

Mao Bao Inc. and the subsidiaries
Consolidated Financial Reports and Independent
Auditor's Report
2023 and 2022
(Stock Code: 1732)

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Mao Bao Inc. and the subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Reports and Independent Auditor's Report for 2023 and 2022

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Mao Bao Inc.

Declaration of consolidated financial statements of affiliates

We hereby declare that we have confirmed the companies which shall be included in the consolidated financial statements of the affiliates and the ones which shall be included in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS 10 endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission are identical; the related information has been disclosed in consolidated financial statements and will hence not be included in consolidated financial statements of the affiliates for the year ended in 2023, (January 1-December 31, 2023) in accordance with "Criteria Governing Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises."

It is hereby certified

Company Name: Mao Bao Inc.

Person in Charge: Wu, Rui-Hua

March 12, 2024

Independent Auditor's Report

2024 Financial Review Report No. 23004849

To Mao Bao Inc.

Independent auditor's opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Mao Bao Inc. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for January 1 through December 31, 2023 and 2022, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for January 1 through December 31, 2023 and 2022 in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

The key audit matters of the financial statements of the Group for 2023 are as follows:

Estimation of the refund liabilities

Description of the Matter

For the accounting policy of recognizing revenues, please refer to Note 4(23) of the financial statements; for the estimation of refund liabilities, please refer to Note 5(2); for the description of the refund liability account, please refer to Note 6(9). The refund liabilities recognized by the Group as of December 31, 2023 was NT\$18,713 thousand.

The Group recognized the refund liabilities based on the quantity discount given to customers based on the sales contract, the sales discounts, and price discounts, and the estimation basis is the refunded amount actually incurred in the past, while evaluating if any special factor exists to adjust the original estimates. Since the estimation of refund liabilities involving more subjective judgement, and the uncertainty of accounting estimation is involved as the management estimates the future possible liabilities based on the contracts, commercial customs, and historic experience, we therefore list the evaluation of the refund liabilities is the most material matter for auditing the Group.

Corresponding Audit Procedures

We have executed the major audit procedures for the estimated refund liabilities as the follows:

1. Understand and test the effectiveness of the internal control over the refund liabilities.
2. Evaluate the reasonableness of the policy for refund liability estimation, including estimation made by referencing contracts or business customs, and the actual cases in

the past, while sampling to verify the reasonableness of the amount provided in the past.

3. Sample to verify the actual charge off of refund liabilities until the original certificates, investigate and understand the reasons and natures of material differences, and verify the reasonableness of the estimated amount.

Evaluation of the inventory valuation

Description of the Matter

For the accounting policy of inventory evaluation, please refer to Note 4(12) of the financial statements; for the uncertainty of accounting estimate and assumption, please refer to Note 5(2); for the description of accounting items for loss allowance of inventories, please refer to Note 6(5). As of December 31, 2023, the balance of inventories and allowance of inventory evaluation loss were NT\$91,888 thousand and NT\$2,370 thousand, respectively.

The Group mainly operates the manufacturing and sales various cleaning products. Due to the fierce competition in the industrial market, the market prices tend to fluctuate; thus the risks of inventory falling price and idle loss may be generated, and the management evaluate the inventories with the method of lower between the costs and net realized value. As the subjective judgements are involved in the aforesaid process, we believe the accounting estimation has material effect on the evaluation of the value in use for inventories, and thus list such as one of the key matters for the audit.

Corresponding Audit Procedures

We have executed the major audit procedures for the inventory valuation

1. Based on the understanding to the operation of the Group and nature of the industry, the reasonableness of the policy adopted for the allowance of inventory evaluation loss.
2. Sample to test the appropriateness of the inventory age statement system used by the management, to verify the correctness of the statement information.
3. Obtain the statement for the costs and net realizable values of inventories, and

randomly check the supporting documents, with recalculation for the correctness, to evaluate the basis and reasonableness of the net realizable values.

Others - Parent-only financial reports

The Company has prepared the stand-alone financial statements for the years ended on December 31, 2023 and 2022, with our Independent Auditor's report of unqualified opinion for the reference.

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

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the 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 Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the auditing standards in the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement

when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the auditing standards in the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management level.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the 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. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

6. Obtaining sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information on the forming entity within the Company, to express the opinion of the financial statements. We are responsible for instructing, supervising, and executing the audit on the Group, as well as forming the auditor's opinion of the financial statements.

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 furnish the statement specifying that the personnel of firm we belong to subject to the regulation of independence comply with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China related to independence to the governance unit, while communicating any relationship that may be deemed affect the independence of the CPAs, as well as other matters (including safeguard measures)

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023, and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

PwC Taiwan

Juanlu, Man-Yu

CPA

Feng, Ming-Chuan

Former Financial Supervisory Commission, Executive Yuan
Document No. of Approval: Jin-Guan-Zheng-Shen Zhi
No.0990058257

Former Financial Supervisory Commission, Executive Yuan
Document No. of Approval: Jin-Guan-Zheng-VI Zhi
No.0960038033

March 12, 2024

Mao Bao Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheet
December 31, 2023 and 2022

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Assets	Note	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022		
		Amount	%	Amount	%	
Current assets						
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$ 146,483	22	\$ 129,255	20
1136	Financial assets measured at amortized cost - current	6(2) and 8	77,891	12	89,999	14
1150	Notes receivable, net	6(4)	3,777	1	6,414	1
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(4)	88,394	13	86,398	13
1220	Income tax assets of the period		1,723	-	3,662	-
130X	Inventories	6(5)	89,518	14	106,189	16
1479	Other current assets - others		5,756	1	6,036	1
11XX	Total current assets		<u>413,542</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>427,953</u>	<u>65</u>
Non-current assets						
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss - non-current	6(3)	134	-	134	-
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(6) and 8	197,516	30	181,181	28
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(7)	19,142	3	21,046	3
1780	Intangible assets		1,221	-	277	-
1840	Deferred tax assets	6(20)	7,971	1	9,298	2
1975	Net defined benefit assets - non-current	6(10)	3,244	1	1,676	-
1990	Other non-current assets - others		9,158	2	12,523	2
15XX	Other non-current assets		<u>238,386</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>226,135</u>	<u>35</u>
1XXX	Total assets		<u>\$ 651,928</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 654,088</u>	<u>100</u>

(Continued in next page)

Mao Bao Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheet
December 31, 2023 and 2022

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Liabilities and Equity	Note	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022		
		Amount	%	Amount	%	
Current liabilities						
2130	Contract liabilities - current	6(14)	\$ 588	-	\$ 1,012	-
2170	Accounts payable		65,970	10	70,429	11
2200	Other payables	6(8)	55,849	9	52,152	8
2230	Current tax liabilities		112	-	2	-
2280	Lease liabilities - current		1,381	-	1,569	-
2399	Other current liabilities - others	6(9)	22,210	3	15,732	2
21XX	Total current liabilities		<u>146,110</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>140,896</u>	<u>21</u>
Non-current liabilities						
2570	Deferred tax liabilities	6(20)	17,137	3	17,750	3
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current		11,796	2	13,175	2
25XX	Total non-current liabilities		<u>28,933</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>30,925</u>	<u>5</u>
2XXX	Total Liabilities		<u>175,043</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>171,821</u>	<u>26</u>
Equity						
Equity attributed the owners of the parent company						
	Share capital	6(11)				
3110	Common share capital		424,439	65	424,439	65
	Capital reserve	6(12)				
3200	Capital reserve		2,704	-	2,704	-
	Retained earnings	6(13)				
3310	Statutory reserves		37,636	6	36,900	6
3320	Special reserve		5,530	1	11,862	2
3350	Undistributed earnings		12,615	2	11,892	2
	Other equities					
3400	Other equities		(6,039)	(1)	(5,530)	(1)
31XX	Total equity attributed the owners of the parent company		<u>476,885</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>482,267</u>	<u>74</u>
3XXX	Total equity		<u>476,885</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>482,267</u>	<u>74</u>
	Significant Events After Balance Sheet Date	11				
3X2X	Total liabilities and equities		<u>\$ 651,928</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 654,088</u>	<u>100</u>

The accompanying notes to the consolidated reports are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements; please read together.

Chairman: Wu, Rui-Hwa

Managerial Officer: Chen, Yi-Hung

Accounting Officer: Chen, Hsuan-Ru

Mao Bao Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Comprehensive Income Statement
January 1 to December 31, 2023 and 2022

Unit: NT\$ thousand
(except for earnings (losses) per share which are expressed in NTD)

	Item	Note	2023		2022	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating Revenue	6(14)	\$ 554,259	100	\$ 587,101	100
5000	Operating costs	6(5)(10)(19)	(338,995)	(61)	(364,557)	(62)
5900	Gross Profit		<u>215,264</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>222,544</u>	<u>38</u>
	Operating expenses	6(10)(19) and 7				
6100	Selling expenses		(173,874)	(31)	(176,752)	(30)
6200	Administrative expenses		(43,454)	(8)	(43,416)	(7)
6300	Research and development expenses		(5,028)	(1)	(6,107)	(1)
6450	Expected credit impairment gains	12(2)	39	-	136	-
6000	Total operating expenses		<u>(222,317)</u>	<u>(40)</u>	<u>(226,139)</u>	<u>(38)</u>
6900	Operating loss		<u>(7,053)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(3,595)</u>	<u>-</u>
	Non-operating Income and Expenses					
7100	Interest revenue	6(15)	3,011	-	971	-
7010	Other income	6(16)	1,599	-	771	-
7020	Other gains or losses	6(17)	(1,010)	-	10,948	2
7050	Financial costs	6(18)	(274)	-	(198)	-
7000	Total non-operating incomes and expenses		<u>3,326</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,492</u>	<u>2</u>
7900	Net income before tax (net loss)		<u>(3,727)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>8,897</u>	<u>2</u>
7950	Income tax expenses	6(20)	(2,330)	-	(3,730)	(1)
8200	Net income (loss) in the current period		<u>(\$ 6,057)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>\$ 5,167</u>	<u>1</u>
	Other comprehensive income					
8311	Remeasurement of defined benefit programs	6(11)	\$ 1,480	-	\$ 2,739	-
8349	Income taxes related to the items not re-classified	6(20)	(296)	-	(548)	-
8310	Total of items not re-classified		<u>1,184</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,191</u>	<u>-</u>
	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
8361	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations		(636)	-	4,898	1
8399	Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified	6(20)	127	-	(980)	-
8360	Total of items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		<u>(509)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,918</u>	<u>1</u>
8300	Other comprehensive income of the year (net)		<u>\$ 675</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 6,109</u>	<u>1</u>
8500	Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period		<u>(\$ 5,382)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>\$ 11,276</u>	<u>2</u>
	Net profit attributed to:					
8610	Owners of the parent company		<u>(\$ 6,057)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>\$ 5,167</u>	<u>1</u>
8710	Comprehensive income attributed to: Owners of the parent company		<u>(\$ 5,382)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>\$ 11,276</u>	<u>2</u>
	Basic earnings (losses) per share	6(21)				
9750	Basic earnings (losses) per share		<u>(\$ 0.14)</u>	<u>\$ 0.12</u>		
	Diluted earnings (losses) per share	6(21)				
9850	Diluted earnings (losses) per share		<u>(\$ 0.14)</u>	<u>\$ 0.12</u>		

The accompanying notes to the consolidated reports are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements; please read together.

Chairman: Wu, Rui-Hwa

Managerial Officer: Chen, Yi-Hung

Accounting Officer: Chen, Hsuan-Ru

Mao Bao Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
January 1 to December 31, 2023 and 2022

Unit: NT\$ thousand

	Note	Equity attributed the owners of the parent company								Total equity	
		Capital reserve			Retained earnings			Other equities			
		Common share capital	Capital reserve - issuance premium	Capital reserve - gains from disposed assets	Capital reserve - gifted assets	Statutory reserves	Special reserve	Undistributed earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations		Unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets as at fair value through other comprehensive income
<u>2022</u>											
Balance as of January 1, 2022		\$ 424,439	\$ 2,027	\$ 663	\$ 14	\$ 35,146	\$ 10,865	\$ 22,140	(\$ 9,344)	(\$ 104)	\$ 485,846
Current net profit		-	-	-	-	-	-	5,167	-	-	5,167
Other combined net gains of current period		-	-	-	-	-	-	2,191	3,918	-	6,109
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	7,358	3,918	-	11,276
2021 Earnings Provision and Distribution:	6(13)										
Provided for statutory reserves		-	-	-	-	1,754	-	(1,754)	-	-	-
Provided for special reserves		-	-	-	-	-	997	(997)	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	(14,855)	-	-	(14,855)
Balance as of December 31, 2022		<u>\$ 424,439</u>	<u>\$ 2,027</u>	<u>\$ 663</u>	<u>\$ 14</u>	<u>\$ 36,900</u>	<u>\$ 11,862</u>	<u>\$ 11,892</u>	<u>(\$ 5,426)</u>	<u>(\$ 104)</u>	<u>\$ 482,267</u>
<u>2023</u>											
Balance as of January 1, 2023		\$ 424,439	\$ 2,027	\$ 663	\$ 14	\$ 36,900	\$ 11,862	\$ 11,892	(\$ 5,426)	(\$ 104)	\$ 482,267
Current net loss		-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,057)	-	-	(6,057)
Other combined net gains of current period		-	-	-	-	-	-	1,184	(509)	-	675
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,873)	(509)	-	(5,382)
2022 Earnings Provision and Distribution:	6(13)										
Provided for statutory reserves		-	-	-	-	736	-	(736)	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve		-	-	-	-	-	(6,332)	6,332	-	-	-
Balance as of December 31, 2023		<u>\$ 424,439</u>	<u>\$ 2,027</u>	<u>\$ 663</u>	<u>\$ 14</u>	<u>\$ 37,636</u>	<u>\$ 5,530</u>	<u>\$ 12,615</u>	<u>(\$ 5,935)</u>	<u>(\$ 104)</u>	<u>\$ 476,885</u>

The accompanying notes to the consolidated reports are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements; please read together.

