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Company website:www.maobao.com.tw

Mao Bao Inc.

2023 Annual Report

Published on May 21, 2024

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Title: Manager, Accounting Section

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Deputy spokesperson:

Name: Chao, Jia-Ling

Title: Manager, Finance Section

Tel: (02)8976-2277

Email address: tia@maobao.com.tw

II. Address and telephone number of the company's headquarters, branch offices, and factories

1. Headquarter and factory

Company Address: No. 19, Shihchien Rd., Shen-Li Village, Hukou Township, Hsinchu County

Tel: (03)598-4126

2. Taipei Branch

Address: 19F, No. 97, Section 4, Chongxin Road, Sanchong District, New Taipei City Tel:(02)8976-2277

3. Taichung Branch

Address: 6F-3, No. 631, Chongde Rd., Sec. 1, North District, Taichung City

Tel: (04)2238-7626

4. Kaohsiung Branch

Address: Rm 1509, 15F-2, No. 6, Minquan 2nd Rd, Qianzhen District, Kaohsiung City

Tel: (07)331-4097

III. Agency handling shares transfer:

Name: Agent Department, CTBC

Address: 3F, No. 83, Chongqing South. Rd., Sec. 1, Zhongzheng District, Taipei City

Tel: (02)6636-5566

Website: https://www.ctbcbank.com

IV. Names of the CPAs who duly audited the annual financial report for the most recent fiscal year

CPAs: Juanlu, Man-Yu and Feng Min-chuan

Accounting firm: PwC Taiwan

Address: 27F, No. 333, Keelung Rd., Sec. 1, Taipei City

Tel: (02)2729-6666

Website: http://www.pwc.com/tw

V. Name of any exchanges where the company's securities are traded offshore, and the method by which to access information on said offshore securities: the Company does not issue offshore securities.

VI. Company website: http://www.maobao.com.tw

Content

		Item	Page
One.	Dan	ort to the shareholders	1
One.	I.	Business Report of the previous year (2023)	
	II.	Overview of the business plan for the year (2024)	
	III.		
	IV.	Effects from the external competition environment, regulatory environment,	
	1 V.	overall operating environment	
Two.	Con	npany Profile	
	I.	Incorporation date	
	II.	Company History	
Three.	Cor	porate Governance Report	
	I.	Organizational system	
	II.	Information on directors, supervisors, president(s), vice president(s), associate	
		president(s), and head of each department and branch	
	III.	Remuneration to Directors, Supervisors, Presidents, and Vice Presidents in the	
		Recent Year	
	IV.	The state of the company's implementation of corporate governance	28
	V.	Information on the professional fees of the attesting CPAs	
	VI.	Information on replacement of certified public accountant	
		Chairperson, president, or any managerial officer in charge of finance or acco	
		matters has in the most recent year held a position at the accounting firm of i	
		certified public accountant or at an affiliated enterprise of such accounting fin	
	VIII	I. Any transfer of equity interests and/or pledge of or change in equity interests	
		the most recent fiscal year or during the current fiscal year up to the date of	`
		publication of the annual report) by a director, supervisor, managerial officer,	, or
		shareholder with a stake of more than 10 percent during the most recent fiscal	
		during the current fiscal year up to the date of publication of the annual repor	
	IX.	Relationship information, if among the company's 10 largest shareholders an	
		a related party or a relative within the second degree of kinship of another	
	X.	The total number of shares and total equity stake held in any single enterprise	e by the
		company, its directors and supervisors, managerial officers, and any compani	ies
		controlled either directly or indirectly by the company	98
Four.	Info	ormation on capital raising activities	100
	I.	Capital and shares	100
	II.	Issuance of corporate bonds	105
	III.	Issuance of preferred shares	105
	IV.	Issuance of global depository receipts.	105
	V.	Issuance of employee share subscription warrants.	105
	VI.	Issuance of new shares in connection with mergers or acquisitions or with	
		acquisitions of shares of other companies.	105
	VII.	Implementation of the Company's capital allocation plans	105
Five.	Ove	erview of operations	106
	I.	Description of the business	106
	II.	Analysis of the market as well as the production and marketing	112
	III.	Number of employees employed	122
	IV.	Disbursements for environmental protection	122
	V.	Labor relations	122
	VI.	Cyber security management	124
	VII.	Important contracts: None.	125

Six.	Ove	erview of Financial Status	.126
	I.	Condensed balance sheets and statements of comprehensive income for the past 5	j
		fiscal years, showing the name of the certified public accountant and the auditor's	
		opinion given thereby	
	II.	Financial analyses for the past 5 fiscal years	.131
	III.	Audit Committee's report for the most recent year's financial statement	.137
	IV.	Parent-only financial statements for the most recent fiscal year audited by CPAs	
	V.	Consolidated financial statements for the most recent fiscal year audited by CPAs	138
	VI.	If the company or its affiliates have experienced financial difficulties in the most	
		recent fiscal year or during the current fiscal year up to the date of publication of	the
		annual report.	.138
Seven.	Fina	ancial position and financial performance, and shall assess its risks	.262
	I.	Financial position	
	II.	Operating Results	.263
	III.	Cash flow	.264
	IV.	Effect upon financial operations of any major capital expenditures during the mos	st
		recent fiscal year	.264
	V.	Reinvestment policy for the most recent fiscal year	.264
	VI.	For risks, the following matters shall be analyzed and assessed during the most	
		recent fiscal year and as of the date of publication of the annual report	.265
	VII.	Other important matters	.267
Eight.	Spe	cial items to be included	.268
	I.	Information related to the company's affiliates	.268
	II.	Any private placement of securities during the most recent fiscal year or during the	ne
		current fiscal year up to the date of publication of the annual report	.271
	III.	Holding or disposal of shares in the company by the company's subsidiaries durin	ıg
		the most recent fiscal year or during the current fiscal year up to the date of	
		publication of the annual report.	
	IV.	Other matters that require additional description.	.271
	V.	Any situation might materially affect shareholders' equity or the price of the	
		company's securities, has occurred during the most recent fiscal year or during the	
		current fiscal year up to the date of publication of the annual report	.271

One. Report to the shareholders

Ladies and gentlemen:

The operating results in the past year, and the business plant for the year (2023) are summarized as below:

I. Business Report of the previous year (2023)

(I) Accomplishments in the Implementation of Business Plan

For the whole year of 2023, the net consolidated operating revenue was NT\$554,259 thousand, decreased by 5.59% from NT\$587,101 thousand, the net consolidated operating revenue for 2022. The 2023 consolidated net loss before tax was NT\$3,727 thousand, NT\$12,624 thousand less from the 2022 consolidated net profit before tax of NT\$8,897 thousand; the main reason is that the revenue from foreign customers decreased and the difference of the exchange rate valuation differences.

(II) Analysis of Financial Income, Expenditure, and Profitability

Unit: NT\$ thousand

	Item	2023	2022	Amount changed	Note
Einen siel	Net cash inflow from operating activities	31,832	27,537	4,295	I
Financial income and	Net cash outflow from investment activities	(12,467)	(48,905)	36,438	II
payment	Net cash outflow from financing activities	(1,567)	(16,449)	14,882	III

Note 1:The net cash inflow from operating activities increased from the previous period, because the interest income from time deposit increased in the period, and the assessed tax refund was received.

Note 3:Net cash outflow from financing activities decreased from the previous period, due to no distribution of cash dividends in the period.

	Item		2023	2022	Changes
	Return on the assets	(%)	(0.89)	0.80	(1.69)
	Return on sharehold	er's equity (%)	(1.26)	1.07	(2.33)
Des Citability	Percentage in the	Operating income	(1.66)	(0.85)	(0.81)
Promability	Percentage in the paid-in capital	Net income before tax	(0.88)	2.10	(2.98)
	Net profit margin (%)	(1.09)	0.88	(1.97)
	Earnings per share (l	NT\$)	(0.14)	0.12	(0.26)

Note 2:Net cash outflows from investment activities decreased from the previous period due to the difference from time deposits in foreign currencies during the period.

(III) R&D status

The Company has established the technical R&D department, to work and communicate closely with the planning and sales unit, to actively develop the products with market niches, trend setting, and satisfying the consumers' needs.

II. Overview of the business plan for the year (2024)

(I) Operational Policy

- 1. Improving R&D capabilities: elevate the internal R&D manpower and capabilities, and seek the introduction of the external technologies, to utilize the strong and powerful R&D function.
- 2. Improving control capability: the factories continuously enhance the production performance and the capability of quality control.
- 3. Adding new products: other than striving for developing products with high added value and high quality, the new products are developed continuously to expand the business scope.
- 4. Building internal enterprise network: to rapidly obtain information and effectively utilize the Company's resources, improve the communication efficiency and timeliness of management.
- 5. Exploring new channels: the Company spares no effort to expand new sales channels to expand the operating landscape of the Company.

(II) Expected sales quantity and basis

Unit: Pcs

Item	2024 Forecast
Detergent series	5,696,069
Domestic cleaning series	3,459,466
Long-effect	367,872
Others	44,445
Total	9,567,852

(III) Production and sales policy

All the employees of the Company will continuously achieve the goal of 2024, to create the better outlook for the Company and shareholders.

Item	Policy	Description
1	D. I. a. I.	(1) Expanding the capacities to respond the market needs instantly, and increase the market share.
1.	Product policy	(2) Continuously developing new products to meets demands from various customer groups.
2.	Marketing policy	 Enhancing the Company's brand image, strengthening and improving the product competitivity. Developing products with high added value and high quality, and clientele with high consumption power. Adding new channels for sales
3.	Production policy	(1) Effectively lowering the costs and enhancing the product

III. Future development strategy of the Company

The Company is committed to providing the professional cleaning and care to textiles, cleaning of appliances in domestic environment, and the solutions of personal protection and care, to be the leading brand of the cleaning, care, and protection brand in Taiwan, while actively developing the emerging markets and marketing in Asia.

IV. Effects from the external competition environment, regulatory environment, and overall operating environment

The fierce competition in the domestic and overseas markets, rising environmental and health awareness of consumers, and the higher requirements for product quality, among other factors, affect the overall operating environment and deepen the difficulty for the Company's operations. Regarding the regulatory environment, the Company complies with the regulations and systems promulgated by the competent authorities, and adds and/or amends the internal bylaws respectively in a timely manner to adapt the changes in regulations. The Company insists the philosophy of sustainable operation, actively expands the business, and continuously creates profits to feed back the shareholders and employees.

Two. Company Profile

I. Incorporation date: December 6, 1978

II. Company History:

Date	Milestone
December 1978	Maobao Organic Chemical Industrial Ltd. was established in Banqiao City, with the capital of NT\$ 2 million
1982	Toilet cleaner, glass cleaner, cold water wash, and kitchen stain remover were developed
September 1982	The director, Wang, Chin-Ming was changed to Wu, Hsien-Tai
1984	Collar wash / stain remover was developed
1985	Floor cleaner was developed
1986	The Ultra all purpose cleaner was developed
December 1986	The capital was changed to NT\$10 million (on December 19, the Construction Department approved the capital change)
1987	Maobao solid toilet cleaner was developed
April 1987	The company was approved to change to Mao Bao Inc.
November 1988	Completion of Hsinchu Plant
May 1990	The all purpose laundry detergent was developed
January 1991	The Ministry of Economic Affairs approved the cash capital increase for NT\$ 28 million in November 1990, and the total capital became NT\$ 38 million
May 1991	Baby cold water wash was developed
August 1991	Iron aid was developed
April 1993	Shampoo was developed
September 1993	Laundry detergent for front loading washing machine was developed
November 1993	The Ministry of Economic Affairs approved the cash capital increase for NT\$ 25 million, and the total capital became NT\$ 63 million
April 1995	Color Guard Laundry Detergent was developed
August 1995	The all purpose cold water wash and the input-style flush cistern cleaner (the Little One) were developed
October 1995	The fluorescent agent-free cold water wash was developed
July 1997	The Ultra kitchen cleaner was developed (Ultra series)
September 1997	The Ultra bathroom cleaner was developed (Ultra series)
September 1997	Signed the early technology license agreement with Development Center for Biotechnology
October 1997	Toilet bowl cleaner was developed
December 1997	The Ministry of Economic Affairs approved the cash capital increase for NT\$47,250,000 million, capital increase from surplus for NT\$54,810,000, and the capital increase from reserve for NT\$33,342,120. The total capital became NT\$198,402,120 million
May 1998	The Securities and Futures Management Commission, MOF approved to make up the public offering
June 1998	The antibacterial dish washing liquid was developed
September 10, 1998	The Ministry of Economic Affairs approved the cash capital increase for NT\$100,000,000, capital increase from surplus for NT\$14,880,160, and the total capital increase became NT\$313,282,280.
February 1999	The antibacterial laundry detergent was developed
April 1999	Sign a contract with Fu-Chu General Contractor to engage it for the additional construction of Phase II, Hsinchu Plant
May 1999	The Ministry of Economic Affairs approved the capital increase from surplus

Date	Milestone
	for NT\$25,062,590, capital increase from reserve for NT\$6,265,650, and the
	total capital increase became NT\$344,610,520
November 1999	OTC agreed the public trading on November 22, 1999.
March 2000	Entered a sole-agent contract in Taiwan with a French company, Spontex
	The Ministry of Economic Affairs approved the capital increase from surplus
August 8, 2000	for NT\$44,799,370, capital increase from reserve for NT\$6,892,220, and the
0 1 10 2000	total capital increase became NT\$396,302,110
October 13, 2000	Completion of the additional construction of Phase II, Hsinchu Plant
July 11, 2001	The Ministry of Economic Affairs approved the capital increase from reserve for NT\$19,815,110, and the total capital increase became NT\$416,117,220
September 17,	-
2001	TWSE agreed the public offering
November 10,	The Ministry of Economic Affairs approved the capital increase from surplus
2003	for NT\$8,322,350, and the total capital increase became NT\$424,439,570
November 2003	Completion of the development of NTU Nano Bio NO.1 formula Protection
	Series
January 12, 2004	Launch of Mao Bao long-effect hand gel
December 2005	Launch of Mao Bao nano antibacterial hand wash
2006	Reinvested to establish the subsidiary, PACIFIC WORLDWIDE HOLDINGS
	LTD. and the sub-subsidiary
2006	MAO BAO VIETNAM INC.
2006	Launch of floor cleaner
2007	Launch of the extra large pack of the washing machine cleaner, and the
	eco-friendly dish washing liquid Launch of mosquito repellent jelly, baking soda liquid soap, and oxygen
2009	antimicrobial bleach
2010	Launch of the antibacterial hand gel, shampoo, and tea stain remover
	Completion of the Vietnam Plant, and the launch of deodorizing gel, plumber
2011	detergent, and sterilizing detergent.
	Mao Bao (Shanghai) Trading was established; launch of Weihsiang Plant
2012	Fragrance (iris and lavender), Weihsiang natural mosquito repellent fragrance
2012	(iris and lemongrass), Weihsiang Hanging Plant Fragrance (fresh herbs, clean
	fruit, and floral), and Mao Bao Natural Fruit & Vegetable Wash
	Deodorizing Laundry Detergent, Antibacterial Low Sudsing Baking Soda
2013	Laundry Detergent, Extra Strength All-Purpose Cleaner, Color Guard Laundry
2013	Detergent, Color Enhancing Laundry Detergent, Weihsiang Refrigerator
	Deodorant, and Weihsiang Fragrance Crystal Balls
	Launch of Laundry Detergent for Sensitive Skin, 4X Concentrated
2014	Antibacterial Fabric softener, 2X Shrink Resistant and Color Guard Cold
	Water Wash, Compound Stain Remover Gel with Enzyme, 2X Antibacterial
	Dish Washing Liquid, Kitchen Cleaner, and Bamboo Fragrance Leynah of Piece Cooker Cleaner Maria Fragrance Pay (Clean Fruit) Maria
	Launch of Rice Cooker Cleaner, Magic Fragrance Box (Clean Fruit), Magic Fragrance Box (Lavender), Mao Bao 2 Compound Stain Remover Gel with
2015	Enzyme, Deer Hills Herbal Soothing Gel, Deer Hills Mosquito Repellent Dual
2013	Effect Lotion, Deer Hills Forcipomyia Repellent Spray, and Deer Hills
	Mosquito Repellent Stickers
	Launch of Mao Bao FEVO (Textile Evolution) Cold Water Wash for
	Sportswear, Mao Bao FEVO (Textile Evolution) Heavy Duty Deodorizing
2016	Additive, Mao Bao FEVO (Textile Evolution) Water Repellent Additive, Mao
2016	Bao FEVO (Textile Evolution) Moisture Wicking Additive, Mao Bao FEVO
	(Textile Evolution) Odor-control Laundry Detergent, Rice Extra Dish Washing
	Liquid, Tea Tree Floor Cleaner, Mao Bao 2 Extra Laundry Gel, Deer Hills

