EDOM Technology Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

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

DECLARATION OF CONSOLIDATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF AFFILIATES

The companies that are required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates in accordance with the "Criteria Governing Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises" for the year ended December 31, 2023 are all the same as the companies required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies prepared in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standard 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements". Relevant information that should be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates has all been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023. Hence, we do not prepare a separate set of consolidated financial statements of affiliates.

Very truly yours,

EDOM TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

By:

YU-I TSENG

March 13, 2024

勤業眾信

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
EDOM Technology Co., Ltd.

Opinion

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

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Key audit matter of the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 is as follows:

Impairment of Inventories

Refer to Notes 5 and 11 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for further disclosures related to inventories and the impairment of inventories.

As of December 31, 2023, inventories were a significant component of the Group's assets with a gross inventory balance of NT$12,371,250 thousand on the consolidated balance sheets, representing 42% of the consolidated total assets. Inventories of the Group are mainly comprised of semiconductor components. Since the rapidly changing demand of technology could result in the accumulation of slow-moving or obsolete inventories, such inventories may not be sold, or prices of such inventories may have to be discounted below their respective carrying values. Management assessed the net realizable value of inventories in accordance with IAS 2 "Inventories" which involved significant judgments and estimates. As a result, the balance of inventories was significant to the consolidated financial statements; therefore, we identified the impairment of inventories as a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures performed in respect of this area included the following:

1. We tested the carrying value of inventory by comparing the carrying value with the latest sales invoices of a sample of inventory items to assess whether those items were stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

2. We assessed the appropriateness of the Group's inventory provisioning policy by reviewing inventory aging reports and comparing the historical levels of write-offs against the amounts provided.

3. We attended year-end inventory counts, performed other relevant procedures and assessed the physical condition of inventory to evaluate the adequacy of inventory provisions for obsolete and slow-moving inventories.

Other Matter

We have also audited the parent company only financial statements of the Company as of and for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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

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

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

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

6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements 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 Chin-Tsung Cheng and Meng-Chieh Chiu.

CHIN TSUNG CHENG Meng-Chieh, Chiu

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 13, 2024

<u>*Notice to Readers*</u>

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

For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial 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 consolidated financial statements shall prevail.

EDOM TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

	2023		2022	
ASSETS	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6)	$ 1,905,684	6	$ 1,714,533	5
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (Notes 4 and 7)	2,003	-	4,979	-
Financial assets at amortized cost - current (Notes 4, 9 and 33)	223,216	1	277,232	1
Notes receivable (Notes 4 and 10)	62,996	-	68,087	-
Trade receivables (Notes 4 and 10)	4,108,932	14	4,633,841	15
Other receivables (Notes 4, 11 and 32)	8,423,185	28	4,268,161	14
Current tax assets (Notes 4 and 26)	3,500	-	-	-
Inventories (Notes 4, 5 and 11)	12,371,250	42	18,189,482	57
Other current assets (Note 19)	645,506	2	660,791	2
Total current assets	27,746,272	93	29,817,106	94
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current (Notes 4 and 7)	570,019	2	422,244	1
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current (Notes 4 and 8)	18,437	-	10,660	-
Financial assets at amortized cost - non-current (Notes 4, 9 and 33)	2,000	-	2,000	-
Investments accounted for using the equity method (Notes 4 and 13)	61,222	-	53,584	-
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 14 and 33)	698,011	2	697,919	2
Right-of-use assets (Notes 4 and 15)	80,704	-	126,191	1
Investment properties (Notes 4 and 16)	27,295	-	28,284	-
Goodwill (Notes 4 and 17)	199,801	1	199,801	1
Other intangible assets (Notes 4 and 18)	81,485	-	110,359	-
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 26)	109,287	1	71,560	-
Net defined benefit assets - non-current (Notes 4 and 23)	18,219	-	21,512	-
Other non-current assets (Note 19)	172,923	1	183,280	1
Total non-current assets	2,039,403	7	1,927,394	6
TOTAL	$ 29,785,675	100	$ 31,744,500	100
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Short-term borrowings (Notes 4, 20 and 33)	$ 6,454,052	22	$ 10,240,535	32
Short-term bills payable (Notes 4 and 20)	908,749	3	858,939	3
Notes and trade payables (Notes 4, 21 and 32)	15,090,319	50	12,483,593	39
Other payables (Notes 22 and 32)	825,610	3	1,095,477	4
Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 26)	74,109	-	80,411	-
Lease liabilities - current (Notes 4 and 15)	49,833	-	55,579	-
Current portion of long-term borrowings (Notes 4, 20 and 33)	6,922	-	24,124	-
Other current liabilities (Notes 4 and 22)	311,016	1	302,828	1
Total current liabilities	23,720,610	79	25,141,486	79
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Long-term borrowings, net of current portion (Notes 4, 20 and 33)	857,926	3	869,226	3
Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 26)	76,415	-	93,425	1
Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 4 and 15)	33,629	-	73,571	-
Net defined benefit liabilities - non-current (Notes 4 and 23)	1,005	-	762	-
Guarantee deposits received	132,779	1	52,406	-
Total non-current liabilities	1,101,754	4	1,089,390	4
Total liabilities	24,822,364	83	26,230,876	83
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY				
Share capital	2,698,298	9	2,698,298	9
Capital surplus	736,939	3	736,939	2
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	880,085	3	796,739	2
Special reserve	-	-	391,623	1
Unappropriated earnings	620,317	2	849,224	3
Total retained earnings	1,500,402	5	2,037,586	6
Other equity	27,672	-	40,801	-
Total equity attributable to owners of the Company	4,963,311	17	5,513,624	17
TOTAL	$ 29,785,675	100	$ 31,744,500	100

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

EDOM TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED 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 and 32)				
Sales	$ 107,194,560	100	$ 118,703,300	100
Service revenue	588	-	3,737	-
Total operating revenue	107,195,148	100	118,707,037	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 4, 11, 25 and 32)	103,871,247	97	114,739,755	97
GROSS PROFIT	3,323,901	3	3,967,282	3
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 4, 25 and 32)				
Selling and marketing expenses	1,344,927	1	1,565,045	1
General and administrative expenses	465,649	1	645,705	-
Expected credit gain	(492)	-	(11,122)	-
Total operating expenses	1,810,084	2	2,199,628	1
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	1,513,817	1	1,767,654	2
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Notes 4, 13, 25 and 32)				
Other income	73,646	-	69,069	-
Interest income	28,213	-	9,393	-
Other gains and losses	6,304	-	179,675	-
Finance costs	(1,567,445)	(1)	(959,266)	(1)
Share of profit or loss of associates accounted for using the equity method	(12,443)	-	2,992	-
Total non-operating income and expenses	(1,471,725)	(1)	(698,137)	(1)
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	42,092	-	1,069,517	1
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 26)	35,966	-	245,467	-
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	6,126	-	824,050	1

(Continued)

EDOM TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED 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)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (Notes 4 and 23)	$ (4,564)	-	$ 12,160	-
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 4 and 24)	7,777	-	(196)	-
Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Notes 4 and 26)	913	-	(2,432)	-
	4,126	-	9,532	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations (Notes 4 and 24)	(34,530)	-	546,921	-
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 4 and 24)	5,810	-	(4,268)	-
Share of the other comprehensive gain (loss) of associates accounted for using the equity method (Notes 4 and 24)	1,157	-	(886)	-
Income tax related to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Notes 4 and 26)	6,657	-	(109,189)	-
	(20,906)	-	432,578	-
Other comprehensive (loss) income for the year, net of income tax	(16,780)	-	442,110	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME FOR THE YEAR	$ (10,654)	-	$ 1,266,160	1
NET PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Owners of the Company	$ 6,126	-	$ 823,731	1
Non-controlling interests	-	-	319	-
	$ 6,126	-	$ 824,050	1

(Continued)

EDOM TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED 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	%
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Owners of the Company	$ (10,654)	-	$ 1,265,841	1
Non-controlling interests	-	-	319	-
	$ (10,654)	-	$ 1,266,160	1
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 27)				
Basic	$ 0.02		$ 3.11	
Diluted	$ 0.02		$ 3.08	

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

EDOM TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

	Equity Attributable to Owners of the Company													
	Share Capital (Note 24)		Capital Surplus (Notes 4, 24 and 28)				Retained Earnings (Note 24)			Other Equity (Notes 4 and 24)				
	Shares (In Thousands)	Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital - Bond Conversion	Additional Paid-in Capital - Options Expired	Treasury Stock Transactions	Others	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Exchange Differences on Translation of at Fair Value Statement of Foreign Operations	Total	Non-controlling Interests (Notes 4, 24 and 28)	Total Equity
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2022	244,830	$ 2,448,298	$ 106,980	$ 4,172	$ 10,010	$ 3,514	$ 681,953	$ 261,001	$ 1,178,594	$ 77,265	$ (468,888)	$ 4,302,899	$ 3,836	$ 4,306,735
Appropriation of 2021 earnings														
Legal reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	114,786	-	(114,786)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130,622	(130,622)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends - NT$3.4 per share	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(917,421)	-	-	(917,421)	-	(917,421)
Issuance of ordinary shares for cash (Note 24)	25,000	250,000	612,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	862,500	-	862,500
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	823,731	-	-	823,731	319	824,050
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,728	(4,464)	436,846	442,110	-	442,110
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	833,459	(4,464)	436,846	1,265,841	319	1,266,160
Actual acquisition of interests in subsidiaries (Note 28)	-	-	-	-	-	(237)	-	-	-	42	-	(195)	(4,155)	(4,350)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2022	269,830	2,698,298	719,480	4,172	10,010	3,277	796,739	391,623	849,224	72,843	(32,042)	5,513,624	-	5,513,624
Appropriation of 2022 earnings														
Legal reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	83,346	-	(83,346)	-	-	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(391,623)	391,623	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends - NT$2.0 per share	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(539,659)	-	-	(539,659)	-	(539,659)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,126	-	-	6,126	-	6,126
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2023, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,651)	13,587	(26,716)	(16,780)	-	(16,780)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,475	13,587	(26,716)	(10,654)	-	(10,654)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2023	269,830	$ 2,698,298	$ 719,480	$ 4,172	$ 10,010	$ 3,277	$ 880,085	$ -	$ 620,317	$ 86,430	$ (58,758)	$ 4,963,311	$ -	$ 4,963,311

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

EDOM TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

	2023	2022
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	$ 42,092	$ 1,069,517
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expenses	100,624	99,906
Amortization expenses	38,941	36,959
Expected credit loss reversed on trade receivables	(492)	(11,122)
Net loss (gain) on fair value changes of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	21,849	(99,733)
Finance costs	1,567,445	959,266
Interest income	(28,213)	(9,393)
Dividend income	(1,173)	(1,320)
Share of profit or loss of associates accounted for using the equity method	12,443	(2,992)
Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	372	(1,086)
Write-down of inventories and loss on disposal of scrap inventories	102,101	70,742
Unrealized loss (gain) on foreign currency exchange	89,856	(72,422)
Gain on disposal of associates	(119)	-
Gain on lease modifications	(13)	-
Other items	(1,028)	(2,888)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Decrease (increase) in notes receivable	4,692	(12,599)
Decrease in trade receivables	580,542	1,887,759
Increase in other receivables	(4,155,028)	(862,987)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	5,792,451	(4,083,923)
Decrease (increase) in other current assets	11,058	(29,533)
Increase (decrease) in notes and trade payables	2,635,565	(1,202,336)
(Decrease) increase in other payables	(241,286)	97,005
Increase in other current liabilities	8,223	42,698
Cash generated from (used in) operations	6,580,902	(2,128,482)
Interest paid	(1,592,922)	(841,208)
Income tax paid	(92,935)	(318,729)
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities	4,895,045	(3,288,419)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of financial assets at amortized cost	(86,096)	-
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at amortized cost	140,313	47,653
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(181,972)	(123,758)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	15,324	224,983
Acquisition of associates	(23,805)	-
Net cash inflow on disposal of associates	5,000	-
Net cash outflow on acquisition of subsidiaries	-	(786,340)
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(48,539)	(38,809)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	3,070	4,854

(Continued)

EDOM TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

	2023	2022
Decrease in other assets	$ 2,221	$ 9,182
Decrease (increase) in refundable deposits	7,874	(8,119)
Payments for intangible assets	(10,099)	(12,981)
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets	-	33
Interest received	28,213	9,393
Dividends received	1,173	1,320
Dividends received from associates	-	295
Net cash used in investing activities	(147,323)	(672,294)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
(Repayments of) proceeds from short-term borrowings	(3,835,575)	3,990,919
Proceeds from short-term bills payable	49,810	39,507
Repayments of long-term borrowings	(28,502)	(26,584)
Proceeds from guarantee deposits received	80,434	7,807
Repayments of the principal portion of leases liabilities	(56,467)	(55,354)
Dividends paid to owners of the Company	(539,659)	(917,421)
Issuance of ordinary shares (Note 24)	-	862,500
Net cash (used in) generated from financing activities	(4,329,959)	3,901,374
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON THE BALANCE OF CASH HELD IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES	(226,612)	(341,524)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	191,151	(400,863)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	1,714,533	2,115,396
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	$ 1,905,684	$ 1,714,533

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

EDOM TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

EDOM Technology Co., Ltd. (the "Company") was established in July 1996 and involved in the distribution of electronic parts and computer software, hardware and equipment. The Company's shares have been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange since October 1, 2002.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") are presented in the Company's functional currency, the New Taiwan dollar.

