GIA TZOONG ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The reader is advised that these financial statements have been prepared originally in Chinese. In the event of a conflict between these financial statements and the original Chinese version or difference in interpretation between the two versions, the Chinese language financial statements shall prevail.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

NO.16931120EA

To GIA TZOONG ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only financial statements of GIA TZOONG ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. (the "Company"), which comprise the parent company only balance sheets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the parent company only statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the parent company only financial statements, including material accounting policy information.
In our opinion, the accompanying parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the accompanying parent company only financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and its parent company only financial performance and its parent company only cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statements Auditing 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 Parent Company only Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of Republic of China ("the Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

The descriptions of the key audit matters of the Company's parent company financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 are as follows:

1. Revenue recognition

   Description of key audit matters

   For details on the accounting policy for revenue recognition, refer to Note 4 (11) on the parent company only financial report; for a detailed description of the revenue of the current period, refer to Note 6 (17) on the parent company only financial report.

The sales locations of the Company include markets in Taiwan, China, Asia, the United States, Europe, etc. Different clients apply rather different trade conditions, and it is necessary to determine the transaction terms and conditions based on client orders and other documents. Since the recognition of relevant revenue involves more manual operations in determining the timing of transfer of risk and rewards of ownership of sold goods, it is likely to cause inconsistent timing of revenue recognition. In addition, the transaction amount prior to and subsequent to the balance sheet date has a relatively direct effect on parent company only financial statements. Therefore, revenue recognition is one of the most important matters to be audited.

Audit procedures in response

Our audit procedures regarding to the above key audit matters included:

(1) We acquired understanding of the internal sales cycle control system and conducted a test on the effectiveness of the internal controls; this resulted in the finding that the Company has properly implemented internal controls.

(2) We carried out the cut-off test on revenue recognition aimed at a certain period prior to and subsequent to the balance sheet date, including verifying client orders, reviewing their transaction terms and conditions, and confirming whether the timing of revenue recognition was consistent with the timing of the performance of obligations and transfer of risk and rewards as stated in the purchase order.

2. Property, plant, and equipment impairment assessment

Description of key audit matters

For details on the accounting policy for property, plant, and equipment impairment, refer to Note 4 (7) in the parent company only financial report; for a detailed description of significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumption uncertainty that are involved in impairment assessment of property, plant, and equipment, refer to Note 5 (3) in the parent company only financial report.

The property, plant, and equipment of the Company accounted for about 28% of total parent company only assets. In addition, due to factors such as market maturity and saturation of panels and consumer electronic products, competition in the printed circuit board industry to which the Company belong is relatively fierce. Where signs of impairment exist, assessments of recoverable amounts must be carried out. The Company commissioned the external expert to assess assets' recoverable amounts based on the net fair value, and found after the assessment that there was no impairment. However, this assessment used valuation techniques to measure the recoverable amount of related assets. The adoption of these assumptions and parameters is prone to subjective judgments, which may have a significant effect on measurement of net fair value, which would in turn affect property, plant, and equipment test result. Therefore, the assessment of the impairment of property, plant, and equipment is one of the most important matters to be audited.

Audit procedures in response

Our audit procedures regarding to the above key audit matters included:

(1) Obtained written documents regarding signs of asset impairment and impairment testing for the Company, and conducted discussions with said company' management.
(2) Inquired about the professional qualifications, experience and reputation of external valuation specialists hired by the Company, in order to ascertain whether such specialists were reliable in terms of their skills and abilities, and to ascertain factors that may affect external experts' objectivity.
(3) Obtained information provided by the management of the Company to external experts, to ascertain the appropriateness as well as the consistency of assumptions compared with those in the previous year.
(4) Learned the basis upon which external experts adopted methods, so as to assess their appropriateness and consistency.
(5) Assessed the reasonableness of assumptions made by the management of the Company, and its external experts, through the literature on related industries, market information, or historical results.

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

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

In preparing the parent company only financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.
Those charged with governance (including the Audit Committee) are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company only financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the parent company only financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company only financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the parent company only financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the parent company only 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 the most significant audit matters of the parent company only financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2023. We describe these matters in our auditors’ report unless the 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 Hsien-Hsiu Cheng and Chia-Yu, Lai.

Baker Tilly Clock & Co

March 13, 2024

<u>Notice to Readers</u>

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

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

GIA TZOONG ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

Parent Company Only Balance Sheets December 31, 2023 and 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Code	Assets	Note	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	4.6(1)	$ 145,847	11	$ 261,598	18
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	4.6(2)	202,247	16	80,773	6
1136	Financial assets at amortized cost - current	4.6(3).8	224,506	18	342,426	24
1150	Notes receivable	4.6(4)	1,086	—	524	—
1170	Accounts receivable	4.6(4)	113,114	9	104,163	7
1180	Receivables from related parties	4.6(4).7	11,634	1	1,251	—
1200	Other receivables	4	4,413	—	4,519	—
1220	Current income tax assets	4.6(22)	1,695	—	1,162	—
130X	Inventories	4.6(5)	80,693	6	82,645	6
1479	Other current assets		988	—	3,055	—
11XX	Total current assets		786,223	61	882,116	61
	Non-current assets					
1510	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	4.6(2)	688	—	1,147	—
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method	4.6(6)	81,828	6	99,506	7
1600	Property, plant and equipment	4.6(7).8	366,520	28	381,146	27
1755	Right-of-use assets	4.6(8)	4,834	1	1,207	—
1780	Intangible assets	4.6(9)	2,258	—	3,519	—
1840	Deferred income tax assets	4.6(22)	34,663	3	39,053	3
1915	prepayments for equipment		13,238	1	24,484	2
1920	Other noncurrent assets		3,699	—	1,889	—
15XX	Total noncurrent assets		507,728	39	551,951	39
1XXX	Total assets		$ 1,293,951	100	$ 1,434,067	100

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

(Continued)

GIA TZOONG ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

Parent Company Only Balance Sheets December 31, 2023 and 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Code	LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Note	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current liabilities					
2170	Accounts payable	6(11)	$ 59,233	5	$ 57,021	4
2180	Payables to related parties	6(11).7	2,259	—	956	—
2200	Other payables	6(12)	76,839	6	66,020	5
2281	Lease liabilities - current	6(8)	2,293	—	930	—
2322	Current portion of long-term borrowings	6(13)	20,170	2	19,992	2
2300	Other current liabilities		4,242	—	4,507	—
21XX	Total current liabilities		165,036	13	149,426	11
	Non-current liabilities					
2540	Long-term borrowings	6(13)	12,253	1	31,748	2
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	4.6(22)	11,925	1	14,098	1
2581	Lease liabilities - non-current	6(8)	2,615	—	310	—
2640	Defined benefit liabilities	4.6(14)	12,279	1	14,562	1
2645	Guarantee deposits received		1,773	—	1,773	—
25XX	Total noncurrent liabilities		40,845	3	62,491	4
2XXX	Total liabilities		205,881	16	211,917	15
	Equity attributable to owners of the parent	6(15)				
3100	Capital					
3110	Common stock		1,661,228	129	1,661,228	116
3200	Capital surplus					
3230	Capital surplus, difference between consideration and carrying amount of subsidiaries acquired		474	—	—	—
3300	Retained earnings					
3350	Accumulated deficit		(547,143)	(43)	(412,812)	(29)
3400	Other equity					
3410	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	4.6(15)	(26,489)	(2)	(26,266)	(2)
3XXX	Total equity		1,088,070	84	1,222,150	85
	Total liabilities and equity		$ 1,293,951	100	$ 1,434,067	100

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

GIA TZOONG ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

Parent Company only Statements of Comprehensive Income for The Years Ended

December 31, 2023 And 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Code	Item	Note	2023 Amount	2023 %	2022 Amount	2022 %
4000	**Operating revenues**	4.6(17).7	$ 478,991	100	$ 477,113	100
5000	**Operating costs**	6(5).7	(555,597)	(116)	(551,912)	(116)
5900	**Gross operating loss**		(76,606)	(16)	(74,799)	(16)
6000	**Operating expenses**					
6100	Selling and marketing expenses		(19,124)	(4)	(18,326)	(4)
6200	General and administrative expenses		(45,049)	(9)	(41,033)	(9)
6300	Research and development expenses		(14,119)	(3)	(12,322)	(2)
6450	Expected credit impairment gains (losses)	6(4)	1,178	—	(1,083)	—
6000	**Total operating expenses**		(77,114)	(16)	(72,764)	(15)
6900	**Net operating loss**		(153,720)	(32)	(147,563)	(31)
7000	**Non-operating income and expenses**					
7100	Interest income	6(18)	14,260	3	4,839	1
7010	Other income	6(19)	3,835	—	2,590	1
7020	Other gains and losses	6(20)	(4,964)	(1)	34,448	7
7050	Finance costs	6(21)	(1,233)	—	(1,354)	—
7070	Investment income recognized under equity method		7,206	2	34,521	7
7000	**Total non-operating income and expenses**		19,104	4	75,044	16
7900	**Loss from continuing operations before income tax**		(134,616)	(28)	(72,519)	(15)
7950	**Income tax expenses**	4.6(22)	(1,717)	—	(4,285)	(1)
8200	**Net loss**		(136,333)	(28)	(76,804)	(16)
	Other comprehensive income/(loss)					
8310	**Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss**					
8311	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	4.6(14)	2,503	—	469	—
8349	Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to loss	4.6(22)	(501)	—	(94)	—
8360	**Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss**					
8361	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	4	(223)	—	4,310	1
8300	**Other comprehensive income, net of income tax**		1,779	—	4,685	1
8500	**Total comprehensive income**		$ (134,554)	(28)	$ (72,119)	(15)
	Loss per share	6(16)				
9710	Basic loss per share		$ (0.82)		$ (0.46)	
9810	Diluted loss per share		$ (0.82)		$ (0.46)	

