023 and 2022, if the market interest rates had been 1% higher, the cash inflow from variable rate financial assets would have been \$1,192 thousand and \$4,349 thousand, respectively. If the market interest rates had been 1% lower, there would be an equal and opposite impact on variable interest rate financial assets, and the amount would be negative.

For the financial liabilities held by the Corporation with variable interest rates on December 31, 2023, if the market interest rates had been 1% higher, the cash outflow from variable rate financial liabilities would have been \$1,100 thousand, respectively. If the market interest rates had been 1% lower, there would be an equal and opposite impact on variable interest rate financial liabilities, and the amount would be negative.

c) Other price risk

The Corporation was exposed to equity price risk through its investments in domestic and foreign listed (unlisted) shares and corporate bonds.

Sensitivity analysis

The equity price risk for the flexible-priced financial assets held by the Corporation was assessed using sensitivity analysis.

If equity prices had been 5% higher/lower, the pre-tax other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 would have increased/decreased by \$99,773 thousand and \$125,707 thousand, respectively, as a result of the changes in fair value of financial assets at FVTOCI.

2) Credit risk

There is no significant concentration of credit risk for the Corporation. Credit risk is from cash and cash equivalent deposits in banks and accounts receivable from customers.

The Corporation adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient letters of bank guarantees and security deposits, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. To reduce credit risk, the Corporation has established internal monitoring procedures to monitor credit risk exposure and the credit condition of counterparties.

The credit risk on liquid funds and derivative financial instruments is limited because the counterparties are banks, financial institutions and companies with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

3) Liquidity risk

The Corporation manages liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate to finance the Corporation'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 Corporation relies on bank borrowings as a significant source of liquidity. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Corporation had available unutilized short-term bank loan facilities (including overdraft and guarantee) of \$1,466,413 thousand and \$2,170,693 thousand, respectively.

The following table details the Corporation's remaining contractual maturity of its non-derivative financial liabilities with variable interest rates and agreed repayment periods. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities from the earliest date on which the Corporation can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows.

December 31, 2023

	On Demand or Less than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months - 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	5+ Years
Non-interest bearing	\$ 3,110	\$ 964	\$ 171,294	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Variable interest rate liabilities	-	90,329	20,201	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 3,110</u>	<u>\$ 91,293</u>	<u>\$ 191,495</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

December 31, 2022

	On Demand or Less than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months - 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	5+ Years
Non-interest bearing	\$ 11,386	\$ 860	\$ 142,238	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

24. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The Government has significant influence over the Corporation. Besides, the nature and amounts of transactions, individually and collectively insignificant, with the government-related party have not been disclosed, and information disclosed, elsewhere in the other notes and details of transactions between the Corporation and other related parties are disclosed below.

a. Names and categories of the related parties

<u>Related Party Name</u>	<u>Related Party Category</u>
Tai Shing Maritime Co., S.A. (Tai Shing)	Subsidiary
Shin Wang Maritime Inc., (Shin Wang)	Subsidiary
Yunn Wang Investment Co., Ltd.	Associate
Yang Ming Marine Transport Corporation (Yang Ming)	Government-related party
CPC Corporation	Government-related party
Land Bank of Taiwan	Government-related party
Bank of Taiwan	Government-related party
Mega International Commercial Bank	Government-related party
First Commercial Bank	Government-related party
Chang Hwa Bank	Government-related party
Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd.	Government-related party
Maritime and Port Bureau. MOTC	Government-related party

b. Operating transactions

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<u>Operating revenue</u>		
Government-related parties		
CPC Corporation	\$ 453,644	\$ 286,546
Maritime and Port Bureau. MOTC	37,088	-
Associates		
Others	<u>114</u>	<u>114</u>
	<u>\$ 490,846</u>	<u>\$ 286,660</u>
<u>Operating costs</u>		
Government and its subsidiaries - related parties		
CPC Corporation	<u>\$ 60,578</u>	<u>\$ 60,042</u>

Transactions with related parties were based on agreements. Lease contracts with subsidiary and associates were based on market conditions.

c. Bank balances

Bank balances (including time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months, and pledged time deposits which are included in other financial assets) related to bank were as follows:

Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
	2023	2022
Government-related parties		
Bank of Taiwan	\$ 120,478	\$ 417,352
Others	<u>1,971</u>	<u>77,425</u>
	<u>\$ 122,449</u>	<u>\$ 494,777</u>

d. Trade receivables from related parties

Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
	2023	2022
Government-related parties		
CPC Corporation	\$ 82,300	\$ 25,794
Maritime and Port Bureau. MOTC	23,931	-
Subsidiaries		
Tai Shing	4,844	4,090
Others	<u>4</u>	<u>89</u>
	<u>\$ 111,079</u>	<u>\$ 29,973</u>

The receivables from related parties are unsecured. An allowance for loss of \$4,854 thousand and \$217 thousand was recognized for the amount due from related parties as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

e. Advance payments (included in other financial assets)

Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
	2023	2022
Government-related parties		
CPC Corporation	<u>\$ 11,049</u>	<u>\$ 8,267</u>

f. Loans from related parties

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
		2023	2022
<u>Short-term borrowings</u>			
Unsecured borrowings	Government-related parties		
	Mega International Commercial Bank	\$ 90,000	\$ -
	Bank of Taiwan	<u>20,000</u>	<u>-</u>
		\$ 110,000	\$ -

Interest expense (included capitalized interest amount)

Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Mega International Commercial Bank	\$ 1,442	\$ -
Others	<u>128</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 1,570</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The interest rate of the Corporation's borrowings from the related parties is equivalent to the market interest rate.

- g. Advance payments from related parties (included in other current liabilities and other non-current liabilities)

Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
	2023	2022
Government-related parties		
Maritime and Port Bureau. MOTC	<u>\$ 776,271</u>	<u>\$ 434,186</u>

- h. Other transactions with government - related parties

The Ministry of Transportation and Communication of the Executive Yuan of the ROC holds a 26.46% interest in the Corporation. In June 2012, the Corporation purchased seven-year, privately placed, secured mandatory convertible bonds issued by Yang Ming (of which the Ministry of Transportation and Communication of the Executive Yuan of the ROC holds a 35.51% interest) for \$200,000 thousand. The bonds, with a coupon rate of 3% per annum, matured in June 2019 and were converted into 9,597 thousand shares of private placement ordinary shares. In January 2022, the private placement ordinary shares had been applied for registration of the retroactive handling of public issuance and listing shares with the FSC by Yang Ming and had been approved. According to liquidity the Corporation classified the aforementioned investments, as financial assets at FVTOCI current, for strategic purposes.

In February 2017, the Corporation purchased 19,083 thousand shares of private placement ordinary shares issued by Yang Ming for \$199,990 thousand, and the rights and obligations of the private placement ordinary shares are the same as those of the ordinary shares issued by Yang Ming. However, the private shares are subject to the restrictions on transfer by the Securities Exchange Act., which say that private shares may not be transferred within 3 years of the delivery date. After 3 full years have elapsed since the delivery date of the privately placed ordinary shares, Yang Ming may apply for registration of the retroactive handling of public issuance and listing with the FSC, if Yang Ming complies with the relevant laws and regulations. In January 2022, Yang Ming had applied the private placement ordinary shares for registration of the retroactive handling of public issuance and listing shares with the FSC and was approved. According to liquidity, the Corporation classified the aforementioned investments as financial assets at FVTOCI - current for strategic purposes.

In November 2017, the Corporation paid \$158,519 thousand in cash to acquire an additional 13,210 thousand shares issued by Yang Ming.

For the year ended December 31, 2022 the Group disposed 1,350 thousand shares of Yang Ming, and recognized gain on disposal of \$158,554 thousand, which were transferred directly to retained earnings.

i. Dividend income

Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
	2023	2022
Government-related parties		
Yang Ming	\$ 745,817	\$ 745,817

j. Other transactions with related parties (included in non-operating income and expenses - other)

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
<u>Service revenues of endorsement and guarantees</u>		
Subsidiaries		
Tai Shing	\$ 42,886	\$ 46,841
<u>Management of service revenues</u>		
Subsidiaries		
Tai Shing	\$ 49,419	\$ 4,571
Shin Wang	15,886	3,429
Associates		
Others	114	114
	<u>\$ 65,419</u>	<u>\$ 8,114</u>
<u>Non-operating income - other</u>		
Government-related parties		
Yang Ming	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
Associates		
Others	49	32
	<u>\$ 10,049</u>	<u>\$ 10,032</u>
<u>Service fees of endorsement and guarantees</u>		
Subsidiaries		
Tai Shing	\$ 130	\$ 1,440

k. Compensation of key management personnel

The compensation of directors and other key management personnel are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 40,325	\$ 42,023
Post-employment benefits	1,247	1,058
	<u>\$ 41,572</u>	<u>\$ 43,081</u>

25. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL OR FOR SECURITY

The following assets were pledged or mortgaged as collateral for bank borrowings:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 78,247	\$ 91,515
Pledged deposits (included in other non-current assets)	<u>2,165</u>	<u>2,165</u>
	<u>\$ 80,412</u>	<u>\$ 93,680</u>

26. SIGNIFICANT UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Significant unrecognized commitments and contingencies of the Corporation as of December 31, 2023 are as follows:

- a. The relevant information on the Corporation's ship management and harbor tug agreements with CPC Corporation and its procurement contract for liner services with the Maritime and Port Bureau, MOTC, is stated below:

Ship	Date of Agreement	Calculation and Fee Collection Method
CPC Corporation		
TAI CHIN 201, 202, 203 and 205	2007.02.10-2032.12.31	The fee was \$360 thousand per day, which was calculated per day, and collected on a monthly basis.
HONG YUN and SHENG YUN	2023.01.04-2028.01.23	Basic fee of ship management was \$137 thousand for each ship per day, which was calculated per day, and collected on a monthly basis.
DER YUN	2022.10.28-2027.10.27	Basic fee of ship management was \$127 thousand for each ship per day, which was calculated per day, and collected on a monthly basis.
TAI CHIN 301, 302, 303, 305, 306, 307 and 308	2022.11.25 - 2047.12.31	The fee was \$660 thousand per day, which was calculated per day, and collected on a monthly basis.
Maritime and Port Bureau. MOTC PENGHU	2023.09.06-2043.09.06	The fee was \$238-\$388 thousand per quarter, which was calculated and collected per quarter.

As of December 31, 2023, the Corporation entrusted the Bank of Taiwan to issue a letter of guarantee to CPC Corporation and Maritime and Port Bureau, MOTC in the amount of \$273,587 thousand. The Corporation also entrusted Land Bank of Taiwan to issue a letter of guarantee of contract for "Kuan-Tang Industrial Port's Long-term Harbor Tug Service" to CPC Corporation with amount of \$357,000 thousand, and the amount of performance guarantee issued by Shin Kong Bank for procurement contract to Maritime and Port Bureau, MOTC, was \$828,900 thousand.

- b. In March 2022, the board of directors of the subsidiary Tai Shing approved the agreement with entering into a contract with Oshima Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. to build two bulk carriers. As of the date of audit report, the amount of US\$16,925 thousand had been paid and included in prepayments for equipment. The remaining unpaid amount was US\$50,775 thousand. The Corporation is Tai Shing's guarantor of Oshima shipbuilding Co., Ltd.
- c. In May 2022, the board of directors of the subsidiary Tai Shing approved the agreement with entering into a contract with Namura Shipbuilding Co., Ltd to build two bulk carriers. As of the date of audit report, the amount of US\$19,380 thousand had been paid and included in prepayments for equipment. The remaining unpaid amount was US\$45,220 thousand.
- d. In November 2023, the board of directors of the subsidiary Tai Shing approved the agreement with entering into a contract with Morning Daedalus Navigation S.A., a wholly owned subsidiary of Namura Shipbuilding Co., Ltd, to build two bulk carriers. As of the date of the auditors' report, the amount of US\$6,460 thousand was paid and included in prepayments for equipment. The remaining unpaid amount was US\$58,140 thousand.

27. SIGNIFICANT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The Corporation's significant financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies aggregated by the foreign currencies other than functional currencies and the related exchange rates between foreign currencies and respective functional currencies are as follows:

December 31, 2023

	Foreign Currency (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount (In Thousands)
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ <u>2,352</u>	30.705 (USD:NTD)	\$ <u>72,223</u>
Non-monetary items			
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
USD	\$ <u>341,149</u>	30.705 (USD:NTD)	\$ <u>10,474,976</u>

December 31, 2022

	Foreign Currency (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount (In Thousands)
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ <u>14,625</u>	30.71 (USD:NTD)	\$ <u>449,121</u>
Non-monetary items			
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
USD	\$ <u>320,875</u>	30.71 (USD:NTD)	\$ <u>9,854,086</u>

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, net foreign exchange gain were \$19,989 thousand and \$118,618 thousand, respectively, resulting from the fluctuation of the USD.

28. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

a. Information about significant transactions and investees:

- 1) Financing provided to others (None)
- 2) Endorsements/guarantees provided (Table 1)
- 3) Marketable securities held (Table 2)
- 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) Disposal of individual real estate at prices of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (None)
- 7) Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (Table 3)
- 8) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (None)
- 9) Trading in derivative instruments (None)

b. Intercompany relationships and significant intercompany transactions (Table 4)

c. Information on investments in mainland China (None)

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

TABLE 1

TAIWAN NAVIGATION CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

ENDORSEMENTS/GUARANTEES PROVIDED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(New Taiwan Dollars/U.S. Dollars in Thousands)

No.	Endorser/Guarantor	Endorsee/Guarantee		Limit on Endorsement/ Guarantee Given on Behalf of Each Party (Notes 1, 2 and 3)	Maximum Amount Endorsed/ Guaranteed During the Year (Note 3)	Outstanding Endorsement/ Guarantee at the End of the Year (Note 3)	Actual Borrowing Amount (Note 3)	Amount Endorsed/ Guaranteed by Collaterals	Ratio of Accumulated Endorsement/ Guarantee to Net Equity in Latest Financial Statements (%)	Aggregate Endorsement/ Guarantee Limit (Notes 1, 2 and 3)	Endorsement/ Guarantee Given by Parent on Behalf of Subsidiaries	Endorsement/ Guarantee Given by Subsidiaries on Behalf of Parent	Endorsement/ Guarantee Given on Behalf of Company in Mainland China	Note
		Name	Relationship											
0	Taiwan Navigation Co., Ltd.	Tai Shing	Subsidiary	\$ 31,938,840	\$ 11,968,407 (US\$ 389,787)	\$ 11,968,407 (US\$ 389,787)	\$ 8,002,866 (US\$ 260,637)	\$ -	74.95	\$ 31,938,840	Yes	-	-	-
1	Tai Shing	Taiwan Navigation Co., Ltd.	Parent	7,208,678 (US\$ 234,772)	141,489 (US\$ 4,608)	- -	- -	-	-	7,208,678 (US\$ 234,772)	-	Yes	-	-

Note 1: Not more than twice the net equity in the latest financial statement of Taiwan Navigation Co., Ltd.

Note 2: Not more than twice the endorser’s/guarantor’s paid-in capital of Tai Shing Co., Ltd.

Note 3: Translated at the exchange rate on December 31, 2023, US\$1=NT\$30.705.

TABLE 2

TAIWAN NAVIGATION CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD
DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Holding Company Name	Type and Name/Issuer of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Holding Company	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2023				Note
				Number of Shares	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value	
Taiwan Navigation Co., Ltd.	<u>Shares</u>							
	Chunghwa Investment Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current	4,590,000	\$ 52,675	6.00	\$ 52,675	
	Taiwan Foundation International Pte. Ltd.	Corporate director	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current	1,500,000	29,765	15.00	29,765	
	<u>Listed shares</u>							
	Yang Ming	Significantly influenced by the Government	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	37,290,858	1,913,021	1.07	1,913,021	

Note: See Table 4 for the information on investments in subsidiaries and associates.

TABLE 3

TAIWAN NAVIGATION CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**TOTAL PURCHASES FROM OR SALES TO RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT\$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Seller/Buyer	Related Party	Relationship	Transaction Details				Abnormal Transaction		Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Note
			Purchase/Sale	Amount	% of Total	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Terms	Ending Balance	% of Total (Note 2)	
Taiwan Navigation Co., Ltd.	CPC Corporation, Taiwan	(Note 1)	Ship management service and tug service revenue	\$ (453,644)	(66)	By negotiations	\$ -	-	\$ 82,300	74	
Tai Shing	Shin Wang	The same parent company	Rental revenue	(661,167)	(23)	By negotiations	-	-	63,867	100	
Shin Wang	Tai Shing	The same parent company	Rental expense	661,167	90	By negotiations	-	-	(63,867)	(100)	

Note 1: Significantly influenced by the Government.

Note 2: The proportion of the individual related party’s total receivables (payables).