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Company's board of directors and authorized for issue on March 13, 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)

   Except for the following, the initial application of the IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have material impact on the Group's accounting policies:

   1) Amendments to IAS 1 "Disclosure of Accounting Policies"

      When applying the amendments, the Group refers to the definition of material to determine its material accounting policy information to be disclosed. Accounting policy information is material if it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements. Moreover:

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

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

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

      b) The Group chose the accounting policy from options permitted by the standards;

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

d) The accounting policy relates to an area for which the Group is required to make significant judgments or assumptions in applying an accounting policy, and the Group discloses those judgments or assumptions; or

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

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

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

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 "Leases Liability in a Sale and Leaseback"	January 1, 2024 (Note 2)
Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 "Non-current Liabilities with Covenants"	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 "Supplier Finance Arrangements"	January 1, 2024 (Note 3)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Except for the above impact, as of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Group has assessed that the application of other standards and interpretations will not have a material impact on the Group's financial position and financial performance.

c. The IFRS Accounting Standards in issue 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 consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Group is continuously assessing the possible impact of the application of the standards and interpretations on the Group's financial position and financial performance and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

a. Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and IFRS Accounting Standards as endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC.

b. Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments and contingent considerations assumed in business combinations which are measured at fair value, and the net defined benefit liabilities which are measured at the present value of the defined benefit obligations 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 the 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.

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; and

3) Liabilities for which the Group 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. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and the entities controlled by the Company (i.e., its subsidiaries).

Income and expenses of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the period are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the effective dates of acquisitions up to the effective dates of disposal, as appropriate.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by the Group.

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full upon consolidation. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the interests of the Group and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the Company.

Refer to Note 12, Tables 7 and 8 for the detailed information of subsidiaries (including the percentages of ownership and main businesses).

e. Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognized in profit or loss as the cost incurred and the service acquired.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interests in the acquiree over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held equity interest in an acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date, and the resulting gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognized in other comprehensive income are recognized on the same basis as would be required had those interests been directly disposed of by the Group.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation measured at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognized amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value.

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

f. Foreign currencies

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

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

Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value is 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 item denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost is stated at the reporting currency as originally translated from the foreign currency.

For the purposes of presenting consolidated financial statements, the financial statements of the Company's foreign operations (including subsidiaries, associates and branches in other countries) that are prepared using functional currencies which are different from the currency of the Company are translated into the presentation currency, the New Taiwan dollar, as follows: Assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period; and income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. The resulting currency translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income (attributed to the owners of the Company and non-controlling interests as appropriate).

g. Inventories

Inventories consist of goods and are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Inventory write-downs are made by item, except where it may be appropriate to group similar or related items. The net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Inventories are recorded at the weighted-average cost on the balance sheet date.

h. Investment in associates

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

The Group 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 Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. The Group also recognizes the changes in the Group's share of the equity of associates attributable to the Group.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of an associate at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortized.

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

The Group 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 Group 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.

i. Property, plant and equipment

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

Except for freehold land which is not depreciated, the 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.

j. Investment properties

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

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

k. Goodwill

Goodwill arising from the acquisition of a business is measured at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less the accumulated impairment loss.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units (referred to as "cash-generating units") that was expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually or more frequently, whenever there is an indication that the unit may be impaired, by comparing its carrying amount, including the attributed goodwill, with its recoverable amount. However, if the goodwill allocated to a cash-generating unit was acquired in a business combination during the current annual period, that unit shall be tested for impairment before the end of the current annual period. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then pro rata to the other assets of the unit based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss is recognized directly in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

l. Intangible assets

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

On derecognition of an item of intangible assets, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

m. Impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment, right-of-use asset and intangible assets, excluding goodwill, 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 Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Corporate assets are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units on a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation.

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

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

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.

n. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Group 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 FVTPL, financial assets at amortized cost and investments in debt instruments and equity instruments at FVTOCI.

i. Financial assets at FVTPL

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

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, and any dividends on such financial assets are recognized in other income; any remeasurement gains or losses on such financial assets are recognized in other gains or losses. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 31.

ii. Financial assets at amortized cost

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

i) The financial assets are 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 assets 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 and notes receivable, trade receivables, other receivables at amortized cost, are measured at amortized cost, which equals the gross carrying amount determined using the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of such a financial asset.

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

i) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;

ii) Breach of contract, such as a default;

iii) It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or undergo a financial reorganization; or

iv) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

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

iii. Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at FVTOCI:

i) The debt instrument is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting of contractual cash flows and selling of such financial assets; and

ii) The contractual terms of the debt instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Changes in the carrying amounts of these debt instruments relating to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, interest income calculated using the effective interest method and impairment losses or reversals are recognized in profit or loss. Other changes in the carrying amount of these debt instruments are recognized in other comprehensive income and will be reclassified to profit or loss when the investment is disposed of.

iv. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Group 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 Group'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 Group recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost (including trade receivables), investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI and operating lease receivables.

The Group always recognizes lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) for trade receivables and operating lease receivables. For all other financial instruments, the Group 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 Group 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 represents 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 Group considers the following situations as indication that a financial asset is in default (without taking into account any collateral held by the Group):

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

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

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

c) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group 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. On derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument at FVTOCI, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss which had been recognized in other comprehensive income 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

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Group are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

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

The repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized in and deducted directly from equity, and their carrying amounts are calculated based on weighted average by share types. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issuance or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

3) Financial liabilities

a) Subsequent measurement

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

b) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

o. Revenue recognition

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

Revenue from the sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods comes from semiconductor components. Sales of semiconductor components are recognized as revenue when goods are shipped because it is the time when the customer has full discretion over the manner of distribution and price to sell the goods, has the primary responsibility for sales to future customers and bears the risks of obsolescence. Trade receivable are recognized concurrently. When the customer initially purchases the goods, the transaction price received is recognized as a contract liability until the goods have been delivered to the customer.

The Group recognized a refund liability (recognized in other current liability) based on the most likely amount of product rebates. The refund liability was recognized as a reduction of operating income in the period the related goods were sold.

p. Leasing

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

1) The Group as lessor

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

Lease payments (less any lease incentives payable) from operating leases are recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the terms of the relevant leases.

2) The Group as lessee

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

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities adjusted for lease payments made at or before the commencement date. Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement dates to the earlier of the end of the useful lives of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease terms.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, which comprise fixed payments and in-substance fixed payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in a lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate will be used.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When there is a change in a lease term, the Group remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets.

The Group negotiates with the lessor for rent concessions as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 to change the lease payments originally due by June 30, 2022, that results in the revised consideration for the lease less than the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change. There is no substantive change to other terms and conditions. The Group elects to apply the practical expedient to all of these rent concessions and, therefore, does not assess whether the rent concessions are lease modifications. Instead, the Group recognizes the reduction in lease payment in profit or loss as a deduction of expenses of variable lease payments, in the period in which the events or conditions that trigger the concession occur and makes a corresponding adjustment to the lease liability.

q. 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 services.

2) Retirement benefits

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

Defined benefit costs (including service cost, net interest and remeasurement) under the defined retirement benefit plans are determined using the projected unit credit method. Service cost (including current service cost) and net interest on the net defined benefit liabilities (assets) are recognized as employee benefits expense in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, 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 (assets) represents the actual deficit (surplus) in the Group's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

r. Taxation

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

1) Current tax

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

According to the Income Tax 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 and unused loss carryforward to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. A previously unrecognized deferred tax asset is also reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized to the 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 Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

3) Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income; in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income.

5. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revisions affect only that period or in the period of the revisions and future periods if the revisions affect both current and future periods.

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

- Write-down of inventories

  The net realizable value of inventories is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The estimation of net realizable value is based on current market conditions and historical experience in the sale of product of a similar nature. Changes in market conditions may have a material impact on the estimation of the net realizable value.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31 2023	December 31 2022
Cash on hand	$ 601	$ 684
Checking accounts and demand deposits	1,665,233	1,517,008
Cash equivalents		
Time deposits with original maturities of less than 3 months	124,147	82,905
Repurchase agreements collateralized by bonds	115,703	113,936
	$ 1,905,684	$ 1,714,533

The market rate intervals of cash in bank and repurchase agreements collateralized by bonds at the end of the year were as follows:

	December 31 2023	December 31 2022
Demand deposits and time deposits	0.005%-5.500%	0.005%-4.300%
Repurchase agreements collateralized by bonds	1.28%-5.400%	3.65%-4.350%

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	December 31 2023	December 31 2022
Financial assets at FVTPL - current		
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL		
Non-derivative financial assets		
Mutual funds	$ 2,003	$ 4,979
Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current		
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL		
Non-derivative financial assets		
Domestic unlisted ordinary shares	$ 7,524	$ 10,571
Foreign unlisted preference shares	48,130	47,337
Foreign unlisted ordinary shares	23,625	-
Domestic emerging market private ordinary shares	7,160	8,520
Domestic limited partnership	12,509	9,439
Foreign private funds	406,811	346,377
Foreign convertible bonds	54,661	-
Others	9,599	-
	$ 570,019	$ 422,244

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Non-current		
Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI		
Listed shares		
Ordinary shares - Aewin Technologies Co., Ltd.	$ 18,437	$ 10,660

These investments in equity instruments are held for medium- to long-term strategic purposes. Accordingly, the management elected to designate these investments in equity instruments as 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 Group's strategy of holding these investments for long-term purposes.

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Current		
Domestic investments		
Reserve accounts and restricted deposits	$ 204,793	$ 277,232
Financial products	18,423	-
	$ 223,216	$ 277,232
Non-current		
Domestic investments		
Reverse accounts and restricted deposits	$ 2,000	$ 2,000

The financial product is a one-year, USD-denominated, principal-protected product, with the yield fixed at the time of subscription and not subject to further changes. The return amount in the event of early redemption can also represent the unpaid principal and interest. The cash flow of this contract is entirely dedicated to the payment of principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount.

Refer to Note 33 for information relating to investments in financial assets at amortized cost pledged as security.

10. NOTES RECEIVABLE, TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Notes receivable		
At amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	$ 63,284	$ 68,433
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(288)	(346)
	$ 62,996	$ 68,087
Trade receivables		
At amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	$ 343,707	$ 619,112
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(14,706)	(23,845)
	329,001	595,267
At FVTOCI	3,779,931	4,038,574
	$ 4,108,932	$ 4,633,841
Other receivables		
Tax refund receivables	$ 7,304	$ 19,781
Others	2,637	4,135
	9,941	23,916
At FVTOCI	8,413,244	4,244,245
	$ 8,423,185	$ 4,268,161

a. Notes receivable and trade receivables

1) At amortized cost

The average credit period of sales of goods is 90 days. The Group adopted a policy of only dealing with entities that have been rated. Credit rating information is obtained from the Group uses other publicly available financial information or its own trading records to rate its major customers. The Group's exposures and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty credit limit that are reviewed and approved by the accounting department periodically.

The Group measures the loss allowance for notes receivable and trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The expected credit losses on notes receivable and trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix prepared by reference to past default experience of the customer, the customers current financial position, general economic conditions of industry in which the customer operates, as well as the GDP forecasts and unemployment rate forecasts. As the Group's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the provision for loss allowance based on credit quality is not further distinguished according to the Group's different customer base.

The Group writes off a trade receivable when there is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation. For trade receivables that have been written off, the Group 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 following table details the loss allowance of trade receivables and notes receivable based on the Group's provision matrix.

December 31, 2023

	Normal Credit Quality	Abnormal Credit Quality	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0-10%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	$ 398,634	$ 8,357	$ 406,991
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	(6,637)	(8,357)	(14,994)
Amortized cost	$ 391,997	$ -	$ 391,997

December 31, 2022

	Normal Credit Quality	Abnormal Credit Quality	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0-10%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	$ 676,088	$ 11,457	$ 687,545
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	(12,734)	(11,457)	(24,191)
Amortized cost	$ 663,354	$ -	$ 663,354

The movements of the loss allowance of trade receivables and notes receivable at amortized cost were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Balance at January 1	$ 24,191	$ 22,811
Less: Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(6,380)	(27)
Less: Amounts written off	(2,844)	-
Foreign exchange gains and losses	27	1,407
Balance at December 31	$ 14,994	$ 24,191

The aging of trade receivables and notes receivable was as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
0-60 days	$ 264,367	$ 459,877
61-90 days	90,204	115,481
91-120 days	25,515	79,543
Over 120 days	26,905	32,644
	$ 406,991	$ 687,545

The above aging schedule was based on the invoice date.

2) At FVTOCI

For trade receivables that are probably factored, the Group will decide whether to sell these trade receivables to banks without recourse based on their level of working capital. These trade receivables are classified as at FVTOCI because they are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

The following table details the loss allowance of trade receivables at FVTOCI based on the Group's provision matrix.

December 31, 2023

	Normal Credit Quality	Abnormal Credit Quality	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0-10%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	$ 3,779,931	$ -	$ 3,779,931
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	(52,619)	-	(52,619)
FVTOCI	$ 3,727,312	$ -	$ 3,727,312

December 31, 2022

	Normal Credit Quality	Abnormal Credit Quality	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0-10%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	$ 4,038,574	$ -	$ 4,038,574
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	(47,031)	-	(47,031)
FVTOCI	$ 3,991,543	$ -	$ 3,991,543

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Balance at January 1	$ 47,031	$ 54,023
Add: Net remeasurement of loss allowance	5,662	-
Less: Reversal of loss allowance	-	(11,695)
Foreign exchange gains and losses	(74)	4,703
Balance at December 31	$ 52,619	$ 47,031

The aging of trade receivables was as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
0-60 days	$ 1,929,472	$ 2,114,323
61-90 days	1,068,279	978,920
91-120 days	528,777	646,236
Over 120 days	253,403	299,095
	$ 3,779,931	$ 4,038,574

The above aging schedule was based on the invoice date.

b. Other receivables

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, other receivables of the Group mainly included receivables which were factored but not used and tax refund receivables.