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

GIA TZOONG ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

Parent Company Only Statements of Changes in Equity for The Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Share capital	Capital Surplus	Accumulated deficit	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	Total equity
Balance on January 1, 2022	$ 1,661,228	$ —	$ (336,383)	$ (30,576)	$ 1,294,269
Net loss	—	—	(76,804)	—	(76,804)
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax	—	—	375	4,310	4,685
Total comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	(76,429)	4,310	(72,119)
Balance, December 31, 2022	1,661,228	—	(412,812)	(26,266)	1,222,150
Net loss	—	—	(136,333)	—	(136,333)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income tax	—	—	2,002	(223)	1,779
Total comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	(134,331)	(223)	(134,554)
Capital surplus, difference between consideration and carrying amount of subsidiaries acquired	—	474	—	—	474
Balance, December 31, 2023	$ 1,661,228	$ 474	$ (547,143)	$ (26,489)	$ 1,088,070

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

GIA TZOONG ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

Parent Company Only Statements of Cash Flows for The Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2023	2022
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss before income tax	$ (134,616)	$ (72,519)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	38,652	35,277
Amortization expense	3,006	2,706
Expected credit impairment loss (gain)	(1,178)	1,083
Net loss (profit) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(1,090)	4,418
Finance costs	1,233	1,354
Interest income	(14,260)	(4,839)
Dividend income	(14)	(726)
Share of loss of subsidiaries	(7,206)	(34,521)
Loss (gain) on disposal or retirement of property, plant and equipment, net	8,812	(1,556)
Gain on lease modification	—	(33)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(119,925)	25,130
Notes receivable	(562)	512
Accounts receivable	(7,773)	56,353
Receivables from related parties	(10,383)	930
Other receivables	556	6,003
Inventories	1,952	46,231
Other current assets	2,067	216
Notes payable	—	(9)
Accounts payable	2,212	(26,540)
Payables to related parties	1,303	156
Other payable	11,722	(19,821)
Other payables to related parties	—	(75)
Other current liabilities	(265)	(166)
Net defined benefit liabilities	219	64
Cash generated from operations	(225,538)	19,628
Interest received	13,810	3,638
Dividend received	37,348	726
Interest paid	(1,220)	(1,358)
Income tax refunded	(533)	(232)
Net cash used in operating activities	(176,133)	22,402

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

(Continued)

GIA TZOONG ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

Parent Company Only Statements of Cash Flows for The Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2023	2022
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of financial assets at amortized cost	$ —	$ (256,718)
Acquisition of equity interest in subsidiary	(12,199)	—
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(20,339)	(30,347)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(1,745)	(1,351)
Increase in refundable deposits	(1,810)	—
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at amortized cost	117,920	—
Refund from capital deduction of equity interest in subsidiary	—	76,000
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	—	1,645
Decrease in refundable deposits	—	220
Net cash generated by (used in) investing activities	81,827	(210,551)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(19,317)	(23,670)
Guarantee deposits received	—	800
Repayment of lease liabilities	(2,128)	(2,308)
Net cash used in financing activities	(21,445)	(25,178)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(115,751)	(213,327)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning year	261,598	474,925
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 145,847	$ 261,598

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

GIA TZOONG ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.
NOTE TO PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(Amounts In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

GIA TZOONG ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. (the "Company") was approved for establishment on September 19, 1988, in accordance with the Company Act of the Republic of China, and started business on April 3, 1989. The main business is the manufacturing, processing, and trading of printed circuit boards. The Company's stock began to be listed and traded on the Taipei Exchange on June 23, 1998.

The parent company only financial report is presented in the Thousands of New Taiwan dollars, the Company's functional currency.

2. THE AUTHORIZATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying parent company only financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 13, 2024.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

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

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

(2) The IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2024

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	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 IFRSs are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.

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

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

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

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	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 IFRSs are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.

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

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these parent company only financial statements are set out below.

(1) **Statement of compliance**

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

(2) **Basis of preparation**

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

When preparing the parent company only financial statements, the Company uses the equity method to account for its investments in subsidiaries.

The profit or loss of the period and other comprehensive income presented in parent company only financial statements shall be the same as the allocations of profit or loss of the period and other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent presented in the financial statements prepared on a consolidated basis, and the owners' equity presented in the parent company only financial statements shall be the same as the equity attributable to owners of the parent presented in the financial statements prepared on a consolidated basis, and without accounting treatment difference.

(3) **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 twelve 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 twelve months after the reporting period.

Current liabilities include:

1) Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;
2) Liabilities due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, even if an agreement to refinance, or to reschedule payments, on a long-term basis is completed after the reporting period and before the consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue; and
3) Liabilities for which the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the opinion of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

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

(4) **Foreign currencies**

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

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date.

Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated at the prevailing rates 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 items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

For the purpose of presenting parent company only financial statements, the functional currencies of the foreign operations of the Company (including subsidiaries and associates in other countries that use currencies that 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; 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.

(5) **Inventories**

Inventories consist of raw materials, supplies, work in process, finished goods and merchandises. Inventories are measured 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 of completion and the necessary costs to sale. Inventories are recorded at the weighted-average cost at the end of the reporting period.

(6) **Investments using the equity method**

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

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

Under the equity method, the investment was recognized at the initial cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company’s share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the subsidiary. The Company also recognizes the changes in the Company’s share of other equity of subsidiaries.

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

When the Company assesses impairment, it considers the cash-generating unit as a whole based on the financial report and compares its recoverable amount with the carrying amount. If the asset's recoverable amount subsequently increases, the reversal of the impairment loss is recognized as profit. However, the carrying amount of an asset after the reversal of the impairment loss shall not exceed the carrying amount of the asset, after deducting the required provision for amortization, if no impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses attributable to goodwill shall not be reversed in subsequent periods.

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

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

(7) **Property, plant and equipment**

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

The depreciation of property, plant and equipment is recognized on 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 net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

(8) **Intangible assets**

1) Separately acquired

Intangible assets with finite useful life that acquired separately are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis, and the estimated useful lives, residual values and amortization methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. The salvage value of an intangible asset with finite useful life is estimated to be zero except the Company expects to dispose of the asset before the economic life of the intangible asset expires. The effect of changes in accounting estimates was dealt with in a deferred manner. The effect of any changes is in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

2) Derecognition

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

(9) **Impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use asset, intangible assets other than goodwill**

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment, right-of-use asset, investment properties 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 Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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 it 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, cash-generating unit or assets related to contract costs 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, cash-generating unit or assets related to contract costs in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(10) **Financial instruments**

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

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

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 and financial assets at amortized cost.

(a) Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL when such financial assets are mandatorily classified or designated 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, interest earned and remeasurement gains or losses on such financial assets are recognized in other gains or losses. For the detailed method of determining the fair value, refer to the description in Note 6 (25), Financial Instruments.

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

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

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

(ii) Financial asset that is not credit impaired on purchase or origination but has subsequently become credit impaired, for which interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of such financial assets in subsequent reporting periods.

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

b. Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost (including trade receivables) as well as contract assets.

The Company always recognizes lifetime expected credit losses (i.e. ECLs) for trade receivables and contract assets. For all other financial instruments, the Company recognizes lifetime ECLs when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If on the other hand, the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-months 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-months ECLs represent the portion of lifetime ECLs that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

The impairment gain or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account. The loss allowance is a charge to profit or loss and is recognized in other comprehensive income instead of reducing the carrying amount of the asset.

2) Equity instruments

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

The equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the amount of the proceeds acquired after deducting the direct issuance costs.

The recaptured equity instruments of the Company itself are recognized and deducted as equity items. The purchase, sale, issuance or cancellation of equity instruments of the Company itself are not recognized in profit or loss.

3) Financial liabilities

a. Subsequent measurement

All financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except in the following circumstances:

(a) Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss include the ones held-for-trading and designated at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities held for trading are measured at fair value; and the gain or loss arising from remeasurement thereof, not including any dividends or interest paid on the financial liabilities, are recognized in profit or loss.

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.

(11) **Revenue recognition**

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

(12) Lease

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

B. For a contract that contains a lease component and non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price and accounts for each component separately.

C. The Company as a lessor

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

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

D. The Company as lessee

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases at the commencement date of a lease, except for short-term leases and low-value asset leases accounted for 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, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs needed to restore the underlying assets, and less any lease incentives received. 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 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, 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, a change in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, a change in the assessment of an option to purchase an underlying asset, or a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments, the Company remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use-assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the parent company only balance sheets.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expense in the periods in which they are incurred.

(13) Employee benefits

A. 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.

B. Retirement benefits

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

Defined benefit costs (including service cost, net interest and remeasurement) under defined benefit retirement benefit plans are determined using the projected unit credit method. Service costs (including service costs for the current period) and net interest on net defined benefit liabilities (assets) are recognized as employee benefit expenses when incurred. Remeasurement (including actuarial gain or loss and return on plan assets excluding interest) is recognized in other comprehensive income and reflected in retained earnings when incurred, and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

The net defined benefit liability (asset) is the contribution deficit (surplus) of defined benefit pension plans. Net defined benefit assets cannot exceed the present value of contribution refunds from the plan or reduction in future plan contributions.

(14) **Taxation**

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

A. Current tax

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

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

B. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the parent company only financial statements 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, net operating loss carryforwards and tax credits for research and development expenses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be recovered. The deferred tax assets which originally not recognized is also reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of 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 year in which the liability is settled or the asset is realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

C. Current and deferred tax for the year

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

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGMENTS, AND MAJOR SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The application in Note 4 of the Company’s accounting policies, the Company is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about 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 relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are continuously reviewed by the management. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following information on major assumptions made about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of reporting period that have a risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

A. Estimated impairment of financial assets (accounts receivable)

The estimated impairment of accounts receivable is based on the Company's assumptions about the default ratio and expected loss ratio. The Company considers historical experience, current market conditions, and forward-looking information to make assumptions and select inputs for impairment assessments. For the detailed material assumptions and input values adopted, refer to the description in Note 6 (4), Notes Receivable and Accounts Receivable. If the actual future cash flow is less than expected, significant impairment losses may arise.

B. Impairment of inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, and the Company uses estimate to determine the net realizable value of inventory at the end of each reporting period. Due to rapid changes in the industry, the Company evaluates the amount of inventory due to normal wear and tear, obsolescence, or a lack of market value at the end of the financial reporting period and writes down the inventory cost to the net realizable value. This inventory valuation is primarily based on the estimated demand for products in a specific period in the future, and thus there may be major changes.