Date	Milestone
	Moisture Sunblock, Deer Hills Moisture Body Wash, Deer Hills Moisture
	Shampoo, Deer Hills Baby Lotion, and Deer Hills After-Sun Soothing Gel
	Launch of Mao Bao FEVO (Textile Evolution) Antibacterial Laundry
	Detergent, EKO ECO-Label Laundry Detergent, EKO ECO-Label Bathroom
2017	Cleaner, EKO ECO-Label Floor Cleaner, Mao Bao Stain Remover, Mao Bao
2017	Indoor Cigarette Smell Deodorant, Mao Bao Antibacterial Baking Soda
	Laundry Detergent, Mao Bao Antibacterial Mildew-proof Laundry Detergent,
	Deer Hills Mosquito Repellent Dual Effect Lotion, Deer Hills Mosquito
	Repellent Dual Effect Portable Pack, Deer Hills Hand Sterilizer
	Launch of Mao Bao PM2.5 Antibacterial Laundry Detergent, Mao Bao
2018	Antibacterial Hand Wash Detergent, Deer Hills Mosquito Repellent Dual Effect Pack, 2X Quick Floor Cleaner, Mao Bao Low Sudsing Plant Soap
2016	Laundry Detergent - Long-Effect White Formula, and Ultra Garden Fragrance
	Laundry Detergent Laundry Detergent
	Launch of Mao Bao PM2.5 Antibacterial Laundry Detergent - Odor-control
	and Extra Clean, Mao Bao Baking Soda Dish Washing Liquid - Sweet Orange
2010	Tea Polyphenols, Mao Bao Baking Soda Plant Extra Soap Laundry Detergent,
2019	Deer Hills Grapefruit Seed Antibacterial Spray, Deer Hills Long Lasting
	Mosquito Repellent Spray, and Deer Hills Long Lasting Forcipomyia
	Repellent Spray
	Launch of Mao Bao Baking Soda Plant Extra Fragrance Liquid Soap, Mao
	Bao Plus Enzyme Stain Remover, Mao Bao Plus Multi-Enzyme Gel Stain
2020	Remover, Mao Bao X-Sport Enzyme Laundry Detergent, AHA Toilet Cleaner,
	Deer Hills Long Lasting Dual Effect Mosquito Repellent Spray, Deer Hills
	Antibacterial Spray, Deer Hills Super-Value Mosquito Repellent Pack
	Launch of Mao Bao Pet Herbal Antibacterial Floor Cleaner, Mao Bao Pet
	Baking Soda Plant Extra Dish Washing Liquid, Mao Bao Pet Odor-control and
2021	Antibacterial Spray, Mao Bao Pet Enzyme Odor-control Fabric Cleaner, and
	Deer Hills Lemongrass Mosquito Repellent Sticker.
	Collaboration between Mao Bao PM2.5 Antibacterial Laundry Detergent and One Piece
	Launch of Weiss Antibacterial Detergent, Weiss Magic Cleaner Powder,
2022	MaoBao Baking Soda Laundry Liquid Soap, MaoBao Deodorizing &
2022	Antibacterial Spray
2023	Launched Maobao multi-enzyme clothing stain remover; Launched MaoBao
	Weiss Antibacterial Laundry Cleanser, and has awarded SNQ certification;
	Launched Maobao Baking Soda Food and Vegetable Washing Liquid Soap, and
	has awarded USDA certification

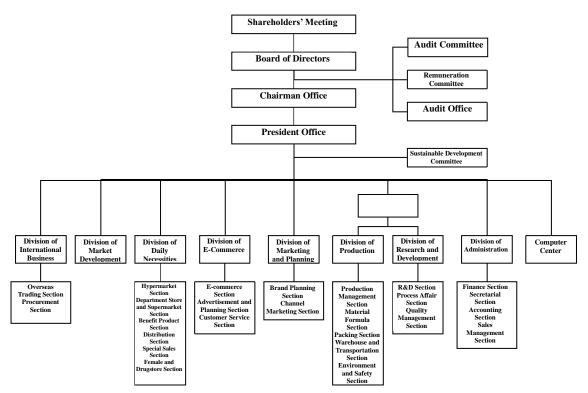
Three. Corporate Governance Report

I. Organizational system

(I) Organization structure

Division of E-Commerce

Organizational Chart of Mao Bao Inc.



Department Main duties **Audit Office** Taking charge of planning and executing internal audits and the tracking of improvement results. Division of Production Taking charge of product manufacturing, process control, raw material and inventory management, and product delivery, among other operations. Product research and development, functions improvement and Division of Research and Development enhancement, and sample development. Division of Market Taking charge of the promotion and development for new Development markets. Division of International Responsible for the domestic and overseas procurement of raw **Business** materials and the development of new suppliers; the expansion of export markets. Division of Daily Taking charge of business promotion in the domestic market, **Necessities Business** quotations to customer, and product planning, among other Division of Marketing New product development, market information collection, product and Planning management, advertising planning and other services, among other operations.

Taking charge of the promotion and product planning of the

Department

domestic B to C market, among other operations.

Taking charge of HR administrative operations, such as employee appointment, promotion, training, and retirement; procurement of office supplies; the Company's financial operations, accounting operations, and shareholder service operations.

Computer Center

Application system planning and management, operating system management, hardware equipment management and information security management.

II. Information on directors, supervisors, president(s), vice president(s), associate vice president(s), and head of each department and branch:

1. Information on Directors and Supervisors (I)

Unit: shares April 15, 2024

			Gender	Date of	Term	Commencement		nares held at f election		ares currently held	spouse	rrently held by and minor iildren	Shares held through nominees				Principal work	Positions held	Other supervisor(relationshi				
Job title (Note 1)	Nationality	Name	Age (Range) (Note 2)	election / appointment to current term	of office	date of first term (Note 2)	No. of shares	Shareholding ratio	No. of shares	Shareholding ratio	No. of shares	Shareholding ratio	No. of shares	Shareholding ratio	experience and academic qualifications (Note 3)	concurrently in the company and/or in any other company	Job title	Name	Relationship	Remarks (Note 4)			
		Ling-Yu Investment Co., Ltd.				2023.06.20	6,450,000	15.20%	6,450,000	15.20%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%		None	None	None	None				
Chairman	ROC	Representative:	Female/ 41-50 years old	2023.06.20	3 years	2014.06.20	1,455,613	3.43%	248,613	0.59%	178,000	0.42%	0	0.00%		Chairman, Mao Bao Inc. Director, Mao Bao Inc.	Chairman, Mao Bao Inc. Director, Mao Bao Inc.	Chairman, Mao Bao Inc. Director, Mao Bao Inc.	Executive Director of Mao Bao INC. Director, Pacific Worldwide	President	Chen, Yi-Hung	Spouse	(Note 4)
		Wu, Rui-Hua			2014.06.20	1,455,015	3.4370	210,013	0.057/0	170,000	011270		3.3070		Investment Co., Ltd. Supervisor, Ling-Yu	Director	Wu, Chao-Wen Wu,	Sisters Father and	-				
		Ling-Yu									_					Investment Co., Ltd.	Director	Hsien-Tai	daughter				
		Investment Co., Ltd.	Male/			2023.06.20	6,450,000	15.20%	6,450,000	15.20%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%		None	None	None	None				
Director	ROC	Representative: He, Yi-Ru	61-70 years old	2023.06.20	3 years	2023.06.20	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	NYU Stern School of Business MBA	Person in Charge of Sanyi International Co., Ltd. President of METALART ENGINEERING CORP.	None	None	None				
D	noc	W. Cl. W.	Female/ 51-60	2023.06.20	3	2011 6 17	0.55 0.50	2.270/	0.05 0.00	2.270	0	0.00%	0	0.000	Baruch College. MBA	Director, Pacific	Chairman	Wu, Rui-Hua	Sisters				
Director	ROC	Wu, Chao-Wen	years old	2023.06.20	years	2011.6.17	965,069	2.27%	965,069	2.27%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	Director, Mao Bao Inc.	Worldwide Investment Co., Ltd.	Director	Wu, Hsien-Tai	Father and daughter				
Director	ROC	Pacific Worldwide Investment Co., Ltd.	Female/ 51-60	2023.06.20	3	1997.11.05	6,790,856	16.00%	6,790,856	16.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	English Department, FJCU Consultant, Business Department, Tiffany &	None	None	None	None				
		Representative: Wu, Chiao-Jen	years old	-	years	2002.06.20	300,998	0.71%	200,998	0.47%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	Co. International, Taiwan Branch Director, Mao Bao Inc.	None	None	None	None				

Director	ROC	Pacific Worldwide Investment Co., Ltd.	Male/ 71-80 years old	2023.06.20	3 years	1997.11.05	6,790,856	16.00%	6,790,856	16.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	Department of Chemical Engineering, Chung Yuan Christian University Ninth Class of Executive Program, National	Worldwide	Director	Wu, Chao-Wen Wu,	Father and daughter
		Wu, Hsien-Tai				(Discharged on June 20, 2014)	9,633,459	22.70%	3,956,459	9.32%	1,830,809	4.31%	6,450,000	15.20%	Chengchi University Director, Mao Bao Inc. Chairman, Mao Bao Inc.	Investment Co., Ltd. Supervisor, Ling-Yu Investment Co., Ltd.	Chairman	Rui-Hua	daughter
Independent director	ROC	Su, Liang	Male/ 71-80 years old	2023.06.20	3 years	2017.06.15	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	Master, Institute of Information Management, Tamkang University Vice President, RITEK CORPORATION Chairman, MiTAC Information Technology Corp.	Independent Director, UNITECH ELECTRONICS CO., LTD. Director, MiTAC Holdings Corporation Director, EASYCARD Corporation	None	None	None
Independent director	ROC	Huang, Chien-Cheng	Male/ 41-50 years old	2023.06.20	3 years	2017.06.15	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	LLM, Law School, University of Minnesota Partner Lawyer, Total Solution in One Firm	-	None	None	None
Independent director	ROC	Chen, Wei-Zhi	Female/ 41-50 years old	2023.06.20	3 years	2020.06.11	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	Master of Accounting and Management and Decision-Making, Management College, National Taiwan University Bachelor and pre-master program, Accounting Institute, National Tshwane University, South Africa CPA of ROC, the U.S., and South Africa President of Taiwan, VATit (Taiwan) Ltd. Vice President, Audit Division, Taiwan Branch, HSBC	Founder and CEO of JS Linguistics Inc. Independent Director of CloudMile	None	None	None
Independent director	ROC	Lin, Chung-Chang	Male/ 61-70 years old	2023.06.20	3 years	2023.06.20	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	Department of International Trade, Fu Jen Catholic University Fu Burg Industrial Co., Ltd. Chairman	Fu An Deburg Co., Ltd. Chairman Compensation and Remuneration Committee Member of Mao Bao Inc.	None	None	None

2. Major Shareholders of Corporate Shareholders

April 15, 2024

Name of corporate shareholder	Major shareholder of the corporate shareholder
Pacific Worldwide Investment Co., Ltd.	Wu, Hsien-Tai 74%; Lin, Ai-Yu 6%; Wu, Chao-Wen 10%; Wu, Rui-Hua 10%
Ling-Yu Investment Co., Ltd.	Wu, Rui-Hua 20.93%; Wu, Hsien-Tai 79.07%

^{3.} List any Major Shareholder of Corporate Shareholders that is a Corporate/Juristic Person: None.

- 4. Information on Directors and Supervisors (II)
- I. Disclosure of Information Regarding the Professional Qualifications and Experience of Directors and Supervisors and the Independence of Independent Directors:

		T	1
Qualifications	Professional qualifications and experience (Note 1)	Independence analysis (Note 2)	No. of other public companies at which the person concurrently serves as an independent director
Representative of	Graduated from Duke University as MA,	Not applicable	Zero
Ling-Yu Investment Co., Ltd.: Wu, Rui-Hua	specializing in the operation and management of the cleaning and maintenance protective equipment industry, as well as the operational planning and leadership decision-making of overseas subsidiaries. Possessing the necessary knowledge, skills and literacy for performing duties, with the comprehensive abilities such as ability operational judgment, ability to perform accounting and financial analysis, ability to conduct management administration, ability to conduct crisis management, knowledge of the industry, international market perspective, ability to lead, and the ability to make policy decisions; currently serving as Chairman/CEO of Mao Bao Inc.; no circumstance specified in Article 30 of the Company Act.		Zero
Representative of	MBA, Stern Business School, New York	Not applicable	Zero
Ling-Yu Investment Co., Ltd.: He, Yi-Ru	University, with expertise in corporate management, operations planning, and leadership decision making. Possessing the necessary knowledge, skills and literacy for performing duties, with the comprehensive abilities such as ability operational judgment, ability to perform accounting and financial analysis, ability to conduct management administration, ability to conduct crisis management, knowledge of the industry, international market perspective, ability to lead, and the ability to make policy decisions; currently serving as President of METALART ENGINEERING CORP.; no circumstance specified in Article 30 of the Company Act.	тот аррисаоте.	ZCIO

Qualifications			
Name	Professional qualifications and experience (Note 1)	Independence analysis (Note 2)	No. of other public companies at which the person concurrently serves as an independent director
	Graduated from Department of Chemical	Not applicable	Zero
Pacific	Engineering, Chung Yuan Christian	Two applicable.	2010
Worldwide	University, specializing in the operation		
Investment Co.,	and management of the cleaning and		
Ltd.:	maintenance protective equipment		
Wu, Hsien-Tai	industry, as well as the operational		
,, a, 1151011 141	planning and leadership decision-making		
	of overseas subsidiaries. Possessing the		
	necessary knowledge, skills and literacy		
	for performing duties, with the		
	comprehensive abilities such as ability		
	operational judgment, ability to perform		
	accounting and financial analysis, ability		
	to conduct management administration,		
	ability to conduct crisis management,		
	knowledge of the industry, international		
	market perspective, ability to lead, and		
	ability to make policy decisions, as well		
	as experienced in the industry; currently		
	serving as a director of Mao Bao Inc.,		
	and served as Chairman Mao Bao Inc for		
	35 years.; no circumstance specified in		
D	Article 30 of the Company Act.	NI-4:1:1-1-	7
Pacific	0 1	Not applicable.	Zero
Worldwide	of Fu Jen Catholic University and served as a consultant of Business Department,		
Investment Co.,	Tiffany & Co. International, Taiwan		
Ltd.:	Branch; specializing in marketing skills,		
Wu, Chiao-Jen	possessing an international market		
,, a, cinao sen	perspective, leadership skills, and		
	decision-making abilities; currently		
	serving as a director of Mao Bao Inc.; no		
	circumstance specified in Article 30 of		
	the Company Act.		
Wu, Chao-Wen	MBA degree from the Baruch College	Not applicable.	Zero
	Possessing the necessary knowledge,		
	skills and literacy for performing duties,		
	with the ability to perform accounting		
	and financial analysis, and knowledge of		
	the industry; currently serving as a		
	Director of Mao Bao Inc; no		
	circumstance specified in Article 30 of		
	the Company Act.		