- At FVTOCI

These other receivables are classified as at FVTOCI because they are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

The movements of the loss allowance of other receivables at FVTOCI according to the agreement were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Balance of January 1	$ 22,184	$ 19,460
Add: Net remeasurement of loss allowance	226	600
Foreign exchange gains and losses	(4)	2,124
Balance of December 31	$ 22,406	$ 22,184

11. INVENTORIES

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Merchandise	$ 12,371,250	$ 18,189,482

The nature of the cost of goods sold is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Cost of inventories sold	$ 103,769,146	$ 114,669,013
Write-down of inventories	102,101	70,742
	$ 103,871,247	$ 114,739,755

12. SUBSIDIARIES

Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements were summarized as follows:

Investor	Investee	Nature of Activities	Proportion of Ownership (%) December 31 2023	2022	Remark
The Company	ACCU	General trade and investment in manufacturing and service industries	100.00	100.00	
The Company	Sunjet Components Corp.	General trade of electronic components	100.00	100.00	
The Company	iPro Technology, Inc.	General trade of electronic components	100.00	100.00	
The Company	Goldenflash Electronics Co., Ltd.	General trade of electronic components	100.00	100.00	a
The Company	Promaster Technology Corp.	General trade of electronic components	100.00	100.00	
The Company	EDOM Technology Japan Co., Ltd.	General trade of electronic components	100.00	100.00	b
ACCU Technologies Ltd. (ACCU)	Sunshine Global	General trade and investment in manufacturing and service industries	100.00	100.00	
ACCU	Honest Rich	General trade and investment in manufacturing and service industries	100.00	100.00	
ACCU	Massive Strong	General trade and investment in manufacturing and service industries	100.00	100.00	
Honest Rich	EDOM (Shenzhen)	Trade of computer peripherals	100.00	100.00	
Massive Strong	EDOM (Shanghai)	Trade, research and development of computer peripherals	100.00	100.00	
Sunjet Components Corp.	Sunjet (HK) Components	General trade and investment in manufacturing and service industries	100.00	100.00	
Sunjet (HK) Components	Sunjet Components Corp. (Dongguan)	Trade of electric power equipment and computer peripherals	100.00	100.00	
Promaster Technology Corp.	Promaster (Brunei) Technology Corp.	General trade of electronic components	100.00	100.00	
Promaster (Brunei) Technology Corp.	Promaster Technology Corporation (Shanghai).	General trade of electronic components	100.00	100.00	

Remarks:

a. The Group acquired 300,000 shares of Goldenflash Electronics Co., Ltd. in May 2022. Subsequently, the Group's ownership in Goldenflash Electronics Co., Ltd. had increased from 97.00% to 100.00%.

b. The Group registered EDOM Technology Japan in May 2022.

13. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

	December 31 2023	2022
Associates that are not individually material		
KingHold Technology	$ 3,188	$ 6,824
ILDO Korea Co., Ltd.	21,752	20,521
Prowine Co., Ltd.	-	5,273
Vxis Technology Corp.	14,809	20,966
Otowahr Inc.	21,473	-
	$ 61,222	$ 53,584

Aggregate information of associates that are not individually material:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
The Group's share of:		
(Loss) profit from continuing operations	$ (12,443)	$ 2,992
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year	$ (12,443)	$ 2,992

The Group is the largest single stockholder of KingHold Technology and Otowahr Inc, holding 33.95% and 29.72% of voting rights, respectively. The holdings of the other stockholders are not widely dispersed. Despite having the largest holding, the Group cannot direct the relevant activities and does not have control over KingHold Technology and Otowahr Inc. However, management of the Group considered the Group does exercise significant influence over KingHold Technology and Otowahr Inc, thus, the Group accounts for it as associate.

14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land	Buildings	Transportation Equipment	Office Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Total
Cost						
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 374,509	$ 330,537	$ 61,485	$ 249,527	$ 24,433	$ 1,040,491
Additions	-	7,508	2,072	38,151	808	48,539
Disposals	-	-	(3,743)	(12,789)	-	(16,532)
Effects of foreign currency exchange differences	-	(2,762)	(295)	(1,085)	(284)	(4,426)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 374,509	$ 335,283	$ 59,519	$ 273,804	$ 24,957	$ 1,068,072
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ -	$ 102,054	$ 31,686	$ 194,687	$ 14,145	$ 342,572
Depreciation expenses	-	7,733	6,316	24,663	3,871	42,583
Disposals	-	-	(2,149)	(10,941)	-	(13,090)
Effects of foreign currency exchange differences	-	(714)	(244)	(834)	(212)	(2,004)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ -	$ 109,073	$ 35,609	$ 207,575	$ 17,804	$ 370,061
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2023	$ 374,509	$ 226,210	$ 23,910	$ 66,229	$ 7,153	$ 698,011
Cost						
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 374,509	$ 326,799	$ 58,788	$ 239,906	$ 30,640	$ 1,030,642
Additions	-	1,217	5,888	26,448	5,256	38,809
Disposals	-	-	(3,402)	(21,682)	(13,650)	(38,734)
Reclassified	-	221	-	(221)	-	-
Effects of foreign currency exchange differences	-	2,300	211	5,076	2,187	9,774
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 374,509	$ 330,537	$ 61,485	$ 249,527	$ 24,433	$ 1,040,491
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ -	$ 92,777	$ 27,745	$ 185,552	$ 22,703	$ 328,777
Depreciation expenses	-	8,664	6,131	24,818	2,999	42,612
Reclassified	-	107	-	(107)	-	-
Disposals	-	-	(2,369)	(18,947)	(13,650)	(34,966)
Effects of foreign currency exchange differences	-	506	179	3,371	2,093	6,149
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ -	$ 102,054	$ 31,686	$ 194,687	$ 14,145	$ 342,572
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2022	$ 374,509	$ 228,483	$ 29,799	$ 54,840	$ 10,288	$ 697,919

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	30-50 years
Engineering system	2-5 years
Transportation equipment	5-7 years
Office equipment	2-10 years
Leasehold improvements	2-5 years

Property, plant and equipment used by the Group and pledged as collateral for bank borrowings are set out in Note 33.

15. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Carrying amounts		
Buildings	$ 79,636	$ 121,234
Transportation equipment	1,068	4,957
	$ 80,704	$ 126,191

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Additions to right-of-use assets	$ 10,296	$ 100,620
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Buildings	$ 53,163	$ 51,750
Transportation equipment	3,889	4,554
	$ 57,052	$ 56,304

b. Lease liabilities

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Carrying amounts		
Current	$ 49,833	$ 55,579
Non-current	$ 33,629	$ 73,571

Range of discount rates for lease liabilities was as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Buildings	1.40%-6.00%	0.95%-6.00%
Transportation equipment	2.91%	2.91%

c. Material leasing activities and terms

The Group leases several buildings and transportation equipment with lease terms of 2 to 5 years. The Group does not have bargain options to acquire the leasehold buildings and transportation equipment at the end of the lease terms.

d. Other lease information

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Expenses relating to short-term leases	$ 3,670	$ 5,310
Expenses relating to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	$ 16,758	$ 17,484
Total cash outflow for leases	$ (79,981)	$ (81,258)

The Group has elected to apply the recognition exemption and thus, did not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

All lease commitments with lease terms commencing after the balance sheet dates are as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Lease commitments	$ 2,607	$ 6,400

16. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	Completed Investment Properties
Cost	
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 42,550
Additions	-
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 42,550

(Continued)

	Completed Investment Properties
Accumulated depreciation	
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 14,266
Depreciation expenses	989
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 15,255
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2023	$ 27,295
Cost	
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 42,550
Additions	-
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 42,550
Accumulated depreciation	
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 13,276
Depreciation expenses	990
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 14,266
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2022	$ 28,284

(Concluded)

The investment properties are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Main buildings	43 years

The fair values of investment properties were valued by independent qualified appraisers. The valuation was arrived by using market approach, and the fair values are presented below:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Fair value	$ 133,213	$ 135,706

The Group has freehold interests in all of its investment properties.

The investment properties are leased out for 3-5 years. The lessees do not have bargain purchase options to acquire the investment properties at the expiry of the lease periods.

In addition to fixed lease payments, the lease contracts also indicate that the lease payments should be adjusted periodically.

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

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Year 1	$ 3,039	$ 3,057
Year 2	3,191	3,057
Year 3	2,512	3,210
Year 4	-	2,442
Year 5	-	-
	$ 8,742	$ 11,766

17. GOODWILL

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Cost		
Balance at January 1 and December 31	$ 199,801	$ 199,801

18. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Supplier Relationship	Professional Technology	Computer Software	Total
Cost				
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 71,000	$ 46,000	$ 73,722	$ 190,722
Additions	-	-	10,099	10,099
Effects of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	(129)	(129)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 71,000	$ 46,000	$ 83,692	$ 200,692
Accumulated amortization				
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 14,200	$ 9,200	$ 56,963	$ 80,363
Amortization expenses	14,200	9,200	15,541	38,941
Effects of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	(97)	(97)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 28,400	$ 18,400	$ 72,407	$ 119,207
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2023	$ 42,600	$ 27,600	$ 11,285	$ 81,485

(Continued)

	Supplier Relationship	Professional Technology	Computer Software	Total
Cost				
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 71,000	$ 46,000	$ 63,733	$ 180,733
Additions	-	-	12,981	12,981
Disposals	-	-	(78)	(78)
Effects of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	(2,914)	(2,914)
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 71,000	$ 46,000	$ 73,722	$ 190,722
Accumulated amortization				
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ -	$ -	$ 46,404	$ 46,404
Amortization expenses	14,200	9,200	13,559	36,959
Disposals	-	-	(45)	(45)
Effects of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	(2,955)	(2,955)
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 14,200	$ 9,200	$ 56,963	$ 80,363
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2022	$ 56,800	$ 36,800	$ 16,759	$ 110,359

(Concluded)

The other intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis as follows:

Computer software	3-5 years
Supplier relationship	5 years
Professional technology	5 years

19. OTHER ASSETS

	December 31 2023	December 31 2022
Current		
Excess VAT paid	$ 76,042	$ 190,353
Prepayments for purchases	433,222	322,982
Prepayments	68,962	89,701
Others	67,280	57,755
	$ 645,506	$ 660,791
Non-current		
Refundable deposits	$ 172,923	$ 181,059
Others	-	2,221
	$ 172,923	$ 183,280

20. BORROWINGS

a. Short-term borrowings

	December 31 2023	December 31 2022
Secured borrowings (Note 33)		
Bank loans (1)	$ 1,609,072	$ 2,604,917
Unsecured borrowings		
Line of credit borrowings (2)	$ 4,844,980	$ 7,635,618

1) The effective weighted average interest rates for bank loans were 2.00%-6.85% and 1.75%-7.20% per annum as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

2) The effective weighted average interest rates for credit loans were 1.84%-6.98% and 1.41%-6.68% per annum as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

b. Short-term bills payable

	December 31 2023	December 31 2022
Commercial paper	$ 910,000	$ 860,000
Less: Unamortized discount on short-term bills payable	1,251	1,061
	$ 908,749	$ 858,939
Interest rates	1.35%-2.19%	0.85%-1.93%

Outstanding short-term bills payable were as follows:

December 31, 2023

Promissory Institutions	Nominal Amount	Discount Amount	Carrying Value	Collateral	The Carrying Value of Collateral
Commercial papers					
Mega Bills Finance Co., Ltd.	$ 80,000	$ 164	$ 79,836	-	$ -
Mega Bills Finance Co., Ltd.	100,000	180	99,820	-	-
China Bills Finance Corporation	150,000	122	149,878	-	-
China Bills Finance Corporation	50,000	65	49,935	-	-
China Bills Finance Corporation	180,000	223	179,777	Joint guarantors with guaranteed notes in deposit	-
Taiwan Cooperative Bills Finance Corporation	100,000	174	99,826	-	-
Dah Chung Bills Finance Corporation	150,000	188	149,812	-	-
Grand Bills Finance Corporation	100,000	135	99,865	-	-
	$ 910,000	$ 1,251	$ 908,749		$ -

December 31, 2022

Promissory Institutions	Nominal Amount	Discount Amount	Carrying Value	Collateral	The Carrying Value of Collateral
Commercial papers					
Mega Bills Finance Co., Ltd.	$ 100,000	$ 206	$ 99,794	-	$ -
Taiwan Finance Corporation	100,000	92	99,908	-	-
China Bills Finance Corporation	150,000	145	149,855	-	-
China Bills Finance Corporation	60,000	92	59,908	Joint guarantors with guaranteed notes in deposit	-
Taiwan Cooperative Bills Finance Corporation	100,000	174	99,826	-	-
Dah Chung Bills Finance Corporation	150,000	214	149,786	-	-
Grand Bills Finance Corporation	100,000	13	99,987	-	-
International Bills Finance Corporation	100,000	125	99,875	-	-
	$ 860,000	$ 1,061	$ 858,939		$ -

c. Long-term borrowings

	December 31 2023	December 31 2022
Secured borrowings (Note 33)		
Loans from bank (1) (3)	$ 64,848	$ 93,350
Unsecured borrowings		
Line of credit borrowings from bank (2)	800,000	800,000
	864,848	893,350
Less: Current portion	6,922	24,124
Long-term borrowings	$ 857,926	$ 869,226

To meet its working capital and capital expenditure requirements, the Group signed long-term loan agreements with banks, as follows:

1) On August 11, 2017, the Group acquired new bank borrowing facilities in the amount of NT$107,000 thousand. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the weighted average effective interest rates of the bank borrowings secured by the Group's freehold land and buildings (refer to Note 33) were 2.0030% and 1.7510% per annum, respectively, and the principal and interests will be repayable monthly until August 11, 2032.

2) In October 2019, the Group signed a NT$2,000,000 thousand syndicated loan agreement, and initial appropriation of this loan was on October 14, 2019. The credit period is five years from October 2019. The loan is repayable in five semiannual installments from October 2022. The Group repaid the remaining borrowings in advance on August 8, 2022. In July 2022, the Group signed a NT$2,500,000 thousand syndicated loan agreement, and initial appropriation of this loan was on August 8, 2022. The credit period is five years from August 2022. The loan is repayable in five semiannual installments from August 2025. As of December 31, 2023, and 2022 the interest rate were 2.4776% and 2.1931% per annum, respectively.

3) On December 30, 2021, the Group acquired new bank loan facilities in the amount of NT$60,000 thousand through business combinations, and 80% of the borrowings were secured by Small & Medium Enterprise Credit Guarantee Fund of Taiwan (Taiwan SMEG). The credit period is three years from the initial appropriation of this loan. As of December 31, 2022, the weighted average effective interest rates were 2.61%-2.88% per annum. The principal has been repayable in advance on December 8, 2023.