Chairman: Wu, Rui-Hwa

Managerial Officer: Chen, Yi-Hung

Accounting Officer: Chen, Hsuan-Ru

Mao Bao Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
January 1 to December 31, 2023 and 2022

Unit: NT\$ thousand

	Note	January 1 to December 31, 2023	January 1 to December 31, 2022
<u>Cash flows from operating activities</u>			
Current Net income before tax (net loss)		(\$ 3,727)	\$ 8,897
Adjusted items			
Income/expenses items			
Depreciation expense	6(19)	11,825	12,171
Amortization expenses	6(19)	643	772
Expected credit impairment gain	12(2)	(39)	(136)
Interest expenses	6(18)	274	198
Interest revenue	6(15)	(3,011)	(971)
Loss from disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(17)	31	26
Gains on lease modification	6(17)	-	(337)
Changes in assets/liabilities related the operating activities			
Net changes in assets related the operating activities			
Notes receivable		2,663	(1,472)
Accounts receivable		(1,983)	18,706
Inventories		16,671	12,169
Other current assets - others		517	719
Net defined benefit assets and liabilities - non-current net changes		(88)	(435)
Net changes in liabilities related the operating activities			
Contract liabilities - current		(424)	(477)
Accounts payable		(4,459)	(7,775)
Other payables		3,697	(2,151)
Other current liabilities		6,478	(7,688)
Cash inflow provided by operating activities		29,068	32,216
Interest received		2,774	581
Interest paid		(274)	(198)
Income tax refunded (paid)		264	(5,062)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		31,832	27,537
<u>Cash flows from investing activities</u>			
Acquisition of financial assets at amortized costs		(3,500)	(34,639)
Disposal of financial assets measured at amortized cost		15,608	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(6)	(26,467)	(6,537)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(6)	114	138
Acquisition of intangible assets		(1,587)	(539)
Decrease (increase) in refundable deposits		(9)	47
Other non-current assets - decrease (increase) of others		3,374	(7,375)
Net cash outflow from investment activities		(12,467)	(48,905)
<u>Cash flows from financing activities</u>			
Repayment of lease liabilities		(1,567)	(1,594)
Distribution of cash dividends	6(13)	-	(14,855)
Net cash outflow from financing activities		(1,567)	(16,449)
Effects of foreign exchange		(570)	1,702
Current Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		17,228	(36,115)
Beginning balance cash and cash equivalents for the period		129,255	165,370
End balance cash and cash equivalents for the period		\$ 146,483	\$ 129,255

The accompanying notes to the consolidated reports are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements;
please read together.

Chairman: Wu, Rui-Hwa

Managerial Officer: Chen, Yi-Hung

Accounting Officer: Chen, Hsuan-Ru

Mao Bao Inc. and the subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

2023 and 2022

Unit: NT\$ thousand

(Unless specified otherwise)

I. Company History

Mao Bao Inc. (hereinafter referred to as “the Company”) was incorporated in December 1978; originally named Mao Bao Organic Chemical Engineering Limited, it was renamed as Mao Bao Inc. in 1987. The major businesses of the Company and subsidiaries (collectively “the Group”) are the processing, manufacturing, transactions, and the other import/export trading of various cleaning products. The Company’s shares started trading at TPEX since October 27, 1999, and officially trading at TWSE since September 17, 2001.

II. Approval Date and Procedures of The Financial Statements

The consolidated financial report was approved by the Board on March 12, 2024 for releasing.

III. New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations Adopted

(I) Effect from the adopted latest released and amended IFRS endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC).

The following table lists the standards and interpretations of the new release, amendment and revision of the IFRS applicable in 2023 approved and issued by the FSC:

<u>New, revised or amended IFRSs and IFRIC</u>	<u>Effective Date Announced by IASB</u>
Amendments to IAS 1 “Disclosure of Accounting Policy”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 8 "Definition of Accounting Estimates"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 12 "Deferred income tax: related to assets and liabilities incurred due to single transaction"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS No. 12 "International Tax Reform - Pillar 2 Template"	May 23, 2023

After assessment, the standards and interpretations above do not affect the Group’s financial status and position materially.

(II) Impact of newly approved, revised, or amended International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) not yet adopted by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC)

The following table lists the new, revised, and amended standards and interpretations of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) applicable for the year 2024:

<u>New, revised or amended IFRSs</u>	<u>Effective Date Announced by IASB</u>
Amendments to IFRS 16 “Sale and Leaseback Transactions”	January 1, 2024
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 Financing Arrangements"	January 1, 2024

After assessment, the standards and interpretations above do not affect the Group’s financial status and position materially.

(III) Effect from the IFRSs already announced by IASB but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

The following table summarizes the new, revised or amended IFRSs announced by IASB but not included in the IFRSs endorsed by the SFC and their interpretations:

<u>New, revised or amended IFRSs and IFRIC</u>	<u>Effective Date Announced by IASB</u>
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets To be confirmed by IASB between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”	To be confirmed by IASB
IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 "First time of application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – comparison information"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS No. 21 "Lack of Convertibility"	January 1, 2025

After assessment, the standards and interpretations above do not affect the Group’s financial status and position materially.

IV. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The major accounting policies adopted for preparing the consolidated financial report are described as below. Unless explained otherwise, these policies have been applied consistently during all reporting periods.

(I) Compliance Statement

The consolidated financial report was prepared pursuant to Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) (collectively “IFRSs”) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

(II) Basis of preparation

1. Other than the following important items, the consolidated financial report was prepared based on historic costs:
 - (1) Financial assets measured at FVOCI measured at fair value
 - (2) Defined assets or liabilities recognized at the retirement fund asset deducting the net current value of defined benefit obligation
2. To prepare the IFRS-compliant financial reports, some important accounting estimates are required. And the management’s judgements required during the process of applying the Group’s accounting policies. For the items involving high judgement or complexity, or involving the material assumptions and estimates of the consolidated financial reports, please refer to Note 5.

(III) Basis of consolidation

1. Principles of preparing consolidated financial reports
 - (1) The Group includes all subsidiaries as the entities of consolidated financial reports. Subsidiaries refers to entities controlled by the Group (including the structural entities). When the Group is exposed to the variable return participated by the entity, or entitled to the variable return, and the Group is able to influence such return through the power over the entity, the Group controls that entity. Subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial reports since the date when the Group obtains the control until the date of losing control.
 - (2) The material transactions, balance, and unrealized profit and loss among companies of the Group are written off. The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted

as necessary to be consistent to these adopted by the Group.

- (3) The components of profit and loss and other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of parent company and non-controlling equity; the total comprehensive income is also attributed to the owners of parent company and non-controlling equity, even the loss balance is resulted in non-controlling equity.
- (4) Where the change in the shareholding in the subsidiary does not result in loss of control (the transaction with the non-controlling equity), it is treated as an equity transaction, i.e. the transactions among owners. The difference between the adjusted amount of the non-controlling equity and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is directly recognized in equity.

2. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial report:

Name of investment company	Name of subsidiary	Business nature	Percentage of shareholders held (%)	
			December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
The Company	Pacific Worldwide Holdings Ltd.	Overseas holding companies	100	100
Pacific Worldwide Holdings Ltd.	Mao Bao Vietnam Inc.	Production of various cleaning products	100	100
Pacific Worldwide Holdings Ltd.	Mao Bao (Shanghai) Trading Ltd.	Wholesale of daily necessities, cosmetics, and protection products, agency for commission, and package service of import and export	100	100

3. Subsidiary not included in the consolidated financial report: none.
4. Adjustment and treatment for subsidiaries with different fiscal period: none.
5. Material restrictions: none
6. Subsidiaries having material non-controlling equity in the Group: none.

(IV) Foreign currency translation

The items listed in the financial report of each entity of the Group are measured at the currencies of the major economic environment where the entity operates (i.e functional currencies). The consolidated financial report is presented with the Company's functional currency "New Taiwan Dollar."

1. Foreign currency transaction and balance

- (1) Foreign currency transactions are translated to the functional currency at the spot exchange rate of the transaction date or measurement date; the translation differences generated from translating such transactions are recognized as the current profit or loss.
- (2) The balance of monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are adjusted with the spot exchange rate valuation of the balance sheet date; the differences generated from translating such adjustments are recognized as the current profit or loss.
- (3) For the balance of non-monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency, these are measured at FVTPL are adjusted with the spot exchange rate valuation of the balance sheet date, and the differences generated from translating such adjustments are recognized as the current profit or loss; for these not measured at fair value are measured at the historic exchange rate at the initial transaction date.
- (4) All exchange gains and losses are recognized in the "Other gains or losses" in the statement of income.

2. Translation of the foreign operations

- (1) For all the entities of the Group, affiliates and the joint agreement with different functional currencies and presentation currencies, their operating results and the financial positions are translated into the presentation currencies via the following manners:
 - A. The assets and liabilities presented in each balance sheet are translated at the closing exchange rate of the balance sheet date;
 - B. The incomes and expenses presented in each statement of comprehensive income are translated at the average exchange rate of current period; and
 - C. All exchange differences generated from the translation are recognized as other comprehensive income.
- (2) Where the foreign operation partially disposed or sold is a subsidiary, the accumulated exchange difference recognized as other comprehensive income are attributed to the

non-controlling equity of the concerned foreign operation pro rata. Provided, when the Group loses the control over the subsidiary that is a foreign operation even with partial equity of the previous subsidiary is retained, it is treated as the disposal of all equity of the foreign operations.

(V) The standards to classify of assets and liabilities as current or non-current

1. Any asset meeting one of the following conditions is classified as the current asset:
 - (1) Expected to be realized in the entity's normal operating cycle or intended to be sold or consumed.
 - (2) Held primarily for the purpose of trading
 - (3) Expected to be realized within 12 months from the balance sheet date
 - (4) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding those restricted for exchange or settle liabilities within 12 months from the balance sheet date.

The Group classifies all the assets failing to meet the aforesaid conditions as non-current.

2. Any liability meeting one of the following conditions is classified as the current liability:
 - (1) Expected to be settled within the entity's normal operating cycle.
 - (2) Held primarily for the purpose of trading
 - (3) Due to be settled within 12 months from the balance sheet date.
 - (4) For which the entity cannot not unconditionally defer settlement beyond 12 months. The terms of liabilities that, at the election of the counterparty, may be settled by the issue of equity instruments, does not impact classification.

The Group classifies all the liabilities failing to meet the aforesaid conditions as non-current.

(VI) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents refers to the short-term, highly liquid time deposits or investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Short-term bills meeting the aforesaid definition, and for satisfying the short-term cash operational commitments are classified as cash equivalents.

(VII) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss

1. An irrevocable election at initial recognition to present changes in fair value of the investment in the equity instrument not held for trading in other comprehensive income;

or the debt instruments meeting the following conditions at the same time:

- (1) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect their contractual cash flows and to sell the assets.
 - (2) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
2. The Group adopts the trading date accounting for the financial assets measure at FVOCI meeting trading customs.
 3. The Group measures such at their fair values plus trading costs at the initial recognition, and at fair value subsequently:

Where the change in fair value of an equity instrument is recognized at other comprehensive income, the accumulated gains or losses recognized at other comprehensive income must not be subsequently reclassified to profit at its derecognition but transferred to the retained earnings. When the right of receiving the dividend income is established and the economic effect related to the dividends is likely to inflow, and the amount of dividends may be reliably measured, the Group recognize the dividend income at the profit and loss.

(VIII) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

1. Refers to these meeting the following conditions at the same time:
 - (1) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect their contractual cash flows.
 - (2) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
2. The Group adopts the trading date accounting for the financial assets measure at amortized costs meeting trading customs.
3. The Group measures such at their fair values plus trading costs at the initial recognition, and recognizes the interest incomes and the impairment loss during the outstanding period with the effective interest method for amortization. When derecognizing, the gain or loss is recognized at the profit and loss.
4. The Group holds the time deposits not consistent to the cash equivalents; because they are held during a short period of time, and the effect of discount is immaterial, they are measured at the investment amount.