For details on the carrying amount of the Company's inventories, refer to Note 6 (5).

C. Impairment of Tangible Assets, Right-of-use Assets and Intangible Assets Other than Goodwill

n the process of asset impairment assessment, the Company need to rely on subjective judgments, and on asset usage patterns and industry characteristics, to determine the independent cash flow and asset lifespan in specific asset groups as well as possible future income and expenses. Any changes due to economic conditions or changes in estimates brought about by corporate strategies may cause material impairment in the future.

The Company did not recognize any impairment loss for tangible or intangible assets in 2023 or 2022.

6. EXPLANATION OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Cash on hand	$ 481	$ 512
Cash in banks	145,366	261,086
Total	$ 145,847	$ 261,598

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

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Financial assets - current		
Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss		
Beneficiary certificate of fund	$ 202,247	$ 80,676
TWSE (TPEx) listed stocks	—	97
Total	$ 202,247	$ 80,773
Financial assets - non-current		
Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss		
Non-listed stocks	$ 688	$ 1,147

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company recognized net loss (profit) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss for NT$4,418 thousand and (NT$1,109) thousand, respectively.

(3) Financial assets at amortized cost

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Current		
Time deposits with an original maturity of more than 3 months	$ 204,150	$ 335,597
Corporate bonds	11,996	—
Other	8,360	6,829
Total	$ 224,506	$ 342,426

A. The interest rates for time deposits were 1%~5.38% and 1.025%~4.5% for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

B. Please refer to Note 8 for more details on financial assets measured at amortized cost under pledge.

(4) Notes and Accounts receivables

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Notes receivables		
Notes receivables - from operating	$ 1,086	$ 524
Less: Loss allowance	—	—
	$ 1,086	$ 524
Accounts receivables		
At amortized cost		
Accounts receivable	$ 127,832	$ 109,676
Less: Loss allowance	(3,084)	(4,262)
	$ 124,748	$ 105,414

A. The Company's average credit period for product sales ranges from 90 to 120 days, and receivables are non-interest-bearing. The Company's policy is to transact only with counterparties rated at or above the investment grade, and to obtain adequate guarantees where necessary to mitigate the risk of financial loss arising from default. Credit rating information is provided by independent rating agencies. If such information is not available, the Company uses other publicly available financial information and historical transaction records to rate its major customers. The Company consistently monitors credit exposures and counterparty credit ratings and spreads the total transaction amount among different customers with qualified credit ratings. The Company also manages credit exposure by the business department and the chairman counterparty credit limits annually.

   To mitigate credit risks, the Company's management has assigned a dedicated team responsible for credit limit determination, credit approval and other monitoring procedures to ensure that appropriate actions have been taken to collect overdue receivables. In addition, the Company reviews the recoverable amounts of receivables on a case-by-case basis at the balance sheet date to ensure that appropriate impairment losses have been recognized for uncollectible receivables. Accordingly, the Company's management believes that the Company's credit risk has been significantly reduced.

B. The Company applies the simplified approach to allowing for expected credit losses prescribed by IFRS 9, which permits the use of lifetime expected loss allowances for all trade receivables. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using an allowance matrix with reference to past default experiences of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate, and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecasted direction of economic conditions. As the Company's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the provision for loss allowance based on past due status is not further distinguished according to the Company's different customer base.

   The Company writes off a trade receivable if there is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery. For trade receivables that have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivables due. The recovered amount is recognized in profit or loss.

C. The loss allowance of trade receivables based on the Company's allowance matrix was as follow:

December 31, 2023

	Non-pass due	1 to 30 Days Past Due	31 to 60 Days Past Due	61 to 90 Days Past Due	Over 90 Days Past Due	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0%	0 %～ 0.04%	0 %～ 6.17%	37.69%~ 38.74%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	$ 125,020	$ –	$ 834	$ 11	$ 3,053	$ 128,918
Loss allowance	–	–	(27)	(4)	(3,053)	(3,084)
Amortized cost	$ 125,020	$ –	$ 807	$ 7	$ –	$ 125,834

December 31, 2022

	Non-pass due	1 to 30 Days Past Due	31 to 60 Days Past Due	61 to 90 Days Past Due	Over 90 Days Past Due	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0%	0 %～ 0.04%	0 %～ 6.17%	37.69%~ 38.74%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	$ 105,105	$ –	$ 816	$ 49	$ 4,230	$ 110,200
Loss allowance	–	–	(16)	(16)	(4,230)	(4,262)
Amortized cost	$ 105,105	$ –	$ 800	$ 33	$ –	$ 105,938

Note: According to the Company's accounting policy, for accounts receivable that are due for more than 90 days, 100% of the outstanding amount shall be set aside as the allowance for loss. The insufficient balance recorded in the allowance account is mainly due to the account receivable from the subsidiary.

D. The movements in the allowance for accounts receivables were as follows:

	Years ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Balance at January 1	$ 4,262	$ 3,179
Allowance for impairment loss (reversed)	(1,178)	1,083
Amounts written off	–	–
Balance at December 31	$ 3,084	$ 4,262

(5) Inventories

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Merchandise	$ 959	$ 602
Finished goods	23,775	28,830
Work in process	36,256	33,892
Raw materials	13,630	13,361
Supplies	6,073	5,960
Total	$ 80,693	$ 82,645

A. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company writes off allowance for inventory obsolescence were NT$21,473 thousand and NT$19,110 thousand, respectively.

B. The details of the cost of goods sold were as follows:

	Years ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Cost of inventories sold	$ 407,900	$ 401,818
Write-down of inventories	2,363	13,173
Cost of idle capacity	157,862	145,781
Others	(12,528)	(8,860)
Total	$ 555,597	$ 551,912

(6) Investments accounted for using equity method

A. Investments accounted for using the equity method consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Non-Listed stocks		
PSC ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	$ 40,098	$ 35,252
ENRICH NATIONALS TRADE LIMITED	10,884	9,643
PU-YU INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	25,978	49,186
PSC (H.K.) ELECTRONICS LIMITED	4,868	5,425
Total	$ 81,828	$ 99,506

B. The Company's ownership interest in subsidiaries and the percentage of voting rights as of the balance sheet date were as follows:

Company Name	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
PSC ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	100%	100%
ENRICH NATIONALS TRADE LIMITED	100%	100%
Pu-Yu Investment Co., Ltd.	100%	80%
PSC (H.K.) ELECTRONICS LIMITED	100%	100%

C. The Company's share of subsidiaries' profit and loss recognized using the equity method for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were based on the audited financial statements of the subsidiaries for the same periods.

D. The Company's board of directors approved the acquisition of 20% equity of Pu-Yu Investment Co., Ltd., on March 22, 2023, and the registration of shareholding change was completed on April 26, 2023.

E. For the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the cash dividends received from subsidiaries were NT$37,334 thousand and NT$0 thousand, respectively. In accordance with the provisions of International Accounting IAS 28 "(Investments in Associates)", the amount of investment accounted for using the equity method is offset when received.

(7) Property, plant and equipment

	For the year ended December 31, 2023				
	Balance at January 1, 2023	Additions	Disposals	Reclassification	Balance at December 31, 2023
Cost					
Land	$ 99,170	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 99,170
Land-revaluation increment	36,656	—	—	—	36,656
Buildings	263,694	250	(13,032)	210	251,122
Machinery and equipment	531,675	4,869	(6,725)	24,009	553,828
Transportation equipment	3,858	—	—	—	3,858
Office equipment	5,931	808	—	—	6,739
Other equipment	137,411	523	(450)	—	137,484
Subtotal	1,078,395	6,450	(20,207)	24,219	1,088,857
Accumulated depreciation					
Buildings	129,076	8,235	(4,294)	—	133,017
Machinery and equipment	435,467	23,609	(6,651)	—	452,425
Transportation equipment	3,804	38	—	—	3,842
Office equipment	4,334	466	—	—	4,800
Other equipment	124,568	4,135	(450)	—	128,253
Subtotal	697,249	36,483	(11,395)	—	722,337
Net value	$ 381,146	$ (30,033)	$ (8,812)	$ 24,219	$ 366,520

	For the year ended December 31, 2022				
	Balance at January 1, 2022	Additions	Disposals	Reclassification	Balance at December 31, 2022
Cost					
Land	$ 99,170	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 99,170
Land-revaluation increment	36,656	—	—	—	36,656
Buildings	250,553	1,236	—	11,905	263,694
Machinery and equipment	538,033	1,011	(23,329)	15,960	531,675
Transportation equipment	4,448	—	(590)	—	3,858
Office equipment	5,931	—	—	—	5,931
Leased assets Improvement	165	—	(165)	—	—
Other equipment	135,295	1,546	—	570	137,411
Subtotal	1,070,251	3,793	(24,084)	28,435	1,078,395
Accumulated depreciation					
Building	120,966	8,110	—	—	129,076
Machine equipment	438,699	20,008	(23,240)	—	435,467
Transportation equipment	4,325	69	(590)	—	3,804
Office equipment	3,863	471	—	—	4,334
Leased assets Improvement	165	—	(165)	—	—
Other equipment	120,233	4,335	—	—	124,568
Subtotal	688,251	32,993	(23,995)	—	697,249
Net value	$ 382,000	$ (29,200)	$ (89)	$ 28,435	$ 381,146

A. The amount of capitalized interests and interest rates are as follows:

	Years ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Amount of capitalized interests	$ —	$ —
The interest rate of borrowing cost capitalization	2.4%	1.93%

B. The significant part of the Company's buildings includes main plants, ancillary equipment, and the related depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful lives of 45 to 50 years and 3 to 10 years , respectively.

C. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the property, plant and equipment were pledged as collateral, please refer to Note 8.