The interest rates of the Group's floating-rate borrowings were reset quarterly.

According to the syndicated loan contract, the Group is required to maintain certain financial ratios.

21. NOTES AND TRADE PAYABLES

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Notes and trade payables		
Operating	$ 15,090,319	$ 12,483,593

The average credit period for purchases of certain goods is one month. The Group has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the pre-agreed credit terms.

22. OTHER LIABILITIES

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Current		
Other payables		
Payables for salaries and bonuses	$ 248,654	$ 486,197
Payables for interest	118,001	143,478
Payables for commissions	12,857	17,161
Payables for freights	173,815	137,780
Payables for annual leave	36,019	38,844
Others	236,264	272,017
	$ 825,610	$ 1,095,477
Other liabilities		
Refund liabilities	$ 272,749	$ 267,187
Contract liabilities	11,283	12,587
Others	26,984	23,054
	$ 311,016	$ 302,828

23. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plans

The Company and Sunjet Components Corp., iPro Technology, Inc., Goldenflash Electronics Co., Ltd. as well as Promaster Technology Corp. of the Group adopted a pension plan under the Labor Pension Act (LPA), which is a state-managed defined contribution plan. Under the LPA, an entity makes monthly contributions to employees' individual pension accounts at 6% of monthly salaries and wages.

ACCU, Sunshine Global, Honest Rich, Massive Strong, Sunjet (HK) Components and Promaster (Brunei) Technology Corp. are overseas holding companies with no employees; thus, there were no pension plans or pension costs recognized.

The employees of the Group's subsidiary in China and Japan are members of a state-managed retirement benefit plan operated by the government of China and Japan. The subsidiary is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll costs to the retirement benefit scheme to fund the benefits. The only obligation of the Group with respect to the retirement benefit plan is to make the specified contributions.

b. Defined benefit plans

The defined benefit plans adopted by the Company and Sunjet Components Corp. of the Group in accordance with the Labor Standards Act is operated by the government of the Republic of China (ROC). Pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the 6 months before retirement. The Group contribute amounts equal to 2%-2.3% 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

The amounts included in the consolidated balance sheets in respect of the Group's defined benefit plans were as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$ 67,356	$ 61,072
Fair value of plan assets	(84,570)	(81,822)
Net defined benefit liabilities (assets)	$ (17,214)	$ (20,750)

The amounts of the accounts were as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Net defined benefit assets	$ (18,219)	$ (21,512)
Net defined benefit liabilities	1,005	762
	$ (17,214)	$ (20,750)

Movements in net defined benefit liabilities (assets) were as follows:

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liabilities
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 69,199	$ (74,901)	$ (5,702)
Service cost			
Current service cost	273	-	273
Net interest expense (income)	433	(472)	(39)
Recognized in profit or loss	706	(472)	234
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(5,911)	(5,911)
Actuarial (gain) loss			
Changes in financial assumptions	(4,423)	-	(4,423)
Experience adjustments	(1,826)	-	(1,826)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(6,249)	(5,911)	(12,160)
Contributions from the employer	-	(1,042)	(1,042)
Benefits paid	(2,584)	504	(2,080)
Balance at December 31, 2022	61,072	(81,822)	(20,750)
Service cost			
Current service cost	265	-	265
Net interest expense (income)	840	(1,132)	(292)
Recognized in profit or loss	1,105	(1,132)	(27)
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(615)	(615)
Actuarial (gain) loss			
Changes in financial assumptions	(1,490)	-	(1,490)
Experience adjustments	6,669	-	6,669
Recognized in other comprehensive loss (income)	5,179	(615)	4,564
Contributions from the employer	-	(1,001)	(1,001)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 67,356	$ (84,570)	$ (17,214)

Through the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Act, the Group 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 plan's debt investments.

3) Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to 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 were as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Discount rate(s)	1.250%-1.375%	1.375%
Expected rate(s) of salary increase	2.25%-4.00%	2.25%-4.50%

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

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Discount rate(s)		
0.25% increase	$ (1,353)	$ (1,375)
0.25% decrease	$ 1,400	$ 1,423
Expected rate(s) of salary increase		
0.25% increase	$ 1,344	$ 1,365
0.25% decrease	$ (1,307)	$ (1,325)

The above sensitivity analysis may not be representative of the actual changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions will 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	$ 945	$ 973
Average duration of the defined benefit obligation	7.5-10.6 years	8.6-11.1 years

24. EQUITY

a. Share capital - ordinary shares

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Shares authorized (in thousands of shares)	400,000	400,000
Shares authorized	$ 4,000,000	$ 4,000,000
Shares issued and fully paid (in thousands of shares)	269,830	269,830
Shares issued	$ 2,698,298	$ 2,698,298

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

On March 8, 2022, the Company's board of directors resolved to issue 25,000 thousand ordinary shares through private placement with a par value of NT$10 for a total amount of NT$862,500 thousand. The subscription base date was determined to be March 14, 2022 by the board of directors; the change registration of the Company's issued shares has been completed.

The rights and obligations of privately issued ordinary shares are the same as those of issued ordinary shares, except for a restriction on negotiation in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act and the application for public listing after 3 years from the settlement date.

To enrich working capital, improve financial structure and support funding requirements for long-term development, the Company's shareholders resolved to increase cash capital by issuing ordinary shares and domestic convertible bonds through private placement on May 26, 2022, and proposed to request the shareholders' approval to issue no more than 50,000 thousand ordinary shares depending on the market needs in accordance with best practices and requirements related to the timing and financing tools of the Company. The issuance of domestic convertible bonds through private placement is based on the conversion price of ordinary shares. On March 15, 2023, the Company's board of directors resolved not to proceed the remaining 50,000 thousand ordinary shares in consideration of approaching expiration date and the current economic situation.

b. Capital surplus

	December 31	
	2023	**2022**
May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as cash dividends, or transferred to share capital (1)		
Issuance of ordinary shares	$ 723,652	$ 723,652
Arising from treasury share transactions	10,010	10,010
The difference between the consideration received or paid and the carrying amount of the subsidiaries' net assets during actual disposal or acquisition	2,081	2,081
May only be used to offset a deficit		
Share of changes in capital surplus of associates (2)	1,152	1,152
Changes in percentage of ownership interest in subsidiaries (3)	44	44
	$ 736,939	$ 736,939

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

2) Such capital surplus arises from the effect of changes in ownership interests in associates resulting from equity transactions other than actual disposals or acquisitions.

3) Such capital surplus arises from the effect of changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries resulting from equity transactions other than actual disposals or acquisitions.

c. Retained earnings and dividends policy

Under the dividend policy as set forth in the Articles, where the Company made profit in a fiscal year, the profit shall be first utilized for paying taxes, offsetting losses of previous years, setting aside as legal reserve 10% of the remaining profit, setting aside or reversing a special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations, and then any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be used by the Company'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 compensation of employees and remuneration of directors stipulated in the Articles, refer to "Compensation of employees and remuneration of directors" in Note 25 (h).

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

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

The appropriations of earnings for 2022 and 2021 were resolved by the shareholders in their meeting on June 7, 2023 and May 26, 2022, respectively, were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings For the Year Ended December 31		Dividends Per Share (NT$) For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Legal reserve	$ 83,346	$ 114,786		
Special reserve	-	130,622		
Reversal of special reserve	(391,623)	-		
Cash dividends	539,659	917,421	$2.0	$3.4

d. Other equity items

1) Exchange differences on the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Balance at January 1	$ (32,042)	$ (468,888)
Recognized for the year		
Exchange differences on the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	(34,530)	546,921
Share from associates accounted for using the equity method	1,157	(886)
Income tax related to exchange differences on the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	6,888	(109,366)
Income tax related to share from associates accounted for using the equity method	(231)	177
Other comprehensive (loss) income recognized for the year	(26,716)	436,846
Balance at December 31	$ (58,758)	$ (32,042)

2) Unrealized valuation gain (loss) on financial assets at FVTOCI

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Balance at January 1	$ 72,843	$ 77,265
Recognized for the year		
Unrealized gain (loss)		
Equity instruments	7,777	(196)
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	5,810	(4,268)
Other comprehensive income (loss) recognized for the year	13,587	(4,464)
Acquisitions of additional interests in subsidiaries	-	42
Balance at December 31	$ 86,430	$ 72,843

e. Non-controlling interests

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Balance at January 1	$ -	$ 3,836
Share in profit for the year	-	319
Acquisition of non-controlling interests in Goldenflash Electronic Co., Ltd. (Note 28)	-	(4,155)
Balance at December 31	$ -	$ -

25. NET PROFIT

a. Interest income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Bank deposits	$ 28,213	$ 9,393

b. Other income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Rental income	$ 5,296	$ 6,502
Dividend income	1,173	1,320
Others	67,177	61,247
	$ 73,646	$ 69,069

c. Other gains and losses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Fair value changes of financial assets		
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	$ (21,849)	$ 99,733
Gain on disposal of associates	119	-
(Loss) gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(372)	1,086
Net foreign exchange gains	28,790	79,449
Gain on lease modifications	13	-
Others	(397)	(593)
	$ 6,304	$ 179,675

d. Finance costs

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Interest on bank loans	$ 1,564,359	$ 956,156
Interest on lease liabilities	3,086	3,110
	$ 1,567,445	$ 959,266

e. Impairment losses recognized (reversed)

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Notes receivable and trade receivables	$ (492)	$ (11,122)
Inventories (included in operating costs)	$ 84,573	$ 67,729

f. Depreciation and amortization

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Property, plant and equipment	$ 42,583	$ 42,612
Right-of-use assets	57,052	56,304
Investment properties	989	990
Intangible assets	38,941	36,959
	$ 139,565	$ 136,865
An analysis of depreciation by function		
Operating expenses	$ 99,635	$ 98,916
Non-operating expenses	989	990
	$ 100,624	$ 99,906
An analysis of amortization by function		
Operating expenses	$ 38,941	$ 36,959

g. Employee benefits expense

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Post-employment benefits (Note 23)		
Defined contribution plans	$ 67,858	$ 65,898
Defined benefit plans	(27)	234
	67,831	66,132
Other employee benefits	938,007	1,272,016
Total employee benefits expense	$ 1,005,838	$ 1,338,148
An analysis of employee benefits expense by function		
Operating expenses	$ 1,005,838	$ 1,338,148

h. Compensation of employees and remuneration of directors

According to the Company's Articles, the Company accrues compensation of employees and remuneration of directors at the rates of no less than 3% and no higher than 3%, respectively, of net profit before income tax, compensation of employees, and remuneration of directors. The compensation of employees and the remuneration of directors for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 which have been resolved by the Company's board of directors on March 13, 2024 and March 15, 2023, respectively, are as follows:

Accrual rate

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Compensation of employees	5.0%	5.0%
Remuneration of directors	2.5%	2.5%

Amount

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
	Cash	Cash
Compensation of employees	$ 1,596	$ 56,247
Remuneration of directors	798	28,124

If there is a change in the amounts after the annual consolidated 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 compensation of employees and remuneration of directors paid and the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

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

26. 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	$ 57,834	$ 221,134
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	27,435	-
Adjustments for prior years	(2,136)	995
	83,133	222,129
Deferred tax		
In respect of current year	(44,260)	23,650
Adjustments for prior years	(2,907)	(312)
	(47,167)	23,338
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 35,966	$ 245,467

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Profit before tax	$ 42,092	$ 1,069,517
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	$ 8,418	$ 213,903
Non-deductible expenses in determining taxable income	9,712	33,101
Deferred tax effect of earnings of subsidiaries	2,698	(167)
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	27,435	-
Unrecognized loss carryforwards/deductible temporary differences	(13,702)	(2,121)
Effect of different tax rates of group entities operating in other jurisdictions	11,128	4,969
Adjustments for prior years' tax	(5,043)	683
Others	(4,680)	(4,901)
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 35,966	$ 245,467

b. Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Deferred tax		
In respect of current year		
Exchange differences on the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	$ 6,888	$ (109,366)
Shares of other comprehensive (loss) income of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using the equity method	(231)	177
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	913	(2,432)
Total income tax recognized in other comprehensive income (loss)	$ 7,570	$ (111,621)

c. Current tax assets and liabilities

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Current tax assets		
Tax refund receivable	$ 3,500	$ -
Current tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	$ 74,109	$ 80,411

d. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

For the year ended December 31, 2023

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Deferred tax assets				
Temporary differences				
Refund liabilities (provisions)	$ 4,431	$ 1,960	$ -	$ 6,391
Defined benefit obligations	1,615	(6)	76	1,685
Payables for annual leave	6,059	(103)	-	5,956
Allowance for impairment loss on trade receivables	563	98	-	661
Allowance for write-down of inventories	28,178	1,981	-	30,159
Unrealized loss on foreign exchange	91	6,575	-	6,666
Accumulated loss from subsidiaries	16,385	(3,967)	-	12,418
Unrealized employee expenses	1,616	1,086	-	2,702
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	11,751	-	6,875	18,626
Associates	-	483	-	483
Share of other comprehensive income of associates accounted for using the equity method	823	-	(215)	608
Others	48	22,884	-	22,932
	$ 71,560	$ 30,991	$ 6,736	$ 109,287

(Continued)

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Deferred tax liabilities				
Temporary differences				
Associates	$ 3,146	$ 32	$ -	$ 3,178
Unrealized gain on foreign exchange	15,309	(11,296)	-	4,013
Financial assets at FVTPL	13,819	2,998	-	16,817
Defined benefit obligations	2,105	-	(837)	1,268
Unappropriated earnings of subsidiaries	37,994	(1,269)	-	36,725
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	13	-	(13)	-
Allowance for impairment loss	1,961	(1,961)	-	-
Share of other comprehensive income of associates accounted for using the equity method	-	-	16	16
Others	19,078	(4,680)	-	14,398
	$ 93,425	$ (16,176)	$ (834)	$ 76,415

(Concluded)

For the year ended December 31, 2022

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Deferred tax assets				
Temporary differences				
Refund liabilities (provisions)	$ 4,099	$ 332	$ -	$ 4,431
Defined benefit obligations	2,099	(6)	(478)	1,615
Payables for annual leave	5,904	155	-	6,059
Allowance for impairment loss on trade receivables	1,319	(756)	-	563
Allowance for write-down of inventories	24,179	3,999	-	28,178
Unrealized loss on foreign exchange	1,559	(1,468)	-	91
Accumulated loss from subsidiaries	21,055	(4,670)	-	16,385
Unrealized employee expenses	1,026	590	-	1,616
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	121,104	-	(109,353)	11,751
Share of other comprehensive income of associates accounted for using the equity method	646	-	177	823
Others	50	(2)	-	48
	$ 183,040	$ (1,826)	$ (109,654)	$ 71,560

(Continued)

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Deferred tax liabilities				
Temporary differences				
Associates	$ 2,449	$ 697	$ -	$ 3,146
Unrealized gain on foreign exchange	535	14,774	-	15,309
Financial assets at FVTPL	-	13,819	-	13,819
Defined benefit obligations	151	-	1,954	2,105
Unappropriated earnings of subsidiaries	42,832	(4,838)	-	37,994
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	-	-	13	13
Allowance for impairment loss	-	1,961	-	1,961
Others	23,979	(4,901)	-	19,078
	$ 69,946	$ 21,512	$ 1,967	$ 93,425

(Concluded)

e. Deductible temporary differences and unused loss carryforwards for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized in the consolidated balance sheets

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Loss carryforwards		
Expiry in 2033	$ 5,516	$ -
Deductible temporary differences		
Financial assets at FVTPL	$ 101,466	$ 178,102
Accumulated loss from subsidiaries	116,253	113,640
	$ 217,719	$ 291,742

f. Income tax assessments

The tax returns of the Company, through 2020 have been assessed and cleared by the tax authorities. The tax returns of Sunjet Components Corp., iPro Technology Inc., Goldenflash Electronics Co., Ltd. and Promaster Technology Corp. through 2021 have been assessed and cleared by the tax authorities.

27. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Unit: NT$ Per Share

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Basic earnings per share	$ 0.02	$ 3.11
Diluted earnings per share	$ 0.02	$ 3.08

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding used in the computation of earnings per share were as follows:

Net Profit for the Year

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Earnings used in the computation of basic earnings per share	$ 6,126	$ 823,731
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares	-	-
Earnings used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	$ 6,126	$ 823,731

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of basic earnings per share	269,830	264,830
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares		
Compensation of employees	454	2,453
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	270,284	267,283

The Group may settle the compensation of employees in cash or shares; therefore, the Group 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 the following year.

28. EQUITY TRANSACTIONS WITH NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

a. In May 2022, the Group acquired the remaining interest of Goldenflash Electronics Co., Ltd. thereby increasing its interest from 97.00% to 100.00%.

   The above transaction was accounted for as an equity transaction since the Group did not cease to have control over the subsidiary.

	Goldenflash Electronics Co., Ltd.
Cash consideration paid	$ (4,350)
The proportionate share of the carrying amount of the net assets of the subsidiary transferred from non-controlling interests	4,155
Reattribution of other equity from non-controlling interests	
Unrealized loss on financial assets at FVTOCI	(42)
Differences recognized from equity transactions	$ (237)

(Continued)

Line items adjusted for equity transactions

Capital surplus - difference between received or paid and the carrying amount of the subsidiaries' net assets during actual disposal or acquisition	$ (237)

(Concluded)

29. CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

For the year ended December 31, 2023

	Opening Balance	Cash Flows	Non-cash Changes: New Leases	Non-cash Changes: Exchange Rate Change	Non-cash Changes: Unrealized Exchange Gains and Losses	Non-cash Changes: Others	Closing Balance
Short-term borrowings	$ 10,240,535	$ (3,835,575)	$ -	$ -	$ 49,092	$ -	$ 6,454,052
Short-term bills payables	858,939	49,810	-	-	-	-	908,749
Long-term borrowings	893,350	(28,502)	-	-	-	-	864,848
Guarantee deposits received	52,406	80,434	-	(61)	-	-	132,779
Lease liabilities	129,150	(56,467)	10,296	535	286	(338)	83,462
	$ 12,174,380	$ (3,790,300)	$ 10,296	$ 474	$ 49,378	$ (338)	$ 8,443,890

For the year ended December 31, 2022

	Opening Balance	Cash Flows	Non-cash Changes: New Leases	Non-cash Changes: Exchange Rate Change	Non-cash Changes: Unrealized Exchange Gains and Losses	Non-cash Changes: Others	Closing Balance
Short-term borrowings	$ 6,345,667	$ 3,990,919	$ -	$ -	$ (96,051)	$ -	$ 10,240,535
Short-term bills payables	819,432	39,507	-	-	-	-	858,939
Long-term borrowings	919,934	(26,584)	-	-	-	-	893,350
Guarantee deposits received	39,386	7,807	-	5,213	-	-	52,406
Lease liabilities	84,600	(55,354)	100,620	4,280	(4)	(4,992)	129,150
	$ 8,209,019	$ 3,956,295	$ 100,620	$ 9,493	$ (96,055)	$ (4,992)	$ 12,174,380

30. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

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

The capital structure of the Group consists of net debt (borrowings offset by cash and cash equivalents) and equity attributable to the owners of the Company (comprising issued capital, reserves, retained earnings and other equity).

The Group is subject to capital requirements such as current ratio, financial debt ratio, time interest earned etc. imposed by bank loan agreements.

Key management personnel of the Group review the capital structure on a quarterly 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 Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, the number of new shares issued or repurchased, and/or the amount of new debt issued or existing debt redeemed.

31. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

Management believes the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in the consolidated 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 FVTPL				
Investments in equity instruments				
Domestic unlisted shares	$ -	$ -	$ 7,524	$ 7,524
Foreign unlisted shares	-	-	71,755	71,755
Domestic private emerging market shares	-	-	7,160	7,160
Other instruments				
Mutual funds	2,003	-	-	2,003
Domestic limited partnership	-	-	12,509	12,509
Foreign private funds	-	-	406,811	406,811
Foreign convertible bonds	-	-	54,661	54,661
Others	-	-	9,599	9,599
	$ 2,003	$ -	$ 570,019	$ 572,022
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Investments in equity instruments				
Domestic listed shares	$ 18,437	$ -	$ -	$ 18,437
Investments in debt instruments				
Trade receivables	-	-	3,779,931	3,779,931
Other receivables	-	-	8,413,244	8,413,244
	$ 18,437	$ -	$ 12,193,175	$ 12,211,612

December 31, 2022

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Investments in equity instruments				
Domestic unlisted shares	$ -	$ -	$ 10,571	$ 10,571
Foreign unlisted shares	-	-	47,337	47,337
Domestic private emerging market shares	-	-	8,520	8,520
Other instruments				
Mutual funds	4,979	-	-	4,979
Domestic limited partnership	-	-	9,439	9,439
Foreign private funds	-	-	346,377	346,377
	$ 4,979	$ -	$ 422,244	$ 427,223
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Investments in equity instruments				
Domestic listed shares	$ 10,660	$ -	$ -	$ 10,660
Investments in debt instruments				
Trade receivables	-	-	4,038,574	4,038,574
Other receivables	-	-	4,244,245	4,244,245
	$ 10,660	$ -	$ 8,282,819	$ 8,293,479

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

For the year ended December 31, 2023

	Financial Assets at FVTPL		Financial Assets at FVTOCI	
Financial Assets	Equity Instruments	Other Instruments	Debt Instruments	Total
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 66,428	$ 355,816	$ 8,282,819	$ 8,705,063
Recognized in profit or loss (included in other gains and losses)	(36,927)	15,063	-	(21,864)
Recognized in profit or loss (included in expected credit loss)	-	-	(5,888)	(5,888)
Recognized in other comprehensive income (included in unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at FVTOCI)	-	-	5,810	5,810
Purchases	56,938	123,034	-	179,972

(Continued)

Financial Assets	Financial Assets at FVTPL		Financial Assets at FVTOCI	
	Equity Instruments	Other Instruments	Debt Instruments	Total
Sales/settlements	$ -	$ (10,333)	$ -	$ (10,333)
Net changes in trade receivables and other receivables (included exchange differences on foreign currency)	-	-	3,910,434	3,910,434
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 86,439	$ 483,580	$ 12,193,175	$ 12,763,194
Unrealized gain (loss) for the current year included in profit or loss relating to assets held at the end of the year	$ (36,927)	$ 15,063		$ (21,864)

(Concluded)

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Financial Assets	Financial Assets at FVTPL		Financial Assets at FVTOCI	
	Equity Instruments	Other Instruments	Debt Instruments	Total
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 146,001	$ 282,714	$ 7,951,995	$ 8,380,710
Recognized in profit or loss (included in other gains and losses)	(14,014)	19,232	-	5,218
Recognized in profit or loss (included in reversal of expected credit loss)	-	-	11,095	11,095
Recognized in other comprehensive income (included in unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at FVTOCI)	-	-	(4,268)	(4,268)
Purchases	49,430	59,328	-	108,758
Sales/settlements	-	(5,458)	-	(5,458)

(Continued)

Financial Assets	Financial Assets at FVTPL		Financial Assets at FVTOCI	
	Equity Instruments	Other Instruments	Debt Instruments	Total
Transfers out of Level 3	$ (114,989)	$ -	$ -	$ (114,989)
Net changes in trade receivables and other receivables (included exchange differences on foreign currency)	-	-	323,997	323,997
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 66,428	$ 355,816	$ 8,282,819	$ 8,705,063
Unrealized gain (loss) for the current year included in profit or loss relating to assets held at the end of the year	$ (14,014)	$ 19,232		$ 5,218

(Concluded)

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

a) The fair value of unlisted shares, limited partnerships and private funds were determined by using the asset-based approach. In this approach, the total value of individual assets and liabilities covered by each evaluation object was adopted to calculate a business entity valuation.

b) The fair value of trade receivables and other receivables of FVTOCI was determined using the discounted cash flow method. Future cash flows are estimated based on the trade receivables and other receivables at the end of the reporting period, and discounted at a rate that reflects the trading credit risk.

c. Categories of financial instruments

	December 31	
	2023	2022
<u>Financial assets</u>		
FVTPL		
Mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	$ 572,022	$ 427,223
Financial assets at amortized cost (1)	2,525,534	2,661,254
Financial assets at FVTOCI		
Equity instruments	18,437	10,660
Debt instruments	12,193,175	8,282,819
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost (2)	23,858,905	25,046,853

1) The balances include financial assets at amortized cost, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, debt investments, notes receivable, trade receivables and other receivables.

2) The balances include financial liabilities at amortized cost, which comprise short-term and long-term loans, short-term bills payable, notes payable, trade payables and other payables.

d. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's major financial instruments include equity and debt investments, trade receivables, trade payables, borrowings, lease liabilities and short-term bills payable. The Group's corporate treasury function provides services to the business, coordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Group, through internal risk reports that analyze exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The corporate treasury function reports quarterly to the Group regarding the risks and policies implemented to mitigate risk exposures.

1) Market risk

The Group's activities exposed it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates (see (a) below) and interest rates (see (b) below).

There had been no change to the Group's exposure to market risks and the manner in which these risks were managed and measured.

a) Foreign currency risk

The carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities (including those eliminated on consolidation) at the end of the year are set out in Note 35.

Sensitivity analysis

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

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 5% increase and decrease in New Taiwan dollars (i.e., the functional currency) against the relevant foreign currencies. The 5% sensitivity rate is used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis included only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusted their translation at the end of the reporting period for a 5% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in pre-tax profit or loss and other equity associated with the 5% weakening of the New Taiwan dollar against the relevant currency. For a 5% strengthening of New Taiwan dollar against the relevant currency, there would be an equal and opposite impact on pre-tax profit or loss and other equity and the balances below would be negative.

	USD Impact	
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Profit or loss	$ 45,781	$ (110,822)

* The above sensitivity analysis was mainly attributable to the exposure on the outstanding receivables, payables and borrowings in USD that were not hedged at the end of the year.

The Group's sensitivity to foreign currency decreased during the current year mainly due to the decrease of borrowings balance in the USD.

In management's opinion, the sensitivity analysis did not reflect the inherent exchange rate risk because the exposure at the end of the year did not reflect the exposure during the year.

b) Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk because entities in the Group borrow funds at both fixed and floating interest rates.

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

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial assets	$ 285,373	$ 254,296
Financial liabilities	83,462	129,150
Cash flow interest rate risk		
Financial assets	1,701,702	1,674,836
Financial liabilities*	32,044,434	37,832,237

* The balance included short-term borrowings, short-term bills payable, long-term borrowings (including current portion) and advances on the factored receivables.

The Group is exposed to cash flow interest rate risk in relation to floating-rate bank borrowings. The Group's policy is to keep its borrowings at floating interest rates to minimize the fair value interest rate risk. The Group's cash flow interest rate risk was mainly concentrated in the fluctuations of benchmark interest rate and Taipei Interbank Offered Rate (TAIBOR), TAIFX3 and Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) arising from the Group's New Taiwan dollar and USD-denominated borrowings.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below was determined based on the Group's exposure to interest rates for non-derivative instruments at the end of the year. For floating-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. A 100 basis point increase or decrease 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.

If interest rates had been 100 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Group's pre-tax profits or loss for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 would have decreased/increased by NT$303,243 thousand and NT$361,574 thousand, respectively, which was mainly because of the Group's exposure to interest rates on its floating-rate bank borrowings.

The decrease in the Group's sensitivity to interest rates during the current year was mainly due to the decreasing use of floating-rate debt instruments.

2) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations, resulting in a financial loss to the Group. At the end of the year, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk, which would cause a financial loss to the Group due to the failure of counterparties to discharge its obligation could be measured the carrying amounts of the recognized financial assets as stated in the balance sheets.

The Group has a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collaterals, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Group uses other publicly available financial information and its own trading records to rate its major customers. The Group's credit exposures and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continually monitored and the total amount of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty credit limit that are reviewed and approved by finance and accounting department annually.