(IX) Accounts and notes receivable

1. Refers to the entity has an unconditional contractual right to consideration for goods or services that have been transferred.
2. For the short-term accounts receivable with no interests attached, the effect of discount is immaterial, so they are measured at the original invoice amounts.

(X) Financial asset impairment

At each balance sheet date, for the financial assets measured at amortized cost and the accounts receivable including material financial components, after considering all reasonable information with supporting evidence (including the forward-looking one), if the credit risk has not significantly increased since the initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured at the 12-month ECL amount; if the credit risk has significantly increased since the initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured at the ECL amount of the duration; for the accounts receivable not including material financial components, the loss allowance is measured at the ECL amount of the duration.

(XI) Derecognition of financial assets

When the contractual right of the Group to receive the cash flow from a financial asset become invalid, the financial asset is derecognized.

(XII) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value; the costs are determined with the weighted average method. Costs of finished goods and work in progress include materials, direct labor, other direct costs and the manufacturing expenses related to the production (shared by the normal capacity), but excluding the borrowing costs. When comparing the cost and net realizable value for the lower, the item-by-item method is adopted; the cost or net realizable value refers to the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(XIII) Property, plant and equipment

1. Property, plant and equipment are accounted based on the cost of acquisition.
2. The subsequent costs are only deemed in the carrying amount of an asset or recognized as one single asset when the future economic effect related to the item is very likely to flow into the Group, and the costs of that item may be measured reliably. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognized. All other maintenance fees are recognized at the income of the current period when occurring.

3. Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at its cost, subsequently measured either using a cost model, and others are depreciated with the straight-line method over its useful life, except that land is not depreciable. Where each component of the property, plant and equipment is material, the depreciation shall be provided individually.
4. The Group review the residual value, useful live, and depreciation of each asset at the end of each fiscal year. If the expected values of the residual value and useful live are different from the previous estimates, or the expected consumption format of the future economic effects included in the asset has changed materially, the IAS 8 “Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors” shall be applied to treat such as the changes in accounting estimates since the occurrence date of change. Useful life of each asset are as below:

Houses and buildings	3 - 60 years
Machine and equipment	2 - 10 years
Other equipment	1 - 13 years

Lease transactions by lessees - right-of-use asset/ lease liabilities

1. The lease assets are recognized as the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities since the day availing to the Group for using. Where a lease contract is a short-term lease or lease of a low value underlying asset, the lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.
2. For lease liabilities, the unpaid lease payment are recognized since the starting day of leases at the current values discounted at the Group’s incremental lending interest rate. The lease payments include the fixed payment deducting any lease incentives receivable, and are measured at the amortized cost with the interest method, to provide the interest expenses during the lease terms. Where the non-contractual modification results in the change in the lease term or lease payment, the lease liability is re-valued, and adjust the remeasurement to the right-of-use asset.
3. Right-of-use assets are recognized at costs since the commencement date of the lease. The costs include:
 - (1) Original measured amount of the lease liability.
 - (2) The estimated costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset, and recover its location, or recover the underlying asset to the status required in the lease terms and conditions.

The subsequent measurement adopts the cost model, and the depreciate expense is provided at the earlier between the maturity of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or

the expiry of the lease term. When a lease liability is re-valued, the right-of-use asset will adjust any remeasurement of the lease responsibility.

4. For the lease modification reduces the lease scope, the lessee will reduce the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect all of partial termination of the lease, and recognize the difference between which and the remeasured amount of the lease liability in the profit and loss.

(XIV) Intangible assets

The computer software is recognized at the acquisition cost, and amortized with the straight-line method for the useful life of 3 to 5 years.

(XV) Non financial asset impairment

The Group estimates the recoverable amounts of these assets with impaired signals, and recognizes the impairment loss when the recoverable amounts are lower than the carrying values. The recoverable amount is the higher between the fair value less costs to dispose and the value in use. Where the situation of asset impairment recognized in previous years does not exist or reduces, the impairment loss is reversed; provided, the carrying amount of the asset increased with the reversed impairment loss shall not exceed the carrying amount of the asset deducting the depreciation or amortization if the impairment loss was not recognized.

(XVI) Accounts payable

1. Liabilities incurred for purchase of materials or supplies, goods, or services on credit.
2. For the short-term accounts receivable with no interests attached, the effect of discount is immaterial, so they are measured at the original invoice amounts.

(XVII) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognizes financial liabilities when the obligations listed in the contract are performed, cancelled, or expired.

(XVIII) Employee benefits

1. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the non-discounted amount expected to pay, and recognized as expenses when the related services are provided.

2. Pension

- (1) Defined contribution plans

For the defined contribution plan, the amount of retirement fund to be contributed recognized as the pension cost of the period on the accrual basis. The prepaid contributions are recognized as assets within the extent of refundable cash or reduced future payment.

(2) Defined benefit plans

A. The net obligation under the defined benefit plan is calculated at the discounted future benefit amount earned by employees for the current period or in the past, and the current value of the defined benefit plans at the balance sheet date deducts the fair value of the plan assets. The net obligation under the defined benefit plan is calculated by actuaries every year with the projected unit credit method, and the discount rate references the market yields of the quality corporate bonds with the same currency and term of the defined benefit plan at the balance sheet date; in a country where the quality corporate bonds have not active market, the market yields of the government bonds (at the balance sheet date) shall be applied.

B. The remeasurement generated from defined benefit plans is recognized at other comprehensive income of the term when it incurs and presented in the retained earnings.

C. The expenses related to the early service costs are recognized as profit and loss instantly.

3. Remunerations to employees, directors, and supervisors

Remunerations to employees, directors, and supervisors are recognized as expenses and liabilities when legal or constructive obligations are created and amounts may be reasonable estimated. For any difference between the actual distributed amount and estimated amount, it is treated as the change in accounting estimates.

(XIX) Income tax

1. Income tax expenses include the current and deferred income taxes. The income taxes related to the items accounted to other comprehensive incomes or directly to equity are accounted to other comprehensive incomes or directly to equity, respectively; otherwise income taxes are recognized in profit and loss.

2. The Group calculates the income tax of the period based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the date of balanced sheet in the country where it operates and the taxable income is generated. The management regularly assets

the filing of income taxes pursuant to the period specified in the applicable income tax related regulations, and estimate the income tax liabilities based on the taxes expected to be paid to the tax authorities where applicable. For the income taxes levied on the undistributed earnings pursuant to the Income Tax Act, are recognized as the income tax expenses of the undistributed earnings in the next year of the year when the earnings generated, based on the actual distributed earnings upon the approval of earning distribution by the shareholders' meeting.

3. The deferred income tax adopts the balance sheet method, recognizes the temporary difference generated between the tax base of the assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the balance sheet. If the deferred tax arises from the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in transactions (excluding business combinations) and does not affect accounting profit or taxable income (tax loss) at the time of the transaction, nor does it result in equivalent taxable and deductible temporary differences, it shall not be recognized. Where an investee subsidiary generates a temporary difference, the Group may control the timing to reverse the temporary difference, and the temporary difference very unlikely to be reversed in the foreseeable future are not recognized. The deferred income tax adopts the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the date of balanced sheet, which is expected to apply upon the realization of the related deferred income tax asset, or the income tax liability is settled.
4. Temporary differences are recognized within the extent where they may be used to deduct the future taxable incomes, and the unrecognized and recognized deferred income tax assets are re-assessed at each balance sheet date.
5. Where the legal enforcement right to offset the amounts of current income tax assets and liabilities recognized is obtained, and with an attempt to settle on the net amount basis, or to realize assets and settle liabilities at the same time, the current income tax assets and liabilities may be offset; where the legal enforcement right to offset the amounts of current income tax assets and liabilities recognized is obtained, and the deferred tax assets and liabilities generated from the taxpayer entity whose income taxes are levied by the same tax collection authority, or generated from different taxpayer entities but each entity, with an attempt to settle on the net amount basis, or to realize assets and settle liabilities at the same time, the deferred income tax assets and liabilities may be offset.

(XX) Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. The incremental costs directly attributable to the

issuance of new shares or stock options are recorded as a deduction of the price in equity after deducting income tax.

(XXI) Dividend distribution

The dividends distributed to the Company's shareholders are recognized in the financial statements when the shareholders' meeting resolves to distribute dividends; the cash dividends distributions are recognized as liabilities.

The Company's Board of Directors, in the presence of two-thirds of the total number of directors, and with a resolution of a majority of the attending directors, shall distribute the dividends to shareholders in the form of cash and report to the shareholders' meeting. The preceding paragraph shall not apply .

(XXII) Revenue recognition

Product sales

1. The Group manufactures and sells cleaning products. Revenues from sales are recognized when the controls of products are transferred to a customers, i.e., when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has the discretion over the sales channel and price of the products, and the Group has no unperformed contractual obligations that may affect the customer's acceptance of the products. The delivery of good only occurs when products are transported to the designated location, and the risks of obsolescence and loss are transferred to the customer, while the customer accepts the product pursuant to the sales contract, or any objective evidence showing all the acceptance standards are met.
2. The sales revenues are recognized as the net amount of the contractual price excluding the estimated quantity discount/sales discount/ price deduction. The quantity discount/sales discount/ price deduction given to customers are usually calculated based on the expected sales amount. The Company estimates such with the most possible amount based on the historic experience. The recognized amount of revenue is limited to the material reversals very unlikely incurring in the futures, and updated and estimated at each balance sheet date. As of the balance sheet date, the estimated quantity discount/sales discount/ price deduction payable to customers related the sales are recognized as the refund liabilities. The payment terms of the revenues from sales are generally due 30 to 90 days from the shipping date. Since the time to transfer the committed products or services to the customer, until the time when the payment is made by the customer is within one year, the Group does not adjust the transaction prices to reflect the monetary time value.

3. Accounts receivable are recognized at the time when the products delivered to customers, because since that point of time, the Group has no conditional rights over the contractual considerations, and only to receive the proceeds after the time goes by.

(XXIII) Government grants

A government grant is recognized only when there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with any conditions attached to the grant and the grant will be received. In case where the nature of the government grants is to compensate the expenses incurred by the Group, the government grants are recognized as the current profit and loss on the systematic basis during the period when the related expenses incur.

(XXIV) Operating Departments

The information on the operating departments and the internal management report furnished to the major operation decision-makers are reported in the consistent manner. The major operation decision-makers are responsible for allocating resources to operating department to evaluate the performance, and the Board is identified as the major operation decision-makers of the Group.

V. Significant Accounting Assumptions and Judgments, and Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

When preparing the consolidated financial reports, the management has applied the judgement to decide the accounting policies adopted, and made the accounting estimates and assumptions based on the situations and the reasonable expectations to the future event at the balance sheet date. The key accounting estimates and assumptions made may be different from the actual results, and the continuous evaluation and adjustment will be made by considering the historic experience and other factors. Such estimates and assumptions have the risk to result in material adjustments to be made for the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next fiscal years. Please refer to the following description of the uncertainties regarding key accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions:

(I) Key judgements adopted for accounting policies

None of such situation.

(II) Key estimates and assumptions

1. Estimation of the refund liabilities

The related returns and refund liabilities related to the revenues from sales are the likely returned products, discounts and reduction estimated based on the contracts, commercial customs, and historic experience, and listed as the deductions of the revenues from sales in the period when the products are sold. The Group regularly review the reasonableness of the

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Interest revenue	\$	<u>2,410</u>	\$	<u>648</u>
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2. The Group provides financial assets measured at amortized cost as collateral, please refer to Note 8 for details.
3. The banks and financial institutions dealing with the Group have good credit quality, rated at least “A” from independent rating agencies and the probability of default is expected to be extremely low.

(III) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss - non-current

<u>Item</u>	<u>December 31, 2023</u>		<u>December 31, 2022</u>	
Non-current items:				
Equity instruments				
Shares not listed in TWSE, TPEX, or emerging stock market	\$	238	\$	238
Valuation adjustment	(<u>104)</u>	(<u>104)</u>
Total	\$	<u>134</u>	\$	<u>134</u>

1. The Group elects to classify the equity investment for receiving dividend stably as the financial assets measured at FVOCI. The fair values of such investments at December 31, 2023 and 2022 both were NT\$134
2. Without considering the collaterals held or other credit enhancement, at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the maximum amount exposed to the credit risk of the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income representing the Company most were both NT\$134, respectively.
3. Please refer to Note 12(2) for the information on the credit risk of financial assets measured at FVOCI.

(IV) Notes and accounts receivable

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>		<u>December 31, 2022</u>	
Notes receivable	\$	3,816	\$	6,479
Less: loss allowance	(39)	(65)
	<u>\$</u>	<u>3,777</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>6,414</u>
Accounts receivable	\$	88,500	\$	86,517
Less: loss allowance	(106)	(119)
	<u>\$</u>	<u>88,394</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>86,398</u>

1. Aging analysis of accounts and notes receivable are as below:

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>		<u>December 31, 2022</u>	
	<u>Accounts</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Accounts</u>	<u>Notes</u>
	<u>receivable</u>	<u>receivable</u>	<u>receivable</u>	<u>receivable</u>
0 - 4 months	\$ 88,419	\$ 3,816	\$ 86,257	\$ 6,479
4 - 6 months	27	-	26	-
6- 9 months	1	-	-	-
9 - 12 months	-	-	5	-
More than one year	<u>53</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>229</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 88,500</u>	<u>\$ 3,816</u>	<u>\$ 86,517</u>	<u>\$ 6,479</u>

The above is the aging analysis based on the account date. The average payment term for the general transaction is 30 to 90 days of monthly settlement.