(8) Lease arrangements

A. Right-of-use assets

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Carrying amounts		
Machine equipment	$ 500	$ 265
Transportation equipment	4,334	942
Total	$ 4,834	$ 1,207

	Years ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Additions to right-of-use assets	$ 5,796	$ 1,388
Lease modification	$ —	$ (4,106)
The depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Buildings	$ —	$ 396
Machine equipment	588	605
Transportation equipment	1,581	1,283
Total	$ 2,169	$ 2,284

B. Lease liabilities

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Carrying amounts		
Current	$ 2,293	$ 930
Non-current	$ 2,615	$ 310

Range of discount rate for lease liabilities was as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31,2022
Machine equipment	1.77%～1.933%	1.6%～1.77%
Transportation equipment	4.972%～5.781%	4.972%～5.246%

C. Other lease information

	Years ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Expenses relating to short-term leases	$ —	$ 87
Expenses relating to low-value asset leases	$ 211	$ 205
Total cash outflow for leases	$ 2,511	$ 2,680

The Company chose to apply the recognition exemption to equipment leases that qualify for low-value assets and short-term leases of vehicles and house leases, etc. and did not recognize the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

(9) Intangible assets

	For the year ended December 31, 2023			
	Balance at January 1, 2023	Additions	Disposals	Balance at December 31, 2023
Cost				
Software	$ 7,741	$ 605	$ —	$ 8,346
Professional technique	2,000	1,140	—	3,140
Subtotal	9,741	1,745	—	11,486
Accumulated amortization				
Software	4,889	1,896	—	6,785
Professional technique	1,333	1,110	—	2,443
Subtotal	6,222	3,006	—	9,228
Net value	$ 3,519	$ (1,261)	$ —	$ 2,258

	For the year ended December 31, 2022			
	Balance at January 1, 2023	Additions	Disposals	Balance at December 31, 2023
Cost				
Software	$ 7,390	$ 351	$ —	$ 7,741
Professional technique	1,000	1,000	—	2,000
Subtotal	8,390	1,351	—	9,741
Accumulated amortization				
Software	2,933	1,956	—	4,889
Professional technique	583	750	—	1,333
Subtotal	3,516	2,706	—	6,222
Net value	$ 4,874	$ (1,355)	$ —	$ 3,519

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, The amortization expenses recognized by the Company were incorporated into the statements of comprehensive income, at NT$3,006 thousand and NT$2,706 thousand, respectively.

(10) Short-term loans

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Unused credit line	$ 112,531	$ 120,098

For the collateral of the short-term borrowings, please refer to Note 8.

(11) Notes and accounts payable

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Accounts payable	$ 61,492	$ 57,977
Current	$ 61,492	$ 57,977

A. The terms of the Company's transactions with suppliers are 90 to 120 days. The Company has a financial risk management policy to ensure that all payables are paid within the agreed credit terms.

B. Refer to Note 6 (25) for disclosures related to the Company's payables and other payables that are exposed to exchange rate and liquidity risks.

(12) Other payables

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Other payables to non-related parties		
Wages and salaries payable	$ 19,833	$ 18,379
Payable on machinery and equipment	4,447	5,363
Interest payable	45	32
payment in lieu of annual leave	5,780	5,381
Payable on processing expense	20,535	11,702
Payable on repairs and maintenance expense	7,110	7,283
Other	19,089	17,880
Total	$ 76,839	$ 66,020
Current	$ 76,839	$ 66,020

(13) Long-term borrowings

Redemption	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Loan against machinery - monthly repayments from January 2020 to December 2024, with floating interest rates. The interest rates on December 31, 2023 and 2022 were 2.053% and 1.976%, respectively.	$ 5,327	$ 10,540
Loan against land and buildings - monthly repayments from October 2020 to September 2025 with floating interest rates. The interest rates on December 31, 2023 and 2022 were 2.053% and 1.976%, respectively.	15,096	22,422
Loan against land and buildings - quarterly repayments from February 2021 to November 2025 with floating interest rates. The interest rates on December 31, 2023 and 2022 were 2.55% and 2.425%, respectively.	12,000	18,000
Loan against land and buildings - monthly repayments from March 2008 to February 2023 with floating interest rates. The interest rates on December 31, 2022 were 2.0423%.	—	778
Total	$ 32,423	$ 51,740
Current	$ 20,170	$ 19,992
Non-current	$ 12,253	$ 31,748
Credit not used yet	$ —	$ —

For the collateral of the long-term borrowings, please refer to Note 8.

(14) Retirement benefit plans

A. Defined contribution plans

The Company adopted a pension plan under the Labor Pension Act (the LPA), which is a stated-managed defined contribution plan. Under the LPA, an entity makes monthly contributions to employee's individual pension accounts at 6% of monthly salaries and wages. The Company recognized retirement cost in 2023 and 2022 was NT$6,946 thousand and NT$6,629 thousand, respectively.

B. Defined benefit plans

The Company's employee pension plan established in accordance with the Labor Standards Act was a defined benefit plan. Based on the provisions of pension plan, employee pensions were calculated based on years of service and the average salary of the six months prior to retirement. The Company appropriated NT$150 thousand to the employee pension fund every month, which funds were then deposited in the dedicated account with the Bank of Taiwan by the Labor Retirement Reserve Supervisory Committee in the name of said committee. However, after the employee pension plan had successively cleared the employee's service seniority accumulated prior to the application of the Labor Standards Act, the Company had no obligation to make such appropriation. The remaining funds in the dedicated account had been retrieved and the cancellation of the account was completed on January 18, 2021. As the remaining funds included pension assets contributed by the manager who used to be the employee in prior years, the Company transferred to and deposited such funds in the manager's existing dedicated account, "GIA TZOONG ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. Employee Pension Fund Management Committee".

In addition, the Company formulated the Employee Pension Guideline which is applicable to appointed managers for their service seniority after the start-work date. The guideline was resolved by the Board of Directors on April 11, 2007 and by the general shareholder meeting on June 28, 2007.

(a) The expenses recognized in profit or loss for the Company in 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	For the year ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Service cost	$ 640	$ 645
Net interest expense	96	53
Recognized in profit or loss	736	698
Remeasurement:		
Return on plan assets	271	146
Actuarial gains (loss) - Experience adjustments	(1,324)	189
Actuarial loss - Changes in financial assumptions	(1,450)	(804)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(2,503)	(469)
Total	$ (1,767)	$ 229

(b) The amounts included in the balance sheets in respect of the Company's defined benefit plans were as follows:

	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	$	(19,721)	$	(30,369)
Fair value of plan assets		7,442		15,807
Net defined benefit liabilities	$	(12,279)	$	(14,562)

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

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation		Fair Value of the Plan Assets		Net Defined Benefit Liabilities	
Years ended December 31, 2023						
Balance at January 1	$	(30,369)	$	15,807	$	(14,562)
Service cost		(640)		—		(640)
Net interest (expense) income		(425)		329		(96)
		(1,065)		329		(736)
Remeasurement:						
Return on plan assets		—		(271)		(271)
Changes in financial assumptions		1,450		—		1,450
Experience adjustments		1,324		—		1,324
		2,774		(271)		2,503
Contributions from the employer		—		516		516
Benefits paid		8,939		(8,939)		—
Balance at December 31	$	(19,721)	$	7,442	$	(12,279)

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation		Fair Value of the Plan Assets		Net Defined Benefit Liabilities	
Years ended December 31, 2022						
Balance at January 1	$	(30,114)	$	15,241	$	(14,873)
Service cost		(645)		—		(645)
Net interest (expense) income		(225)		172		(53)
		(870)		172		(698)
Remeasurement:						
Return on plan assets		—		(146)		(146)
Changes in financial assumptions		804		—		804
Experience adjustments		(189)		—		(189)
		615		(146)		469
Contributions from the employer		—		540		540
Benefits paid		—		—		—
Balance at December 31	$	(30,369)	$	15,807	$	(14,562)

(d) The Company's defined benefit pension plan fund is deposited in an account under the Trust Department of the Bank of Taiwan in the name of the Labor Pension Fund Supervisory Committee. The Labor Pension Fund Supervisory Committee, Council of Labor Affairs of the Executive Yuan regularly monitors and reviews the investment portfolio, prudently constructs the investment portfolio, diversifies the form of outsourcing, strengthens risk control, and adjusts the investment strategy in accordance with market changes to enhance the stable income of the fund. In conjunction with the Finance Department, the competent authority shall engage financial institutions to conduct the receipt, custody and use of plan assets. The minimum return shall not be less than the interest rate of a two-year time deposit in a local bank. Any loss shall be covered by the national treasury. The competent authority shall stipulate the rules for the receipt, custody and use of plan assets, and the Company has no right to participate in the operation and management of the fund. The fair value of the total assets of the fund as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 was shown in the annual reports on the use of the labor pension fund as announced by the government.

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

	2023	2022
Discount rate	1.30%	1.40%
Expected rate of salary increase	3.50%	3.50%

(f) The impact of the changes in the assumptions on the present value of the defined benefit obligation was as follows：

	Discount rate		Future salary change	
	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%
December 31, 2023				
The impact on the present value of the defined benefit obligation	$ 4,048	$ 3,814	$ 3,817	$ 4,046

Each sensitivity analysis considers the change in one assumption at a time, leaving the other assumptions unchanged. This approach shows the isolated effect of changing one individual assumption but does not consider that some assumptions are related. The method used to carry out the sensitivity analysis is the same as the calculation of the net defined benefit liabilities recognized in the balance sheets.

The method used to carry out the sensitivity analysis is the same as in the prior year.

(g) The Company expects to contribute NT$12,585 thousand to the defined benefit plans for in the years ended December 31, 2024.

(h) As of December 31, 2023, the weighted-average duration of the defined benefit plan range was one years.

(15) Equity

A. Common stock

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Number of stocks authorized (in thousands)	250,000	250,000
Stocks authorized	$ 2,500,000	$ 2,500,000
Stocks issued (in thousands)	166,123	166,123
Stocks issued	$ 1,661,228	$ 1,661,228

B. Capital surplus

In accordance with the law and regulations, the capital reserve shall not be used except to make up for the Company's losses. However, the excess from the issuance of stocks exceeding the par value (including issuance of ordinary shares in excess of par value, share premium of shares issued due to merger, conversion premium of corporate bonds, treasury stock transactions, etc.) and the capital reserve generated from the receipt of gifts may be set aside as equity capital every year up to a certain percentage of the paid-in capital, provided that unrealized employee stock options and the capital reserve generated from stock options shall not be used for any purpose.