Qualifications			No. of other public companies
	Professional qualifications and experience (Note 1)	Independence analysis (Note 2)	at which the person concurrently serves as an independent
Name			director
Su, Liang	Master's degree from the Institute of Information Management, Tamkang University, specializing in the operation and management of the technology industry, as well as the operational planning and leadership decision-making of multinational corporations. Possessing the necessary knowledge, skills and literacy for performing duties, with the comprehensive abilities such as ability in operational judgment, ability to perform accounting and financial analysis, ability to conduct management administration, ability to conduct crisis management, knowledge of the industry, international market perspective, ability to lead, and ability to make policy decisions, as well as experience in the industry as an excellent model in his specialty area; currently serving as a Chairman of MiTAC Information Technology and Independent Director of Mao Bao Inc.; no circumstance specified in Article 30 of the Company Act.	of the Company or any of its affiliates; the independent director, his/her spouse, or any relative within the second degree of kinship (or via nominees) is not holding the Company's shares with 0% weight; not a director, supervisor, or employee of the company with a specific relationship with the Company; not having received compensation by providing commercial, legal, financial, or accounting service to the Company or its affiliates; the aforesaid requirements are met for the independence.	One
Huang, Chien-Cheng	LLM degree from Law School, University of Minnesota, now serving as the partner lawyer of Total Solution in One Firm; possessing the necessary knowledge, skills and literacy for performing duties, with expertise in laws as a professional lawyer, and the comprehensive abilities such as ability to conduct crisis management, knowledge of the industry, and ability to make policy decisions, able to enhance corporate governance quality and the Audit Committee's supervision function in terms of corporate governance and law compliance. Currently serving as Partner Lawyer, Total Solution in One Firm and Independent Director of Mao Bao Inc.; no circumstance specified in Article 30 of the Company Act.	of the Company or any of its	Zero

0. 1:5: ::			No. of other
Qualifications			public companies
			at which the
	Professional qualifications and		person
	experience (Note 1)	Independence analysis (Note 2)	concurrently
			serves as an
			independent
Name			director
Chen, Wei-Zhi	Master of Accounting and Management	As an independent director,	One
	and Decision-Making, Management	eligible for independence:	
	College, National Taiwan University and	The independent director, his/her	
	Bachelor and pre-master program,	spouse, or any relative within the	
	Accounting Institute, National Tshwane	second degree of kinship is not a	
	University, South Africa; currently	director, supervisor, or employee	
	serving as the Founder and CEO of JS	of the Company or any of its	
	Linguistics Inc.; possessing the	affiliates; the independent	
	necessary knowledge, skills and literacy	director, his/her spouse, or any	
	for performing duties, with expertise in	relative within the second degree	
	accounting and finance as a qualified	of kinship (or via nominees) is	
	CPA in ROC, the U.S. and South Africa,	not holding the Company's shares	
	and the comprehensive abilities such as	with 0% weight; not a director,	
	knowledge of the industry, international	supervisor, or employee of the	
	market perspective, ability to lead, and	company with a specific	
	ability to make policy decisions;	relationship with the Company;	
	currently serving as the Independent	not having received compensation	
	Director of Mao Bao Inc.; no	by providing commercial, legal,	
	circumstance specified in Article 30 of	financial, or accounting service to	
	the Company Act.	the Company or its affiliates; the	
		aforesaid requirements are met	
		for the independence.	
Lin,	Graduated from the Department of	As an independent director,	Zero
Chung-Chang	International Trade at Fu Jen Catholic	eligible for independence:	
	University, with expertise in the	The independent director, his/her	
	management of traditional industries,	spouse, or any relative within the	
	years of experience in operational	second degree of kinship is not a	
	planning and leadership decision-making		
	for multinational corporate groups.	of the Company or any of its	
	Possessing the necessary knowledge,	affiliates; the independent	
	skills and literacy for performing duties,	director, his/her spouse, or any	
	with the comprehensive abilities such as	relative within the second degree	
	ability in operational judgment, ability to		
	perform accounting and financial	not holding the Company's shares	
	analysis, ability to conduct management	with 0% weight; not a director,	
	administration, ability to conduct crisis	supervisor, or employee of the	
	management, knowledge of the industry,	company with a specific	
	international market perspective, ability	relationship with the Company;	
	to lead, and ability to make policy	not having received compensation	
	decisions, as well as experience in the	by providing commercial, legal,	
	industry as an excellent model in his	financial, or accounting service to	
	specialty area; former Chairman of	the Company or its affiliates; the	
	TPEx-listed Fu Burg Industrial Co., Ltd.,		
	and member of Mao Bao Inc.'s; no	for the independence.	
	circumstance specified in Article 30 of		
	the Company Act.		
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	i .	

- II. Diversity and Independence of the Board of Directors:
- (I) Diversity of the board of directors:

Diversity policy:

Pursuant to the enhanced functions of board of directors specified in Article 20 of the "Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles" established by the Company, the composition of the board of directors shall be determined by taking diversity into consideration. It is advisable that directors concurrently serving as company officers not exceed one-third of the total number of the board members, and that an appropriate policy on diversity based on the company's business operations, operating dynamics, and development needs be formulated and include, without being limited to, the following two general standards: 1. Basic requirements and values: Gender, age, nationality, and culture. 2. Professional knowledge and skills: A professional background (e.g., law, accounting, industry, finance, marketing, technology), professional skills, and industry experience.

Concrete management objectives:

The board of directors of the Company shall direct company strategies, supervise the management, and be responsible to the company and shareholders. The various procedures and arrangements of its corporate governance system shall ensure that, in exercising its authority, the board of directors complies with laws, regulations, its articles of incorporation, and the resolutions of its shareholders meetings. The Board shall possesses adequate professional knowledge and skills, and the professional background of the members shall cover law, accounting, industry, finance, marketing, and technology. The overall board of the Company shall possess the following abilities: 1. Ability to make operational judgments. 2. Ability to perform accounting and financial analysis. 3. Ability to conduct management administration. 4. Ability to conduct crisis management. 5. Knowledge of the industry. 6. An international market perspective. 7. Ability to lead. 8. Ability to make policy decisions.

(II) Current achievement status and the abilities shall be possessed by the overall board:

Core items for diversity Name of director	Gender	Nationality	Age range	Management administration	Leadership and decision-making	Knowledge of the industry	Finance and accounting	Laws	Marketing
Wu, Rui-Hua	Female	ROC	41-50 years old	v	v	v	v		v
He, Yi-Ru	Male	ROC	61-70 years old	v	v	V	v		v
Wu, Chao-Wen	Female	ROC	51-60 years old				v		
Wu, Hsien-Tai	Male	ROC	71-80 years old	v	v	v	v		v
Wu, Chiao-Jen	Female	ROC	51-60 years old		V	V			v
Su, Liang	Male	ROC	71-80 years old	v	v	v	v		v
Huang, Chien-Cheng	Male	ROC	41-50 years old		v			v	
Chen, Wei-Zhi	Female	ROC	41-50 years old	V	V	V	V		

Core items for diversity Name of director	Gender	Nationality	Age range	Management administration	Leadership and decision-making	Knowledge of the industry	Finance and accounting	Laws	Marketing
Lin, Chung-Chang	Male	ROC	61-70 years old	V	v	v	v		v

To strengthen the corporate governance and promote the sound development of the composition and structure of the board of directors, the Company's board member diversity policy takes various needs such as the Company's operating structure, business development direction, and future development trends, and it is advisable to evaluate various diversity aspects, such as: basic composition, professional experience, professional knowledge and skills. The Company's current Board consists of nine directors, including four independent directors. The members have rich experience and expertise in the fields of accounting and finance, commerce, management and law. There are currently nine directors, including four female directors, with a ratio of 44%, more than a half.

(III) Independence of the board of directors:

The Board elects seven directors (including four independent directors, accounting for approximately 44%) pursuant to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, to enhance the independent operation of the Board. The board members are composed of professionals with rich industry experience, as well as in the finance and accounting, legal, and management, to provide guidance in the professional field in the Board; there has been no circumstance specified in Paragraph 3 and 4, Article 26-3 of the Securities and Exchange Act. Through the establishment of an Audit Committee composed of independent directors and a well-established audit management system, the responsibility of supervising the Company's management operations is implemented. In 2023, 5 meetings were convened, with an attendance rate of 81% for directors and independent directors. The audit unit reports the results of the internal control system audits to the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis, and holds regular separate communication meetings with independent directors and certified public accountants from PricewaterhouseCoopers, the auditing and certifying accounting firm. On March 12, 2024, a separate communication meeting was convened to discuss the Company's internal controls and financial accounting situation for 2023, and the meeting minutes were disclosed on the Company's official website.

(IV) Directors' Continuing Education Status

Job title	Name	Class date	Organizer	Course	Hours
Director	Wu, Rui-Hua	2023/7/20	Corporation Aggregate for Corporate Governance Association	Management Rights and Directors' Responsibilities Seminar	3 hours
		2023/7/4	Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	2023 Cathay Pacific Sustainable Banking and Climate Change Summit	6 hours
Director	Wu, Hsien-Tai	2023/7/4	Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	2023 Cathay Pacific Sustainable Banking and Climate Change Summit	6 hours
Director	Wu,	2023/10/18	Securities & Futures Institute	Post-pandemic talent sustainability challenge	3 hours
Director	Chao-Wen	2023/10/26	Securities & Futures Institute	Shareholders' Meeting, Governance and Shareholding Strategy	3 hours
Director	Wu,	2023/7/4	Cathay Financial	2023 Cathay Pacific Sustainable	6

Job title	Name	Class date	Organizer	Course	Hours
	Chiao-Jen		Holding Co., Ltd.	Banking and Climate Change Summit	hours
		2023/7/4	Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	2023 Cathay Pacific Sustainable Banking and Climate Change Summit	6 hours
Director	He, Yi-Ru	2023/10/13	Securities & Futures Institute Securities & Futures Enterprises: Carbon Rights x Carbon Fees x Carbon Trading		3 hours
		2023/10/26	Securities & Futures Institute	Shareholders' Meeting, Governance and Shareholding Strategy	3 hours
Independent	Su, Liang	2023/1/12	Corporation Aggregate for Corporate Governance Association	"Corporate Ethics and ESG International Forum"	6 hours
director		2023/6/2	Chinese National Association of Industry and Commerce	"2023 Taiwan New Net Zero Electricity Summit"	3 hours
Independent director	Huang, Chien-Cheng		Chinese National Association of Industry and Commerce	Corporate Resilience - Taiwan's Competitiveness	3 hours
		2023/10/20	Securities & Futures Institute	2023 Insider Trading Prevention Conference	3 hours
Independent director	Chen, Wei-Zhi	2023/10/26	Securities & Futures Institute	Shareholders' Meeting, Governance and Shareholding Strategy	3 hours
		2023/11/15	Securities & Futures Institute	2030/2050 Green Industrial Revolution	3 hours
		2023/10/20	Securities & Futures Institute	2023 Insider Trading Prevention Conference	3 hours
Independent director	Lin, Chung-Chang	2023/12/22	Corporation Aggregate for Corporate Governance Association	Linking Carbon to Carbon: Carbon Fees, Carbon Taxes, Carbon Rights and Carbon Trading	3 hours

5. Information on the Management Team

April 15, 2024 Unit: shares

Job title	Nationality	Name		Date of election / appointment to	Sha	ares held		eld by spouse or children		held through ominees	Principal work experience and academic	Positions concurrently held in other	person has a	gerial officer(s) v relationship of sp the second degre	ouse or relative
				current term	No. of shares	Shareholding ratio	No. of shares	Shareholding ratio	No. of shares	Shareholding ratio	qualifications	companies at present	Job title	Name	Relationship
President	ROC	Chen, Yi-Hung	Male	2014.09.01	0	0.00%	426,613	1.01%	0	0.00%	MBA, Rotterdam School of Management Master of Chemical Engineering, National Chengkung University	None	Chairman	Wu, Rui-Hua	Spouse
CEO	ROC	Wu, Rui-Hua	Female	2022.04.01	248,613	0.59%	178,000	0.42%	0	0.00%	MA, Duke University	None	President	Chen, Yi-Hung	Spouse
Chief of Hsinchu Plant	ROC	Lin, Jin-Long	Male	2001.07.17	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	Department of Mechanical Engineering, Tamkang University Manager, Production Department, Procter & Gamble Co.	None	None	None	None
Chief, Division of International Business	ROC	Liu, Wen-Wei	Male	2011.06.17	0	0.00%	965,069	2.27%	0	0.00%	Stevens Institute of Technology	None	Director	Wu, Chao-Wen	Spouse
Head of accounting department	ROC	Chen, Hsuan-Ju	Female	2015.04.01	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	Master of Finance, National Taipei University	None	None	None	None
Head of Finance Department and Head of Corporate Governance	ROC	Chao, Jia-Ling	Female	2013.05.01 2023.03.24	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	Master of Finance, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology	None	None	None	None

III. Remuneration to Directors, Supervisors, Presidents, and Vice Presidents in the Most Recent Year

1. Remuneration to Ordinary Directors and Independent Directors:

Unit: NT\$ thousand December 31, 2023

]	Remuneratio	n to directors	3						Remunerati	on received l	by directors	for concurrer	it service as a	an employee		Sum of		
		Base compe	nsation (A)	Retirement pension	nt pay and on (B)								wards, and bursements E)		nt pay and on (F)	Employe	e profit-shar	ing compens	ation (G)	A+B+C+D	HH 01 0+E+F+G and net income	investee
Job title	Name	The	All consolidated entities	The	All consolidated entities	The	A consol enti	The	All consolidated entities	The	All consolidated entities	The	All consolidated entities	The	All consolidated entities	The Co	ompany	All cons	solidated ities	The	All consolidated	enterprises other than subsidiaries or from the parent
		Company	II idated ties	Company	II idated ties	Company	All onsolidated entities	Company	II idated ties	Company	II idated ties	Company	II idated ties	Company	II idated ties	Amount of cash dividends	Amount of share dividends	Amount of cash dividends	Amount of share dividends	Company	entities	company (Note
Chairman/ CEO	Representative of corporate, Ling-Yu Investment Co., Ltd. Wu, Rui-Hua							90	90	(1.49)	(1.49)	2,135	2,965							(36.73)	(50.44)	Yes
Director	Representative of corporate, Pacific Worldwide Investment Co., Ltd.: Wu, Hsien-Tai							90	90	(1.49)	(1.49)		565							(1.49)	(10.81)	Yes
	Representative of corporate, Pacific Worldwide Investment Co., Ltd.: Wu, Chiao-Jen							90	90	(1.49)	(1.49)									(1.49)	(1.49)	None
Director	Wu, Chao-Wen							90	90	(1.49)	(1.49)									(1.49)	(1.49)	None
	Representative, Ling-Yu Investment Co., Ltd.: He, Yi-Ru							48	48	(0.79)	(0.79)									(0.79)	(0.79)	None
Independent director	Su, Liang							180	180	(2.97)	(2.97)									(2.97)	(2.97)	None
Independent director	Huang, Chien-Cheng							180	180	(2.97)	(2.97)									(2.97)	(2.97)	None
Independent director	Chen, Wei-Zhi							180	180	(2.97)	(2.97)									(2.97)	(2.97)	None
Independent director	Lin, Chung-Chang							96	96	(1.58)	(1.58)									(1.58)	(1.58)	None

^{1.} Please describe the policy, system, standards and structure in place for paying remuneration to directors and describe the relationship of factors such as the duties and risks undertaken and time invested by the directors to the amount of remuneration paid: The Board is authorized to determine the remunerations to directors and independent directors based on their participations in the Company's operation and the values they contribute, while referring to the common level among peers.

^{2.} In addition to what is disclosed in the above table, please specify the amount of remuneration received by directors in the most recent fiscal year for providing services (e.g., for serving as a non-employee consultant to the parent company /any consolidated entities / invested enterprises): as disclosed in the above table.