2. On December 31, 2023 and 2022, the balance of accounts and notes receivable were both generated from customers' contracts. Additionally, the balance of accounts receivable from customers' contracts on January 1, 2022 was NT\$110,220.
3. Without considering the collaterals held or other credit enhancement, at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the maximum amount exposed to the credit risk of the notes receivable representing the Company most were NT\$3,777 and NT\$6,414, respectively. The maximum amount exposed to the credit risk of the accounts receivable representing the Company most at December 31, 2023 and 2022, were NT\$88,394 and NT\$86,398, respectively.
4. The Group holds the NCDs and lands as collateral for accounts receivable.
5. Please refer to Note 12(2) for the information on credit risk of the related notes and accounts receivable.

(V) Inventories

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>		
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Loss allowance</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>
Raw materials	\$ 13,814	(\$ 78)	\$ 13,736
Parts	16,037	(629)	15,408
Work in progress	2,768	(78)	2,690
Finished products	57,841	(1,523)	56,318
Goods	<u>1,428</u>	<u>(62)</u>	<u>1,366</u>
	<u>\$ 91,888</u>	<u>(\$ 2,370)</u>	<u>\$ 89,518</u>
	<u>December 31, 2022</u>		
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Loss allowance</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>
Raw materials	\$ 19,718	(\$ 636)	\$ 19,082
Parts	18,955	(1,138)	17,817
Work in progress	1,806	-	1,806
Finished products	66,318	(1,272)	65,046
Goods	<u>2,521</u>	<u>(83)</u>	<u>2,438</u>
	<u>\$ 109,318</u>	<u>(\$ 3,129)</u>	<u>\$ 106,189</u>

The inventory expenses recognized by the Group as expenses:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Costs of sold inventories	\$ 338,741	\$ 366,027
Revenues from selling scrapes and wasted materials	(779)	(846)
Gain on reversal of inventories (Note)	(759)	(1,773)
Inventory of losses (gains)	309	(759)
Scrape loss	<u>1,483</u>	<u>1,908</u>
	<u>\$ 338,995</u>	<u>\$ 364,557</u>

Note: because the returned profit due to sales of inventories.

(VI) Property, plant and equipment

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Houses and buildings</u>	<u>Machine and equipment</u>	<u>Other equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
January 1, 2023					
Cost	\$ 98,180	\$ 154,382	\$ 75,272	\$ 27,095	\$ 354,929
Accumulated depreciation	<u>-</u>	<u>(89,066)</u>	<u>(63,425)</u>	<u>(21,257)</u>	<u>(173,748)</u>
	<u>\$ 98,180</u>	<u>\$ 65,316</u>	<u>\$ 11,847</u>	<u>\$ 5,838</u>	<u>\$ 181,181</u>

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Houses and buildings</u>	<u>Machine and equipment</u>	<u>Other equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>2023</u>					
January 1	\$ 98,180	\$ 65,316	\$ 11,847	\$ 5,838	\$ 181,181
Addition	-	13,333	5,426	7,708	26,467
Disposal	-	-	(118)	(27)	(145)
Depreciation expense	-	(4,523)	(3,161)	(2,237)	(9,921)
Net difference of exchange	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(66)</u>	<u>(66)</u>
December 31	<u>\$ 98,180</u>	<u>\$ 74,126</u>	<u>\$ 13,994</u>	<u>\$ 11,216</u>	<u>\$ 197,516</u>

December 31, 2023

Cost	\$ 98,180	\$ 167,715	\$ 80,315	\$ 32,491	\$ 378,701
Accumulated depreciation	<u>-</u>	<u>(93,589)</u>	<u>(66,321)</u>	<u>(21,275)</u>	<u>(181,185)</u>
	<u>\$ 98,180</u>	<u>\$ 74,126</u>	<u>\$ 13,994</u>	<u>\$ 11,216</u>	<u>\$ 197,516</u>

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Houses and buildings</u>	<u>Machine and equipment</u>	<u>Other equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
January 1, 2022					
Cost	\$ 98,180	\$ 149,964	\$ 70,641	\$ 26,567	\$ 345,352
Accumulated depreciation	<u>-</u>	<u>(84,045)</u>	<u>(58,923)</u>	<u>(19,955)</u>	<u>(162,923)</u>
	<u>\$ 98,180</u>	<u>\$ 65,919</u>	<u>\$ 11,718</u>	<u>\$ 6,612</u>	<u>\$ 182,429</u>

2022

January 1	\$ 98,180	\$ 65,919	\$ 11,718	\$ 6,612	\$ 182,429
Addition	-	1,134	3,687	1,716	6,537
Disposal	-	-	(17)	(147)	(164)
Depreciation expense	-	(4,148)	(3,718)	(2,433)	(10,299)
Net difference of exchange	<u>-</u>	<u>2,411</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>2,678</u>

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Houses and buildings</u>	<u>Machine and equipment</u>	<u>Other equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
December 31	<u>\$ 98,180</u>	<u>\$ 65,316</u>	<u>\$ 11,847</u>	<u>\$ 5,838</u>	<u>\$ 181,181</u>
December 31, 2022					
Cost	\$ 98,180	\$ 154,382	\$ 75,272	\$ 27,095	\$ 354,929
Accumulated depreciation	<u>-</u>	<u>(89,066)</u>	<u>(63,425)</u>	<u>(21,257)</u>	<u>(173,748)</u>
	<u>\$ 98,180</u>	<u>\$ 65,316</u>	<u>\$ 11,847</u>	<u>\$ 5,838</u>	<u>\$ 181,181</u>

The information on property, plant and equipment provided as collateral, please refer to the description of Note 8.

(VII) Lease transaction - lessee

1. The underlying assets leased by the Group are lands (right of use for lands), and the lease terms are between 4 to 50 years. Lease contracts are negotiated individually, and contains different terms and conditions; other than that the leased assets must not be provided as collateral of borrowings, no other restriction is applied.
2. The information on the carrying values and recognized depreciation expenses of right-of-use assets are as below.

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>
Land	\$ 6,138	\$ 6,344
Houses	<u>13,004</u>	<u>14,702</u>
	<u>\$ 19,142</u>	<u>\$ 21,046</u>
	<u>Depreciation Expense for the Year 2023</u>	<u>Depreciation expense for the Year 2022</u>
Land	\$ 206	\$ 206
Houses	<u>1,698</u>	<u>1,666</u>
	<u>\$ 1,904</u>	<u>\$ 1,872</u>

The changes in the right-of-use assets of the Group in 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>		
	<u>Land</u>	<u>Houses and buildings</u>	<u>Total</u>
January 1	\$ 6,344	\$ 14,702	\$ 21,046
Depreciation expense	(206)	(1,698)	(1,904)
December 31	<u>\$ 6,138</u>	<u>\$ 13,004</u>	<u>\$ 19,142</u>

	<u>2022</u>		
	<u>Land</u>	<u>Houses and buildings</u>	<u>Total</u>
January 1	\$ 6,046	\$ 8,724	\$ 14,770
Addition	-	14,862	14,862
Lease modification	-	(7,218)	(7,218)
Depreciation expense	(206)	(1,666)	(1,872)
Net difference of exchange	<u>504</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>504</u>
December 31	<u>\$ 6,344</u>	<u>\$ 14,702</u>	<u>\$ 21,046</u>

3. The addition to right-of-use assets of the Group in 2023 and 2022 were NT\$0 and NT\$14,862.

4. The information of profit and loss items related to lease contracts are as below

	<u>2023</u>		<u>2022</u>	
<u>Items affecting the profit and loss of the current period</u>				
Interest expenses of the lease liabilities	\$	271	\$	198
Expenses under the short-term lease contracts		1,192		1,157
Gains on lease modification		-		337

5. The total of cash outflow from leases in 2022 and 2021 were NT\$3,030 and NT\$2,949, respectively.

(VIII) Other payables

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>		<u>December 31, 2022</u>	
Salary and bonus payable	\$	16,731	\$	16,018
Promotional expenses payable		7,857		6,687
Freight payable		6,540		7,031
Advertisement expenses payable		5,717		5,519
Remunerations to employees, directors, and supervisors payable		-		600
Other payables		<u>19,004</u>		<u>16,297</u>
	<u>\$</u>	<u>55,849</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>52,152</u>

(IX) Other current assets - others

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
Refund liabilities	\$ 18,713	\$ 15,200
Other current liabilities	<u>3,497</u>	<u>532</u>
	<u>\$ 22,210</u>	<u>\$ 15,732</u>

(X) Pension

- (1) Pursuant to the provisions of the “Labor Standard Act,” the Company has established the retirement procedures as the defined benefits, applicable to the service years of all permanent employees before July 1, 2005 when the “Labor Pension Act” was enacted, and the subsequent service years of these employees elected to apply the Labor Standard Act after the enactment of the “Labor Pension Act.” For these employees meeting for the retirement conditions, the payment of their pensions are based on their service years and the average salary of the six months prior to their retirement. Two bases are given for each full year of service rendered for the first 15 years (inclusive), and for the rest of the years over 15 years, one base is given for each full year of service rendered. However, the total number of bases shall be no more than 45. The Company contributed 2% of the total salary to the pension fund every month, and deposits the fund in a dedicated account with the Bank of Taiwan under the name of the Labor Pension Fund Supervisory Committee. In addition, before the end of each year, the Company estimates the balance of the labor pension reserve account said in the preceding paragraph; where the balance is insufficient to pay the amount of pension calculated as aforesaid to the workers expected qualified for retirement, the Company will contribute the difference in a lump sum before the end of the next March.

- (2) The amounts recognized in the balance sheet are as below:

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
Current value of the defined benefit obligation	\$ 25,674	\$ 27,520
Fair value of the plan assets	<u>(28,918)</u>	<u>(29,196)</u>
Net defined benefit liabilities (assets)	<u>(\$ 3,244)</u>	<u>(\$ 1,676)</u>

- (3) Changes in the net defined benefit (assets) liabilities are as below:

	<u>Current value of the defined benefit obligation</u>	<u>Fair value of the plan assets</u>	<u>Net defined benefit liabilities (assets)</u>
2023			
Balance at January 1	\$ 27,520	(\$ 29,196)	(\$ 1,676)
Current service cost	343	-	343
Interest expenses (income)	<u>339</u>	<u>(363)</u>	<u>(24)</u>
	<u>28,202</u>	<u>(29,559)</u>	<u>(1,357)</u>
Remeasurement			
Return of plan assets (not including the amount included in the interest income or expenses)	-	(263)	(263)
Effects of the change in demographic statistic estimate	-	-	-
Effects of the change in financial estimate	177	-	177
Experience adjustment	<u>(1,394)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,394)</u>
	<u>(1,217)</u>	<u>(263)</u>	<u>(1,480)</u>
Pension fund contribution	-	(407)	(407)
Pension payment	<u>(1,311)</u>	<u>1,311</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 25,674</u>	<u>(\$ 28,918)</u>	<u>(\$ 3,244)</u>

	<u>Current value of the defined benefit obligation</u>	<u>Fair value of the plan assets</u>	<u>Net defined benefit liabilities (assets)</u>
2022			
Balance at January 1	\$ 29,989	(\$ 28,491)	\$ 1,498
Interest expenses (income)	<u>191</u>	<u>(183)</u>	<u>8</u>
	<u>30,180</u>	<u>(28,674)</u>	<u>1,506</u>
Remeasurement			
Return of plan assets (not including the amount included in the interest income or expenses)	-	(2,304)	(2,304)
Effects of the change in demographic statistic estimate	-	-	-
Effects of the change in financial estimate	(1,273)	-	(1,273)
Experience adjustment	<u>838</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>838</u>
	<u>(435)</u>	<u>(2,304)</u>	<u>(2,739)</u>
Pension fund contribution	-	(443)	(443)
Pension payment	<u>(2,225)</u>	<u>2,225</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 27,520</u>	<u>(\$ 29,196)</u>	<u>(\$ 1,676)</u>

(4) Total amount recognized in the expenses in the statement of comprehensive income:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Current service cost	\$ 343	\$ -
Interest costs	339	191
Interest revenue	<u>(363)</u>	<u>(183)</u>
Current pension expense	<u>\$ 319</u>	<u>\$ 8</u>

The details of various costs, expenses and incomes of the aforesaid expense recognized in the statement of comprehensive income are as below:

	<u>2023</u>		<u>2022</u>
Sales cost	\$ 118	\$	3
Selling expenses	121		3
Administrative expenses	69		2
R&D expenditure	<u>11</u>		<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 319</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>8</u>

(5) The fund assets of the Company's defined benefit retirement plans are the items specified in Article 6 of the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund (i.e. deposit in domestic or foreign financial institutions, investment in domestic or foreign listed, over-the-counter, or private placement equity securities, or investment in domestic or foreign real estate and its securitization products) commissioned to Bank of Taiwan as a mandate to operate within the proportion and amount specified in the annual investment utilization plan of the Fund; the related utilization is overseen by the Labor Pension Fund Supervisory Committee. Regarding the utilization of the fund, the lowest return on the Fund will not be lower than the interest of the local bank's two-year Time Deposit rate; for any deficit, the National Treasury will compensate upon the approval of the competent authority. Since the Company is not entitled to participate in the operations and management of the Fund, it is unable to disclose the categories of the fair value of plan assets pursuant to Section 142, IAS 19. Please refer to the Annual Labor Pension Fund Utilization Report announced by the government for the fair values composing the total assets of the Fund at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

(6) The actuarial assumption regarding the pension is summarized as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Discount rate	<u>1.15%</u>	<u>1.25%</u>
Increasing rate of the future wage	<u>2.00%</u>	<u>2.00%</u>

The assumptions of the future mortality rates of 2023 and 2022 were based on the statistics of the 5th and the 6th Experience Life Table of Life Insurance Industry in Taiwan and the experiences.