C. Retained earnings and dividend policy

(a) The Company’s article of incorporation stipulates that Company’s net earnings should first be used to offset the prior year’s deficits, if any, before paying any income taxes. Of the remaining balance, 10% is to be appropriated as a legal reserve, and then any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be distributed according to the distribution plan proposed by the Board of Directors and submitted to the stockholder’s meeting for approval.

(b) Legal reserve appropriation shall continue until its total amount reaches the total paid-in capital. Legal reserve may be used to offset losses. If the Company has no deficit, the portion of legal reserve in excess of 25% of the paid-in capital may be distributed in the form of new shares or cash in proportion to the shareholders' original shares.

(c) The Company is part of the electronic manufacturing industry. Although the Company can retain funds to engage in research and development as well as business expansion activities, when it distributes stock dividends to shareholders for a year in which it has made a profit, doing so will also cause the inflation of share capital. In view of this fact, if the profit does not increase proportionally, it will cause a decrease in earnings per share, thereby causing damage to shareholder equity. Therefore, the Company currently upholds a policy of cash dividends. The method of implementing this is to evaluate the capital needs of the future year based on the Company's future capital budget planning, and to distribute cash dividends to the greatest extent possible. With regard to the implementation ratio of the aforementioned cash dividend policy, the dividends to be distributed are primarily cash dividends, and stock dividends (including stock dividends from retained earnings and stock dividend from capital reserve) account for 50% or less thereof.

(d) The Company incurred net loss for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the general shareholder meeting resolved the appropriation of loss on June 14, 2023 and June 16, 2022, respectively.

(e) Information on the appropriation of the earnings of the Company is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

D. Other equity

Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations

	Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Beginning balance	$ (26,266)	$ (30,576)
Occurred in current period		
Exchange differences on foreign operations	(223)	4,310
Ending balance	$ (26,489)	$ (26,266)

(16) Loss per share

	Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Basic loss per share	$ (0.82)	$ (0.46)
Diluted loss per share	$ (0.82)	$ (0.46)

A. Basic loss per share

The calculation of basic loss per share and the weighted average number of ordinary shares were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Loss of the Company for the year (in thousands)	$ (136,333)	$ (76,804)
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares (thousand shares)	166,123	166,123
Basic earnings per share (dollars)	$ (0.82)	$ (0.46)

B. Diluted loss per share

The capital structure of the Company is non-complicated, and thus only the basic loss per share is disclosed.

(17) Operating revenue

Details of revenue:

	Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Revenue from contracts		
Revenue from the sale of goods	$ 487,969	$ 480,275
Revenue from other operation	14	1
Less: sales returns and discounts	(8,992)	(3,163)
Net	$ 478,991	$ 477,113

(18) Interest income

	Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Interest income	$ 14,260	$ 4,839

(19) Other income

	Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Dividend revenue	$ 14	$ 726
Gain on write-off in payables	1,349	576
Other income	2,472	1,288
Total	$ 3,835	$ 2,590

(20) Other gains and losses

	Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Gain (loss) on disposals of property, plant and equipment	$ (8,812)	$ 1,556
Foreign exchange gains	3,312	37,640
Gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,090	(4,418)
Gain on lease modification	–	33
Compensation losses	(539)	(163)
Other losses	(15)	(200)
Total	$ (4,964)	$ 34,448

(21) Finance costs

	Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Interest		
Bank borrowing	$ 1,061	$ 1,274
Lease liabilities	172	80
Total	$ 1,233	$ 1,354

(22) Income taxes

A. A reconciliation of accounting profit and income tax expenses was as follows:

	Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	$ (26,923)	$ (14,504)
Nondeductible expenses in determining taxable income	(2,532)	(5,565)
Unrecognized temporary differences	(1,150)	(136)
Unrecognized loss carrying forwards	27,825	25,673
Adjustment in respect of deferred tax of prior periods	4,497	(1,183)
Income tax recognized in profit or loss	$ 1,717	$ 4,285

B. Major components of tax expense recognized in profit or loss:

	Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Deferred tax expense		
Current period	$ (2,780)	$ 5,468
Adjustment for prior period	4,497	(1,183)
Total	$ 1,717	$ 4,285

C. Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income:

	Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Deferred tax		
Current period		
Remeasurements of defined benefit plan	$ (501)	$ (94)
Total	$ (501)	$ (94)

D. Current tax assets and liabilities

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Current tax assets		
Tax refund receivable	$ 1,695	$ 1,162

E. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

	Years Ended December 31, 2023			
	Balance at January 1, 2023	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Balance at December 31, 2023
Deferred tax assets				
Temporary differences				
Bad debts	$ 632	$ (273)	$ –	$ 359
Sales discounts	2	(2)	–	–
Inventory loss from the falling price	3,822	473	–	4,295
Actuarial losses on defined benefit plans	590	–	(501)	89
Unrealized pension expense	2,485	44	–	2,529
Loss carryforwards	29,643	(4,497)	–	25,146
Other	1,879	366	–	2,245
	$ 39,053	$ (3,889)	$ (501)	$ 34,663
Deferred tax liabilities				
Temporary differences				
land value increment tax	$ 10,367	$ –	$ –	$ 10,367
Unrealized exchange gains	3,731	(2,173)	–	1,558
	$ 14,098	$ (2,173)	$ –	$ 11,925

	Years Ended December 31, 2022			
	Balance at January 1, 2022	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Balance at December 31, 2022
Deferred tax assets				
Temporary differences				
Bad debts	$ 298	$ 334	$ —	$ 632
Sales discounts	188	(186)	—	2
Inventory loss from the falling price	3,946	(124)	—	3,822
Actuarial losses on defined benefit plans	684	—	(94)	590
Unrealized pension expense	2,454	31	—	2,485
Loss carryforwards	28,460	1,183	—	29,643
Other	3,671	(1,792)	—	1,879
	$ 39,701	$ (554)	$ (94)	$ 39,053
Deferred tax liabilities				
Temporary differences				
land value increment tax	$ 10,367	$ —	$ —	$ 10,367
Unrealized exchange gains	—	3,731	—	3,731
	$ 10,367	$ 3,731	$ —	$ 14,098

F. Unrecognized deferred tax assets:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Investment loss	$ 91,629	$ 92,779
Operating loss carryforwards	110,672	78,946
	$ 202,301	$ 171,725

As of December 31, 2023, the information of Components within the Company unused tax losses was as follows:

Year of occurrence	Unused tax loss	Expiry date
2017(Approved)	$ 48,683	2027
2018(Approved)	63,956	2028
2019(Approved)	54,242	2029
2020(Approved)	120,351	2030
2021(Approved)	127,347	2031
2022(Declaration)	125,385	2032
2023(Estimation)	139,125	2033
Total	$ 679,089	

G. Assessment of tax

The Company tax returns for the years through 2021 were assessed by Taipei National Tax Administration.

(23) Additional information of expense by nature

A. The Company of employee benefit expenses, depreciation and amortization as of December 31, 2023and 2022 were as follow:

By function / By nature	2023 Recognized in cost of revenue	2023 Recognized in operating expenses	2023 Total	2022 Recognized in cost of revenue	2022 Recognized in operating expenses	2022 Total
Employee welfare expenses						
Salary and bonus	$ 139,565	$ 34,986	$ 174,551	$ 131,262	$ 31,853	$ 163,115
Labor and Health Insurance	15,670	3,134	18,804	14,278	2,980	17,258
Pension	5,728	1,954	7,682	5,461	1,866	7,327
Directors' remuneration	—	4,005	4,005	—	4,045	4,045
Other employees benefit expenses	10,604	1,236	11,840	10,154	1,163	11,317
Depreciation	$ 33,532	$ 5,120	$ 38,652	$ 30,914	$ 4,363	$ 35,277
Amortization	$ 1,398	$ 1,608	$ 3,006	$ 1,398	$ 1,308	$ 2,706

Note 1: As of the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company had 358 and 349 employees, respectively. Furthermore, non-employees' directors are all of 5 persons.

Note 2: (a) The Company's average employee benefit expenses in 2023 and 2022 were NT$603 thousand and NT$580 thousand, respectively.

(b) The Company's average employee salary expenses in 2023 and 2022 were NT$494 thousand and NT$476 thousand, respectively.

(c) The adjustments and changes in the Company's average employee salary in 2023 and 2022 were 3.8% and (8.7%), respectively.

(d) Remuneration to the Company's supervisors in 2022 was NT$230 thousand; the Company established the Audit Committee in lieu of the supervisors.

(e) The Company's compensation and remuneration policy (including directors, supervisors, managers and employees):

(i) Remuneration for directors and supervisors: Transport allowances were paid by the Company's remuneration guidelines; dividends were handled in accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation; and pensions were handled by with the Company's employee pension guidelines.

(ii) Managers and employees: Salaries were paid following the employee salary system, and salary was determined and distributed by the employee's education background, work experience, performance, and work seniority; in the event of bonus distribution, both managers and employees are paid per the employee bonus distribution percentage; pensions are handled in accordance with the Labor Standards Act and Labor Pension Act; and dividends are handled in accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation.

B. In accordance with the provisions of the Company Act and the Articles of Incorporation, the Company uses the profit before tax that is prior to the deduction of distribution of employee compensation as well as director and supervisor remuneration in the current year to retain the amount to make up for accumulated losses. After that, if there is still any balance, no less than 3% thereof shall be appropriated for employee compensation, nor more than 2% thereof for director and supervisor remuneration. The Company had losses before tax both in 2023 and 2022, and thus did not recognize estimated employee compensation, nor director and supervisor remuneration.

(24) Capital's risk management

Based on the characteristics of the industry and the future development of the Company, and taking into account factors such as changes in the external environment, the Company plans its operating capital requirements for the future in order to ensure sustainable operations, to reward its shareholders while taking into account the interests of other stakeholders, and to maintain an optimal capital structure to enhance shareholder value. The Company generally adopts prudent risk management strategies.