		Name o	f director	
Remuneration Range Paid to Each	Sum of (A	-+B+C+D)	Sum of (A+B-	+C+D+E+F+G)
Director of the Company	The Company (Note 8)	All consolidated entities (Note 9) H	The Company (Note 8)	Parent company and all investees (Note 9) I
Less than NT\$1,000,000	Wu, Rui-Hua; Wu, Hsien-Tai; Wu, Chao-Wen; Wu, Chiao-Jen; He, Yi-Ru; Huang, Chien-Cheng; Su, Liang; Chen, Wei-Zhi; Lin, Chung-Chang	Wu, Rui-Hua; Wu, Hsien-Tai; Wu, Chao-Wen; Wu, Chiao-Jen; He, Yi-Ru; Huang, Chien-Cheng; Su, Liang; Chen, Wei-Zhi; Lin, Chung-Chang	Wu, Hsien-Tai; Wu, Chao-Wen; Wu, Chiao-Jen; Huang, Chien-Cheng; Su, Liang; Chen, Wei-Zhi	Wu, Hsien-Tai; Wu, Chao-Wen; Wu, Chiao-Jen; Huang, Chien-Cheng; Su, Liang; Chen, Wei-Zhi
NT\$1,000,000 (incl.)~NT\$2,000,000				
(excl.)				
NT\$2,000,000 (incl.)~NT\$3,500,000 (excl.)			Wu, Rui-Hua	Wu, Rui-Hua
NT\$3,500,000 (incl.)~NT\$5,000,000				
(excl.)				
NT\$5,000,000 (incl.)~NT\$10,000,000				
(excl.)				
NT\$10,000,000 (incl.)~NT\$15,000,000				
(excl.)				
NT\$15,000,000 (incl.)~NT\$30,000,000				
(excl.)				
NT\$30,000,000 (incl.)~NT\$50,000,000				
(excl.)				
NT\$50,000,000 (incl.)~NT\$100,000,000 (excl.)				
NT\$100,000,000 or above				
	Wu, Rui-Hua; Wu, Hsien-Tai; Wu,	Wu, Rui-Hua; Wu, Hsien-Tai; Wu,	Wu, Rui-Hua; Wu, Hsien-Tai; Wu,	Wu, Rui-Hua; Wu, Hsien-Tai; Wu,
	Chao-Wen; Wu, Chiao-Jen; He,	Chao-Wen; Wu, Chiao-Jen; He,	Chao-Wen; Wu, Chiao-Jen; He,	Chao-Wen; Wu, Chiao-Jen; He,
Total	Yi-Ru; Huang, Chien-Cheng; Su,	Yi-Ru; Huang, Chien-Cheng; Su,	Yi-Ru; Huang, Chien-Cheng; Su,	Yi-Ru; Huang, Chien-Cheng; Su,
	Liang; Chen, Wei-Zhi; Lin,	Liang; Chen, Wei-Zhi; Lin,	Liang; Chen, Wei-Zhi; Lin,	Liang; Chen, Wei-Zhi; Lin,
	Chung-Chang	Chung-Chang	Chung-Chang	Chung-Chang

Note 1: The names of directors should be listed separately (corporate shareholders should list the names and representatives of corporate shareholders separately), and general directors and independent directors should be listed separately, and the payment amounts should be disclosed in a summary manner. If a director concurrently serves as the general manager or deputy general manager, this form and the following table (3-1), or the following tables (3-2-1) and (3-2-2) should be filled out.

Note 2: Refers to the remuneration of directors for the most recent year (including director salaries, job bonuses, severance pay, various bonuses, rewards, etc.).

Note 3: It refers to the amount of directors' remuneration approved by the board of directors for the most recent year.

Note 4: Refers to the relevant business execution expenses of the directors in the most recent year (including travel expenses, special expenses, various allowances, dormitories, vehicle allocation and other physical provision, etc.). When providing houses, cars and other means of transportation or the expenditures of exclusive individuals, the nature and

cost of the assets provided, and the actual or fair market value based rent, fuel and other payments shall be disclosed. In addition, if equipped with a driver, please provide an explanation of the relevant amount paid by the company to the driver, but not included in the remuneration.

Note 5: Refers to the amount received by directors and employees (including concurrent general managers, deputy general managers, other managers, and employees) in the most recent year, including salaries, job bonuses, severance pay, various bonuses, rewards, travel expenses, special expenses, various allowances, dormitories, vehicle allocation, and other physical provisions. When providing houses, cars and other means of transportation or the expenditures of exclusive individuals, the nature and cost of the assets provided, and the actual or fair market value based rent, fuel and other payments shall be disclosed. In addition, if equipped with a driver, please provide an explanation of the relevant amount paid by the company to the driver, but not included in the remuneration. In addition, the salary expenses recognized under IFRS 2 "Share-based Payment", including obtaining employee stock option certificates, restricting employee rights for new shares, and participating in cash capital increase subscription for shares, should also be included in the remuneration.

Note 6: Refers to the person who has received employee compensation (including stock and cash) for directors and employees (including general manager, deputy general manager, other managers, and employees) in the most recent year. The amount of employee compensation approved by the board of directors for the most recent year should be disclosed. If it cannot be estimated, the proposed distribution amount for this year should be calculated based on the proportion of the actual distribution amount from last year, and a separate Appendix 1-3 should be filled out.

- Note 7: The total amount of various emoluments paid by all companies (including the company) to the directors of the company in the consolidated report should be disclosed.
- Note 8: The total amount of various emoluments paid by the company to each director shall be disclosed in their respective levels.
- Note 9: The total amount of various remuneration paid to each director of the company by all companies (including the company) in the consolidated report should be disclosed, and the names of the directors should be disclosed in their respective levels.
- Note 10: After tax net profit refers to the net profit after tax of individual or individual financial reports in the most recent year.
- Note 11: a. This column should clearly indicate the amount of compensation received by the company's directors for reinvestment in enterprises or parent companies outside of their subsidiaries (if none, please fill in "none").
- b. If a director of a company receives remuneration from a company that has invested in a business outside of a subsidiary or related to the parent company, the remuneration received by the director from a company that has invested in a business outside of a subsidiary or from the parent company should be included in column I of the remuneration level table, and the column name should be changed to "Parent Company and all reinvested businesses".
- c. Remuneration refers to the remuneration, remuneration (including employee, director, and supervisor remuneration), and related business execution expenses received by a director of our company as a director, supervisor, or manager of a reinvested enterprise or parent company outside of a subsidiary.
- *The remuneration content disclosed in this table is different from the income concept in the income tax law, so the purpose of this table is for information disclosure purposes and does not need to be used for taxation.

- 2. Remuneration to Supervisors: the Company established the Audit Committee on July 3, 2020.
- 3. Remuneration to President(s) and Vice President(s):

Unit: NT\$ thousand December 31, 2023

		Salary (A)		Retirement pay and pension (B)		Rewards and special disbursements (C)		Employe	ee profit-shar	ing compensa	ation (D)	and ratio t	A+B+C+D to net income (%)	Remuneration received from investee enterprises
Job title	Name		All		All consolidated entities	The Company	All consolidated entities	The Company		All consolidated entities			A 11	other than
		Company	consolidated entities	The Company				Amount of cash dividends	Amount of share dividends	Amount of cash dividends		The Company	All consolidated entities	subsidiaries or from the parent company
CEO	Wu, Rui-Hua	1,830	2,660	-	-	305	305	-	1	-	-	(35.25)	(48.95)	Yes
President	Chen, Yi-Hung	1,272	2,081	79	79	318	319	27	-	27	-	(28.00)	(41.37)	Yes

Demonstration Danier Deidde Feels Desident and Wise Desident of the Communi	Nam	e of President and Vice President
Remuneration Range Paid to Each President and Vice President of the Company	The Company	All consolidated entities E
Less than NT\$1,000,000		
NT\$1,000,000 (incl.)~NT\$2,000,000 (excl.)	Chen, Yi-Hung; Wu, Rui-Hua	
NT\$2,000,000 (incl.)~NT\$3,500,000 (excl.)		Chen, Yi-Hung; Wu, Rui-Hua
NT\$3,500,000 (incl.)~NT\$5,000,000 (excl.)		
NT\$5,000,000 (incl.)~NT\$10,000,000 (excl.)		
NT\$10,000,000 (incl.)~NT\$15,000,000 (excl.)		
NT\$15,000,000 (incl.)~NT\$30,000,000 (excl.)		
NT\$30,000,000 (incl.)~NT\$50,000,000 (excl.)		
NT\$50,000,000 (incl.)~NT\$100,000,000 (excl.)		
NT\$100,000,000 or above		
Total	Chen, Yi-Hung; Wu, Rui-Hua	Chen, Yi-Hung; Wu, Rui-Hua

Note 1: The names of the general manager and deputy general manager should be listed separately, and the payment amounts should be disclosed in a summary manner. If a director concurrently serves as the general manager or deputy general manager, this form and the above table (1-1), or (1-2-1) and (1-2-2) should be filled out.

- Note 2: It refers to the salary, position bonus, and severance pay of the General Manager and Deputy General Manager for the most recent year.
- Note 3: It refers to the amount of various bonuses, rewards, travel expenses, special expenses, various allowances, dormitories, vehicle allocation, and other physical rewards provided by the General Manager and Deputy General Manager for the most recent year. When providing houses, cars and other means of transportation or the expenditures of exclusive individuals, the nature and cost of the assets provided, and the actual or fair market value based rent, fuel and other payments shall be disclosed. In addition, if equipped with a driver, please provide an explanation of the relevant amount paid by the company to the driver, but not included in the remuneration. In addition, the salary expenses recognized under IFRS 2 "Share-based Payment", including obtaining employee stock option certificates, restricting employee rights for new shares, and participating in cash capital increase subscription for shares, should also be included in the remuneration.
- Note 4: It refers to the amount of employee compensation (including stocks and cash) approved by the board of directors for the most recent year to be distributed to the general manager and deputy general manager. If it cannot be estimated, the proposed distribution amount for this year will be calculated based on the proportion of the actual distribution amount last year, and a separate Table 1-3 should be filled out.
- Note 5: The total amount of various emoluments paid by all companies (including our company) to the general manager and deputy general manager of our company in the consolidated report should be disclosed.
- Note 6: The company shall pay the total amount of various remuneration to each general manager and deputy general manager, and disclose the names of the general manager and deputy general manager in their respective levels.
- Note 7: The total amount of various remuneration paid to each general manager and deputy general manager of the company by all companies (including the company) in the consolidated report should be disclosed, and the names of the general manager and deputy general manager should be disclosed in their respective levels.
- Note 8: After tax net profit refers to the net profit after tax of individual or individual financial reports in the most recent year.
- Note 9: a. This column should clearly indicate the amount of compensation received by the company's general manager and deputy general manager from investments in businesses or parent companies outside of the subsidiary company (if none, please fill in "none").
- b. If the general manager and deputy general manager of the company receive remuneration related to investments or parent companies from outside the subsidiary company, they should include the remuneration received by the general manager and deputy general manager from investments or parent companies outside the subsidiary company in column E of the remuneration level table, and change the column name to "Parent company and all reinvestment businesses".
- c. Remuneration refers to the remuneration, remuneration (including employee, director, and supervisor remuneration), and business execution expenses received by the general manager and deputy general manager of the company as directors, supervisors, or managers of reinvested enterprises or parent companies outside of their subsidiaries.

The remuneration content disclosed in this table is different from the income concept in the income tax law, so the purpose of this table is for information disclosure purposes and does not need to be used for taxation.

4. The remuneration of the top five highest-paid executives of a listed or over-the-counter company:

Unit: NT\$ thousand December 31, 2023

Salary (A) (Note 2)			Retirement pay and pension (B) Rewards and special disbursements (C) (Note 3)		Employ	Employee profit-sharing compensation (D) (Note 4)			Sum of A+B+C+D and ratio to net income (%) (Note 6)		Remuneration			
			All		All		All	The C	ompany		solidated (Note 5)			received from investee enterprises
Job title	Name	The Company	consolidated entities (Note 5)	The Company	consolidated entities (Note 5)	The Company	All consolidated entities (Note 5)	Cash amount	Amount of shares	Cash amount	Amount of shares	The Company	All consolidated entities	other than subsidiaries or from the parent company (Note 7)
CEO	Wu, Rui-Hua	1,830	2,660	-	-	305	305	-	-	-	-	(35.25)	(48.95)	Yes
President	Chen, Yi-Hung	1,272	2,081	79	79	318	319	27	-	27	-	(28.00)	(41.37)	Yes
Plant Chief	Lin, Jin-Long	1,218	1,218	79	79	356	356	20	-	20	-	(27.62)	(27.62)	None
Division Chief	Liu, Wen-Wei	1,776	1,776	108	108	420	420	17	-	17	-	(38.32)	(38.32)	None
Manager	Chen, Kuo-Sheng	936	936	58	58	384	384	16	-	16	-	(23.01)	(23.01)	None

Note 1: The term "top five highest-paid executives" refers to the company's managers. As for the criteria for identifying managers, it is handled in accordance with the scope of application of "managers" as stipulated in the Order No. Tai-Cai-Zheng-3-0920001301 issued by the former Securities and Futures Commission of the Ministry of Finance on March 27, 2003.

As for the principles of identifying the "top five highest-paid" individuals, it is based on the total amount (i.e., the sum of A+B+C+D) of salaries, retirement pensions, bonuses, special allowances, and employee compensation received by the company's managers from all companies within the consolidated financial statements, which are then ranked, and the top five highest-paid individuals are identified. If a director also serves as one of the aforementioned executives, they should be listed in this table as well as in Table (1-1) above.

Note 2: This is a listing of the salaries, job-related allowances, and severance pay for the top five highest-paid executives in the most recent year.

Note 3: It refers to the amount of various bonuses, rewards, travel expenses, special expenses, various allowances, dormitories, vehicle allocation, and other physical rewards

provided by the top five highest-paid executives for the most recent year. When providing houses, cars and other means of transportation or the expenditures of exclusive individuals, the nature and cost of the assets provided, and the actual or fair market value based rent, fuel and other payments shall be disclosed. In addition, if equipped with a driver, please provide an explanation of the relevant amount paid by the company to the driver, but not included in the remuneration. In addition, the salary expenses recognized under IFRS 2 "Share-based Payment", including obtaining employee stock option certificates, restricting employee rights for new shares, and participating in cash capital increase subscription for shares, should also be included in the remuneration.

Note 4: It refers to the amount of employee compensation (including stocks and cash) approved by the board of directors for the most recent year to be distributed to the top five highest-paid executives. If it cannot be estimated, the proposed distribution amount for this year will be calculated based on the proportion of the actual distribution amount last year, and a separate Table 1-3 should be filled out.

Note 5: The total amount of various emoluments paid by all companies (including our company) to the top five highest-paid executives of our Company in the consolidated report should be disclosed.

Note 6: After tax net profit refers to the net profit after tax of individual or individual financial reports in the most recent year.

Note 7: a. This column should clearly indicate the amount of compensation received by the Company's the top five highest-paid executives from investments in businesses or parent companies outside of the subsidiary company (if none, please fill in "none").

b. Remuneration refers to the remuneration, remuneration (including employee, director, and supervisor remuneration), and business execution expenses received by the top five highest-paid executives of the Company as directors, supervisors, or managers of reinvested enterprises or parent companies outside of their subsidiaries.

*The remuneration content disclosed in this table is different from the income concept in the income tax law, so the purpose of this table is for information disclosure purposes and does not need to be used for taxation.