The analysis of present value of defined benefit obligation impacted due to changes of the major actuarial assumptions adopted is as below:

	<u>Discount rate</u>		<u>Increasing rate of the future wage</u>	
	<u>Increase by</u> <u>0.10%</u>	<u>Decrease by</u> <u>0.10%</u>	<u>Increase by</u> <u>0.25%</u>	<u>Decrease by</u> <u>0.25%</u>
December 31, 2023				
Effect on the current value of the defined benefit obligation	<u>(\$ 177)</u>	<u>\$ 179</u>	<u>\$ 447</u>	<u>(\$ 437)</u>
December 31, 2022				
Effect on the current value of the defined benefit obligation	<u>(\$ 204)</u>	<u>\$ 206</u>	<u>\$ 515</u>	<u>(\$ 503)</u>

The aforesaid sensitivity analysis is the analysis of changes in one single assumption with no other assumptions changed. In practice, changes of many assumptions may be correlated. The sensitivity analysis adopts the same method calculating the net pension liability for the balance sheet.

The method and assumptions to prepare the sensitivity analysis for the current period are identical to the previous period.

- (7) The Group is expected to pay \$469 as the contribution to the retirement plan in 2024.
- (8) As of December 31, 2023, the weighted average duration of the retirement plan is six years.

The maturity analysis of the pension payment is as below:

Less than one year	\$	3,104
1 - 2 years		1,610
2 - 5 years		4,463
More than 5 years		<u>18,564</u>
	\$	<u>27,741</u>

2. (1) Since July 1, 2005, the Company established the defined contribution retirement procedures pursuant to the "Labor Pension Act," applicable to Taiwanese staff. For the labor pension defined by the "Labor Pension Act" elected by employees, the Company contribute 6% of the wage to the personal accounts of employees at the Labor Insurance Bureau every month; the payment of employees' pensions is made monthly or in a lump sum based on the amount in the personal pension accounts of employees and the accumulated incomes.
- (2) The subsidiary hiring employees in Vietnam complies with the defined contribution retirement plan conducted by the local governmental agency to contribute the social insurance at a certain percentage of the total employee wages and the pension of each employee is coordinated and arranged by the local government.

(3) Mao Bao (Shanghai) Trading Ltd. contributes the pension insurance at a certain percentage of the total local employees' wages every month pursuant to the pension insurance system stipulated by the PRC government. The pension of each employee is coordinated and arranged by the government, and the Group has no other obligations other than monthly contributions.

(4) In 2023 and 2022, the Group recognized NT\$5,454 and NT\$5,236 as the pension costs pursuant to the aforesaid retirement procedures.

(XI) Share capital

As of December 31, 2023, the Company's authorized capital was NT\$650,000 and the paid-in capital was NT\$424,439, with the face value of NT\$10 per share. The Company has fully received payment of all issued shares.

(XII) Capital reserve

Pursuant to the Company Act, capital reserve of the income derived from the issuance of new shares at a premium and the income from endowments received by the company, other than compensating the deficit, when the Company has no accumulated loss, may be distributed as dividend shares to its original shareholders in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of them or by cash. Additionally, pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Act, when the said capital reserve is capitalized, the combined amount of any portions capitalized in any year may not exceed 10 percent of paid-in capital. A company shall not use the capital reserve to make good its capital loss, unless the surplus reserve is insufficient to make good such loss.

(XIII) Retained earnings

1. Pursuant to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, for any surplus made, after paying tax and making up for accumulated losses in previous years, 10% shall be set aside as legal reserve; if any balance is left, the Board of Directors prepares the proposal of distribution to be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for resolution.
2. With the net profit after settlement each year by the Company; payable taxes shall be estimated and retained; prior deficits shall be offset; the remuneration to directors and that to employees shall be estimated and retained; and then 10% may be set aside to be the statutory surplus reserve, unless the statutory surplus reserve has reached the paid-in capital size. Secondly, if necessary, the special surplus reserve is to be set aside or reversed as required by law. In cases of further earnings, the balance shall be combined in prior accumulated undistributed balance. The Board of Directors is to prepare the distribution proposal. When the distribution is done through issuance of new shares, the requirements in Article 240 of the Company Act shall be followed. When it is done in cash, the Board

of Directors is authorized to approve it with a majority vote of attending directors in a meeting attended by at least two-thirds of all directors and report it to the shareholders' meeting.

3. Pursuant to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company's dividend policy is to plan and measure the capital needed for the coming years based on the future capital budgets, and after reserving the capital needed, the remaining earnings may be distributed in the manner of cash dividends. The percentage of the cash dividend payment shall not be less than 10% of the total dividends; the remaining earnings are paid in share dividends. Where the cash dividends to be distributed are less than NT\$0.1 per share, the distribution may be exempted.
4. The legal reserve and the capital reserve shall not be used except for making good the deficit (or loss) of the company or distributing new shares or cash to its original shareholders in proportion; provided the distribution of new shares or cash may not exceed 25% of the part of the reserve over the paid-in capital.
5. When distributing the earnings, the distribution may only made from the special surplus reserve provided from the debit balance of the other equity item at the balance sheet date of the current year; later the reversal amount may be accounted to the distributable earnings when reversing the debit balance of the other equity item.

When initially applying the IFRSs, for the special surplus reserves provided pursuant to Letter Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa-Zhi No. 1090150022 dated on March 31, 2021, the Company reverse such based on the shares of the originally provided special surplus reserves when using, disposing or reclassifying the related asset later.

6. On June 16, 2022, the earning distribution for 2021 proposed by the Board was as below:

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>2021</u> <u>Dividend per share</u> <u>(NT\$)</u>
Statutory reserves	\$ 1,754	
Special reserve	997	
Cash dividends	<u>14,855</u>	\$ 0.35
	<u>\$ 17,606</u>	

7. On June 20, 2023, the 2022 earning distribution proposal was approved upon the resolution adopted by the board of shareholders; except to provide the legal reserve for NT\$736 and reverse the special reserve for NT\$6,332, all remaining earnings are to be retained without distribution under the considerations of the Company's operation.
8. The Company, on March 12, 2024, resolved by the Board of Directors to approve the

appropriation of losses for the year 2023.

(XIV) Operating Revenue

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Revenues from customers' contracts	\$ <u>554,259</u>	\$ <u>587,101</u>

The Group's revenues all sourced from the provision of products transferred at some time point. Please refer to Note 14 for the geographic areas of divided revenues.

1. Contract liabilities:

The contract liabilities from the customers' contract revenues recognized for the current period are as below:

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>January 1, 2022</u>
Contract liabilities			
- advances on sales	\$ <u>588</u>	\$ <u>1,012</u>	\$ <u>1,489</u>

2. Beginning contract liabilities Revenues recognized for the current period

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Beginning balance of contract liabilities Revenues recognized for the current period		
Advances of sales	\$ <u>965</u>	\$ <u>1,426</u>

(XV) Interest revenue

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Interest from bank deposit	\$ 601	\$ 323
Revenues of interests from financial assets at amortized costs	<u>2,410</u>	<u>648</u>
	<u>\$ 3,011</u>	<u>\$ 971</u>

(XVI) Other income

	<u>2023</u>		<u>2022</u>
Compensation revenues	\$ 64	\$	30
Subsidy revenues	577		-
Other revenues - others	958		741
	<u>\$ 1,599</u>	\$	<u>771</u>

(XVII) Other gains and losses

	<u>2023</u>		<u>2022</u>
Loss from disposal of property, plant and equipment	(\$ 31)	(\$	26)
Gains on lease modification	-		337
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(640)		10,949
Miscellaneous	(339)	(312)
	<u>(\$ 1,010)</u>	\$	<u>10,948</u>

(XVIII) Financial costs

	<u>2023</u>		<u>2022</u>
Interest of letter of credit	\$ 3	\$	-
Interests of the lease liabilities	271		198
	<u>\$ 274</u>	\$	<u>198</u>

(XIX) Expenses of employee benefits, expenses of depreciation and amortization

By nature \ By Function	2023		
	Belonging to operating costs	Belonging to operating expenses	Total
Expenses of employee benefits			
Wage expenses	\$ 33,612	\$ 68,932	\$ 102,544
Labor and health insurance expenses	3,840	6,284	10,124
Pension expenses	1,901	3,872	5,773
Other personnel expenses	1,181	2,055	3,236
Depreciation expense	8,508	3,317	11,825
Amortization expenses	-	643	643

By nature \ By Function	2022		
	Belonging to operating costs	Belonging to operating expenses	Total
Expenses of employee benefits			
Wage expenses	\$ 32,843	\$ 67,021	\$ 99,864
Labor and health insurance expenses	3,575	6,188	9,763
Pension expenses	1,690	3,554	5,244
Other personnel expenses	1,524	2,026	3,550
Depreciation expense	8,605	3,566	12,171
Amortization expenses	-	772	772

1. On October 17, 2019, the Company's special shareholders' meeting resolved to approve the amendment to the Articles of Incorporation. Pursuant to the Articles of Incorporation, after the accumulated losses are deducted from the profit of the year, shall there be any remaining, the Company shall provide 5-8% as the employee remuneration, and no more than 2% as the director and supervisor remuneration. The employee remuneration may be distributed in cash or shares; the receivers may include the employees of controlling or subordinate companies meeting certain conditions that established by the Board under the authorization.
2. For the Company's fiscal year 2022, the estimated amounts for employee compensation and director and supervisor remuneration were NT\$480 and NT\$120, respectively, and these amounts were recorded under the 'salaries and wages expense' account. For the fiscal year 2023, the Company incurred a pre-tax loss, therefore there is no need to allocate for employee compensation and director and supervisor remuneration.

The difference between the employee remuneration of \$480 and remunerations to employees, directors, and supervisors of \$120 recognized in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022, and the amounts determined by the Board of Directors for the same year, which are \$105 and (\$120), respectively, have been adjusted in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 2023. The employee remuneration and remunerations to employees, directors, and supervisors for the year ended 31 December 2022 have been actually distributed.

The information on the employee remunerations and director and supervisor remunerations approved by the Board is available on the MOPS.