(25) Financial instruments

A. Fair value of financial instruments

(a) Except for those financial instruments that need not disclose fair value since carrying amounts of financial instruments measured at fair value is a reasonable approximation of the fair value and since investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted price in an active market for measuring fair value, the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's other financial assets and financial liabilities are as follows:

	December 31, 2023			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Recurring fair value :				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Beneficiary certificate of fund	$ 202,247	$ —	$ —	$ 202,247
Non-listed stocks	—	—	688	688
Total	$ 202,247	$ —	$ 688	$ 202,935

	December 31, 2022			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Recurring fair value :				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Beneficiary certificate of fund	$ 80,676	$ —	$ —	$ 80,676
Listed Stocks	97	—	—	97
Non-listed stocks	—	—	1,147	1,147
Total	$ 80,773	$ —	$ 1,147	$ 81,920

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

The Company adopted market quotations as the input value for fair value (that is, the first level), which are set out by nature of the instrument as follows:

	Shares of TWSE (TPEx) listed companies	Fund
Market quotation	Closing price	Net value on the date of balance sheet

(c) There were no transfers between Level 1 and 2 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

(d) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements of financial instruments.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive incomes

	Years ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Balance at January 1	$ 1,147	$ 1,617
Recognized as profit or loss for current period	(459)	(470)
Balance at December 31	$ 688	$ 1,147

1) The Company Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation of recurring fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy is as follow:

As of December 31 2023：

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantitative information	Relation between input value and fair value	Sensitivity analysis of relation between input value and fair value
Financial assets:					
Fair value measurement through profit or loss					
Non-listed stocks	Market approach	The ratio of enterprise value to EBITDA and the ratio of total enterprise market capitalization to net profit after tax for similar companies	0.76–2.79	The higher the enterprise value to EBITDA ratio and the higher the total enterprise market capitalization to post-tax net income ratio of similar companies, the higher the fair value estimate	10% increase (decrease) in the P/E ratio of similar entities would result in increase (decrease) in the Company's profit or loss by NT$69 thousand /(NT$69 thousand). 10% increase (decrease) in the percentage of illiquidity would result in increase (decrease) in the Company's profit or loss by NT$15 thousand /(NT$15 thousand).

As of December 31 2022：

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantitative information	Relation between input value and fair value	Sensitivity analysis of relation between input value and fair value
Financial assets:					
Fair value measurement through profit or loss					
Non-listed stocks	Market approach	The ratio of enterprise value to EBITDA and the ratio of total enterprise market capitalization to net profit after tax for similar companies	0.57–1.4	The higher the enterprise value to EBITDA ratio and the higher the total enterprise market capitalization to post-tax net income ratio of similar companies, the higher the fair value estimate	10% increase (decrease) in the P/E ratio of similar entities would result in increase (decrease) in the Company's profit or loss by NT$114 thousand /(NT$114 thousand). 10% increase (decrease) in the percentage of illiquidity would result in increase (decrease) in the Company's profit or loss by NT$24 thousand /(NT$24 thousand).

Valuation process used for fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

The Company's Finance Department is responsible for validating the fair value measurements and ensuring that the results of the valuation are in line with market conditions, based on independent and reliable inputs which are consistent with other information, and represent exercisable prices.

The Department analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies at each reporting date.

B. Categories of financial instruments

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Financial Assets		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	$ 202,935	$ 81,920
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (Note 1)	504,299	716,370
Financial Liabilities		
Measured at amortized cost (Note 2)	177,435	178,750

Note 1: Balance includes cash and cash equivalents, financial assets measured at amortized cost, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, refundable deposits, and other financial assets measured at amortized cost.

Note 2: Balance includes notes and accounts payable, other payables, lease liabilities, long-term loans, refundable deposits, and other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

C. Financial risk management objectives

The Company's financial risk management objective is to manage foreign exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk associated with operating activities. To reduce financial risks, the Company is committed to identifying, evaluating and hedging market uncertainties in order to reduce the potential adverse effects of market changes on the Company's financial performance.

The significant financial activities of the Company are reviewed by the Board of Directors in accordance with relevant regulations and the internal control system. While executing its financial plans, the Company must comply with relevant financial operating procedures regarding overall financial risk management and segregation of duties and responsibilities.

D. Market risk

The Company is primarily exposed to market risks such as changes in foreign currency exchange rates and changes in interest rates. It uses certain derivative financial instruments to manage related risks.

(a) Foreign exchange rate risks

The Company's operating activities and foreign operations' net investment are primarily conducted in foreign currencies. As a result of this, foreign currency exchange rate risks arise. In order to avoid a decrease in the value of foreign currency assets and the fluctuation of future cash flow due to said exchange rate changes, the Company took out short-term loans to avoid exchange rate risks.

The purpose of the Company's taking out short-term loans was primarily to engage in natural hedging of USD accounts receivable. Since the Company's accounts receivable was primarily in US dollars, the use of US dollar short-term loans naturally avoids risks from US dollar accounts receivable that would arise from changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Information on the Company's foreign currency assets and liabilities that are subject to significant exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

Amount Unit: (in thousands)

	December 31, 2023				
	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	Carrying amount (NT$)	Sensitivity analysis	
				Range of change	Impact on profit or loss
Financial assets					
US$	$ 10,485	30.705	$ 321,933	10%	$ 32,193
RMB	1,053	4.3352	4,563	10%	456
Financial liabilities					
US$	200	30.705	6,126	10%	613
RMB	113	4.3352	488	10%	49

	December 31, 2022				
	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	Carrying amount NT$)	Sensitivity analysis	
				Range of change	Impact on profit or loss
Financial assets					
US$	$ 15,514	30.71	$ 476,448	10%	$ 47,645
RMB	1,890	4.4094	8,333	10%	833
Financial liabilities					
US$	280	30.71	8,590	10%	859
RMB	40	4.4094	178	10%	18

(b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk represents the risk of fluctuations in future cash flows due to changes in market interest rates. The Company's interest rate risk arises mainly from fixed-rate bond investments and floating-rate bank loans.

The sensitivity analysis of interest rate risk was calculated based on the change in floating interest rates on floating rate borrowings as of the end of the financial reporting period and was assumed to be held for one quarter. If interest rates increase/decrease by 1yd (0.25%), the Company's profit or loss will increase/decrease by approximately $208 thousand and $346 thousand as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

(c) Other market price risk

The price risk of the Company primarily arose from financial assets classified as mandatory fair value measurement through profit or loss, in addition to equity instruments and investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Except for investments made through venture capital funds, all other major investments in equity instruments were approved by the Company's boards of directors before the implementation thereof.

The sensitivity analysis of financial asset price risk measured by fair value through profit and loss was calculated based on changes in the fair value of TWSE (TPEx) listed shares and other investments held by the Company at the end of the financial reporting period. If the price of equity instruments had increased/decreased by 5%, the profit and loss of the Company on December 31, 2023 and 2022 would have increased/decreased NT$10,113 thousand and NT$4,039 thousand, respectively.

For details on the sensitivity analysis of other equity instruments measured by Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, refer to the description in Note 6 (25) A.

E. Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company. The Company’s concentration of credit risk arises principally from its accounts receivables of operating activities. Operational credit risk and financial credit risk are management separately.

In order to mitigate credit risks, the Company's management assigned a dedicated team to be in charge of determining credit limit extensions, credit approvals, and other monitoring procedures, to ensure that appropriate actions have been taken to recover overdue accounts receivables. In addition, the Company reviewed the recoverable amounts of accounts receivable one by one as of the balance sheet date, to ensure that appropriate impairment losses on unrecoverable accounts receivable had been recognized. In view of this, the Company's management believed that the credit risk of the Company had been significantly reduced.

Furthermore, since the counterparties in liquid funds and derivatives were banks with high credit ratings given by an international credit rating agency, the credit risks were not high.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the accounts receivable balance of the Company's top ten clients accounted for 61% and 65%, respectively, of the accounts receivable balances. As the top ten clients were all well-known enterprises without major payment collection abnormalities, there was no concern of credit risk.

F. Liquidity risk

The Company managed and maintained sufficient cash and cash equivalents to support the operations and mitigate the impact of cash flow fluctuations. The management of the Company supervised the usage of bank financing facilities, and ensured compliance with loan contract terms and conditions.

Bank loans were the Company's major source of liquidity. For details on the Company's unused loan limits as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, refer to Notes 6 (10) and Notes 6 (13).

The remaining contractual maturity analysis of non-derivative financial liabilities was prepared based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities (including principal and estimated interest), on the earliest date on which the Company might have been required to make repayments. Therefore, the bank loans that the Company could have been required to make immediate repayment are listed in the earliest period in the table below, regardless of the probability of the bank's immediate exercise of the right; the maturity analysis for other non-derivative financial liabilities was prepared based on the agreed repayment date.

	December 31, 2023				
	Within 1 year	Over 2 years to 3 years	Over 4 years to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Notes payables	$ 61,492	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 61,492
Other payable	76,839	—	—	—	76,839
Lease liabilities	2,293	2,615	—	—	4,908
Long-term borrowings	20,170	12,253	—	—	32,423
Deposits received	1,773	—	—	—	1,773
Total	$ 162,567	$ 14,868	$ —	$ —	$ 177,435

	December 31, 2022				
	Within 1 year	Over 2 years to 3 years	Over 4 years to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Notes payables	$ 57,977	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 57,977
Other payable	66,020	—	—	—	66,020
Lease liabilities	930	310	—	—	1,240
Long-term borrowings	19,992	31,748	—	—	51,740
Deposits received	1,773	—	—	—	1,773
Total	$ 146,692	$ 32,058	$ —	$ —	$ 178,750

7. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

(1) Related party name and categories:

Related Party Name	Related Party Categories
PSC ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. (hereinafter referred to as PSC)	The Company's subsidiary
PSC (H.K.) ELECTRONICS LIMITED (hereinafter referred to as PSC (H.K.))	The Company's subsidiary
Pu-Yu Investment Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Pu-Yu Investment)	The Company's subsidiary
ENRICH NATIONALS TRADE LIMITED	The Company's subsidiary
GIA TZOONG (Shen Zhen) Ltd.	The Company's subsidiary

(2) Details of transactions between the Company and related parties are disclosed below.

A. Purchase

Related Party Categories	Years ended December 31, 2023	Years ended December 31, 2022
Subsidiary	$ 7,572	$ 4,932

The Company's purchase terms and conditions with its subsidiaries were determined through negotiation between both parties.