5. Names and Distributions of Employee Profit-Sharing Compensation to Managerial Officers:

Unit: NT\$ thousand December 31, 2023

	Job title	Name	Amount of share dividends	Amount of cash dividends	Total	Ratio of total amount to the net income after tax
	CEO	Wu, Rui-Hua				
	President	Chen, Yi-Hung		109	109	(1.80)
	Chief of Hsinchu Plant	Lin, Jin-Long				
Managerial Officer	Chief, Division of International Business	Liu, Wen-Wei	-			
	Sales Manager	Chen, Kuo-Sheng				
	Chief of	Chen,				
	Accounting	Hsuan-Ju				
	Chief of Finance	Chao, Jia-Ling				

- 6. Separately compare and describe total remuneration, as a percentage of net income stated in the parent company only financial reports or individual financial reports, as paid by this company and by each other company included in the consolidated financial statements during the past 2 fiscal years to directors, supervisors, presidents, and vice presidents, and analyze and describe remuneration policies, standards, and packages, the procedure for determining remuneration, and its linkage to operating performance and future risk exposure:
 - (1) Analysis of total remuneration paid to directors, presidents, and vice presidents, as percentage of net income/loss for the 2 most recent fiscal years for the Company and all companies included in the consolidated financial statements:

	20)23	20)22	Increase/decrease ratio	
Item	The Company	All consolidated entities	The Company	All consolidated entities	The Company	All consolidated entities
Director President and Vice President	-115.73%	-165.83%	98.92%	130.29%	-214.65%	-296.13%

(2) Policies, Standards, and Combinations for Remuneration: A. Remuneration for Directors and Independent Directors_ When directors and independent directors perform their duties in the company, in accordance with Article 27 of the company's articles of association, regardless of business profits or losses, they shall be paid to them in accordance with the usual standards of the industry. The board of directors is authorized to negotiate based on their participation in the company's operations and contribution value, as well as taking into account the industry market level. In addition, if the company has pre tax net profit for the year, remuneration will be distributed in accordance with the company's articles of association. The

remuneration combination of directors and independent directors mainly includes the remuneration and business execution expenses of directors and independent directors. B. Remuneration for General Manager and Deputy General Manager_ The general manager and deputy general manager shall carry out business operations and management in accordance with the orders of the board of directors, and their dismissal, appointment, and remuneration shall be carried out by resolution of the board of directors in accordance with the provisions of the company's articles of association. The standard of remuneration for managers shall be determined based on their personal performance, work contribution, annual company operating results, company policy compliance, and other actual work performance, taking into account the level of the industry market. The remuneration combination for managers mainly includes salary, bonuses, and employee compensation.

- (3) Procedure for setting remuneration: The remuneration policies and systems of our company's directors and managers are evaluated by our company's Remuneration Committee in accordance with our company's "Board of Directors Performance Evaluation Measures" and "Employee Remuneration Measures", and recommendations are made to the board of directors for resolution and approval before proceeding. The Remuneration Committee of our company also regularly reviews the performance and remuneration of directors and managers.
- (4) The correlation between operational performance, future risks and remuneration: The remuneration for the company's directors consists only of fixed transportation allowances and attendance fees, while the remuneration for managers is determined with reference to industry market levels and based on individual performance, work contributions, and the Company's operating results. Therefore, the company's operational performance and market conditions are correlated with salary and compensation. When setting the content and amount of compensation for directors and managers in our company, we refer to job performance, but we cannot guide directors and managers to engage in behaviors that exceed the company's risk appetite in pursuit of remuneration.

IV. The state of the company's implementation of corporate governance:

1. The state of operations of the board of directors:

The number of board meetings held in the most recent fiscal year was: <u>five (A)</u>. The attendance by the directors and supervisors was as follows:

Job title	Name (Note 1)	No. of meetings attended in person (B)	No. of meetings attended by proxy	In-person attendance rate (%) [B/A] (Note 2)	Remarks
Chairman	Ling-Yu Investment Co., Ltd. Representative: Wu, Jui-Hua	5	0	100%	
Director	Ling-Yu Investment Co., Ltd. Representative: He, Yi-Ru	2	1	67%	2023/6/20 Full re-election of directors (new)
Director	Wu, Chao-Wen	4	1	80%	

Director	Pacific Worldwide Investment Co., Ltd. Representative: Wu, Hsien-Tai	4	1	80%	
Director	Pacific Worldwide Investment Co., Ltd. Representative: Wu, Chiao-Chen	3	2	60%	
Independent director	Su, Liang	5	0	100%	
Independent director	Huang, Chien-Cheng	3	2	60%	
Independent director	Chen, Wei-Zhi	4	1	80%	
Independent director	Lin, Chung-Chang	3	0	100%	2023/6/20 Full re-election of directors (new)

Other information required to be disclosed:

I. If any of the following circumstances exists, specify the board meeting date, meeting session number, content of the motion(s), the opinions of all the independent directors, and the measures taken by the Company based on the opinions of the independent directors:

(I) Any matter under Article 14-3 of the Securities and Exchange Act.

	er Article 14-3 of the Securities and Exchange Act.					
Board of Directors	Content of the motion and follow-up measures					
The 16th session of the	1. 2022 business report and financial statements.					
14th Board	2. 2022 Earning distribution.					
	3. Proposal of distribution method for the 2022 employee and director					
2023.03.24	remunerations.					
	4. Proposal of evaluating the independence and competence of the attesting CPAs.					
	5. Proposed pre-approval for the certified public accounting firm and					
	its affiliated firms to provide non-assurance services to the					
	company and its subsidiaries.					
	6. Proposal of 2022 "Statement of Internal Control System."					
	7. Proposal of amendments to the Company's "Articles of					
	Incorporation."					
	8. Proposal of amendments the Company's "Corporate Governance					
	Best Practice Principles."					
	9. Proposal of amendments to the Company's "Operating Regulations					
	for Financial Transactions between Related Enterprises."					
	10. Discussion of the establishment of a corporate governance					
	supervisor in our company.					
	11. Proposal to increase the fund-loaning limit of the subsidiary of the					
	Company (MAOBAO VIETNAM INC.) by USD 500 thousand and					
	USD 200 thousand.					
	Resolution: approved by all attended directors.					
	Opinions of independent directors: None.					
	Measures taken by the Company based on the opinions of the					
	independent directors: None.					
	Resolution: approved by all attended directors.					
The 17th session of the	1. Proposal of Q1 2023 financial statements.					
14th Board	Opinions of independent directors: None.					
2023.05.12	Measures taken by the Company based on the opinions of the					
2023.03.12	independent directors: None.					
	Resolution: approved by all attended directors.					
The 1st session of the	1. Election of the Chairman.					

15th Board	2. Appointment of the 5th Remuneration Committee members.						
10 11 20 11 4	11						
2023.06.21	3. Election of the convener and meeting chair of the Remuneration						
	Committee of the 5th term.						
	4. Proposal to elect the convener and meeting chair of the 2nd Audit Committee.						
	Opinions of independent directors: None.						
	Measures taken by the Company based on the opinions of the						
	independent directors: None.						
	Resolution: approved by all attended directors.						
The 2nd session of the	1. Proposal of Q2 2023 financial statements.						
15th Board	2. The compensation committee of our company reviews the 2022						
	remuneration distribution plan for our managers.						
2023.08.10	3. Proposal to increase the fund-loaning limit of the subsidiary of the						
	Company (MAOBAO VIETNAM INC.) by USD 1 million.						
	Opinions of independent directors: None.						
	Measures taken by the Company based on the opinions of the						
	independent directors: None.						
	Resolution: approved by all attended directors.						
The 3rd session of the	1. Proposal of Q3 2023 financial statements.						
15th Board	2. 2024 Audit plan.						
2022 11 00	3. Discussion of the proposal of the Remuneration Committee's						
2023.11.09	deliberation for the 2023 performance and the remuneration amount						
	for the directors.						
	4. Discussion of the proposal of the Remuneration Committee's						
	deliberation for the 2023 performance and the remuneration amount						
	for the chairman.						
	5. Discussion of the proposal of the Remuneration Committee's						
	deliberation for the 2023 performance and the remuneration amount						
	for the managerial officers. 6. Discussion of the proposal of the Remuneration Committee's						
	deliberation for the 2024 annual working plan.						
	7. Proposal to extend the fund-loaning limit of the subsidiary of the						
	Company (MAOBAO VIETNAM INC.) by USD 900,000.						
	Opinions of independent directors: None.						
	Measures taken by the Company based on the opinions of the						
	independent directors: None.						
	Resolution: approved by all attended directors.						
	resolution, approved by an attended uncertain.						

Board of Directors	Director	Content of motion	Reason of recusal	Participation of voting
The 14th Board The 16th meeting 2023.03.24	Wu, Rui-Hua	1. Discussion of the proposal of the Remuneration Committee's deliberation for the structure of monthly salary and paid amount for the chairman.	The motion involving individual director	The involving party recused from the discussion and voting, and other attended directors voted.
The 3rd session of the 15th Board 2023.11.09	Wu, Rui-Hua	1. Deliberation of the 2023 performance and remuneration of the chairman	The motion involving individual director	The involving party recused from the discussion and voting, and other attended directors voted.

⁽II) In addition to the matters referred to above, any dissenting or qualified opinion of an independent directory that is on record or stated in writing with respect to any board resolution: None.

II. The status of implementation of recusals of directors with respect to any motions with which they may have a conflict of interest: specify the director's name, the content of the motion, the cause for recusal, and how the director voted.

III. For a TWSE or TPEx listed company, disclose information including the evaluation cycle and period(s) of the board of directors' self-evaluations (or peer evaluations) and the evaluation method and content. Additionally, complete Table 2(2) Implementation of Evaluations of the Board of Directors.

Implementation of Evaluations of the Board of Directors

Evaluation	Evaluation	Scope of	Method of	Evaluation content
cycle	period	evaluation (Note 2)	evaluation (Note 4)	(Note 5)
(Note 1)	(Note 2)	(Note 3) Performance	(Note 4) Self-evaluation	Performance evaluation
Once per year	performance of the Board between January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023 was evaluated.	evaluation of the board as a whole, the individual directors, and the functional committees.	of board member	of the board of directors: This includes the level of participation in the company's operations, the quality of board decision-making, the composition and structure of the board, the selection and continuous training of directors, and internal control. 2. Evaluating the performance of the individual board members: including alignment of the goals and missions of the company; awareness of the duties of a director; participation in the operation of the company; management of internal relationship and communication; the director's professionalism and continuing education; and internal control. 3. Evaluating the performance of functional committees: including participation in the operation of the company; awareness of the duties of the functional committee; improvement of quality of decisions made by the functional committee and election of its members and internal control.

IV. Give an evaluation of the targets that were adopted for strengthening of the functions of the board during the current and immediately preceding fiscal years (e.g., establishing an audit committee, increasing information transparency, etc.) and the measures taken toward achievement thereof.

- (I) The Company's Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles has established the "Rules of Procedure for Board of Directors Meetings" and enforced since January 1, 2007. And on March 27, 2008, the recusal of directors due to interest conflicts specified in the Board's related proposal was amended to enhance the function of the Board.
 - Actively cooperating with the FSC regulations to amend, to improve the functions of the Board.
- (II) The Company has adopted the candidate nomination system for directors (including independent directors) since 2020, and an Audit Committee was established at the 2020 shareholders' meeting. The independent directors elected have legal, accounting and finance expertise and skills, to enhance the legal knowledge and financial analysis ability of the Board, while strengthening the crisis management and policy decision-making ability of the Board.
- (III) The Company has established the Investor Section on the Company's website to provide relevant information concerned about by investors via the Internet. Disclosing information of finance and operation, and corporate governance is an important responsibility of the Company; the Company has faithfully fulfilled its obligations pursuant to relevant laws and regulations and the stock exchange's requirement.
- (IV) The Company provides continuing education courses for directors and supervisors from time to time, so that directors and supervisors can easily obtain relevant information. In addition, at the MOPS, the attendance status and continuing education of directors and supervisors are disclosed to the investors to achieve the timely and transparent information disclosure.
- (V) The Company has established and implemented the spokesperson system, with the spokesperson and the deputy spokesperson in place to speak externally. The unified speaking procedures are specified, and the Company's internal employees are required to keep financial and business secrete confidential, and not to spread information arbitrarily. Where the spokesperson and deputy spokesperson is changed, the information disclosure will be handled immediately.
- (VI) The board of directors of our company appointed Manager Chao, Jia-Ling from the Finance Section as the director of corporate governance. She has more than 3 years of experience in financial and stock management in public companies, which can protect shareholder rights and strengthen the functions of the board of directors.
- (VII) The 2023 annual board performance evaluation results report and evaluation of implementation(As explained below):
 - Pursuant to the "Rules for Performance Evaluation of Board of Directors," the evaluation of performance for the current year shall be conducted at the end of each year pursuant to the evaluation procedures and indicators; the evaluation period is January 1 to December 31 of the year to be evaluated, and the evaluation shall be completed by the end of Q1 of the next year. The evaluation methods include performance evaluations of the overall board of directors, self-evaluation of individual board members, and functional committees. The rating of each evaluation item are: "very poor," "poor," "medium," "good," and "excellent."
 - The Company has conducted the 2023 self-evaluation of the board performance of the board of directors pursuant to the above-mentioned methods. The results of this evaluation are as follows:

I. Overall board of directors:

- 1. The measurement items include the following five evaluation indicators for total 20 items: Participation in the operation of the company; improvement of the quality of the board of directors' decision making; composition and structure of the board of directors; election and continuing education of the directors; and internal control.
- 2. Self-evaluation result: excellent.

II. Individual board members:

- 1. The measurement items include the following six evaluation indicators for total 20 items:

 Alignment of the goals and missions of the company; awareness of the duties of a director; participation in the operation of the company; management of internal relationship and communication; the director's professionalism and continuing education; and internal control.
- 2. Self-evaluation result: excellent.

III. Functional committees:

- 1. The measurement items include the following five evaluation indicators for total 20 items: Participation in the operation of the company; awareness of the duties of the functional committee; improvement of quality of decisions made by the functional committee; makeup of the functional committee and election of its members and internal control.
- 2. Self-evaluation result: excellent.

- 2. The state of operations of the audit committee or the state of participation in board meetings by the supervisors:
- I. Authority and Work Focus of the Audit Committee:
- 1. The audit committee of our company is composed of four independent directors. The purpose of the audit committee is to assist the board of directors in overseeing the quality and integrity of the company's execution of accounting, inspections and reviews, financial reporting processes, and financial controls. The authority of this committee are as follows:
 - (1) Establish or amend internal control systems in accordance with Article 14-1 of the Securities and Exchange Law.
 - (2) Assess the effectiveness of internal control systems.
 - (3) According to Article 316-1 of the Securities and Exchange Law, establish or revise the handling procedures for major financial business activities such as acquiring or disposing of assets, engaging in derivative commodity transactions, lending funds to others, endorsing or providing guarantees for others.
 - (4) Matters involving the interests of the directors themselves.
 - (5) Significant asset or derivative transactions.
 - (6) Significant funding loans, endorsements, or guarantees provided.
 - (7) Offer, issue, or privately place securities with equity nature.
 - (8) Appointment, dismissal, or remuneration of certified public accountants.
 - (9) Appointment and removal of financial, accounting, or internal audit supervisors.
 - (10) The annual financial report signed or stamped by the chairman, manager, and accounting supervisor, as well as the second quarter financial report that must be verified and signed by an accountant.
 - (11) Other major matters specified by the company or regulatory authority.
- 2. The annual work focus includes:
 - (1) Meeting arrangements
 - (2) Implement and track matters according to meeting requirements
 - (3) Provide relevant assistance required by the board of directors
 - (4) Compliance with laws and regulations
 - (5) Related party transaction review
 - (6) Various financial risk control measures, etc.

II. The number of audit committee meetings held in the most recent fiscal year was: <u>four (A)</u>. The attendance by the independent directors was as follows:

Job title	Name	No. of meetings attended in person (B)	No. of meetings attended by proxy	In-person attendance rate (%) (B/A) (Notes 1 and 2)	Remarks
Independent director	Su, Liang	4	0	100%	
Independent director	Huang, Chien-Cheng	2	2	50%	
Independent director	Chen, Wei-Zhi	4	0	100%	
Independent director	Lin, Chung-Chang	2	0	100%	Full re-election of directors (new)

Other information required to be disclosed:

II. If any of the following circumstances exists, specify the <u>audit committee meeting</u> date, meeting session number, content of the motion(s), the <u>content of any dissenting or qualified opinion or significant recommendation of the independent directors</u>, the outcomes of audit committee resolutions, and the measures taken by the Company based on the opinions of the audit committee.

(I) Any matter under Article 14-5 of the Securities and Exchange Act.

Audit Committee	Content of motion	Resolution outcome	Measures taken by the Company based on the opinions of the audit committee
The 13th meeting, the first Audit Committee 2023.03.24	 2022 business report and financial statements. 2022 Earning distribution. Proposal of evaluating the independence and competence of the attesting CPAs. Propose to pre approve the signing of non assurance services provided by accounting firms and affiliated enterprises to our company and subsidiaries. Audit result report of October-December 2022 effectiveness of internal control system. Proposal of 2022 "Statement of Internal Control System." Proposal of amendments to the Company's "Articles 	The unanimous consent was reached after a discussion, and submitted to the Board for resolution.	Submitted to the Board and approved by all attended directors.