(XX) Income tax

1. Income tax expenses

(1) Compositions of the income tax expenses:

	<u>2023</u>		<u>2022</u>
Income tax of the current period:			
Income tax generated from the income of the current period:	\$ 496	\$	467
Under underestimates of the income tax in previous years	<u>1,289</u>		<u>1,755</u>
Total income tax of the current period	<u>1,785</u>		<u>2,222</u>
Deferred income tax:			
Origin and reversal of the temporary difference	<u>\$ 545</u>	\$	<u>1,508</u>
Total deferred income tax	<u>545</u>		<u>1,508</u>
Income tax expenses	<u>\$ 2,330</u>	\$	<u>3,730</u>

(2) Amount of income tax related to other comprehensive income

	<u>2023</u>		<u>2022</u>
Difference from translation of the foreign operations	(\$ 127)	\$	980
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	<u>296</u>		<u>548</u>
	<u>\$ 169</u>	\$	<u>1,528</u>

2. Relationship between the income tax expenses and accounting profits

	<u>2023</u>		<u>2022</u>
Income tax on net (loss) profit before tax calculated at statutory tax rate	(\$ 358)	\$	2,147
Effects of income tax from the excluded items pursuant to the tax laws	677		530
Change in the realizability for the deferred income tax assets	710	(710)
Not to be credited for the withheld tax of offshore income	12		8
Under underestimates of the income tax in previous years	<u>1,289</u>		<u>1,755</u>
Income tax expenses	<u>\$ 2,330</u>	\$	<u>3,730</u>

3. The amount deferred income tax assets and liabilities generated from the temporary difference and tax loss are as below:

	<u>2023</u>			
	<u>January 1</u>	<u>Recognized under profit and loss</u>	<u>Recognized under other comprehensive incomes</u>	<u>December 31</u>
Deferred tax assets				
- Temporary difference:				
Difference from exchange of the foreign operations	\$ 4,447	\$ -	\$ 127	\$ 4,574
Employee benefit actuarial income and loss	2,555	-	(296)	2,259
Others	1,067	59	-	1,126
Tax loss	519	(507)	-	12
Investment credit	<u>710</u>	<u>(710)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 9,298</u>	<u>(\$ 1,158)</u>	<u>(\$ 169)</u>	<u>\$ 7,971</u>
- Deferred tax liabilities:				
- Reserve for added value of land	\$ 16,036	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,036
Unrealized exchange gains	<u>1,714</u>	<u>(613)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,101</u>
	<u>\$ 17,750</u>	<u>(\$ 613)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 17,137</u>

	<u>2022</u>			
	<u>January 1</u>	<u>Recognized under profit and loss</u>	<u>Recognized under other comprehensive incomes</u>	<u>December 31</u>
Deferred tax assets				
- Temporary difference:				
Difference from exchange of the foreign operations	\$ 5,427	\$ -	(\$ 980)	\$ 4,447
Employee benefit actuarial income and loss	3,103	-	(548)	2,555
Others	2,090	(1,023)	-	1,067
Tax loss	-	519	-	519
Investment credit	<u>-</u>	<u>710</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>710</u>
	<u>\$ 10,620</u>	<u>\$ 206</u>	<u>(\$ 1,528)</u>	<u>\$ 9,298</u>
- Deferred tax liabilities:				
- Reserve for added value of land	\$ 16,036	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,036
Unrealized exchange gains	<u>-</u>	<u>1,714</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,714</u>
	<u>\$ 16,036</u>	<u>\$ 1,714</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 17,750</u>

4. The investment credit details to which the Group is entitled and the amounts not recognized as the deferred income tax assets are as below:

December 31, 2023: None.

<u>December 31, 2022</u>			
<u>Credit item</u>	<u>Balance not yet credited</u>	<u>Amount of deferred income tax assets</u>	<u>Final credit year</u>
Research and development expenditure	<u>\$ 1,420</u>	<u>\$ 710</u>	2023

5. The tax loss not yet used by the Company and the amounts not recognized as the deferred income tax assets are as below:

<u>December 31, 2023</u>				
<u>Year of occurrence</u>	<u>Reported amount/ assessed amount</u>	<u>Amount not credited</u>	<u>Amount not recognized as the deferred income tax assets</u>	<u>Final deduction year</u>
2022	<u>\$ 2,189</u>	<u>\$ 60</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	2032

<u>December 31, 2022</u>				
<u>Year of occurrence</u>	<u>Reported amount/ assessed amount</u>	<u>Amount not credited</u>	<u>Amount not recognized as the deferred income tax assets</u>	<u>Final deduction year</u>
2022	<u>\$ 2,595</u>	<u>\$ 2,595</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	2032

6. The profit-seeking enterprise income tax have been approved by the tax collection authority up to 2021.

(XXI) Earnings (losses) per share

<u>2023</u>			
<u>Basic loss per share (i.e. diluted loss per share)</u>	<u>Amount</u> <u>(NT\$ thousand)</u>	<u>Number of weighted average outstanding shares</u> <u>(Thousand shares)</u>	<u>Loss per share</u> <u>(NT\$)</u>
Current net loss	<u>(\$ 6,057)</u>	<u>42,444</u>	<u>(\$ 0.14)</u>

2022

	Amount	Number of weighted average outstanding shares	Earnings per share
	<u>(NT\$ thousand)</u>	<u>(Thousand shares)</u>	<u>(NT\$)</u>
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Current net profit	<u>\$ 5,167</u>	<u>42,444</u>	<u>\$ 0.12</u>
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Current net profit	\$ 5,167	42,444	
Effects of potential common shares with diluting effect			
Employee remuneration	-	15	
Net profit of the current period belonging to the holders of common shares plus effects of potential common shares	<u>\$ 5,167</u>	<u>42,459</u>	<u>\$ 0.12</u>

VII. Related Party Transaction

(I) Parent company and the ultimate controller

Before the Board of Directors election at the shareholders' meeting on June 20, 2023, the Company was controlled by Pacific Worldwide Investment Co., Ltd. (registered and established in the Republic of China, hereinafter referred to as "Pacific Worldwide Investment"), which held 16% of the Company's shares. Additionally, directors of Pacific Worldwide also held shares of the Company, thus it was determined that Pacific Worldwide Investment had substantial control. After the shareholders' meeting on June 20, 2023, the number of board seats of the Company increased from seven to nine. Pacific Worldwide Investment Co., Ltd. (which holds 16% of the Company's shares) and its natural person directors, along with Ling-Yu Investment Co., Ltd. (which holds 15% of the Company's shares), collectively secured five board seats in the Company. Additionally, the natural person directors of Pacific Worldwide Investment also hold shares of the Company, hence it was determined that Pacific Worldwide Investment Co., Ltd. still maintains substantial control.

(II) Information on the compensations of the major management

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 6,998	\$ 6,773
Benefit after retirement	80	79
Total	<u>\$ 7,078</u>	<u>\$ 6,852</u>

VIII. Pledged Assets

The details of the Group's assets provided as collaterals are as follows:

<u>Asset item</u>	<u>Carrying value</u>		<u>Purpose of guarantee</u>
	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	
Land	\$ 98,180	\$ 98,180	Limit of bank borrowings
Houses and buildings	44,840	35,008	"
Fixed-term Deposits (Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost - Current)	3,500	-	Performance Guarantee for Grant Funds
	<u>\$ 146,520</u>	<u>\$ 133,188</u>	

IX. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Commitments

None.

X. Losses Due to Major Disasters

None.

XI. Significant Events After Balance Sheet Date

For the earning distribution for 2023 approved upon the resolution adopted by the Board on March 12, 2024, please refer to Note 6(13).

XII. Others

(I) Capital management

The target of the Group's capital management is to protect the Group for the continuous operation, maintain the best capital structure to lower capital costs, and provide returns to shareholders. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend amount paid to shareholders, refund capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debts.

(II) Financial instruments

1. Categories of financial instruments

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Through other comprehensive income at fair value		
Financial assets measured by value	\$ <u>134</u>	\$ <u>134</u>
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	\$ <u>319,405</u>	\$ <u>314,642</u>
	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	\$ <u>121,819</u>	\$ <u>122,581</u>
Lease liabilities	\$ <u>13,177</u>	\$ <u>14,744</u>

The Group, based on the IFRS 9, is classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost include cash and cash equivalents, financial assets measured at amortized cost - current, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables and refundable deposit; financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include the accounts payable and other payables.

2. Risk management policy

- (1) The daily operation of the Group is affected by various financial risks, including market risks (including exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.
- (2) The risk management are executed by the Group's Finance Department pursuant to the policies approved by the Board. The Group's Finance Department works with the operating units closely, to be in charge of the identification, evaluation, and avoidance of financial risks. The Board has the written principles for the overall risk management in place, as well as provides written principles for certain extent and matters, such as exchange rate risk, credit risk, utilization of derivatives and non-derivative financial instruments, and investments of remaining liquidity.

3. Natures and degrees of material financial risks

(1) Market risk

Exchange rate risk

- A. The Group operates cross-countries, so it is exposed to the exchange rate risk generated from transactions denominated in the currencies other than the Group's functional currencies, mainly USD and CNY. The related exchange rate risk

comes from the future commercial transactions, recognized assets and liabilities.

- B. The Group's management has established policies to regulate the companies within the Group to manage the exchange rate risk relative to the functional currencies.
- C. The business engaged in by the Group involves several non-functional currencies (the Company's function currency is TWD, and functional currencies of some subsidiaries are CNY and VND), so the Company is subject to the exchange rate fluctuation. The information on assets and liabilities of foreign currencies with great influence from exchange rate fluctuation is as below:

<u>December 31, 2023</u>					
			<u>Sensitivity analysis</u>		
	Foreign currencies (NT\$ thousand)	Exchange rate	Carrying amount (NTD)	Extent of change	Affecting profit and loss
<u>Financial assets</u>					
<u>Monetary items</u>					
USD: TWD	\$ 2,198	30.71	\$ 67,490	1%	\$ 675
CNY: TWD	5,859	4.33	25,352	1%	254
<u>Financial liabilities</u>					
<u>Monetary items</u>					
USD: TWD	85	30.71	2,610	1%	26

<u>December 31, 2022</u>					
			<u>Sensitivity analysis</u>		
	Foreign currencies (NT\$ thousand)	Exchange rate	Carrying amount (NTD)	Extent of change	Affecting profit and loss
<u>Financial assets</u>					
<u>Monetary items</u>					
USD: TWD	\$ 3,092	30.71	\$ 94,955	1%	\$ 950
CNY: TWD	3,388	4.41	14,934	1%	149
<u>Financial liabilities</u>					
<u>Monetary items</u>					
USD: TWD	136	30.71	4,177	1%	42

- D. Due to the impact of exchange rate fluctuations on significant monetary items, the gains (losses) from exchange rate differences (including realized and unrealized) for the fiscal years 2023 and 2022 were a loss of NT\$640 and a gain of NT\$10,949,

respectively.

Price risk

- A. The Group's equity instruments exposed to the price risk are the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss. To manage the price risk of the investments in the equity instruments, the Group will diversify the portfolio within the limit set by the Group.
- B. The Group mainly invests in the equity instruments issued by the domestic companies; prices of such equity instruments are subject to the uncertainty of the future prices for the underlying investments. If the price of such equity instrument increases or decreases by 10%, and all other factors remaining the same, the gain or loss of the investment in equity measured at FVOCI classified under other comprehensive income in 2023 and 2022 were both increased or decreased by NT\$13.

(2) Credit risk

- A. The Group's credit risk are the risk of financial loss sustained by the Group due to the failure of performing contractual obligations by customers or counterparties of financial instruments, and mainly are the accounts payable unable to be repaid by transaction counterparties as required by payment terms, and the contractual cash flow measured at amortized costs.
- B. The Group establishes the management for credit risk from the perspective of the Group. Pursuant to the credit granting policy defined internally, before any operating entity within the Group establishes the payment and delivery terms and conditions with a new customer, such customer shall be managed and the credit risk must be analyzed. The internal risk control is to evaluate the credit quality of a customer by considering its financial position, past experience and other factors. The individual risk limit is set by the Board based on the internal or external rating, and the utilization of credit limit is regularly monitored.
- C. The Group refers to the actual payments with the transaction counterparties in the past as the basis to determine if the credit risk of a financial asset has significantly increased since the initial recognition.

When the contractual payment is overdue from the agreed payment term for more than 120 days, it is deemed that the credit risk of a financial asset has significantly increased since the initial recognition.

- D. The Group refers to the past experience and the actual payments with the transaction counterparties, to decide that a contractual payment overdue for more than 365 days from the agreed payment terms are deemed default.
- E. The Group applies the simplified approach for the customers' accounts receivable by customer types, to prepare the matrix as the basis for estimating the ECL.
- F. The indicators adopted by the Group to determine the credit impairment for debt instruments are as follows:
- (A) The issuers have significant financial difficulties, and the probability of entering bankruptcy or other financial restructure increases significantly;
- (B) The issuers' financial difficulties result in the disappearance of the active market for the financial asset;
- (C) The issuers delay or fail to repay the interests or principals;
- (D) Adverse changes of national or regional economic conditions resulting in default of the issuers.
- G. The Group includes the forward-looking consideration in the economy observation report of Taiwan Institute of Economic Research, to adjust the loss rate established based on the certain historic period and current information, to estimate the loss allowance of the notes and accounts receivable. The matrix prepared at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	<u>Evaluating the</u>	<u>Group A</u>	<u>Group B</u>	<u>Group C</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>December 31, 2023</u>					
Expected loss rate	100%	0.03%	0.03%~0.12%	0.12%~1.00%	
Total carrying value	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 88,500	\$ 3,816	\$ 92,316
Loss allowance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 106	\$ 39	\$ 145
	<u>Evaluating the</u>	<u>Group A</u>	<u>Group B</u>	<u>Group C</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>December 31, 2022</u>					
Expected loss rate	100%	0.03%	0.03%~0.14%	0.03%~1.00%	
Total carrying value	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 86,517	\$ 6,479	\$ 92,996
Loss allowance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 119	\$ 65	\$ 184

- H. The statement of changes in the loss allowance of the notes and accounts receivable with simplified approach adopted by the Group is as stated below:

	<u>2023</u>	
	<u>Accounts receivable</u>	<u>Notes receivable</u>
January 1	\$ 119	\$ 65
Reversal of impairment loss	(13)	(26)
December 31	<u>\$ 106</u>	<u>\$ 39</u>
	<u>2022</u>	
	<u>Accounts receivable</u>	<u>Notes receivable</u>
January 1	\$ 260	\$ 50
Provision of loss allowance	-	15
Reversal of impairment loss	(151)	-
Effects of foreign exchange	10	-
December 31	<u>\$ 119</u>	<u>\$ 65</u>

- I. For the investment in debt instrument at amortized costs accounted (time deposits with an initial maturity of within three months), the rating of credit risk is measured at the 12-month ECL.