B. Sales

Related Party Categories	Years ended December 31, 2023	Years ended December 31, 2022
Subsidiary	$ 21,731	$ 4,696

The Company's sales terms and conditions with its subsidiaries were determined through negotiation between both parties.

C. Receivable (payable) from related parties:

Category of related parties	December 31, 2023 Amount	December 31, 2022 Amount
Accounts receivable		
Subsidiary	$ 11,634	$ 1,251
Accounts payable		
Subsidiary	$ 2,259	$ 956

D. Compensation of key management personnel

Compensation of directors and key management personnel are as below:

	Years ended December 31, 2023	Years ended December 31, 2022
Short-term benefits	$ 17,656	$ 18,350
Post-employment benefits	815	817
Total	$ 18,471	$ 19,167

The Company provided a car to the key management personnel for using. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the carrying amount thereof was NT$3,949 thousand and NT$0 thousand, respectively.

Remuneration to directors and other key management personnel was determined by the Compensation and Remuneration Committee, in accordance with individual performance and market trends.

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the carrying values of pledge assets were as follows:

Name	Purpose of guarantee	Book value December 31, 2023	Book value December 31, 2022
Land	Long-term borrowings	$ 135,826	$ 135,826
House and Building		118,105	134,618
Machine equipment		20,762	24,532
Limited assets (Financial assets measured at amortized costs in the statements)	Long/Short-term loans	8,360	6,829
Total		$ 283,053	$ 301,805

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

(1) As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, unused letters of credit already issued to the Company were NT$12,000 thousand and NT$4,548 thousand, respectively.

(2) As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, Company's contracted but unpaid amounts for the purchase of property, plant, and equipment were approximately NT$13,777 thousand and NT$6,847 thousand, respectively.

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS: None;

11. SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS: None;

12. OTHERS: None;

13. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

(1) Following are the additional disclosures required by the Securities and Futures Bureau for the Company:

(2) Information on investees

No	Item	Explanation
1	Lending funds to others.	None
2	Providing endorsements or guarantees for others.	None
3	Holding of securities at the end of the period.	Table 1
4	Aggregate purchases or sales of the same securities reaching NT$300 million or 20 percent of paid-in capital or more.	None
5	Acquisition of real estate reaching NT$300 million or 20 percent of paid-in capital or more.	None
6	Disposal of real estate reaching NT$300 million or 20 percent of paid-in capital or more.	None
7	Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching NT$100 million or 20 percent of paid-in capital or more.	None
8	Accounts receivable from related parties reaching NT$100 million or 20 percent of paid-in capital or more.	None
9	Trading in derivative instruments.	None
10	Information on investee company (If the issuer directly or indirectly exercises significant influence or control over, or has a joint venture interest in, an investee company not in the Mainland Area)	Table 2

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

1) The name of the investee in Mainland China, the main businesses and products, its issued capital, method of investment, information on inflow or outflow of capital, percentage of ownership, income (losses) of the investee, the share of profits/losses of an investee, ending balance, amount received as dividends from the investee, and the limitation on investee: Please refer to table 3 attached;

2) Significant direct or indirect transactions with the investee, its prices and terms of payment, unrealized gain or loss: Please refer to table 4 attached;

(a) The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the period: Please refer to table 4 attached;

(b) The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the period: Please refer to table 4 attached;

(c) Amount of property transactions and the amount of profit or loss arising therefrom: None;

(d) Closing balance of endorsements and guarantees on notes or provision of collateral and the purpose thereof: None;

(e) Maximum balance of financing, ending balance, interest rate collar, and total interest of the current period: None;

(f) Other transactions that have a significant impact on the current profit or loss or financial status, such as the provision or receipt of labor services: None;

(4) Information of main shareholders

List of all shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater showing the names and the number of shares and percentage of ownership held by each shareholder: Please refer to table 5 attached.

14. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION

In accordance with the provisions of Article 22 of Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, the preparation of operating department information within the scope of IFRS 8 is not required for the parent company only financial statements.

GIA TZOONG ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

HOLDING OF MARKETABLE SECURITIES

DECEMBER 31, 2023

Table 1

(In Thousands of New Taiwan dollars, unless stated otherwise)

Investor	Securities		Relationship with the securities issuer (Note 2)	General ledger account	As of December 31, 2023				Note
	Type	Marketable securities (Note 1)			Number of shares	Book value (Note 3)	Ownership (%)	Fair value	
GIA TZOONG ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	Stocks	INNOVATIVE TURNKEY SOLUTION CORPORATION	—	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	339	$ 688	1.27%	$ 688	
	Money Market Fund	TCB Taiwan Money Market Fund	—	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	2,956	30,784	—	30,784	
	〃	ALLIANZ GLOBAL INVESTORS Taiwan Money Market Fund	—	〃	3,944	50,836	—	50,836	
	〃	FUBON CHI-HSIANG Money Market Fund	—	〃	3,123	50,290	—	50,290	
	〃	CAPITAL Money Market Fund	—	〃	3,029	50,247	—	50,247	
	〃	TAISHIN 1699 Money Market Fund	—	〃	1,441	20,090	—	20,090	
	Company Bonds	TSMC Global Ltd	—	Financial assets at amortized cost	2	5,793	—	5,793	
	〃	TSMC	—	〃	2	6,203	—	6,203	

Note 1: Marketable securities in the table refer to stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificates and other related derivative securities within the scope of IFRS9 ‘Financial instruments.

Note2: The column is left blank if the issuer of marketable securities is a non-related party.

Note 3: Where it is measured by fair value, fill in the carrying amount column with the book balance after the valuation adjustment at fair value and deduction of accumulated losses; where it is not measured at fair value, fill in the carrying amount column with the book balance of the initial acquisition cost or amortized cost less accumulated impairment.

GIA TZOONG ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION OF INVESTEES

(EXCLUDING INFORMATION ON INVESTMENT IN MAINLAND CHINA)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

Table 2

(In Thousands of New Taiwan dollars/USD)

Investor	Investee (Note 1, 2)	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Holding at the end of the period			Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31,2023 (Note 2(2))	Investment income (loss) recognized by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2023 (Note 2(3))	Note
				Balance as of December 31, 2023	Balance as of December 31, 2022	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
GIA TZOONG ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	PSC ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	Samoa	PCB trading and investment	$ 329,006	$ 329,006	9,725	100%	$ 40,098	$ 4,923	$ 4,923	Subsidiary
	ENRICH NATIONALS TRADE LIMITED	Hong Kong	PCB trading	4,536	4,536	1,106	100%	10,884	1,394	1,394	Subsidiary
	PU-YU INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	Taiwan	Property investment	20,000	16,000	2,000	100%	25,978	1,830	1,453	Subsidiary
	PSC (H.K.) ELECTRONICS LIMITED	Hong Kong	PCB trading	7,142	7,142	10	100%	4,868	(564)	(564)	Subsidiary

Note 1: Where a public company has a foreign holding company that uses consolidated statements as its main financial report in accordance with local laws and regulations, the disclosure of information on the foreign investee company may be carried out to the extent of the information related to the holding company only.

Note 2: Where the circumstances mentioned in Note 1 do not apply, the information shall be filled in in accordance with the rules below:

(1) The “name of the investee company”, “location”, “main business items”, “initial investment amount” and “shareholding status at the end of the period” columns shall be filled in based on the status of the (public) Company's reinvestment, as well as the status of the reinvestment transfer made by each investee company directly or indirectly controlled thereby, in order, indicating also the relationship between each investee company and the (public) Company (for example: subsidiary or a sub subsidiary) in the remark column.

(2) The “Profit or loss of the investee company for the period” column must be filled in with the amount of profit or loss for the current period of each specific investee company.

(3) The “Investment profit or loss recognized in the current period” column must be filled in with the profit or loss amounts of the specific subsidiary recognized by the (public) Company as a direct reinvestment as well as each investee company valuated using the equity method only; the remainder may be omitted. When filling in the “recognition of the profit or loss amount of each subsidiary directly reinvested for the period”, it must be confirmed that the profit or loss amount of each subsidiary has included the profit or loss in investments for its reinvestment transfer to be recognized in accordance with the regulations.

Note 3: The relevant transactions are eliminated in comprehensive financial reports.

GIA TZOONG ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

Table 3

(In Thousands of New Taiwan dollars/USD (unless stated otherwise))

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment (Note 1)	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2023	Investment flow		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2023	Net Income (Losses) of the Investee Company	Percentage of Ownership	Share of Profits/Losses	Carrying Amount as of Balance as of December 31, 2023	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of December 31, 2023	Note
					Outflow	Inflow							
JIANGMEN PSC ELECTRONICS LTD	PCB production and sales business	$ 578,868 USD 17,666,019.84	2	$ 578,868 USD 17,666,019.84	$ —	$ —	$ 578,868 USD 17,666,019.84	$ —	—	$ —	$ —	$ —	Note 4
GIA TZOONG (Shen Zhen) Ltd.	PCB trading	4,339 USD 140,000	2	4,339 USD 140,000	—	—	4,339 USD 140,000	1,401	100%	1,401	8,669	—	

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2023	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	The ceiling on investments in Mainland China imposed by the Investment Commission of MOEA (Note 2)
$ 578,868 (USD 17,666,019.84)	$ 595,014 (USD 17,380,576.81)	$ 652,842
4,339 (USD 140,000.00)	9,744 (CNY 2,200,000.00)	

Note 1: The investment methods are divided into the following four types:

(1) Investment in a Mainland China company via remittance through a third region.

(2) Investment in a Mainland China company via a company invested and established in a third region.

(3) Investment in a Mainland China company via an existing company established in a third region.

(4) Other methods, EX, entrusted investment.

Note 2: Based on and limited to 60% of the net worth at the time of approval being granted by the Ministry of Economic Affairs Investment Commission, which after translation does not exceed the limit in accordance with the exchange rate at the time of filing.

Note 3: Financial statements that recognized the profit or loss in investments in the current period were audited by the certified public accountants of the parent company in Taiwan.