TABLE 4

TAIWAN NAVIGATION CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**INFORMATION ON INVESTEEES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Business and Products	Investment Amount		As of December 31, 2023			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of Profit (Loss)	Note
				December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	Number of Shares	%	Carrying Amount			
Taiwan Navigation Co., Ltd.	Tai Shing Shin Wang Yunn Wang	Panama City, Panama Monrovia City, Liberia Taipei	Rental and sale of ships	\$ 3,921,447	\$ 3,921,447	100	100.00	\$ 10,149,523	\$ 706,466	\$ 706,466	
			Rental and sale of ships	32,500	32,500	1	100.00	325,453	294,740	294,740	
			Investment	41,861	41,861	5,211,474	49.75	218,400	24,453	12,165	

TABLE 5**TAIWAN NAVIGATION CO., LTD.****INFORMATION OF MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS
DECEMBER 31, 2023**

Name of Major Shareholder	Shares	
	Number of Shares	Percentage of Ownership (%)
Ministry of Transportation and Communications, ROC	110,436,379	26.46
Yang Ming Maritime Transport Corp.	70,793,243	16.96

Note: The major shareholder information in this table is submitted by TDCC on the last business day at the end of the year and calculated the data of the shareholder which hold non-physical of common stock for more than 5%. The share capital recorded in the Corporation's financial report and the actual number of shares delivered without physical registration may be same or different.

TAIWAN NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SCHEDULE OF THE STATEMENTS OF IMPORTANT ACCOUNTING ITEMS

Statement	Schedule Number
Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Equities	
Statement of cash and cash equivalents	1
Statement of changes in financial assets at FVTOCI	2
Statement of changes in other financial assets	Note 10
Statement of changes in investments accounted for using the equity method	3
Statement of changes in property, plant and equipment	Note 12
Statement of changes in accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment	Note 12
Statement of changes in investments properties	Note 13
Statement of short-term borrowings	4
Statement of Profit and Loss	
Statement of operating revenue	5
Statement of operating costs	6
Statement of operating expenses	7
Statement of analysis of employee benefits expense, depreciation and amortization by function	8

SCHEDULE 1**TAIWAN NAVIGATION CO., LTD.****STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS****DECEMBER 31, 2023****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)**

Item	Amount
Cash on hand	\$ <u>258</u>
Bank balance	
Checking accounts	14,527
Demand deposits (Note)	<u>119,203</u>
	<u>133,730</u>
	<u>\$ 133,988</u>

Note: Including US\$2,194 thousand, at exchange rates of US\$1=\$30.705.

TAIWAN NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVTOCI
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Securities	Balance, January 1, 2023		Decrease in 2023		Gain or (Loss) on Financial Assets		Balance, December 31, 2023	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Current								
Yang Ming	37,290,858	\$ 2,442,551	-	\$ -	-	\$ (529,530)	37,290,858	\$ 1,913,021
Non-current								
Chunghwa Investment Co., Ltd.	4,590,000	\$ 44,119	-	-	-	\$ 8,556	4,590,000	\$ 52,675
Taiwan Foundation International Pte. Ltd.	1,500,000	<u>27,480</u>	-	-	-	<u>2,285</u>	1,500,000	<u>29,765</u>
		<u>\$ 71,599</u>				<u>\$ 10,841</u>		<u>\$ 82,440</u>

TAIWAN NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Investees	Balance, January 1, 2023		Cash Dividends	Share of Profit of Subsidiaries and Associates Accounted for Using the Equity Method (Note 1)	Equity Adjustments (Note 2)	Balance, December 31, 2023		
	Shares	Amount				Shares	%	Amount
Unlisted shares								
Tai Shing	100	\$ 9,451,829	\$ -	\$ 706,466	\$ (8,772)	100	100.00	\$ 10,149,523
Shin Wang	1	402,257	(372,300)	294,740	756	1	100.00	325,453
Yunn Wang	5,211,474	<u>179,490</u>	<u>(11,465)</u>	<u>12,165</u>	<u>38,210</u>	5,211,474	49.75	<u>218,400</u>
		<u>\$ 10,033,576</u>	<u>\$ (383,765)</u>	<u>\$ 1,013,371</u>	<u>\$ 30,194</u>			<u>\$ 10,693,376</u>

Note 1: Investment accounted for using the equity method and related share of profit was calculated based on the financial statement that have been audited.

Note 2: Including exchange differences on translating foreign operations and unrealized gain (loss) on investments in financial assets at FVTOCI.