(3) Liquidity risk

- A. The forecast of cash flow is conducted by the Group, and aggregated by the Finance Department. The Group's Finance Department monitors the forecast of required liquidity of the Company, to ensure sufficient funds to support the operating demands.
- B. Where the remaining cash held by the Group exceeds the required working capital for the purpose of management, the Finance Department will invest the remaining funds in the time deposits with interests, money market deposit, and marketable securities. The instruments selected have proper maturity or sufficient liquidity to support the aforesaid forecasts with enough level for deployment. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the money market position held by the Group were NT\$146,276 and NT\$129,115, and it is expected to generate cash flow instantly to manage the liquidity risk.
- C. The undrawn borrowing limit of the Group, NT\$110,000 are all expired within a year.
- D. The following table are the Group's non-derivative liabilities and grouped by the related expiry dates; the non-derivative liabilities are analyzed by the remaining period between the balance sheet date to the contract expiry dates. The contractual cash flows disclosed in the following table are the undiscounted amounts.

<u>Non-derivative liabilities:</u>	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
Lease liabilities		
Within a year	\$ 1,620	\$ 1,837
More than one year	12,555	14,175

Other than the aforesaid, the Group's non-derivative liabilities are expired within the next year.

(III) Information on fair value

1. The definition of each level for the valuation technique adopted to measure the fair values of the financial and non-financial instruments are as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. Active markets are ones where asset and liability transactions take place with sufficient frequency and volume for pricing information to be provided on the ongoing basis.

Level 2: The direct or indirect observable inputs of assets or liabilities, but the quotations included in Level 1 are excluded.

Level 3: the unobservable inputs of assets or liabilities. The Group's investments in equity instruments without active market belong to the category.

2. The carrying amount of the Group's cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at amortized costs accounted (time deposits with an initial maturity of within three months, notes receivable, accounts receivable (related parties included), other receivables (related parties included), refundable deposit, accounts payable (related parties included) and other payable are the reasonable approximate value of the fair value financial assets not measured at fair value.
3. For the financial assets measured at fair values, the Group classified them by the natures, characteristics, and risks of assets and liabilities, and the level of fair value. The related information is as below:

December 31, 2023	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Asset				
<u>Repetitive fair value</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss				

Equity securities	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 134</u>	<u>\$ 134</u>
December 31, 2022	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>

Asset

Repetitive fair value

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss

Equity securities	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 134</u>	<u>\$ 134</u>
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- During 2023 and 2022, there was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2.
- The following table demonstrate the changes in Level 3 during 2023 and 2022.

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>Non-derivative equity instruments</u>	<u>Non-derivative equity instruments</u>
January 1	\$ 134	\$ 134
Profit or loss recognized in other comprehensive income		
Recognized unrealized gains (losses) on investments in equity instruments as at fair value through other comprehensive income		
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
December 31	<u>\$ 134</u>	<u>\$ 134</u>

- During 2023 and 2022, there was no transfer from and to Level 3.
- The evaluation process of the Group for the fair value categorized at Level 3 is that the Financial Department takes the charge of individually verifying the fair value of financial instruments, to have the evaluation results closer to the market conditions via the information from independent sources, and confirm that the information source is independent, reliable, and consistent to other resources, and representing the executable prices, while calibrating the evaluation model regularly, conducting retrospective test, updating the inputs required for the evaluation model, and other necessary adjustment to the fair values, to ensure the evaluation results are reasonable.
- For the quantified information of material unobservable inputs used in the valuation model adopted for the measurement items of Level 3 fair value, and the sensitivity of changes in the material unobservable inputs, the descriptions are as below:

	December 31, 2023 Fair value	Valuation techniques	Material unobservable inputs	Range (Weighted average)	Relationship between inputs and fair values
Non-derivative equity instruments:					
Non TWSE or TPEX listed shares	<u>\$ 134</u>	Comparable TWSE or TPEX listed company method	Multiplies of P/B ratio	2.05	The higher the multiplies are, the higher the fair value
			Market illiquidity discount	30%	The higher the market illiquidity discount is, the lower the fair value is
	December 31, 2022 Fair value	Valuation techniques	Material unobservable inputs	Range (Weighted average)	Relationship between inputs and fair values
Non-derivative equity instruments:					
Non TWSE or TPEX listed shares	<u>\$ 134</u>	Comparable TWSE or TPEX listed company method	Multiplies of P/B ratio	1.99	The higher the multiplies are, the higher the fair value
			Market illiquidity discount	30%	The higher the market illiquidity discount is, the lower the fair value is

9. The Group prudentially evaluate and select the evaluation models and evaluation parameters; provided that the evaluation results may be different if the different evaluation models and evaluation parameters are adopted. For the financial assets and liabilities classified as Level 3, if the valuation parameters change, the impacts on the profit and loss or other comprehensive income of the current period are as below:

		<u>December 31, 2023</u>				
			Recognized under profit and loss		Recognized under other comprehensive incomes	
Input	Change	Favorable change	Unfavorable change	Favorable change	Unfavorable change	
Equity instruments of financial assets	Market illiquidity discount	+1%	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>(\$ 1)</u>

	Input	Change	December 31, 2022			
			Recognized under profit and loss		Recognized under other comprehensive incomes	
			Favorable change	Unfavorable change	Favorable change	Unfavorable change
Equity instruments of financial assets	Market illiquidity discount	+1%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1	(\$ 1)

XIII. Other Disclosures

(I) Information on material transactions

1. Loaning of funds to others: please refer to Table 1
2. Endorsement and guarantee provided: none.
3. Securities held at the end of the period (excluding the investee subsidiaries, affiliates, and joint control): please refer to Table 2.
4. Accumulated amount of trading the same securities for NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital or more: none.
5. Amount of acquired real properties for NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital or more: none.
6. Amount of disposed real properties for NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital or more: none.
7. Amount of transactions with related parties for NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital or more: none.
8. The receivables from related parties for NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital or more: none.
9. Engagement in derivative trading: none.
10. Business relationships and material transactions between the parent company and subsidiaries, or among subsidiaries, and the amount thereof: please refer to Table 3.

(II) Information on investee enterprises

Relevant information such as names and locations of investee enterprises (investee enterprises in China are excluded): please refer to Table 4.

(III) Information on investment in China

1. Basic information: please refer to Table 5.
2. The material transactions between the direct or indirect enterprises via a third place with the investee companies in China: please refer to Table 6.

(IV) Information on major shareholders

Information on major shareholders: please refer to Table 7.

XIV. Information on Operating Departments

(I) General information

The Group operates business and makes decisions from the perspective of the sales by area and independent cash generation unit, so the management identifies the reportable department with this approach as well.

The Group has three reportable departments: Department A, B, and C. Department A is the Taiwan and overseas holding company; Department B is the Vietnam Area, and Department C is the China Area.

The Group's reportable department is the strategic business unit, to provide different products and services. Since each strategic business unit requires different technologies and marketing strategies, they have to be managed separately.

The corporate components, basis to divide departments, and the measurement basis for the information on departments have not been materially changed during the period.

(II) Information on the departmental income and loss, assets and liabilities

The accounting policies of the Group's operating departments are identical to the summary of the key accounting policies describe in Note 4 of the financial reports. The income and loss of the Group's operating departments are measured at the income and loss before tax, serving as the basis to evaluate the performance of the operating departments. The information on the reportable departments provided to the major operation decision makers are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>				
	Department A	Department B	Department C	Adjustment and cancellation	Total
Revenues					
Revenues from external customers	\$ 493,846	\$ 16,185	\$ 44,228	\$ -	\$ 554,259
Inter-department revenues	<u>24,050</u>	<u>3,602</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(27,652)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total revenue	<u>\$ 517,896</u>	<u>\$ 19,787</u>	<u>\$ 44,228</u>	<u>(\$ 27,652)</u>	<u>\$ 554,259</u>
Departmental profit and loss	<u>(\$ 3,727)</u>	<u>(\$ 10,080)</u>	<u>\$ 8,629</u>	<u>\$ 1,451</u>	<u>(\$ 3,727)</u>
Departmental profit and loss include:					
Interest revenue	<u>\$ 3,660</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 41</u>	<u>(\$ 693)</u>	<u>\$ 3,011</u>
Financial costs	<u>(\$ 274)</u>	<u>(\$ 693)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 693</u>	<u>(\$ 274)</u>
Losses from investment recognized with the equity method	<u>(\$ 3,618)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,618</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Depreciation and amortization	<u>(\$ 10,285)</u>	<u>(\$ 2,178)</u>	<u>(\$ 5)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(\$ 12,468)</u>
Income tax expenses	<u>(\$ 1,846)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(\$ 484)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(\$ 2,330)</u>
Total departmental assets	<u>\$ 703,561</u>	<u>\$ 54,172</u>	<u>\$ 45,629</u>	<u>(\$ 151,434)</u>	<u>\$ 651,928</u>
Total departmental liabilities	<u>(\$ 166,710)</u>	<u>(\$ 74,517)</u>	<u>(\$ 9,515)</u>	<u>\$ 75,699</u>	<u>(\$ 175,043)</u>

	<u>2022</u>				
	Department A	Department B	Department C	Adjustment and cancellation	Total
Revenues					
Revenues from external customers	\$ 524,902	\$ 16,650	\$ 45,549	\$ -	\$ 587,101
Inter-department revenues	<u>17,685</u>	<u>5,177</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(22,862)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total revenue	<u>\$ 542,587</u>	<u>\$ 21,827</u>	<u>\$ 45,549</u>	<u>(\$ 22,862)</u>	<u>\$ 587,101</u>
Departmental profit and loss	<u>\$ 8,897</u>	<u>(\$ 9,604)</u>	<u>\$ 9,177</u>	<u>\$ 427</u>	<u>\$ 8,897</u>
Departmental profit and loss include:					
Interest revenue	<u>\$ 1,566</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 34</u>	<u>(\$ 632)</u>	<u>\$ 971</u>
Financial costs	<u>(\$ 198)</u>	<u>(\$ 632)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 632</u>	<u>(\$ 198)</u>
Losses from investment recognized with the equity method	<u>(\$ 3,322)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,322</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Depreciation and amortization	<u>(\$ 10,853)</u>	<u>(\$ 2,082)</u>	<u>(\$ 8)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(\$ 12,943)</u>
Income tax expenses	<u>(\$ 3,271)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(\$ 459)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(\$ 3,730)</u>
Total departmental assets	<u>\$ 713,116</u>	<u>\$ 59,331</u>	<u>\$ 38,099</u>	<u>(\$ 156,458)</u>	<u>\$ 654,088</u>
Total departmental liabilities	<u>(\$ 166,629)</u>	<u>(\$ 69,081)</u>	<u>(\$ 9,477)</u>	<u>\$ 73,366</u>	<u>(\$ 171,821)</u>

(III) Information on reconciliation of departmental profit and loss

The revenues from operating departments, profit and loss after taxes, and the incomes in the

statement of comprehensive income, as well as the net profit after taxes reported by the Group to the major operation decision makers adopt the consistent measurement method, and thus the reconciliation statement is not applicable.

(IV) Information by products and services

The components of the revenue balance

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Detergent series	\$ 355,832	\$ 375,865
Domestic cleaning series	155,672	163,906
Others	<u>42,755</u>	<u>47,330</u>
Total	<u>\$ 554,259</u>	<u>\$ 587,101</u>

(V) Information by area

The information of the Group for 2023 and 2022 by region are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>		<u>2022</u>	
	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Non-current assets</u>	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Non-current assets</u>
Taiwan	\$ 493,846	\$ 188,515	\$ 524,902	\$ 175,099
Others	<u>60,413</u>	<u>38,521</u>	<u>62,199</u>	<u>39,928</u>
Total	<u>\$ 554,259</u>	<u>\$ 227,036</u>	<u>\$ 587,101</u>	<u>\$ 215,027</u>

(VI) Information on key customers

The information on key customers of the Group for 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>		<u>2022</u>	
	<u>Total revenue</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Total revenue</u>	<u>Department</u>
Customer A	\$ 135,509	Department A	\$ 137,038	Department A
Customer B	62,217	Department A	67,348	Department A
Customer C	42,911	Department A	60,603	Department A and C

Mao Bao Inc. and the subsidiaries

Loaning of funds to others

January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023

Table 1

Unit: NT\$ thousand

(Unless specified otherwise)

No. (Note 1)	Company providing loan	Counterparty of loan	Transaction item (Note 2)	Related party or not	Highest amount of the period (Note 3)	End balance (Note 8)	Amount actually drafted	Range of interest rate	Nature of loaned fund (Note 4)	Transaction amount (Note 5)	Reason of short-term financing needed (Note 6)	Amount of loss allowance provided	Collateral Name Value	Loan limit to single counterparty (Note 7)	Total limit of loaned fund (Note 7)	Remarks
0	Mao Bao Inc.	Mao Bao Vietnam Inc.	Other payables	Yes	\$ 64,970	\$64,970	\$ 27,634	1%	Short-term financing	-	Business turnover	-	None -	\$ 119,221	\$ 190,754	Note 9
1	Pacific Worldwide Holdings Ltd.	Mao Bao Vietnam Inc.	Other payables	Yes	64,970	64,970	\$ 42,987	1%	Short-term financing	-	Business turnover	-	None -	56,967	59,965	Note 10

Note 1: Instruction of number column is as below:

- (1) Issuer = 0
- (2) Investees are numbered from 1 by company sequentially.