T-T-				
		of Incorporation."		
	8.	Proposal of		
		amendments the		
		Company's		
		"Corporate		
		Governance Best		
		Practice Principles."		
	9.	Proposal of		
		amendments to the		
		Company's		
		"Operating		
		Regulations for		
		Financial		
		Transactions between		
		Related Enterprises."		
	10.	Proposal to increase		
		the fund-loaning		
		limit of the		
		subsidiary of the		
		Company		
		(MAOBAO		
		VIETNAM INC.) by		
		USD 500 thousand		
		and USD 200		
		thousand.		
The 14th meeting, the	1.	Proposal of Q1 2023	The unanimous consent	Submitted to the Board
1st Audit Committee	1.	financial statements.	was reached after a	and approved by all
2023.05.12	2.	Audit result report of	discussion, and	attended directors.
2023.03.12		January-March 2023	submitted to the Board	attended uncetors.
		effectiveness of	for resolution.	
		internal control	Tor resoration.	
		system.		
The 1st meeting, the	1.	Proposal of Q2 2023	The unanimous consent	Submitted to the Board
2nd Audit Committee	1.	financial statements.	was reached after a	and approved by all
2023.08.10	2.	Audit result report of	discussion, and	attended directors.
2023.00.10	2.	April-June 2023	submitted to the Board	ditended directors.
		effectiveness of	for resolution.	
		internal control	for resolution.	
		system.		
	3.	Proposal to increase		
	٥.	the fund-loaning		
		limit of the		
		subsidiary of the		
		= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =		
		Company (MAOBAO		
		VIETNAM INC.) by		
		USD 1 million.		
The 2st masting the	1		The unanimous consent	Submitted to the Board
The 2st meeting, the 2nd Audit Committee	1.	Proposal of Q3 2023		
	2	financial statements.	was reached after a	and approved by all
2023.11.09	2.	Audit result report of	discussion, and	attended directors.
		July-September 2023	submitted to the Board	
		effectiveness of	for resolution.	
		internal control		
		system.		
	3.	2024 Audit plan.		
	4.	Proposal to extend		
		the fund-loaning		
1	1	limit of the	1	1

subsidiary of the Company		
(MAOBAO		
VIETNAM INC.) by		
USD 900,000.		

- (II) In addition to the matters referred to above, any matter that was not approved by the audit committee but was approved by a two-thirds or greater majority resolution of the board of directors: None.
- III. Implementation of recusals of independent directors with respect to any motions with which they may have a conflict of interest: specify the independent director's name, the content of the motion, the cause for recusal, and whether and how the independent director voted: None.
- IV. Communication between the independent directors and the chief internal audit officer and the CPAs that serve as external auditor (including any significant matters communicated about with respect to the state of the company's finances and business and the method(s) and outcomes of the communication.) All independent directors, the internal audit officer, and Juanlu, Man-Yu, the CPA, convened the individual communication meeting on March 24, 2023, and attended the 13th meeting of the first Audit Committee on March 24, 2023. Please refer the above and the Company's website for the related resolutions.

Note:

- * If any independent director left office before the end of the fiscal year, specify the date that they left office in the Remarks column. Their in-person attendance rate (%) should be calculated based on the number of audit committee meetings held and the number they attended in person during the period they were in office.
- * If any by-election for independent directors was held before the end of the fiscal year, the names of the new and old independent directors should be filled in the table, with a note stating whether the independent director left office, was newly serving, or was serving consecutive terms, and the date of the by-election. The in-person attendance rate (%) should be calculated based on the number of board meetings held and the number attended in person during the period of each such person's actual time in office.

3. Implementation Status and Deviations from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the Reasons

		Implementation status (Note)			Deviations from the
	Evaluation item	Yes	No	Summary description	Corporate Governance Best- Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the reasons
I.	Has the Company established and disclosed its Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles based on the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies?	✓		The Company has established the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles based on the "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies," and disclosed such at the MOPS; the Investor Information Section of the Company website is available for inquiry (http://www.maobao.com.tw)	No significant difference.
II.	Shareholding Structure and Shareholders' Rights				No significant difference.
(I)	9	✓		(I) In addition to handling relevant business on behalf of the stock affairs agency, our company also has an email address for contact information and feedback from stakeholders, as well as a spokesperson and proxy spokesperson system established in accordance with the law to handle shareholder suggestions.	
(II)	Does the Company know the identity of its major shareholders and the parties with ultimate control of the major shareholders?	✓		(II) The Company and the shareholder service agency regularly update and grasp the list of the Company's directors, managerial officers, major shareholders holding more than 5% of the shares, and their controllers, while reporting relevant information pursuant to regulations.	
(III	Has the Company built and implemented a risk management system and a firewall between the Company and its affiliates?	✓		(III) The Company has established the relevant management system and supervision measures for subsidiaries pursuant to laws and regulations, to properly control the risks between the Company and affiliates and establish appropriate	

			Implementation status (Note)	Deviations from the
Evaluation item		No	Summary description	Corporate Governance Best- Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the reasons
(IV)Has the Company established internal rules prohibiting insider trading of securities based on undisclosed information?	√		firewalls. (IV)The Company has established the "Ethical Conducts" and "Managerial Procedures for Preventing Insider Trading" in the internal control, and implemented such accordingly.	
III. Composition and responsibilities of the board of directors				No significant difference.
(I) Have a diversity policy and specific management objectives been adopted for the board and have they been fully implemented?			(I) The Company has established the diversity policy of the Board, and disclosed such and the implementation there of on the official website. The concrete management objectives and current achievement of the board member diversity policy: I. Diversity policy: pursuant to the enhanced functions of board of directors specified in Article 23 of the "Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles" established by the Company, the composition of the board of directors shall be determined by taking diversity into consideration. It is advisable that directors concurrently serving as company officers not exceed one-third of the total number of the board members, and that an appropriate policy on diversity based on the company's business operations, operating dynamics, and development needs be formulated and include, without being limited to, the following two general standards: 1. Basic requirements and values: Gender, age, nationality, and culture. 2. Professional knowledge and skills: A	

			Implementation status (Note)	Deviations from the
Evaluation item	Yes	No	Summary description	Corporate Governance Best- Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the reasons
			professional background (e.g., law, accounting, industry, finance, marketing, technology), professional skills, and industry experience. II. Concrete management objectives: board of directors of the Company shall direct company strategies, supervise the management, and be responsible to the company and shareholders. The various procedures and arrangements of its corporate governance system shall ensure that, in exercising its authority, the board of directors complies with laws, regulations, its articles of incorporation, and the resolutions of its shareholders meetings. The Board shall possesses adequate professional knowledge and skills, and the professional background of the members shall cover law, accounting, industry, finance, marketing, and technology. The overall board of the Company shall possess the following abilities: 1. Ability to make operational judgments. 2. Ability to perform accounting and financial analysis. 3. Ability to conduct management administration. 4. Ability to conduct crisis management. 5. Knowledge of the industry. 6. An international market perspective. 7. Ability to lead. 8. Ability to make policy decisions. Current achievement status and the abilities shall be possessed by the overall board:	

	Implementation status (Note)									Deviations from the	
Evaluation item	Yes								Corporate Governance Best- Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the reasons		
			Core items for diversity Name of director	Gender	Management administration	Leadership and decision-making	Knowledge of the industry	Finance and accounting	Laws	Marketing	
			Wu, Rui-Hua	Female	v	v	v	v		v	
			He, Yi-Ru	Male	v	v	v	v		v	
			Wu, Chao-Wen	Female				v			
			Wu, Hsien-Tai Wu, Chiao-Jen	Male	V	v	v	V		v v	
			Su, Liang	Female Male	v	v	v v	v		v	
			Huang, Chien-Cheng	Male	•	v	v	,	v	·	
			Chen, Wei-Zhi	Female	v	v	v	v			
			Lin, Chung-Chang	Male	v	v	v	v		v	
			To strengther composition the Company	and stru	ıcture	of th	e boar	rd of o	lirec		
			various need	s such a	s the	Com	pany's	opera	ating		
			structure, bus					-	_		
			development								
			various dive	sity asp	ects,	such	as: ba	sic co	mpo	sition,	
			professional skills.	experie	nce, p	orofes	sional	knov	vledg	ge and	
			The current I	Board o	f Dire	ectors	of the	com	pany		
			consists of 9	directo	rs, inc	cludin	ıg 4 in	depen	ident		
			directors. Th	e memb	ers p	osses	s exte	nsive	expe	rience	
			and expertise	in field	ds suc	h as t	financ	e, bus	ines	5,	
			management	, and la	w. Fu	rtherr	nore,	the co	mpa	ny	

			Implementation status (Note)	Deviations from the
Evaluation item		No	Summary description	Corporate Governance Best- Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the reasons
(II) Has the Company voluntarily established other functional committees in addition to the remuneration committee and the audit committee?	✓		emphasizes gender equality in the composition of the Board of Directors, with a target of having at least 25% female directors. Currently, out of the 9 directors, 4 are female, representing a ratio of 44%. (II) The Company has established the Audit Committee in June 2020. Currently, the function of the Supervisor is replaced by Audit Committee. According to the Company's practical needs, the Remuneration Committee has been established with three members. The Company has always been insisting the attitude of "taking from the society and feeding back to the society" regarding the corporate social responsibility that the Company should fulfill. Since December 2014, the Corporate Social Responsibility Promotion Committee has been established. And later renamed as the Sustainable Development Committee, actively promoting various activities on social responsibility issues such as economic, environmental, and social aspects.	
(III) Has the Company established rules and methodology for evaluating the performance of its Board of Directors, implemented the performance evaluations on an annual basis, and submitted the results of performance evaluations to the board of directors and used them as reference in determining salary/compensation for individual directors	√		(III) The Company regularly conducts performance evaluation every year as the basis for the performance evaluation of the Board, and applies such as a reference for the compensation and re-election nomination of individual directors. The 2023 performance evaluation of the Board was conducted in the board meeting on March 12, 2024. Since 2023, the performance	

			Implementation status (Note)	Deviations from the
Evaluation item	Yes	No	Summary description	Corporate Governance Best- Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the reasons
and their nomination and additional office terms?			evaluation of the Board would include functional committees (e.g. the Audit Committee and Remuneration Committee), and the evaluation results would be reported in a board meeting while being disclosed on the official website/material resolutions of the Board/the 15th meeting minutes of the 4th Board.	
(IV)Does the Company regularly evaluate its external auditors' independence?	✓		(IV)Pursuant to Article 29 of the "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies," the Company evaluates the independence of the engaged CPAs every year, to evaluate whether the CPAs or their family members have material financial interests, business relationships, hold important positions or have direct and material influence on the audit tasks, no related to directors or managerial officers as a second-degree kinship, and receive any gifts with great value. The CPAs are requested to present the independence declaration, to be submitted to the Board for approval before engaging the CPAs. The description of its evaluation process is disclosed in the annual report. The Company has conducted the 2024 evaluation for the independence of attesting CPAs in the board meeting on March 12, 2024.	
IV. Does the TWSE/TPEx listed company have in	✓		Our company is currently responsible for corporate	No significant difference.
place an adequate number of qualified			governance affairs by the finance department. The	
corporate governance officers and has it			board of directors appointed the Chief of Finance,	

			Implementation status (Note)	Deviations from the
Evaluation item		No	Summary description	Corporate Governance Best- Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the reasons
appointed a chief corporate governance officer with responsibility corporate governance practices (including but not limited to providing information necessary for directors and supervisors to perform their duties, aiding directors and supervisors in complying with laws and regulations, organizing board meetings and annual general meetings of shareholders as required by law, and compiling minutes of board meetings and annual general meetings)?			Manager Chao, Jia-Ling, to concurrently serve as the corporate governance supervisor. She has more than three years of experience in managing finance, accounting, and stock affairs in public companies, which can protect shareholder rights and strengthen the functions of the board of directors. This includes providing the necessary information for directors to carry out their business, handling relevant matters related to the meetings of the board of directors and shareholders in accordance with the law, handling company registration and change registration, and preparing minutes of the board of directors and shareholders' meetings.	

			Implementation status (Note)	Deviations from the
Evaluation item	Yes	No	Summary description	Corporate Governance Best- Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the reasons
V. Has the Company established channels for communicating with its stakeholders (including but not limited to shareholders, employees, customers, suppliers, etc.) and created a stakeholders section on its company website? Does the Company appropriately respond to stakeholders' questions and concerns on important corporate social responsibility issues?	>		The Company has established communication channels with stakeholders and set up a stakeholder section on the Company's website. It responds appropriately to stakeholders' concerns regarding important corporate social responsibility issues, as follows: (1) The Company's website provides contact information for stakeholders and an opinion feedback section, including a customer section, a shareholder section, a supplier section, and an employee section. It responds appropriately to stakeholders' concerns regarding important corporate social responsibility issues. (2) A toll-free customer service hotline is available to promptly respond to consumers' inquiries about products and repair requests, facilitating smooth communication with consumers. (3) Spokespersons and deputy spokespersons are designated to address important issues of concern to shareholders. (4) Regular labor-management meetings are held, an employee suggestion box and an internal company website are set up, and announcements regarding personnel, employee welfare committee, and other related information are made irregularly. Additionally, an employee care and whistleblowing mailbox is established. (V) Establish communication channels with stakeholders through communication approaches such as the Internet, e-mail, telephone, and fax. The Company expected to report on the communication with stakeholders for 2023 in the board meeting on May 09, 2024, and disclose the report results on the official website/n4terial resolutions of the board of directors/the 15th meeting minutes of the 5th Board.	No significant difference.

			Implementation status (Note)	Deviations from the
Evaluation item		No	Summary description	Corporate Governance Best- Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the reasons
VI. Has the Company appointed a professional shareholder services agent to handle matters related to its shareholder meetings?	√		The Company has appointed a professional shareholder services agent, the Shareholder Service Agent Department of CTBC, to handle matters related to its shareholder meetings?	No significant difference.
VII. Information Disclosure (I) Has the Company established a corporate website to disclose information regarding its financials, business, and corporate governance status?	✓		(I) The Company's official website is https://www.maobao.com.tw; the information related to the Company's finance, operations, and corporate governance has been disclosed in the MOPS pursuant to laws and regulations.	No significant difference.
(II) Does the Company use other information disclosure channels (e.g., maintaining an English-language website, designating staff to handle information collection and disclosure, appointing spokespersons, webcasting investors conference etc.)?	√		(II) The Company has appointed dedicated personnel responsible for information collection and disclosure according to their duties. The Company has a complete spokesperson system structed pursuant to laws. The spokesperson is Chen, Hsuan-Ju (Manager), and the acting spokesperson is Chao, Jia-Ling (Manager).	
(III) Does the company publish and report its annual financial report within two months after the end of the fiscal year, and publish and report its financial reports for the first, second, and third quarters as well as its operating statements for each month before the specified deadlines?	✓		(III) Our company has announced and submitted its annual financial report within the last two months of the fiscal year, and the accounting unit will evaluate the feasibility of future improvements. The individual financial report and consolidated financial report for the year 2023 were submitted to the board of directors for approval on March 12, 2024, and announced on the Public Information Observatory. Our company's financial reports for the first, second, and third quarters of 2023, as well as the operating	