TAIWAN NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**STATEMENT OF SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS****DECEMBER 31, 2023****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Financial Institution	Loan Period	Rate	Balance	Financing Facilities	Mortgage or Collateral
Mega International Commercial Bank	2023.3.20-2024.3.19	1.66%	\$ 90,000	\$ 300,000	None
Bank of Taiwan	2023.8.4-2024.8.8	1.65%	<u>20,000</u>	<u>350,000</u>	None
			<u>\$ 110,000</u>	<u>\$ 650,000</u>	

SCHEDULE 5**TAIWAN NAVIGATION CO., LTD.****STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Amount
Ship management revenue	\$ 306,542
Tug service revenue	146,102
Coastal route revenue	171,003
Investment properties rent revenue	59,875
Others (Note)	<u>4,178</u>
	<u>\$ 687,700</u>

Note: The amount of each item in “Others” does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

TAIWAN NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Amount
Salary and pension	<u>\$ 182,311</u>
Freight	
Port charges	9,630
Stevedoring expenses	<u>15,235</u>
	<u>24,865</u>
Usage material fee	
Fuel	56,523
Material	8,217
Grease	<u>4,362</u>
	<u>69,102</u>
Depreciation	<u>67,511</u>
Others (Note)	<u>127,198</u>
	<u>\$ 470,987</u>

Note: The amount of each item in “Others” does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

TAIWAN NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

**STATEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Items	Amount
Salary and pension	\$ 145,055
Labor and health insurance	7,561
Depreciation	3,297
Others (Note)	<u>38,956</u>
	<u>\$ 194,869</u>

Note: The amount of each item in “Others” does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

TAIWAN NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

**STATEMENT OF ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION
BY FUNCTION**

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2023			2022		
	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total
Employee benefits expense						
Salary	\$ 174,194	\$ 117,335	\$ 291,529	\$ 166,765	\$ 122,038	\$ 288,803
Labor and health insurance	14,453	7,561	22,014	14,116	7,128	21,244
Pension	8,117	4,427	12,544	8,212	3,780	11,992
Board compensation	-	23,293	23,293	-	24,737	24,737
Other employee benefits	<u>16,361</u>	<u>1,594</u>	<u>17,955</u>	<u>13,753</u>	<u>1,607</u>	<u>15,360</u>
	<u>\$ 213,125</u>	<u>\$ 154,210</u>	<u>\$ 367,335</u>	<u>\$ 202,846</u>	<u>\$ 159,290</u>	<u>\$ 362,136</u>
Depreciation	<u>\$ 67,511</u>	<u>\$ 3,297</u>	<u>\$ 70,808</u>	<u>\$ 45,814</u>	<u>\$ 3,406</u>	<u>\$ 49,220</u>
Amortization	<u>\$ 2,400</u>	<u>\$ 327</u>	<u>\$ 2,727</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 687</u>	<u>\$ 687</u>

Note 1: For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Corporation had an average 241 and 220 employees, respectively, which included both were 6 non-employee directors for the years then ended, respectively. The calculation basis was consistent with employee benefits expense.

- Note 2:
- a. The average employee benefits expense for the year ended December 31, 2023 was \$1,464 thousand. The average employee benefits expense for the year ended December 31, 2022 was \$1,577 thousand.
 - b. The average employee salary for the year ended December 31, 2023 was \$1,241 thousand. The average employee salary for the year ended December 31, 2022 was \$1,350 thousand.
 - c. Changes in average employee salary decrease 8.1%.
 - d. Supervisors' remuneration for current year and the prior year: The Corporation has no supervisors.
 - e. The corporation's directors, managers and employees' remuneration policies are as follows:
 - 1) Establish a salary and remuneration committee to regularly review the corporation's directors and managers' performance evaluation and salary remuneration policies, systems, standards and structures.
 - 2) The management department regularly evaluates and sets the salary and remuneration of the corporation's employees, and the arrangement complies with relevant laws and regulations and is sufficient to attract outstanding talents.
 - 3) The performance evaluation and remuneration of directors, managers and employees should refer to the normal payment situation of peers and public equity private enterprises, and consider the time invested by individuals, responsibilities, etc., to evaluate personal performance and corporation operating performance and future risks. The reasonableness of the connection avoids guiding directors, managers and employees to engage in behaviors that exceed the corporation's risk appetite in pursuit of remuneration.