The Group's transactions are with a large number of customers in different industries and locations. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the status of trade receivables and, where appropriate, credit guarantee insurance cover would be purchased.

The Group did not have significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics, except for customer A. The Group defines counterparties as having similar characteristics if they are related entities. From the balance of trade receivables on December 31, 2023 and 2022, the exposure amounts were NT$4,985,615 thousand and NT$3,412,931 thousand, respectively. During 2023 and 2022, the concentration of credit risk did not exceed 33.21% and 28.90% of the total monetary assets of each year, respectively.

3) Liquidity risk

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

The Group relies on bank borrowings as a significant source of liquidity. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group's unused short-term bank loan facilities are set out in (b) below.

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

The following table details the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed upon repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up on the basis of the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities from the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay. The tables included both interest and principal cash flows. Specifically, bank loans with a repayment on demand clause were included in the earliest time bonds regardless of the probability of the banks choosing to exercise their rights immediately. The maturity dates for other non-derivative financial liabilities were based on the agreed upon repayment dates.

To the extent that interest rates are floating, the undiscounted amount was derived from the yield curve at the end of the year.

December 31, 2023

	On Demand or Less than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years
Non-interest bearing	$ 12,820,195	$ 2,932,690	$ 163,044	$ -	$ -
Lease liabilities	5,085	8,750	39,831	33,825	-
Floating interest rate liabilities	2,034,260	4,395,567	978,679	865,677	29,909
	$ 14,859,540	$ 7,337,007	$ 1,181,554	$ 899,502	$ 29,909

December 31, 2022

	On Demand or Less than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years
Non-interest bearing	$ 11,636,600	$ 1,590,275	$ 352,115	$ 80	$ -
Lease liabilities	5,483	9,478	40,478	74,150	-
Floating interest rate liabilities	917,607	2,997,473	7,266,400	883,526	37,622
	$ 12,559,690	$ 4,597,226	$ 7,658,993	$ 957,756	$ 37,622

Bank loans with a repayment on demand clause were included in the "on demand or less than 1 month" time band in the above maturity analysis. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the aggregate undiscounted principal amounts of these bank loans were NT$2,031,982 thousand and NT$915,689 thousand, respectively. Taking into account the Group's financial position, management does not believe that it is probable that the banks will exercise their discretionary rights to demand immediate repayment. Management believes that such bank loans will be repaid after the reporting date in accordance with the scheduled repayment dates set out in the loan agreements. At that time, the aggregate principal and interest cash outflows will amount to NT$8,304,092 thousand.

The amounts included above for floating interest rate instruments of both non-derivative financial assets and liabilities are subject to change if the floating interest rates differ from those estimates of interest rates determined at the end of the year.

b) Financing facilities

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Unsecured bank borrowings and factored trade receivables facilities, reviewed annually		
Amount used	$ 29,441,765	$ 34,275,031
Amount unused	32,217,620	24,149,133
	$ 61,659,385	$ 58,424,164
Secured bank credit facilities		
Amount used	$ 1,739,072	$ 2,664,917
Amount unused	3,269,944	2,731,487
	$ 5,009,016	$ 5,396,404
Unsecured bank long-term credit facilities which may be extended by mutual agreements		
Amount used	$ 800,000	$ 800,000
Amount unused	-	-
	$ 800,000	$ 800,000

(Continued)

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Secured bank long-term credit facilities which may be extended by mutual agreements		
Amount used	$ 64,848	$ 93,350
Amount unused	-	-
	$ 64,848	$ 93,350

(Concluded)

c) Transfers of financial assets

Factored trade receivables at the end of the year were as follows:

December 31, 2023

Counterparties	Factoring Proceeds	Amount Reclassified to Other Receivables	Advances Received - Unused	Advances Received - Used	Annual Interest Rates on Advances Received (%)	Credit Lines
Mega International Commercial Bank	$ 8,623,271	$ 2,184,082	$ 1,752,919	$ 6,439,189	6.73-7.05	$ 9,365,025
Taishin International Bank	486,932	150,759	102,084	336,155	6.67-6.84	798,747
Chang Hwa Bank	1,145,515	339,942	247,356	804,512	6.64-6.73	3,070,500
Taipei Fubon Bank	177,817	94,421	93,240	83,268	6.58	1,544,462
CitiBank	259,754	72,807	72,807	186,947	6.94	3,070,500
DBS Bank	7,424,425	552,490	560,071	6,864,354	6.73	11,821,425
KGI Bank	6,294,525	2,501,083	1,713,292	3,793,443	6.79-6.98	6,294,525
Bank SinoPac	5,932,935	2,031,471	1,536,442	3,894,166	6.49-6.95	6,193,505
HSBC Bank	1,574,714	341,227	184,049	1,233,194	6.60-6.91	1,873,005
DBS Bank (Hong Kong)	286,459	120,718	120,718	165,740	6.51-6.52	614,100
Cathay United Bank	22,350	22,350	20,115	-	-	64,481
Far Eastern International Bank	17,711	1,894	123	15,817	6.72	90,000
	$ 32,246,408	$ 8,413,244	$ 6,403,216	$ 23,816,785		$ 44,800,275

December 31, 2022

Counterparties	Factoring Proceeds	Amount Reclassified to Other Receivables	Advances Received - Unused	Advances Received - Used	Annual Interest Rates on Advances Received (%)	Credit Lines
Mega International Commercial Bank	$ 9,381,146	$ 1,813,262	$ 1,337,777	$ 7,567,884	5.30-6.34	$ 9,366,550
Taishin International Bank	487,940	130,805	82,026	357,119	4.47-6.15	1,695,000
Chang Hwa Bank	1,844,463	55,230	15,048	1,773,665	5.26-5.79	3,071,000
Taipei Fubon Bank	380,318	114,090	114,870	265,448	5.34-5.52	1,535,500
CitiBank	394,775	167,191	167,191	227,583	5.85	3,071,000
DBS Bank	8,914,035	271,880	299,596	8,614,439	5.78	11,823,350
KGI Bank	1,143,097	158,157	52,566	984,103	5.58-5.84	4,237,980
Bank SinoPac	4,627,028	1,102,498	639,795	3,524,530	4.41-6.31	4,898,245
Mizuho Bank	182,898	91,697	94,556	88,342	5.50	813,815
HSBC Bank	2,062,208	266,728	66,098	1,789,890	5.49-5.80	2,856,030
DBS Bank (Hong Kong)	614,200	11,241	11,241	602,959	4.41-6.05	614,200
Cathay United Bank	19,079	19,079	17,171	-	-	125,911
Far Eastern International Bank	85,838	42,387	33,803	43,451	5.97	90,000
	$ 30,137,025	$ 4,244,245	$ 2,931,738	$ 25,839,413		$ 44,198,581

The above credit lines may be used on a revolving basis.

The Group signed trade receivables factoring contracts with several banks. That is, the Group sold trade receivables on non-letter of credit transactions to banks without recourse. In these transactions, the credit risk on trade receivables was transferred to the banks, and the Group paid the banks a specific percentage of trade receivables as a handling charge. The Group asked for the advances of 90% to 100% of the trade receivables by paying interest. Because the trade receivables factoring was without recourse, the Group was free from credit risk, and banks assumed the risk of losses on the receivables.

The Group's exposure to credit risk from defaults amounted to US$700 thousand and US$690 thousand on December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Management had set up sufficient allowance to cover possible losses.

32. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are the related parties of the Company, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. Besides information disclosed elsewhere in the other notes, details of transactions between the Group and other related parties are disclosed below.

a. Related party name and category

Related Party Name	Related Party Category
KingHold Technology	Associate
Prowine Co., Ltd.	Associate (disposed on November 22, 2023)
Vxis Technology Corp.	Associate
Wu, Ming-Xiong	Other related party (The Company's director)

b. Operating revenue

		For the Year Ended December 31	
Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	2023	2022
Sales	Associates	$ 654	$ 4,624

The market prices and contract terms between the Group and its related parties were not significantly different from those of the Group and non-related parties.

c. Purchases

	For the Year Ended December 31	
Related Party Category/Name	2023	2022
Associates	$ 413	$ 146

The market prices and contract terms between the Group and its related parties were not significantly different from those of the Group and non-related parties.

d. Receivables from related parties

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31 2023	December 31 2022
Other receivables	Associates	$ -	$ 105

The outstanding receivables from related parties are unsecured. For the year ended December 31, 2022, no impairment losses were recognized for receivables from related parties.

e. Payables to related parties

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31 2023	December 31 2022
Trade payables	Associates	$ 196	$ 77
Other payables	Associates	-	292
		$ 196	$ 369

The outstanding payables to related parties are unsecured and repaid in cash.

f. Disposal of financial assets

The Group sold its shared of associate, Prowine Co., Ltd., to other related parties in November 2023. The transaction details were as follows:

Related Party Name	Shares (In Thousands)	Underlying Assets	Proceeds	Gain on Disposal
Wu, Ming-Xiong	100	Prowine Co., Ltd.	$ 1,000	$ 24

The gain or loss on disposal of the associate is calculated based on the average cost of the investment held by the Group at transaction price subject to agreement across the associates.

g. Others

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2023	For the Year Ended December 31 2022
Rent income	Associates	$ 77	$ 186
Other income	Associates	$ 6	$ 130
Operating expenses	Associates	$ 560	$ 2,127

The Group leases out office and plant to its associates under operating least for one year. In the leasing contract between the Group and its associates, the rents are set according to market trends, and conforms to normal payments terms.

h. Remuneration of key management personnel

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Short-term employee benefits	$ 38,048	$ 90,557
Post-employment benefits	1,468	1,520
	$ 39,516	$ 92,077

The remuneration of directors and key executives was determined by the remuneration committee on the basic of performance of individuals and market trends.

33. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL OR FOR SECURITY

The Group's assets mortgaged or pledged as collaterals for long-term and short-term borrowings, the trade receivables factoring, and the deposits in current accounts:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Properties, plant and equipment, net	$ 412,873	$ 416,317
Financial assets at amortized cost	206,793	279,232
	$ 619,666	$ 695,549

34. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

The significant commitments of the Group as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

a. Significant commitments

1) Unused letters of credit amounted to approximately NT$467,459 thousand and NT$675,438 thousand, respectively.

2) Checks that had been issued as guarantees for the Group's loans and purchases amounted to NT$69,092,660 thousand and NT$74,239,269 thousand, respectively.

3) All the ceiling amounts of guarantees were NT$320,000 thousand. Guarantees amounting to NT$0 thousand was provided for the loans obtained by Sunjet Components Corp. The Company did not recognize any loss and offer any cash or other assets for the guarantees.

4) All the ceiling amounts of guarantees were NT$64,000 thousand. Guarantees amounting to NT$0 thousand was provided for the loans obtained by iPro Technology Inc. The Company did not recognize any loss and offer any cash or other assets for the guarantees.

5) The ceiling amounts of guarantees were NT$1,600,000 thousand and NT$2,240,000 thousand, respectively. Guarantees amounting to NT$329,878 thousand and NT$169,949 thousand, respectively, were provided for the loans obtained by Goldenflash Electronics Co., Ltd. The Company did not recognize any loss and offer any cash or other assets for the guarantees.

6) All the ceiling amounts of guarantees were NT$3,200,000 thousand. Guarantees amounting to NT$1,233,455 thousand and NT$1,188,964 thousand, respectively, were provided for the loans obtained by Promaster Technology Corp. The Company did not recognize any loss and offer any cash or other assets for the guarantees.

7) The ceiling amounts of guarantees were NT$0 thousand and NT$64,000 thousand, respectively. Guarantees amounting to NT$0 was provided for the loans obtained by Sunjet Components Corp. (Hong Kong). Sunjet Components Corp. did not recognize any loss and offer any cash or other assets for the guarantees.

8) The ceiling amounts of guarantees were NT$0 thousand and NT$384,000 thousand, respectively. Guarantees amounting to NT$0 thousand, was provided for the loans obtained by Promaster (Brunei) Technology Corp. Promaster Technology Corp. did not recognize any loss and offer any cash or other assets for guarantees.

b. Contingencies

Pegatron Corporation ("Pegatron") filed an arbitration with the Arbitration Association of the Republic of China to determine the responsibility of Pegatron and the Group in connection with an anomaly in a product manufactured by Pegatron that contained components of an electronic product distributed by the Group. The Group has appointed a lawyer to prepare a response plan in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders. As of December 31, 2023, the actual impact cannot be estimated as the respondents have not yet been clarified.