Note 4: The Company’s Board of Directors passed a resolution on August 9, 2019 to authorize the subsidiary GIA TZOONG CIRCUIT ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. to dispose of 100% equity of its subsidiary JIANGMEN PSC ELECTRONICS LTD. The equity transfer procedure, change of responsible person, and re-election of directors and supervisors were completed on March 23, 2020, and the handover thereof was completed on June 3, 2020.

Note 5: The relevant transactions are eliminated in comprehensive financial reports.

GIA TZOONG ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

Table 4

(In Thousands of New Taiwan dollars, unless stated otherwise)

Investee company in Mainland China	Type of trading	Purchases or sales of goods		Price	Trading terms		Notes and accounts receivable (payable)		Unrealized gains and losses	Note
		Amount	Percentage		Collection terms	Comparison with general transactions	Amount	Percentage		
GIA TZOONG (Shen Zhen) Ltd.	Sales	$ 13,222	3%	(Note 1)	(Note 1)	(Note 1)	$ 3,004	—	$ —	
	Purchases	4,422	1%	〃	〃	〃	1,157	—	—	

Note 1: With regard to the purchase and sales transactions between the Company and related parties, there is no significant difference in the transaction price, nor in collection payment terms and conditions, from those in transactions conducted with non-related parties.

Note 2: Had already been written off at this consolidated report's time of preparation.

GIA TZOONG ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

INFORMATION OF MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

DECEMBER 31, 2023

Table 5

Shares / Name of major shareholders	Number of Shares	Ownership Percentage (%)
LEE MAW CHANG	15,878,066	9.55%
SHEN CHEN CHIEN	10,393,000	6.25%
TSENG CHI LI	9,561,794	5.75%

Note 1: The major shareholders information was from the data that the Company issued common shares (including treasury shares) and preference shares in dematerialized form which were registered and held by the shareholders above 5% on the last operating date of each quarter and was calculated by Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation.

The share capital which was recorded in the financial statements may differ from the actual number of shares issued in dematerialized form because of a different calculation basis.

GIA TZOONG ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

THE CONTENTS OF STATEMENTS OF MAJOR ACCOUNTING ITEMS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

(In Thousands of New Taiwan dollars, unless stated otherwise)

STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2023

Statement 1

Item	Description	Amount
Cash		
Petty Cash		$ 200
Cash on Hand		280
Demand deposits		
Checking accounts		2,415
Foreign currency deposits	US$2,000,736.07	61,433
	RMB$1,026,009.90	4,448
	EU$86.18	3
Current deposits		77,068
Total		$ 145,847

Note: Exchange rate:

USD 1: 30.705, RMB 1: 4.3352, EUR 1: 33.98

FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

DECEMBER 31, 2023

Statement 2

Name of financial product	Description	Shares (In thousands)	Par value (NT$)	Amount	Interest rate	Acquisition cost	Fair value		Changes in fair value attributable to changes in credit risk	Note
							Unit price (NT$)	Amount		
Current:										
TCB Taiwan Money Market Fund		2,956	–	$ 30,784	–	$ 30,000	$10.41	$ 30,784	$ –	
ALLIANZ GLOBAL INVESTORS Taiwan Money Market Fund		3,944	–	50,836	–	50,000	$12.89	50,836	–	
FUBON CHI-HSIANG Money Market Fund		3,123	–	50,290	–	50,000	$16.10	50,290	–	
CAPITAL Money Market Fund		3,029	–	50,247	–	50,000	$16.59	50,247	–	
TAISHIN 1699 Money Market Fund		1,441	–	20,090	–	20,000	$13.94	20,090	–	
Subtotal				202,247		200,000		202,247	–	
Non-current									–	
INNOVATIVE TURNKEY SOLUTION CORPORATION		339	–	688	–	10,000	$2.03	688	–	
Total				$ 202,935		$ 210,000		$ 202,935	$ –	

STATEMENT OF NOTES RECEIVABLES

DECEMBER 31, 2023

Statement 3

Name of client	Summary	Amount	Note
Unrelated parties:			
Client A		$ 515	
Client B		244	
Client C		88	
Client D		72	
Client E		61	
Client F		51	
Others		55	The amount of individual client in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance
Total		$ 1,086	

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLES

DECEMBER 31, 2023

Statement 4

Name of client	Summary	Amount	Note
Unrelated parties:			
Client A		$ 30,127	
Client B		10,742	
Client C		6,630	
Client D		6,008	
Client E		5,238	
Client F		5,194	
Others		52,260	The amount of individual client in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance
Subtotal		116,199	
Less: Allowance for bad debt		(3,085)	
Net value		$ 113,114	

STATEMENT OF RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES

DECEMBER 31, 2023

Statement 5

Name of client	Summary	Amount	Note
PSC ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.		$ 10,477	
GIA TZOONG (Shen Zhen) Ltd.		1,157	
Total		$ 11,634	

STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES

DECEMBER 31, 2023

Statement 6

Item	Description	Amount		Note
		Cost	Net realizable value	
Raw materials		$ 19,482	$ 13,974	
Supplies		9,783	6,366	
Work in process		37,479	42,324	
Finished goods		34,300	28,568	
Merchandise		1,122	1,003	
Less: Allowance for Inventory Valuation Losses		(21,473)	—	
Total		$ 80,693	$ 92,235	

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

Statement 7

Name	Balance as at January 1, 2023		Additions in investment		Decrease in investment		Balance as at December 31, 2023			Market value or net assets value		Evaluation method	Guarantee or pledge	Note
	Shares (In thousand)	Amount	Shares (In thousands)	Amount	Shares (In thousands)	Amount	Shares (In thousands)	Ownership %	Amount	Unit price	Total amount			
PSC ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. (hereinafter referred to as PSC)	9,725	$ 35,252	—	$ 4,846	—	$ —	9,725	100.00%	$ 40,098	4.12	$ 40,098	Equity method	None	
ENRICH NATIONALS TRADE LIMITED	1,106	9,643	—	1,240	—	—	1,106	100.00%	10,884	9.84	10,884	Equity method	None	
Pu-Yu Investment Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Pu-Yu Investment)	1,600	49,186	400	14,127	—	37,334	2,000	100.00%	25,978	12.99	25,978	Equity method	None	
PSC (H.K.) ELECTRONICS LIMITED (hereinafter referred to as PSC (H.K.))	10	5,425	—	—	—	557	10	100.00%	4,868	486.80	4,868	Equity method	None	
Total		$ 99,506		$ 20,213		$ 37,891			$ 81,828					

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION OF RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

Statement 8

Item	Machine equipment	Transportation equipment	Total
Cost			
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 353	$ 3,441	$ 3,794
Additions	823	4,973	5,796
Disposals	—	(1,927)	(1,927)
Subtotal	1,176	6,487	7,663
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance at January 1, 2023	88	2,499	2,587
Additions	588	1,581	2,169
Disposals	—	(1,927)	(1,927)
Subtotal	676	2,153	2,829
Net value at December 31, 2023	$ 500	$ 4,334	$ 4,834

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLES

DECEMBER 31, 2023

Statement 9

Name of company	Summary	Amount	Note
Unrelated parties:			
Vendor A		$ 9,935	
Vendor B		3,326	
Vendor C		2,978	
Others		42,944	The amount of individual vendor in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance
Total		$ 59,233	

STATEMENT OF PAYABLES TO RELATED PARTIES

DECEMBER 31, 2023

Statement 10

Name of company	Summary	Amount	Note
GIA TZOONG (Shen Zhen) Ltd.		$ 2,259	
Total		$ 2,259	

STATEMENT OF LEASE LIABILITIES

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

Statement 11

Item	Lease period	Discount rate	Amount	Note
Machine equipment	July 1, 2022 -December 31, 2024	1.77%～1.933%	$ 505	
Transportation equipment	February 17, 2021-August 24, 2026	4.972%～5.781%	4,403	
Total			$ 4,908	
Lease liabilities-Current			$ 2,293	
Lease liabilities-non-current			$ 2,615	

STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUES

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

Statement 12

Item	Quantity	Amount	Note
Revenue from the sale of goods	624,000 ft2 and 294,000 PCS	$ 487,969	
Revenue from other operation		14	
Less: sales returns and discounts		(8,992)	
Net		$ 478,991	

STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

Statement 13

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Beginning raw materials		$ 19,593	
Add: Net purchase		133,775	
Less: Ending raw materials		(19,482)	
Raw materials sold		(5)	
Transfer to expenses		(1,733)	
Raw materials consumed		132,148	
Materials in the beginning		9,561	
Add: Net purchase		77,650	
Less: Ending supplies		(9,783)	
Transfer to expenses		(9,172)	
Supplies consumed		68,256	
Direct labor		88,433	
Manufacturing expenses		265,720	
Manufacturing costs		554,557	
Add: Beginning work in progress		34,297	
Less: Ending work in progress		(37,479)	
Other		(157,862)	
Cost of finished goods		393,513	
Add: Beginning finished goods		37,702	
Raw materials sold		5	
Less: Ending finished goods		(34,300)	
Transfer to expenses		(2,137)	
Other		(3,219)	
Cost of manufacturing goods sold		391,654	
Beginning merchandise		602	
Add: Net purchase		13,636	
Less: Ending merchandise		(1,122)	
Cost of purchased goods sold		13,116	
Inventory loss from the falling price		2,363	
Idle capacity cost		157,862	
Revenue from sale of scraps		(9,398)	
Total Operating Costs		$ 555,597	

STATEMENT OF SELLING AND MARKETING EXPENSES

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

Statement 14

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Wages and salaries		$ 8,002	
Freight		3,262	
Sample expense		2,137	
Insurance expense		923	
Other		4,800	The amount of each item in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.
Total		$ 19,124	

STATEMENT OF SELLING AND MARKETING EXPENSES

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

Statement 15

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Wages and salaries		$ 25,047	
Miscellaneous expense		3,405	
Services expense		2,674	
Depreciations		2,239	
Other		11,684	The amount of each item in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.
Total		$ 45,049	

STATEMENT OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

Statement 16

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Wages and salaries		$ 5,580	
Depreciations		2,146	
Raw materials		1,733	
Supplies		966	
Amortizations		1,110	
Insurance expense		723	
Other		1,861	The amount of each item in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.
Total		$ 14,119	