		Implementation status (Note)	Deviations from the
Yes	No	Summary description	Corporate Governance Best- Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the reasons
		conditions for each month of 2023, have been	-
		announced and declared by the Public Information	
		Observatory ahead of the prescribed deadline.	
*		 (I) Employee rights: 1. The Company specifies in the Company's Articles of Incorporation that the proportion of employee remuneration should be ranged to protect the rights of employees to share the operating results. 2. The Company has the Employee Welfare Committee in place, and the Company provides stable sources of funds to handle various employee welfare measures and improve employee benefits. 3. In addition to the labor and national health insurance for employees pursuant to laws, and contributions of pensions for employees to work with peace of mind, the Company also purchases the group insurance to improve the protection for employees and their families. (II) Employee wellness: other than establishing the Employee Welfare Committee, the Company often holds employee social gatherings and domestic and foreign employee travel, and implements the pension system, it also encourages employees to attend in various domestic or overseas training courses and technical seminars; the Company values the labor relation, provides equal employment opportunities, and sets up emails for employee 	No significant difference.
			conditions for each month of 2023, have been announced and declared by the Public Information Observatory ahead of the prescribed deadline. (I) Employee rights: 1. The Company specifies in the Company's Articles of Incorporation that the proportion of employee remuneration should be ranged to protect the rights of employees to share the operating results. 2. The Company has the Employee Welfare Committee in place, and the Company provides stable sources of funds to handle various employee welfare measures and improve employee benefits. 3. In addition to the labor and national health insurance for employees pursuant to laws, and contributions of pensions for employees to work with peace of mind, the Company also purchases the group insurance to improve the protection for employees and their families. (II) Employee wellness: other than establishing the Employee Welfare Committee, the Company often holds employee social gatherings and domestic and foreign employee travel, and implements the pension system, it also encourages employees to attend in various domestic or overseas training courses and technical seminars; the Company values the labor relation, provides equal employment

			Implementation status (Note)	Deviations from the
Evaluation item	Yes No		Summary description	Corporate Governance Best- Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the reasons
			 (III) Investor relations: The Company has the website, spokespersons and deputy spokespersons to provide investors with the Company information at any time and maintain investor relationships. (IV) Supplier relations: to protect the rights and interests of suppliers, the Company provides suppliers with all financial and operating information needed to evaluate the Company's credit status under the premise of not violating laws and regulations or endangering the rights of the Company and shareholders. (V) Rights of stakeholders: The Company provides various responsible units as communication channels for stakeholders to protect the rights and interests of all stakeholders, and has a dedicated section for stakeholders. (VI) Directors' continuing education: The directors of the Company all have industrial professional background and practical experience in operation and management. The Company also provides relevant training information from time to time for reference. In addition, all nine directors meet the number of training hours per year pursuant to laws and regulations. The number of director training hours in 2023 exceeded the statutory number of training hours by 66 hours. (VII) Implementation of risk management policies and risk evaluation standards: Formulate various internal regulations in accordance 	

			Implementation status (Note)	Deviations from the
Evaluation item		No	Summary description	Corporate Governance Best- Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the reasons
			with the law, conduct various risk management and assessment; Please refer to Annual Report 5, Review and Analysis of Financial Situation and Operating Results, Risk Matters, and Risk Matters Analysis and Evaluation. (VIII) Implementation of customer relations policies: Good and stable relationships with customers are maintained, and a 0800 customer complaint hotline is established to take charge of handling the complaints filed by consumers or customers. (IX) Purchase of liability insurance for directors and managerial officer: The Company has purchased the liability insurance for directors and managerial officer for 2018. The insurance was renewed in 2024. (X) The Company's dedicated unit was expected to report on the operation of corporate governance to the Board on May 09, 2024, and disclose such on the official website/corporate social responsibility area section every year.	

IX. Please describe improvements that have already been made based on the Corporate Governance Evaluation results released for the most recent fiscal year by the Corporate Governance Center, Taiwan Stock Exchange, and specify the priority enhancement objectives and measures planned for any matters still awaiting improvement. (If the Company was not included among the companies evaluated for the given recent year, this item does not need to be completed.)

Improvements made in 2023:

^{1.} The ESG report (including financial disclosures related to SASB Perpetual Accounting Standards Board and TCFD climate change) has

Evaluation item Yes No Summary description Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed				Implementation status (Note)	Deviations from the
	Evaluation item	Yes	No		1

been completed and verified by a third-party accountant (ISAE3000) by September 30, 2023.

2. The Company's completion of ISO14067 product carbon footprint verification and third-party SGS verification and ISO14064 greenhouse gas disk third-party SGS verification are disclosed on the Company's official website.

Prioritized enhancements and measures in 2024: The Company will prioritize and enhance the disclosure of the English version of the ESG report and the 2024 Q1 - Q3 quarterly financial reports.

Note: Regardless of whether "Yes" or "No" is ticked regarding the implementation status, an explanation should still be provided in the explanation column for each item.

4. The state of Remuneration Committee:

The Company has established the Remuneration Committee in December 2011, and appointed three remuneration committee members through the Board. Since 2012, the Remuneration Committee has been convened at least twice a year.

I. Information on Remuneration Committee Members:

	Qualifications			Number of other
				public companies
				at which the
		Professional qualifications and	Independence analysis	person
		experience	independence unarysis	concurrently
				serves as
Capacity				remuneration
(Note 1)	Name			committee member
Independent		Please refer to Appendix 1 for	Please refer to Appendix 1	Zero
director	Su, Liang	information on directors and	for information on	
(Convener)	Su, Liang	independent directors (II).	directors and independent	
(Convenci)			directors (II).	
		Please refer to Appendix 1 for	Please refer to Appendix 1	Zero
Independent	Huang,	information on directors and	for information on	
director	Chien-Cheng	independent directors (II).	directors and independent	
			directors (II).	
		Please refer to Appendix 1 for	Please refer to Appendix 1	Zero
Independent	Lin,	information on directors and	for information on	
director	Chung-Chang	independent directors (II).	directors and independent	
			directors (II).	

- II. Operation of the Remuneration Committee
- (I) The Company's remuneration committee has a total of three members.
- (II) The term of the current members is from June 20, 2023 to June 19, 2025 (dates). The number of remuneration committee meetings held in the most recent fiscal year was: three (A). The attendance by the members was as follows:

Job title	Name	No. of meetings attended in person (B)	No. of meetings attended by proxy	In-person attendance rate (%) (B/A) (Notes)	Remarks
Convener	Su, Liang	3	0	100%	
Committee	Huang,	3	0	100%	
member	Chien-Cheng				
Committee	Lin,	3	0	100%	
member	Chung-Chang				

Other information required to be disclosed:

- I. If the board of directors does not accept, or amends, any recommendation of the remuneration committee, specify the board meeting date, meeting session number, content of the recommendation(s), the outcome of the resolution(s) of the board of directors, and the measures taken by the Company with respect to the opinions given by of the remuneration committee (e.g., if the salary/compensation approved by the board is higher than the recommendation of the remuneration committee, specify the difference(s) and the reasons): None.
- II. With respect to any matter for resolution by the remuneration committee, if there is any dissenting or qualified opinion of a committee member that is on record or stated in writing, specify the remuneration committee meeting date, meeting session number, content of the motion, the opinions of all members, and the measures taken by the Company with respect to the members' opinion.

The Remuneration Committee meeting dates, meeting session numbers, content of the recommendation(s),

the outcome of the resolution(s), and the measures taken by the Company with respect to the opinions given by of the remuneration committee are as follows:

Remuneration Committee	Content of the motion and follow-up measures	Resolution outcome	Measures taken by the Company with respect to the opinions given by of the remuneration committee
The 1st meeting, the 5th Audit Committee 2023.08.10	1. Proposal of reviewing remuneration distribution to managerial officers for 2022.	The unanimous consent was reached after a discussion, and submitted to the Board for approval.	Submitted to the Board and approved by all attended directors.
The 2nd meeting, the 5th Audit Committee 2023.11.09	 Deliberation for the 2023 performance and the remuneration amount for the directors. Deliberation for the 2023 performance and the remuneration amount for the chairman. Deliberation for the 2023 performance and the remuneration amount for the managerial officers. Deliberation for the 2024 annual working plan. 	The unanimous consent was reached after a discussion, and submitted to the Board for approval.	Submitted to the Board and approved by all attended directors.
The 3rd meeting, the 5th Audit Committee 2024.03.12	 Review and discussion of transportation allowances for directors (including independent directors) and remunerations for service execution. Deliberation and discussion of the proposal of the Remuneration Committee's deliberation for the structure of monthly salary and paid amount for the chairman. Deliberation and discussion of the proposal of the Remuneration Committee's deliberation for the structure of the Remuneration committee's deliberation for the structure of monthly salary and paid amount for the managerial 	The unanimous consent was reached after a discussion, and submitted to the Board for approval.	Submitted to the Board and approved by all attended directors.

III. Information on members of the Nomination Committee and its operation: none. The Company has not established the committee.

5. Implementation of Sustainable Development Practices and Discrepancies from the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and Reasons:

			<u>Implementation</u> status (Note 1)	Deviations from the			
<u>Promotion</u> Item	Yes	No	Summary description	Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the Reasons			
I. Has the Company established a governance framework for promoting sustainable development, and established an exclusively (or concurrently) dedicated unit to be in charge of promoting sustainable development? Has the board of directors authorized senior management to handle related matters under the supervision of the board?			 Mao Bao's board of directors has adopted the Code of Practice for Sustainable Development of Enterprises, and the board authorizes the general manager to establish a sustainable development committee, with the general manager appointed as the chairman. The Sustainable Development Committee formulates a sustainable development policy and is responsible for promoting and implementing it within the company, gradually integrating the concept of sustainable management into the company's corporate culture. The Sustainable Development Committee is composed upon the president's convention of unit heads. The president is responsible for the strategic planning and implementation for the effectiveness review of the Company's sustainable development in terms of economy, environment, and society. The Finance Section is responsible for promoting the sustainable development, and each committee member is responsible to implement and report the outcomes. The implementation of the Sustainable Development Committee is reported to the Board for the outcomes every year, to facilitate the Board to supervise the sustainable development and the effectiveness of the implementation. The Company's governance structure for promoting sustainable development, the composition and operation of the members of the promotion unit, and the implementation status of the current year: 	No significant difference.			

		<u>Ir</u>	Deviations from the		
Yes	No		Sumn	Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the Reasons	
		Governance structure			
		Chief	President	Responsible for the strategic planning and implementation for the effectiveness review of the Company's sustainable development in terms of economy, environment, and society	
		Executive secretary	Finance Section	Responsible for promoting sustainable development, and collecting the effectiveness reports implemented by each committee member. The implementation of the Sustainable Development Committee is reported to the Board for the outcomes every year, to facilitate the effectiveness of the sustainable development implementation.	
		Corporate governance team	Audit and Finance, Accounting, and Computer Center	Corporate governance, sustainable management, ethics and integrity, business performance, risk control, regulatory compliance, and information security	
		Environment Team	and safety, plant affairs, and R & D	water resources, waste water and sewage, and waste	
	Yes	Yes No	Yes No Governance structure Chief Executive secretary Corporate governance team Sustainable Environment	Yes No Summ Governance structure Chief President Executive secretary Finance Section Corporate governance team Accounting, and Computer Center Sustainable Environment and safety, plant affairs, and R & D	Governance structure Chief President Responsible for the strategic planning and implementation for the effectiveness review of the Company's sustainable development in terms of economy, environment, and society Executive secretary Finance Section Responsible for promoting sustainable development, and collecting the effectiveness reports implemented by each committee member. The implementation of the Sustainable Development Committee is reported to the Board for the outcomes every year, to facilitate the effectiveness of the sustainable development implementation. Corporate governance team Accounting, and Computer Center Sustainable Environment Environment Environment and safety, plant affairs, and R & D Implemented tasks Responsible for the strategic planning and implementation for the effectiveness review of the Company's sustainable for promoting sustainable development, and collecting the effectiveness reports implemented by each committee is reported to the Board for the outcomes every year, to facilitate the effectiveness of the sustainable development implementation. Corporate governance, sustainable management, ethics and integrity, business performance, risk control, regulatory compliance, and information security Energy saving and carbon reduction, water resources, waste water and sewage, and waste

			<u>In</u>	nplemen	Deviations from the		
<u>Promotion</u> Item	Yes	No			Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the Reasons		
			team and Quality human rights management Management				
			Labor right HR, Compensation and benefits, labor relations, occupational health and and safety safety, and talent cultivation				
			General Social Affairs, Communication with residents in local engagement team Business communities, public welfare activities, and customer service Plant Affair				
			3. Sustainable	e manage			
			Our vision	Our vision Taiwan's No. 1 brand of cleaning, maintenance, and protective products / developing emerging markets and marketing throughout Asia			
			Our business Ethical management/research and innovation/commitment to environmental protection/feed back to the society				
			Our corporate social responsibility policy Compliance with laws and regulations and customers' requirements/green products/provision of a healthy and safe workplace/social co-prosperity				
II. Does the company conduct risk assessments of environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) issues related to the company's	√		The major including F and Mao B Stakeholde attention to disclosed in	Pacific Wao (Sharers are in the need	No significant difference.		

			<u>Imp</u>	Deviations from the		
<u>Promotion</u> Item	Yes	No		Summary des	Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the Reasons	
operations in accordance with the materiality principle, and formulate relevant risk management policies or strategies? (Note 2)			of stakeholde of issues con	ubstantive analysis of ters," "collection of sust accerned by stakeholders I results" to determine to a report.		
S \			Risk item	Risk description	Planned approaches and countermeasures	
			Financial risk	Customers' accounts receivable risk Competing brands	Based on the size of the customers and the transaction amount, the pledge is set with a reasonable corresponding amount and model before transacting with the customer, and a reasonable credit limit is set depending on the demand. In the ERP system, these whose receivables exceeding the credit limit will be controlled for the shipment, and the relevant units will warn in a timely manner and actively to collect accounts, minimizing the risk of customers' transaction accounts. The Company actively	

			<u>Imp</u>	elementation status (Not	te 1)	Deviations from the
<u>Promotion</u> Item	Yes	No		Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the Reasons		
				similar products or competing prices, affecting sales, revenue, and profitability	researches, continues the momentum and planning to adjust and develop products, strengthens the information confidentiality, maintains product and brand competitiveness; it also continuously monitors the movement of competing products in the markets, and establishes a real-time feedback mechanism for business and marketing planning units for the market, to respond to competitors' strategies and actions in advance or instantly, to maintain our own competitiveness.	
			Legal compliance risk	Addition, amendments, or expanded interpretations of relevant laws and regulations, such as merchandise labeling, food hygiene, and environmental	The Company ensures that products and operations comply with existing regulations, maintains close contact with relevant associations to receive the latest regulatory information, and actively obtain electronic information from relevant government	

			Deviations from the			
<u>Promotion</u> Item	Yes	No		Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the Reasons		
				protection	agencies.	
			Environmental pollution and climate change risk	Changes in the environmental impact of products' raw materials, product manufacturing, production and transportation	The Company continuously maintains close communications with upstream and downstream stakeholders in the supply chain to ensure that the raw materials and sections adopted in production operations to comply with relevant environmental protection regulations, and prioritizes the utilization of those with the least impact on the environment (such as raw materials with high biodegradability, high safety, high performance and low consumption), while actively studying various forms of energy-saving and carbon-reduction measures.	
			Risk of disrupted raw material supply	The supply capacity of major raw material suppliers is limited or the delivery period is extended, affecting production and	For the main raw materials or packaging materials, the secondary suppliers of the main raw materials are sought or developed, while the cooperative relationships with	

			<u>Imp</u>	lementation status (No	te 1)	Deviations from the
<u>Promotion</u> Item	Yes	No		Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the Reasons		
				supply, and lower the market competitiveness and brand reputation	at least two suppliers are maintained.	
			Water constraint	Limited production capability	The Company actively takes measures related to water-saving, monitors water consumption and avoids unnecessary water loss and waste, while evaluating products and processes reducing water consumption.	
			Changes in the government's energy policy	Higher power prices lead to higher production costs	The Company is actively implementing measures to conserve electricity and continuously discussing optimization of various production processes. In response to the government's new energy policy, solar power generation facilities were completed and installed at the Hsinchu plant in 2022, and the second phase of solar power generation facilities is planned for installation in 2024. This is expected to address the increase	