35. SIGNIFICANT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

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

December 31, 2023

	Foreign Currency (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 115,264	30.7050 (USD:NTD)	$ 3,539,194
USD	7,307	7.0827 (USD:CNY)	224,348
USD	10,396	1.3184 (USD:SGD)	319,197
USD	94	141.3674 (USD:JPY)	2,900
Non-monetary items			
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
KRW	909,729	0.0239 (KRW:NTD)	21,752
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	91,454	30.7050 (USD:NTD)	2,808,107
USD	11,744	7.0827 (USD:CNY)	360,610
USD	42	141.3674 (USD:JPY)	1,304

December 31, 2022

	Foreign Currency (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 130,480	30.7100 (USD:NTD)	$ 4,007,027
USD	6,199	6.9646 (USD:CNY)	190,371
USD	5,490	1.3422 (USD:SGD)	168,598
USD	75	132.1429 (USD:JPY)	2,303
Non-monetary items			
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
KRW	916,121	0.0224 (KRW:NTD)	20,521
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	201,866	30.7100 (USD:NTD)	6,199,306
USD	8,268	6.9646 (USD:CNY)	253,898
USD	4,226	1.3422 (USD:SGD)	129,783
USD	57	132.1429 (USD:JPY)	1,756

The Group is mainly exposed to the fluctuations other than USD. The following information was aggregated by the functional currencies of the entities in the Group, and the exchange rates between respective functional currencies and the presentation currency were disclosed. The significant realized and unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2023		2022	
Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Net Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss)	Exchange Rate	Net Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss)
NTD	1 (NTD:NTD)	$ 22,994	1 (NTD:NTD)	$ 76,406
USD	31.1548 (USD:NTD)	(3,548)	29.8045 (USD:NTD)	20,464
CNY	4.3956 (CNY:NTD)	810	4.4219 (CNY:NTD)	(23,623)
SGD	23.1191 (SGD:NTD)	9,067	21.6164 (SGD:NTD)	6,303
JPY	0.2221 (JPY:NTD)	(533)	0.2275 (JPY:NTD)	(101)
		$ 28,790		$ 79,449

36. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

a. Information on significant transactions:

1) Financing provided to others: Table 1

2) Endorsements/guarantees provided: Table 2

3) Marketable securities held (excluding investments in subsidiaries and associates): Table 3

4) Marketable securities acquired and disposed of at costs or prices 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 4

8)Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Table 5

9) Trading in derivative instruments: None

10) Intercompany relationships and significant intercompany transactions: Table 6

b. Information on investees: Table 7

c. Information on investments in mainland China

1) Information on any investee company in mainland China, showing the name, principal business activities, paid-in capital, method of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, ownership percentage, net income of investees, investment income or loss, carrying amount of the investment at the end of the year, repatriations of investment income, and limit on the amount of investment in the mainland China area: Table 8

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

a) The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the year: Table 4

b) The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the year: Table 4

c) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses: None

d) The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the year and the purposes: Table 2

e) The highest balance, the end balance, the interest rate range, and total current period interest with respect to financing of funds: None

f) Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the year or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receiving of services: Table 6

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 9

37. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Information reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on financial information of industries, and each of the investees have similar economic attributes and sell the same types of products in a uniform management approach; thus, the Company is a single reportable segment. The measurement basis of the information provided to the chief operating decision maker is the same as the information and amounts shown in the financial statements, so the consolidated statements of comprehensive income for 2023 and 2022 can be compared with reportable segment revenue and operating outcome for these years. In addition, the information on operating segment assets was not periodically reported to the chief operating decision maker, so the reportable amount is zero.

a. Revenue from major products and services

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue from continuing operations from its major products and services.

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Integrated circuit (IC)	$ 91,473,980	$ 95,830,244
Electronic component	6,959,372	11,167,375
Random access memory (RAM)	3,660,753	7,024,467
CPU	691,774	521,879
Others	4,409,269	4,163,072
	$ 107,195,148	$ 118,707,037

b. Geographical information

The Group operates in three principal geographical areas - Taiwan, China and Hong Kong.

The Group's revenue from continuing operations from external customers by location of operations and information on its non-current assets by location of assets are detailed below.

	Revenue from External Customers		Non-current Assets	
	For the Year Ended December 31		December 31	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Taiwan	$ 34,114,396	$ 36,893,282	$ 659,362	$ 673,228
China	48,785,970	52,794,291	187,323	216,393
Hong Kong	9,522,304	12,190,345	35,484	66,077
Others	14,772,478	16,829,119	5,326	7,055
	$ 107,195,148	$ 118,707,037	$ 887,495	$ 962,753

Non-current assets exclude financial instruments, investment accounted for using the equity method, goodwill, deferred tax assets, net defined benefit assets and other non-current assets.

c. Information on major customers

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2023		2022	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Customer A	$ 20,384,260	19.02	$ 21,698,143	18.28

TABLE 1

EDOM TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

No. (Note 1)	Lender	Borrower	Financial Statement Account	Related Parties	Highest Balance for the Year	Ending Balance	Actual Borrowing Amount (Note 3)	Interest Rate	Nature of Financing	Business Transaction Amounts	Reasons for Short-term Financing	Allowance for Impairment Loss	Collateral		Financing Limit for Each Borrower (Note 1)	Aggregate Financing Limits (Note 2)	Note
													Item	Value			
0	EDOM Technology Co., Ltd.	Sunjet Components Corp.	Other receivables	Yes	$ 64,000	$ 64,000	$ -	-	For business operation	$ -	For business operation	$ -	-	-	$ 496,311	$ 992,662	-
		iPro Technology, Inc.	Other receivables	Yes	64,000	64,000	-	-	For business operation	-	For business operation	-	-	-	496,311	992,662	-
		Goldenflash Electronics Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Yes	320,000	320,000	-	-	For business operation	-	For business operation	-	-	-	496,311	992,662	-
		Promaster Technology Corp.	Other receivables	Yes	320,000	320,000	-	-	For business operation	-	For business operation	-	-	-	496,311	992,662	-
2	Sunjet Components Corp.	Sunjet Components Corp. (Dongguan)	Other receivables	Yes	16,000	16,000	13,817	3.90%	For business operation	-	For business operation	-	-	-	34,805	69,611	-

Notes: 1. The maximum amount of financing to an individual borrower is 10% of the Company and Sunjet Components Corp.'s net asset value. For borrowers with transactions with the lending companies, maximum financing is 10% of the net asset of the lending companies or the total amount of transactions between the lending companies and borrowers.

2. The maximum financing amount is 20% of the Company and Sunjet Components Corp.'s net asset value.

TABLE 2

EDOM TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

No.	Endorser/Guarantor	Endorsee/Guarantee		Limits on Endorsement/ Guarantee Given on Behalf of Each Party (Note 1)	Maximum Amount Endorsed/ Guaranteed During the Year	Outstanding Endorsement/ Guarantee at the End of the Year	Actual Amount Borrowed	Amount Endorsed/ Guaranteed by Collaterals	Ratio of Accumulated Endorsement/ Guarantee to Net Equity in Latest Financial Statements (%)	Aggregate Endorsement/ Guarantee Limit (Note 2)	Endorsement/ Guarantee Given by Parent on Behalf of Subsidiaries	Endorsement/ Guarantee Given by Subsidiaries on Behalf of Parent	Endorsement/ Guarantee Given on Behalf of Companies in Mainland China
		Name	Relationship										
0	EDOM Technology Co., Ltd.	Sunjet Components Corp.	Subsidiary	$ 4,963,311	$ 320,000	$ 320,000	$ -	$ -	6.45	$ 9,926,622	Y	N	N
		iPro Technology, Inc.	Subsidiary	4,963,311	64,000	64,000	-	-	1.29	9,926,622	Y	N	N
		Goldenflash Electronics Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	4,963,311	2,240,000	1,600,000	329,878	-	32.24	9,926,622	Y	N	N
		Promaster Technology Corp.	Subsidiary	4,963,311	3,200,000	3,200,000	1,233,455	-	64.47	9,926,622	Y	N	N
1	Sunjet Components Corp.	Sunjet (HK) Components Ltd.	Subsidiary	139,223	64,000	-	-	-	-	278,446	N	N	N
2	Promaster Technology Corp.	Promaster (Brunei) Technology Corp.	Subsidiary	494,560	384,000	-	-	-	-	618,200	N	N	N

Notes:
1. 100% of the Company's net asset value. 40% of Sunjet Components Corp.'s net asset value. 80% of Promaster Technology Corp.'s net asset value.
2. 200% of the Company's net asset value. 80% of Sunjet Components Corp.'s net asset value. 100% of Promaster Technology Corp.'s net asset value.
3. The Company at the ceiling amounts of guarantees to Promaster and Promaster's subsidiaries Promaster (Brunei) Technology Corp. were approved by the Company's board of directors, and cannot surpass the approved total amount.

TABLE 3

EDOM TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

Holding Company Name	Type and Issuer of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Holding Company	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2023				Note
				Shares	Carrying Value	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Market Value or Net Asset Value	
EDOM Technology Co., Ltd.	Ordinary shares							
	AEWIN Technologies Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current	355,923	$ 18,437	0.60	$ 18,437	Note 1
	Largan Health AI-Tech Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	120,000	105	4.00	105	Note 2
	Upbeat Technology Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	1,250,000	3,406	2.74	3,406	Note 2
	Metanola Communication Inc.	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	452,982	4,013	0.45	4,013	Note 2
	Ark Semiconductor Inc	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	185,880	23,625	3.17	23,625	Note 2
	Preference shares							
	XMEMS Labs, Inc.	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	501,505	1,526	0.42	1,526	Note 2
	Empower Semiconductor Inc.	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	86,757	11,907	0.26	11,907	Note 2
	AXIADO Corporation	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	515,814	31,785	0.62	31,785	Note 2
	Private ordinary shares							
	AcSip Technology Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	1,000,000	7,160	2.72	7,160	Note 3
	Private funds							
	BRV Lotus Growth Fund	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	207,159	1.32	207,159	Note 2
	PHI Fund, L.P.	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	166,988	6.90	166,988	Note 2
	AMED Ventures II Limited Partnership	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	32,664	1.33	32,664	Note 2
	Limited partnership							
	Mesh Cooperative Ventures Fund LP	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	12,509	1.23	12,509	Note 2
	Convertible bonds							
	Zentera Systems Inc.	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	-	54,661	-	54,661	Note 2
Sunjet Components Corp.	Mutual funds							
	Yuanta 0-2 Year Investment Grade Corporate Bond Fund	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - current	200,000	2,003	-	2,003	Note 4
ACCU Technologies Ltd.	Preference shares							
	Largan Health Technology, Inc.	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - non-current	205,410	2,912	1.67	2,912	Note 2
Goldenflash Electronics Co., Ltd.	Financial products							
	1-Year USD Denominated Interest Rate-Linked Portfolio Investment Merchandise	-	Financial assets at amortized cost - current	-	18,423	-	18,423	-

(Continued)

Note 1: The amounts are based on the closing price at the end of 2023.

Note 2: The fair values of financial assets are measured by using asset approach, in accordance with the latest financial statements.

Note 3: The fair values of financial assets are measured by the average price of the transactions in emerging markets at the end of 2023.

Note 4: The amounts are based on the net asset value of the funds at the end of 2023.

Note 5: Refer to Tables 7 and 8 for information on investments in subsidiaries and associates.

(Concluded)

EDOM TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

TOTAL PURCHASE FROM OR SALE 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, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Buyer (Seller)	Related Party	Relationship	Transaction Details				Abnormal Transaction		Notes/Trade Payables or Receivables		Note
			Purchases/ Sales	Amount	% to Total	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Terms	Ending Balance	% to Total	
EDOM Technology Co., Ltd.	EDOM Electronic Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Sales	$ (104,895)	(0.10)	180 days after monthly closing	Conducted as per the agreed terms	180 days after monthly closing	$ 44,090	1.21	-
EDOM Electronic Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	EDOM Technology Co., Ltd.	Parent company	Purchases	104,895	69.55	90 days after monthly closing	Conducted as per the agreed terms	90 days after monthly closing	(44,090)	(88.20)	-
EDOM Technology Co., Ltd.	iPro Technology, Inc.	Subsidiary	Sales	(149,588)	(0.15)	30 days after monthly closing	Conducted as per the agreed terms	30 days after monthly closing	7,146	0.20	-
iPro Technology, Inc.	EDOM Technology Co., Ltd.	Parent company	Purchases	149,588	58.07	30 days after monthly closing	Conducted as per the agreed terms	30 days after monthly closing	(7,146)	(42.66)	-
Promaster Technology Corp.	Promaster Technology Corporation (Shanghai)	Subsidiary	Sales	(322,642)	(7.39)	180 days after monthly closing	Conducted as per the agreed terms	180 days after monthly closing	232,678	43.25	-
Promaster Technology Corporation (Shanghai)	Promaster Technology Corp.	Parent company	Purchases	322,642	87.18	180 days after monthly closing	Conducted as per the agreed terms	180 days after monthly closing	(232,678)	(97.74)	-
Promaster Technology Corp.	Promaster (Brunei) Technology Corp.	Subsidiary	Sales	(125,945)	(2.89)	180 days after monthly closing	Conducted as per the agreed terms	180 days after monthly closing	53,623	9.97	-
Promaster (Brunei) Technology Corp.	Promaster Technology Corp.	Parent company	Purchases	125,945	100.00	180 days after monthly closing	Conducted as per the agreed terms	180 days after monthly closing	(53,623)	(100.00)	-

TABLE 5

EDOM TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Company Name	Related Party	Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover Rate (Times)	Overdue		Amounts Received in Subsequent Year	Allowance for Impairment Loss
					Amount	Actions Taken		
Promaster Technology Corp.	Promaster Technology Corporation (Shanghai)	Subsidiary	$ 232,678	1.9	$ 62,976	Determined by operating conditions	$ 100,844	$ -
Promaster (Brunei) Technology Corp.	Promaster Technology Corp.	Parent company	204,619	0.1	176,920	Determined by operating conditions	-	-

TABLE 6

EDOM TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INTERCOMPANY RELATIONSHIPS AND SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

No. (Note 1)	Investee Company	Counterparty	Flow of Transactions (Note 2)	Transaction Details			
				Financial Statement Account	Amount	Payment Terms	% to Total Sales or Assets (Note 3)
0	EDOM Technology Co., Ltd.	EDOM Trading (Shenzhen) Ltd.	a	Sales	$ 80,338	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		EDOM Trading (Shenzhen) Ltd.	a	Service charge	224,855	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		EDOM Trading (Shenzhen) Ltd.	a	Trade receivables	32,048	180 days after monthly closing	-
		EDOM Trading (Shenzhen) Ltd.	a	Other payables	17,748	90 days after monthly closing	-
		EDOM Electronic Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	a	Sales	104,895	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		EDOM Electronic Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	a	Purchases	353	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		EDOM Electronic Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	a	Service charge	174,323	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		EDOM Electronic Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	a	Trade receivables	44,090	180 days after monthly closing	-
		EDOM Electronic Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	a	Other payables	13,019	90 days after monthly closing	-
		EDOM Technology Japan Co., Ltd.	a	Sales	402	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		EDOM Technology Japan Co., Ltd.	a	Service charge	8,618	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		EDOM Technology Japan Co., Ltd.	a	Other payables	1,565	30 days after monthly closing	-
		Sunjet Components Corp.	a	Sales	16,993	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		Sunjet Components Corp.	a	Purchases	59,063	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		Sunjet Components Corp.	a	Other income	7,788	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		Sunjet Components Corp.	a	Rental income	3,000	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		Sunjet Components Corp.	a	Service charge	2,499	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		Sunjet Components Corp.	a	Trade receivables	2,973	30 days after monthly closing	-
		Sunjet Components Corp.	a	Other receivables	944	30 days after monthly closing	-
		Sunjet Components Corp.	a	Trade payables	3,843	30 days after monthly closing	-
		Sunjet Components Corp.	a	Other payables	208	30 days after monthly closing	-
		iPro Technology, Inc.	a	Sales	149,588	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		iPro Technology, Inc.	a	Purchases	62	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		iPro Technology, Inc.	a	Other income	7,204	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		iPro Technology, Inc.	a	Rental income	942	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		iPro Technology, Inc.	a	Rental expenses	491	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		iPro Technology, Inc.	a	Service charge	4,905	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		iPro Technology, Inc.	a	Trade receivables	7,146	30 days after monthly closing	-
		iPro Technology, Inc.	a	Other receivables	82	30 days after monthly closing	-
		iPro Technology, Inc.	a	Trade payables	22	30 days after monthly closing	-
		iPro Technology, Inc.	a	Other payables	440	30 days after monthly closing	-