Note 2: Items such as accounts receivable from affiliated enterprises, accounts receivable from related parties, shareholder exchanges, advance payments, temporary payments, among other items, must be entered in this column if their nature is loaning of funds.

Note 3: The highest balance of funds loaned to others in the current year.

Note 4: For the nature of loaned fund, the business transaction or these in need for short-term financing shall be entered.

Note 5: If the nature of loaned fund is a business transaction, the amount of business transaction shall be entered. The amount of business transaction refers to the amount of business transaction between the Company loaned funds and the counterparty in the most recent year.

Note 6: If the nature of loaned fund is in need for short-term financing, the reason of the need for loan and the purpose of the loan shall be specified, such as: repayment of loans, purchase of equipment, business turnover, among other things.

Note 7: The operational procedures for loaning of fund to others, the limit for individual counterparty and the limit for total loaned fund specified in the procedures shall be entered, and explain the calculation method of limit to individual counterparty and the total limit of loaned funds in the remarks column.

According to the Company's Operational Procedures for Loaning of Fund to Others, to the foreign companies in which the Company directly and indirectly holds 100% of shares with voting rights, the funds to be loaned shall not exceed 40% of the Company's net worth in the latest financial statement.

To a single foreign company in which the Company directly and indirectly holds 100% of shares with voting rights, the authorized limit shall not exceed 25% of the Company's net worth in the latest financial statement.

Pursuant to Pacific Worldwide Holdings Ltd.'s Operational Procedures for Loaning of Fund to Others, as the Company loans the fund due to business transaction, the total amount of loaned fund shall not exceed 80% of the Company's net worth in the latest financial statement.

However, For subsidiaries in which the Company directly or indirectly holds 100% of shares with voting right, the amount of loaned fund is not subject to the limit of 80%. For individual counterparty, the limit of loaned fund is 95%, and the limit for the total amount of loaned fund is 100%.

Note 8: If the funds to be loaned are submitted to be resolved by the board meetings one by one as specified in Article 14, paragraph 1 of the Regulations Governing Loaning of Funds and Making of Endorsements/Guarantees by Public Companies, while the fund is not yet disbursed, the amounts resolved by the board meetings shall be listed in the announced balance, to disclose the risks assumed. However, after subsequent fund repayment, the remaining balance should be disclosed to reflect risk adjustments. If a public company authorizes its chairman, as per Article 14, Paragraph 2 of the processing guidelines, to make installment loans or revolving drawdowns within a certain quota and period of one year, the balance announced and reported should still be based on the funds loaned approved by the Board of Directors. Even after subsequent fund repayment, considering the possibility of further loans, the balance should still be based on the funds loaned approved by the Board of Directors.

Note 9: The Company, upon the resolution of the board of directors on September 21, 2010, loaned a fund within USD 2,000 thousand to the sub-subsidiary, Mao Bao Vietnam Inc., at the interest rate of 1% per annum; as of December 31, 2023, the drafted amount is USD 900 thousand.

Note 10: The Company's subsidiary, Pacific Worldwide Holdings Ltd., resolved by the Board of Directors on December 22, 2010, to provide funding to its subsidiary Mao Bao Vietnam Inc. within a limit of USD 2,000 thousand with an annual interest rate of 1%. As of December 31, 2023, an amount of USD 1,400 thousand has been disbursed.

Mao Bao Inc. and the subsidiaries

Securities held at the end of the period (excluding the investee subsidiaries, affiliates, and joint control)

January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023

Table 2

Unit: NT\$ thousand

(Unless specified otherwise)

Company held	Type and name of securities (Note 1)	Relationship with the issuer of securities (Note 2)	Account listed	Number of shares	End of period			Remarks (Note 4)
					Carrying amount (Note 3)	Shareholding ratio	Fair value	
Mao Bao Inc.	Shares of HSIN TUNG YANG Co., LTD.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss - non-current	22,000	\$ 134	-	\$ 134	-

Note 1: The securities specified in the table refer to the shares, bonds, beneficiary certifications specified in IFRS 9 "Financial Instrument," and securities derived from the aforesaid items.

Note 2: If the securities issuer is not a related party, this column is exempted.

Note 3: If it is measured by fair value, in the carrying amount column, please enter the carrying balance after the adjustment of the fair value valuation and deducting accumulated losses; if it is not measured by fair value, please enter the balance of original acquisition cost or amortized cost deducting the accumulated losses in the column of carrying amount.

Note 4: If the listed securities are subject to restricted use due to provision of guarantees, pledged loans, or other agreements, the number of shares provided for guarantees or pledges, the amount of guarantees or pledges, and restricted use shall be indicated in the remarks column.

Mao Bao Inc. and the subsidiaries

Business relationships and material transactions between the parent company and subsidiaries, or among subsidiaries, and the amount thereof

January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023

Table 3

Unit: NT\$ thousand

(Unless specified otherwise)

No. (Note 1)	Name of transactor	Counterparty	Relationship with the transactor (Note 2)	Account	Amount	Transaction conditions	Ratio to consolidated total revenue or total assets (Note 3)
0	The Company	Mao Bao Vietnam Inc.	1	Other receivables (Note 6)	27,664	-	4%
0	The Company	- Mao Bao (Shanghai) Trading Ltd.	1	Accounts receivable	4,718	1	1%
0	The Company	- Mao Bao (Shanghai) Trading Ltd.	1	Revenue from sales	24,050	1	4%
1	Pacific Worldwide Holdings Ltd.	Mao Bao Vietnam Inc.	3	Other receivables (Note 6)	43,000	-	7%

Note 1: The types of business transactions are indicated by the following numbers shown in the No. column:

- (1) 0 - parent company
- (2) The subsidiaries are coded sequentially beginning from "1" by each individual company.

Note 2: The transaction relationships are as follows. Please indicate the type (No repetitive disclosure is required for the same transaction between the parent and the subsidiary, or between two subsidiaries. E.g. for the transaction between the parent and the subsidiary, if the parent already discloses the transaction, the subsidiary needs not to do so repetitively; for the transaction between two subsidiaries, if one subsidiary already discloses the transaction, the other subsidiary needs not to do so repetitively):

- (1) Parent to subsidiary
- (2) Subsidiary to parent
- (3) Subsidiary to subsidiary

Note 3: For the calculation of the ratio of the transaction amount to the consolidated total revenue or total assets, if it is an asset or liability item, it is calculated by the end balance to consolidated total assets; if it is a profit and loss item, the calculation is the interim accumulated amount to the consolidated revenue.

Note 4: The material transactions in this table may be determined by the Company based on the principle of materiality.

Note 5: The transaction conditions are listed below.

1. The transaction price of the sale from the parent company to a subsidiary is calculated based on the price negotiated by both parties, and the payment term is 180 days with monthly settlement.
2. The transaction price of the sale from a subsidiary to a subsidiary is calculated based on the price negotiated by both parties, and the payment term is to settle and pay in the same month.
3. The parent company calculates the processing fee to the subsidiary based on the price agreed by both parties, and the payment term is to settle and pay in the same month.

Note 6: Including principal and interest of loans granted.

Mao Bao Inc. and the subsidiaries

Relevant information such as names and locations of investee enterprises (investee enterprises in China are excluded)

January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023

Table 4

Unit: NT\$ thousand

(Unless specified otherwise)

Name of investment company	Name of investee		Major business	Original amount invested		Holding at the end of period			Profit/loss of the investee for the period	Investment profit/loss recognized for the period	Remarks
	(Note 1, 2)	Location		End of the current period	End of last year	No. of shares	Ratio	Carrying amount	(Note 2(2))	(Note 2(3))	
Mao Bao Inc.	Pacific Worldwide Holdings Ltd.	Samoa	Overseas holding companies	\$ 154,012	\$ 154,012	5,000,015	100.00	\$ 57,553	(\$ 3,618)	(\$ 3,618)	
Pacific Worldwide Holdings Ltd.	Mao Bao Vietnam Inc.	Vietnam	Production of various cleaning products	94,939	94,939	3,000,000	100.00	(19,885)	(9,622)	(9,622)	

Note 1: If a public company has a foreign holding company and the consolidated financial report may be adopted as the main financial report pursuant to the local laws and regulations, the disclosure of information about the foreign investees may only disclose up to the relevant information related to the holding company.

Note 2: If not the circumstances mentioned in Note 1, it shall be entered pursuant to the following rules:

- (1) The columns for "Name of Investee Company", "Region", "Main Business Activities", "Original Investment Amount", and "End-of-Period Ownership" should be filled in accordance with the sequential investment situations of this (publicly traded) company and each directly or indirectly controlled investee company, as well as any subsequent investments made by these investee companies. The relationships between each investee company and this (publicly traded) company, such as whether they are subsidiaries or affiliates, should be indicated in the notes column.
- (2) In column of "Profit and loss of the investee for the current period," the amount of profit and loss of each investee for the current period shall be entered.
- (3) In the column of "Investment gain and loss recognized for the period," it is only required to enter the gain and loss amount of each directly invested subsidiary recognized by the (public) company, and each investee valued with the equity method, all others may be exempted. When filling in the "Recognized Profit or Loss of Each Subsidiary from Direct Investment" column, it should be confirmed that the profit or loss for the current period of each subsidiary already includes the investment gains or losses that should be recognized from its subsequent investments according to the regulations.

Mao Bao Inc. and the subsidiaries

Information on investment in China - basic information

January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023

Table 5

Unit: NT\$ thousand

(Unless specified otherwise)

Name of investee in China	Major business	Paid-in capital	Investment method (Note 1)	Accumulated amount of investment remitted from Taiwan to China at the beginning of the period	Investment amount remitted or recovered during the period		Accumulated amount of investment remitted from Taiwan to China at the end of the period	Profit/loss of the investee for the period	The shareholding of the Company through the direct or indirect investment	Investment loss or gain recognized for the current period (Note 2)	Carrying amount of investment at the end of period	Amount of investment gains remitted back to Taiwan as of the period	Remarks
					Remitted	Recovered							
- Mao Bao (Shanghai) Trading Ltd.	Wholesale of daily necessities, cosmetics, and protection products, agency for commission, and package service of import and export	\$ 4,539	(2)	\$ 4,539	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,539	\$ 8,144	100.00	\$8,144 (2)B	\$ 36,113	\$ -	Note 4
Company name		Accumulated amount of investment remitted from Taiwan to China at the end of the period		Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission, MOEA	The limit for investment in China as required by the Investment Commission, MOEA								
Mao Bao Inc.		\$ 4,539		\$ 4,748	\$ 286,131								

Note 1: the investment are divided as three categories, just indicate the category:

- (1) Direct investment in China
- (2) Reinvestment in China through an entity in a third place (please indicate the investee in the third place)
- (3) Other method.

Note 2: In the column of investment loss or gain recognized for the current period:

- (1) Indicate if the investment is being prepared without investment loss or gain
- (2) The basis for recognizing the investment loss or gain is the following three methods, and shall be indicated.
 - A. The financial reports reviewed by an international accounting firm partnered with an accounting firm of the Republic of China
 - B. The financial reports reviewed by the attesting CPAs of the Taiwanese parent company.
 - C. Others

Note 3: The figures in the table shall be denominated in NT\$.

Note 4: The reinvestment through Pacific Worldwide Holdings Ltd. in a third place.

Note 5: Where the total investment amount in China is under USD 1 million, the approval of the Investment Commission in advance is not required, but to file to the Investment Commission for reference within six month when the full amount is invested.

Mao Bao Inc. and the subsidiaries

Information on investment in China - The material transactions between the direct or indirect enterprises via a third place with the investee companies in China

January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023

Table 6

Unit: NT\$ thousand

(Unless specified otherwise)

Name of investee in China	Sales (purchase)		Property transaction		Accounts receivable (payable)		Endorsement/guarantee for notes, or collaterals provided			Fund financing			Others
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Balance	%	End balance	Purpose	Highest balance	End balance	Range of interest rate	Interest rate of the current period	
- Mao Bao (Shanghai) Trading Ltd.	\$ 24,050	6%	\$ -	-	\$ 4,718	1%	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ -	-

Mao Bao Inc. and the subsidiaries
Information on major shareholders
January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023

Table 7

Names of major shareholders	No. of shares held	Shares	Shareholding ratio
Pacific Worldwide Investment Co., Ltd.	6,790,856		15.99%
Ling-Yu Investment Co., Ltd.	6,450,000		15.19%
Mr. Wu, Hsien-Tai	3,956,459		9.32%