(Continued)

No. (Note 1)	Investee Company	Counterparty	Flow of Transactions (Note 2)	Transaction Details			
				Financial Statement Account	Amount	Payment Terms	% to Total Sales or Assets (Note 3)
		Goldenflash Electronics Co., Ltd.	a	Purchases	$ 16,547	Transaction terms are not significantly different from those of third parties	-
		Goldenflash Electronics Co., Ltd.	a	Other income	10,168	Transaction terms are not significantly different from those of third parties	-
		Goldenflash Electronics Co., Ltd.	a	Interest income	1,734	Transaction terms are not significantly different from those of third parties	-
		Goldenflash Electronics Co., Ltd.	a	Other receivables	766	30 days after monthly closing	-
		Goldenflash Electronics Co., Ltd.	a	Trade payables	1,018	30 days after monthly closing	-
		Promaster Technology Corp.	a	Sales	596	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		Promaster Technology Corp.	a	Purchases	7,165	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		Promaster Technology Corp.	a	Other income	11,638	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		Promaster Technology Corp.	a	Trade receivables	558	30 days after monthly closing	-
		Promaster Technology Corp.	a	Other receivables	1,146	30 days after monthly closing	-
		Promaster Technology Corp.	a	Trade payables	1,964	30 days after monthly closing	-
		Promaster (Brunei) Technology Corp.	a	Other income	167	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		Sunjet Components Corp. (Dongguan)	a	Trade receivables	31	180 days after monthly closing	-
		Promaster Technology Corporation (Shanghai)	a	Sales	1,574	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		Promaster Technology Corporation (Shanghai)	a	Trade receivables	686	180 days after monthly closing	-
1	Sunjet Components Corp.	Sunjet Components Corp. (Dongguan)	b	Sales	6,824	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		Sunjet Components Corp. (Dongguan)	b	Purchases	11	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		Sunjet Components Corp. (Dongguan)	b	Interest income	60	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		Sunjet Components Corp. (Dongguan)	b	Trade receivables	36,206	180 days after monthly closing	-
		Sunjet Components Corp. (Dongguan)	b	Other receivables	13,876	180 days after monthly closing	-
		Sunjet (HK) Components Ltd.	b	Sales	53,698	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		Sunjet (HK) Components Ltd.	b	Trade receivables	39,739	120 days after monthly closing	-
		Goldenflash Electronics Co., Ltd.	b	Purchases	416	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		Goldenflash Electronics Co., Ltd.	b	Other income	10	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		EDOM Technology Japan Co., Ltd.	b	Sales	33,141	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		EDOM Technology Japan Co., Ltd.	b	Trade receivables	1,304	30 days after monthly closing	-
		Promaster Technology Corp.	b	Purchases	145	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		Promaster Technology Corp.	b	Trade payables	144	180 days after monthly closing	-
2	EDOM Electronic Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	EDOM Trading (Shenzhen) Ltd.	b	Sales	1,177	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		EDOM Trading (Shenzhen) Ltd.	b	Purchases	3,022	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		Promaster Technology Corporation (Shanghai)	b	Purchases	82	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		Promaster Technology Corporation (Shanghai)	b	Rental income	2,024	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
3	EDOM Trading (Shenzhen) Ltd.	Promaster Technology Corporation (Shanghai)	b	Purchases	17	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		Promaster Technology Corporation (Shanghai)	b	Rental income	1,573	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		Promaster Technology Corporation (Shanghai)	b	Guarantee deposits received	281	Note 5	-

(Continued)

No. (Note 1)	Investee Company	Counterparty	Flow of Transactions (Note 2)	Transaction Details			
				Financial Statement Account	Amount	Payment Terms	% to Total Sales or Assets (Note 3)
4	Promaster Technology Corp.	iPro Technology, Inc.	b	Sales	$ 7,064	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		iPro Technology, Inc.	b	Trade receivables	1,404	30 days after monthly closing	-
		Promaster (Brunei) Technology Corp.	b	Sales	125,945	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		Promaster (Brunei) Technology Corp.	b	Purchases	22,972	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		Promaster (Brunei) Technology Corp.	b	Trade receivables	53,623	180 days after monthly closing	-
		Promaster (Brunei) Technology Corp.	b	Trade payables	204,619	180 days after monthly closing	1
		Promaster Technology Corporation (Shanghai)	b	Sales	322,642	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		Promaster Technology Corporation (Shanghai)	b	Purchases	110	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		Promaster Technology Corporation (Shanghai)	b	Service charge	79,741	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-
		Promaster Technology Corporation (Shanghai)	b	Trade receivables	232,678	180 days after monthly closing	1
		Promaster Technology Corporation (Shanghai)	b	Trade payables	6,295	180 days after monthly closing	-
5	Promaster (Brunei) Technology Corp.	Promaster Technology Corporation (Shanghai)	b	Purchases	3	Transaction terms are not significantly different from non-related parties	-

Note 1: The parent company and its subsidiaries are numbered as follows:

a. "0" for the parent company.
b. Subsidiaries are numbered from "1".

Note 2: The flow of intercompany transactions is as follows:

a. From the parent company to a subsidiary.
b. Between subsidiaries.

Note 3: Balance sheet items are shown as a percentage to consolidated total assets as of December 31, 2023, while income statement items are shown as a percentage to consolidated total operating revenue for 2023

Note 4: The above transaction amounts were eliminated upon consolidation.

Note 5: The above transaction amounts were guarantee deposits.

(Concluded)

TABLE 7

EDOM TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Investment Amount		As of December 31, 2023			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee (Note 2)	Share of Profit (Loss)	Note
				December 31, 2023 (Note 1)	January 1, 2023 (Note 1)	Shares	Percentage of Ownership	Carrying Amount			
EDOM Technology Co., Ltd.	ACCU Technologies Ltd.	B.V.I	General trade and investment in manufacturing and service industries	$ 483,542 (US$ 15,748 thousand)	$ 483,542 (US$ 15,748 thousand)	15,748,179	100.00	$ 421,058	$ 19,832	$ 19,832	Subsidiary (Note 3)
	ILDO Korea Co., Ltd.	Korea	Trade of computer peripherals	14,794 (₩ 619,012 thousand)	14,794 (₩ 619,012 thousand)	74,083	25.00	21,752 (₩ 909,729 thousand)	625 (₩ 25,569 thousand)	156 (₩ 6,392 thousand)	Note 4
	Sunjet Components Corp.	Taipei	General trade of electronic components	299,108	299,108	34,767,559	100.00	380,703	(2,529)	(2,529)	Subsidiary (Note 3)
	KingHold Technology	New Taipei	General trade of electronic components	43,771	43,771	2,716,000	33.95	3,188	(10,710)	(3,636)	Note 4
	iPro Technology, Inc.	Hsinchu City	General trade of electronic components	159,890	159,890	7,490,000	100.00	164,351	(8,382)	(8,562)	Subsidiary (Note 3)
	Goldenflash Electronics Co., Ltd.	Taipei	General trade of electronic components	104,500	104,500	13,491,000	100.00	149,749	4,105	4,105	Subsidiary (Note 3)
	Promaster Technology Corp.	New Taipei	General trade of electronic components	816,646	816,646	56,565,000	100.00	861,515	3,628	(15,092)	Subsidiary (Note 3)
	EDOM Technology Japan Co., Ltd.	Japan	General trade of electronic components	4,344 (¥ 20,000 thousand)	4,344 (¥ 20,000 thousand)	2,000	100.00	5,201 (¥ 23,946 thousand)	559 (¥ 2,484 thousand)	559 (¥ 2,484 thousand)	Subsidiary (Note 3)
ACCU Technologies Ltd.	Sunshine Global International Ltd.	Western Samoa	General trade and investment in manufacturing and service industries	60,642 (US$ 1,975 thousand)	60,642 (US$ 1,975 thousand)	1,975,000	100.00	33,884	1,520	1,520	Subsidiary (Note 3)
	Honest Rich Trading Ltd.	Western Samoa	General trade and investment in manufacturing and service industries	168,908 (US$ 5,501 thousand)	168,908 (US$ 5,501 thousand)	5,501,000	100.00	118,572	12,197	12,197	Subsidiary (Note 3)
	Massive Strong Investment Ltd.	Western Samoa	General trade and investment in manufacturing and service industries	307,050 (US$ 10,000 thousand)	307,050 (US$ 10,000 thousand)	10,000,000	100.00	270,941	6,294	6,294	Subsidiary (Note 3)
Sunjet Components Corp.	Sunjet (HK) Components Ltd.	Hong Kong	General trade and investment in manufacturing and service industries	98,673 (HK$ 25,114 thousand)	98,673 (HK$ 25,114 thousand)	25,113,810	100.00	(17,899)	(2,613)	(2,613)	Subsidiary (Note 3)
iPro Technology, Inc.	Otowahr Inc.	Western Samoa	Electronic parts and components manufacturing	23,029 (US$ 750 thousand)	-	31,500,000	29.72	21,473	(8,124)	(2,414)	Note 4
Promaster Technology Corp.	Promaster (Brunei) Technology Corp.	Seychelles	General trade of electronic components	83,305	83,305	2,550,000	100.00	264,778	24,148	24,148	Subsidiary (Note 3)
	Vxis Technology Corp.	Hsinchu City	Electronic parts and components manufacturing	16,197	16,197	3,230,000	27.26	14,809	(22,585)	(6,157)	Note 3
	Prowine Co., Ltd.	Taipei	Wholesale of tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	-	5,000	-	-	-	(1,767)	(392)	Note 5

Note 1: The amounts are based on the exchange rate at the end of the year.

Note 2: The amounts are based on the average exchange rate in current year.

Note 3: The amounts are based on audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Note 4: The amounts are based on unaudited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Note 5: The Group disposed of investment in Prowine Co., Ltd. on November 22, 2023.

Note 6: The above transaction amounts were eliminated upon consolidation.

Note 7: Refer to Table 8 for information on investment in mainland China.

TABLE 8

EDOM TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investor Company	Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment (Note 1)	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2023	Remittance of Funds		Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2023	Net Income (Losses) of the Investee	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Loss) (Note 2)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2023	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of December 31, 2023
						Outward	Inward						
EDOM Technology Co., Ltd.	EDOM Trading (Shenzhen) Ltd.	Trade of computer peripherals	$ 168,878 (US$ 5,500 thousand)	b (Note 3)	$ 168,878 (US$ 5,500 thousand)	$ -	$ -	$ 168,878 (US$ 5,500 thousand)	$ 12,198	100	$ 12,198	$ 118,542	$ -
	EDOM Electronic Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Trade, research and development of computer peripherals	307,050 (US$ 10,000 thousand)	b (Note 4)	307,050 (US$ 10,000 thousand)	-	-	307,050 (US$ 10,000 thousand)	6,294	100	6,294	270,941	-
Sunjet Components Corp.	Sunjet Components Corp. (Dongguan)	Trade of electric power equipment and computer peripherals	96,629 (US$ 3,147 thousand)	b (Note 5)	96,629 (US$ 3,147 thousand)	-	-	96,629 (US$ 3,147 thousand)	(2,734)	100	(2,734)	(22,794)	-
Promaster Technology Corp.	Promaster Technology Corporation (Shanghai)	Trade of electric power equipment and computer peripherals	189,757 (US$ 6,180 thousand)	b (Note 6)	71,241	-	-	71,241	21,058	100	21,058	62,469	-

Investment Company	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2023	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Limit on the Amount of Investment Stipulated by Investment Commission, MOEA
EDOM Technology Co., Ltd.	$ 475,928 (US$ 15,500 thousand)	$ 506,633 (US$ 16,500 thousand)	$4,963,311 × 60% = $2,977,986
Sunjet Components Corp.	96,629 (US$ 3,147 thousand)	109,924 (US$ 3,580 thousand)	$348,058 × 60% = $208,835
Promaster Technology Corp.	71,241	193,228	$618,200 × 60% = $370,920

Note 1: a. Direct investment in mainland China.
b. Investment in mainland China through investment in an overseas company.
c. Others.

Note 2: The amounts are based on audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Note 3: Investment from Honest Rich Trading Ltd. (Western Samoa).

Note 4: Investment from Massive Strong Investment Ltd. (Western Samoa).

Note 5: Investment from Sunjet (HK) Components Ltd. (Hong Kong).

Note 6: Investment from Promaster (Brunei) Technology Corp. (Seychelles). Items referred to under to Rule No. 091028908, Rule No. 0900275290, Rule No. 10000138510 and Rule No. 10500139960 by the Investment Commission, MOEA.

EDOM TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION OF MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS
DECEMBER 31, 2023

Name of Major Shareholder	Shares	
	Number of Shares	Percentage of Ownership (%)
Yu-I Tseng	27,766,059	10.29
WPG Holdings Limited	25,000,000	9.26
Sayes Co., Ltd.	13,733,880	5.08

Note: The information of major shareholders presented in this table is provided by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation based on the number of ordinary shares and preferred shares held by shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater, that have been issued without physical registration (including treasury shares) by the Company as of the last business day for the current quarter. The share capital in the consolidated financial statements may differ from the actual number of shares that have been issued without physical registration because of different preparation basis.