			<u>Implementation</u> status (Note 1)	Deviations from the
<u>Promotion</u> Item	Yes	No	Summary description	Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the Reasons
			in production costs due to electricity price hikes and have positive effects on energy conservation and carbon reduction.	
III. Environmental Issues (I) Has the Company set an environmental management system designed to industry characteristics?	✓		(I) On the premise of pursuing balanced development and sustainable operation, Mao Bao has promised externally that the Company is determined to protect the environment and maintain community safety. Internally, it requires employees to improve their expertise, and continuously creates environmentally friendly products benefitting the public, and takes safety, health and environmental protection as the Company's basic considerations for sustainable operation. The deficiencies discovered through the audit by environment and safety personnel are included in the improvement priorities to be continuously improved through the PDCA cycle, to achieve the spirit of legal compliance and continuous improvement via the environment, safety and health management. 2. In 2022, it passed the third-party SGS verification standards of ISO14067 and ISO14064-1, and its scope of coverage would be passed mainly for Mao Bao Co., Ltd. Meanwhile, the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) and Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) were added to the sustainability report.	No significant difference
(II) Does the Company	✓		(II) Green Procurement:	
endeavor to use <u>energy</u> more efficiently and to			Mao Bao INC. understands the importance of "carbon reduction" for the Earth and human survival. Our research and development	
use renewable materials			personnel consider the environmental impact at each stage of the	

			<u>Implementation</u> status (Note 1)	Deviations from the
<u>Promotion</u> Item	Yes	No	Summary description	Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the Reasons
with low environmental impact?			product life cycle. We design products in accordance with environmental protection principles to reduce the impact of products on the natural environment and develop products that meet environmental protection requirements, thereby reducing the burden on the Earth's environment. Therefore, in the selection of surfactants, Mao Bao's research and development has gradually shifted to using surfactants derived from natural coconut oil or palm oil (e.g., sodium lauryl ether sulfate, SLES) as the main components, as plants absorb carbon dioxide during their growth process, resulting in a relatively lower carbon footprint compared to surfactants derived from petrochemicals (e.g., linear alkylbenzene sulfonic acid, LAS). Compared to 2022, the use of petrochemical-derived surfactants (linear alkylbenzene sulfonic acid, LAS) in 2023 has been reduced by 49.6 tons.	
(III) Has the Company evaluated the potential risks and opportunities posed by climate change for its business now and in the future and adopted relevant measures to address them?	✓		(III) Compliance with legal requirements: all products, activities and services of the Company comply with and conform to the governmental safety and health regulations, environmental protection regulations, among other requirements. 2. Promotion of risk management: to lower environmental, safety and health risks, and reduce the impact on personnel and the environment. 3. Continuous work improvement: management performance is regularly reviewed to continuously strive towards the goal of zero disasters, zero incidents, and zero pollution. 4. Implementation of training and promotion: all employees are made to be aware of the Company's policies and responsibilities to stakeholders, while providing required training for work. 5. Satisfaction to customers' needs: the promises to customers are all realized, and customers and suppliers are made to	No significant difference.

			<u>I1</u>	mplementation status (Note 1	1)	Deviations from the Sustainable Development	
<u>Promotion</u> Item	Yes	No		Summary descrip	Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the Reasons		
(IV)Did the company collect data for the past two years on greenhouse gas emissions, volume of water consumption, and the total weight of waste, and establish policies for	✓		and the pobusinesses solar power commence July 12, 20 system procompleted grid-conner of the sola estimated. The greenhous completed by tons of CO2e processes.	the Company's environment tential risks and opportunities now and in the future. 6. Imper generation system project and the installation of solar pour 22. The second phase of the oject is scheduled to begin in and approved by Taiwan Potected power generation in Juniar power generation system was total power generation of 200 are gas inventory for the year and the end of June 2024. The total power generation into the ion revenue.	No significant difference.		
greenhouse gas reduction, reduction of water consumption, or	reduction of sumption, or		Scope 1	2022 Total emissions (metric	2023 Total emissions (metric		
management of other wastes?				Parent company	tons of CO2e) 181.86	tons of CO2e) 156.09	
			Scope 2	Total emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	Total emissions (metric tons of CO2e)		
			Parent	427.81	405.64		

		<u>Implementation</u> status (Note 1)							Deviations from the
<u>Promotion</u> Item	Yes	No		Summary description					Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the Reasons
			company						
			Scope 3		al emissions (1 s of CO2e)	metric		al emissions (metric of CO2e)	
			Parent company	123	3.47		114.	59	
			Total	733	3.14		676	.32	
			(2) Water cons	sump	tion:				
			Hsinchu factor	ry	2022	2023			
			Water consum (metric tons)	nptio	¹ 19,243	17,155			
			(3) Waste: Statistical meas metric tons	suren	nent of industr	ial waste (Hsinc	hu Factory) Unit:	
			Item		2022	2023			
			Household garbage		2.14	6.00			
			Mixture of waste plastic		6.23	10.22			
			Organic sludg	ge	21.64	35.93			
			Wasted container		493.4	464.45			
			The main types	s of in	ndustrial waste	e are sludg	e, was	ste plastics, and waste	

			<u>Implementation</u> status (Note 1)	Deviations from the
<u>Promotion</u> Item	Yes	No	Summary description	Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the Reasons
			containers. There are no harmful industrial waste, and all industrial waste is entrusted to legal cleaning and transportation companies to be sent to legal treatment plants for disposal. Recycling is the main treatment method, never reducing the negative impact on the environment. In 2023, the total industrial waste output of the factories was 510.60 metric tons, and the industrial waste recycling rate reached 93.0%. Our action: [Carbon reduction:] 1. Improve the production process to maximize energy efficiency and reduce carbon emissions, for the maximum effects of the energies to lower the carbon emission, and include such in management objectives to reduce carbon emissions year by year, for fulfilling the responsibility as a corporate citizen. 2. The temperature of air conditioners in offices is adjusted to 28°C to reduce excessive carbon emissions. 3. Replace old fixed frequency air conditioners and air compressors with variable frequency air conditioners and air compressors to save energy and reduce carbon emissions. 4. Replace old and faulty lighting equipment such as fluorescent lamps to save energy and reduce carbon emissions. 5. Evaluate and plan the installation of rooftop solar panels to contribute to energy conservation and carbon reduction. 6. The solar photovoltaic power generation system project of Maobao Hsinchu Factory will commence on July 12, 2022. The solar photovoltaic power generation system has a capacity of 316.354KWP and the accumulated solar power generation in 2022 came in at 31,680 kWh. The cumulative solar power generation in 2023 was	

			<u>Implementation</u> status (Note 1)	Deviations from the
<u>Promotion</u> Item	Yes	No	Summary description	Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the Reasons
IV. Carial Lauren			 378,400 kWh. The second phase of the solar power generation system project is scheduled to begin in April 2024 and will be completed and approved by Taiwan Power Company for grid-connected power generation in June 2024. The installed capacity of the solar power generation system will be 172.2kWp, with an estimated total power generation of 208,751 kWh in the first year. [Waste reduction: Waste categorization] 1. Waste categorization is promoted, and the resource recycling bins are set up to achieve waste reduction. 2. It is promoted to use less disposable tableware, for reducing the volume of domestic waste. [Industrial waste] 1. Control the industrial waste in the Company pursuant to the management procedures, while categorizing and storing the waste according to the chemical characteristics of each waste, before commissioning qualified vendors to clean the waste. 2. In order to increase the number of waste treatment pipelines and add new waste treatment items, Hsinchu Factory submitted a change application for the industrial waste cleaning plan on April 12, 2022. The Environmental Protection Bureau of Hsinchu County Government has issued a notice for review and approval on July 11, 2022 (Fu Shu Huan Ye Zi No. 1118657145). 	
IV. Social Issues(I) Has the company formulated relevant management policies and procedures in	✓		(I) In order to dedicate efforts to maintaining basic human rights of employees and creating a work environment with adequate human rights protection, the company acknowledges and supports the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations	No significant difference.

			<u>Implementation</u> status (Note 1)	Deviations from the
<u>Promotion</u> Item	Yes	No	Summary description	Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the Reasons
accordance with relevant laws and regulations and international human rights conventions?			Global Compact, the International Labor Organization Conventions, and other international human rights conventions. Externally, the company also strives to eliminate any infringement and violation of human rights by formulating work rules, attendance management regulations, sexual harassment prevention and handling regulations, and other relevant management policies and procedures. The Company safeguards the legal rights and interests of employees and respects the basic principles of labor human rights, with no incidents of infringement on basic labor rights The Company's senior management conducts annual promotion of important business ethics (such as integrity management). Additionally, the management unit conducts annual promotion of human rights policies, sexual harassment prevention and handling regulations, in the hope that members within the company and external stakeholders can all receive fair and dignified treatment. Therefore, the Company's human rights policy has been established. And on March 22, 2019, the Board established the "Human Rights Policy."	
(II) Has the Company established and implemented reasonable employee welfare measures (include salary/compensation, leave, and other benefits), and are business performance or results appropriately	√		(II) To attract and retain outstanding talents, and enable employees to share operating results with the Company, the Company provides comprehensive compensations, awards, and benefits to attract and retain talents. It mainly emphasize on the three principles, namely the internal fairness, the external competitiveness, and the performance-based compensation; by combining the operating performance of the Company, the unit, and each individual, while comparing to the compensation level of the job market, a reasonable and competitive compensation system is provided. Human resources is the most valued and important asset of the Company. Based on	No significant difference.

			Impleme	entation status	s (Note 1)		Deviations from the
<u>Promotion</u> Item	Yes	No		Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the Reasons				
reflected in employee salary/compensation?			equality and equa concern, it is com resources is the m Based on equality without concern,	plimented wi lost valued ar and equal rig	ith well-rand import ghts, with	rounded ben tant asset of h a safe wor	efits. Human the Company. king environment	
						Full-time	employee	
			Employee benef	Hsinch	u factory	Office area		
			Group casualty insura and national health in		V	V		
			Special leave			V	V	
			Maternity leave and p leave	arental		V	V	
			Subsidies to wedding	and funeral		V	V	
			The retirement system pursuant to laws (labor retirement)			V	V	
			Bonuses for three maj	or festivals		V	V	
			Year-end bonus			V	V	
			Regular physical exar	n		V	V	
			The retirement system and its implementation					
			Pension system Old-syst Applicable law Labor Stand source			Labor Pen	•	

			<u>Implem</u>	nentation status (Note 1)	Deviations from the Sustainable Development
<u>Promotion</u> Item	Yes	No		Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the Reasons		
			Contribution approach Contributed amount	2% of the total of employee's monthly salary is contributed and deposited in the dedicated account at Bank of Taiwan under the name of the Company. The accumulated amount of labor retirement reserves is NT\$28,951 thousand.	Based on the employee's insurance level, 6% of the salary is contributed to the individual account with the Bureau of Labor Insurance. NT\$4,114 thousand was contributed in 2023.	
(III) Does the Company provide employees with a safe and healthy working environment, and implement regular safety and health education for employees?	•		(III) The company's I Health Managen accidents, impro of employees. The total number accordance with Measures", so the management environment, Imhealth managem quarter. With the and managemen health, various s	No significant difference		

			<u>Implementation</u> status (Note 1)	Deviations from the
<u>Promotion</u> Item	Yes	No	Summary description	Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the Reasons
			implemented, to prevent occupational accidents, and protect employees' occupational safety and health. There are no workers with high incidence and high risk of occupational diseases in the workplace of this factory.	
(IV)Has the Company established effective career development training programs for employees?			(IV)We promise that all employees of Mao Bao receive systematic and professional training, cultivation and guidance. Mao Bao provides appropriate resources so that each employee obtains multiple technologies and knowledge to effectively perform Company's tasks as their basis for productivity improvement, while linking the professional guide between the corporate strategies and quality training, cultivation, and development. The Company's training are featured as below: Key courses for 2022 - on-the-job training Other than building a complete marketing channel, Mao Bao also emphasizes the improvement of software (human) marketing expertise. For the top-down inheritance of experience, in addition to strengthening the knowledge inheritance of product marketing, business units hold monthly product marketing sharing meetings, for each salesperson to exchange their daily business development and customer communication skills, and learn to enrich their combat effectiveness as marketing and/or sales personnel through case studies and discussions. e-Learning: go as far as it can be A knowledge management section was established on the Company's internal website. Through the digitized files of internal and external education and training materials, sharing of research and development results, and various aspects of laws and regulations, the	No significant difference

			<u>Implementation</u> status (Note 1)	Deviations from the
<u>Promotion</u> Item	Yes	No	Summary description	Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the Reasons
(V) Does the company comply with the relevant laws and international standards with regards to customer health and safety, customer privacy, and marketing and labeling of products and services, and implement consumer protection and grievance policies?	✓		knowledge is shared internally. The company has completed the construction of an online education and training management system. In 2023, total 2,049 hours were attended for education and training, with an average of 12.6 hours per person. Average training hours for male and female: male: 9.6 hours, female: 15.6 hours. (V) 1. Customer health and safety: Mao Bao invested NT\$1,200 thousand as the research and development expenses in 2023, and recruited R&D talents to join the Company, for the overall R&D capacity improvement; for the year, due to the impact from the COVID-19 pandemic, the R&D unit has continuously launched the products and services related to "cleanness" and "antibacterial." During the long journey of pandemic containment, with our professionalism, Mao Bao helps everyone stay away from the harm of viruses. For a long time, we have been insisting on the operating spirit of ethics and high morality, complying with relevant governmental laws and regulations, and providing consumers with safe and reliable products. There is no violation of laws and regulations or fines. 2. Customer	*
			privacy: we are committed to providing products and services meeting consumer satisfaction and expectations. Not only to pursue better and simpler service processes, we also continue to increase and expand communication channels with consumers, and welcome various opinions to provide quality products and services. Moreover, for utilizing the Company's database internally, the mechanism for consumers' authorizations and consents and cancellation of authorization in the future is strengthened to make the shopping platform easier and more friendly. 3. Product and service labeling: Mao Bao understands the importance of "friendly environment" to	

			<u>Implementation</u> status (Note 1)	Deviations from the
<u>Promotion</u> Item	Yes	No	Summary description	Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the Reasons
			the earth and human beings' survival. The R&D personnel take the impact on the environment at each stage of the product life cycle into account. We design products based on the principles of environmental protection to reduce the impacts of products on the environment to develop products meeting the needs of environmental protection for reducing the load on the earth environment; therefore, in the selection of surfactants, Mao Bao has gradually developed surfactants derived from natural coconut oil or palm oil as the main ingredient, which is easy to decompose in the natural environment, to substitute the reliance on traditional petrochemical derived surfactants. Compared to 2023, the use of petrochemical derived surfactants (dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid, LAS) has decreased by 49.6 tons. Before the launch of new products, Mao Bao not only verifies that the products meet the requirements of government regulations, but also commissions third-party impartial institutions to conduct product testing for the claims on the product packaging; in 2023, Mao Bao developed 11 new products, 9 of them were commissioned to third-party impartial institutions for testing, and the external verification ratio of new products was as much as 82%. In 2023, 9 new products have undergone external validation testing.	
(VI)Has the company	✓		(VI)Supply chain management: Mao Bao's main operations and	No significant difference.
formulated supplier			production bases are in Taiwan. For the raw material suppliers, the	
management policies			foreign imports are relied on, and the materials are mainly from	
requiring suppliers to			Taiwan. In 2023, the consumption of raw materials was 2,817 tons,	
comply with relevant			and the consumption of materials was 27,561kea.	
regulations on issues			Domestic purchases refer to purchases occurring within Taiwan, and	

			<u>Implementation</u> status (Note 1)	Deviations from the
<u>Promotion</u> Item	Yes	No	Summary description	Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the Reasons
such as environmental protection, occupational safety and health, or labor rights, and what is the status of their implementation?			foreign purchases refer to purchases out of Taiwan. For purchase, the local suppliers are given priority and supports to establish long-term sustainable cooperative relationships and promote local economic development, seeking to achieve the goal of energy saving and carbon reduction. The domestic purchase ratio in 2023 was 88%, which is 1% lower than that in 2022 due to the Company's procurement policy. While implementing the sustainable development of the enterprise, Maobao also hopes to cooperate with its source suppliers and require them to adhere to environmental protection, occupational safety and health, or labor rights issues, and move towards sustainable operation. The Company continuously implements the management system for the existing supplier, including hazardous substance management (GP). In 2023, the ROHS 2.0. for the entire supply chain was implemented, and with the GP investigations pursuant to the Hazardous Substance Managerial Procedures. The suppliers sign the declarations or statements to implement the raw materials management under GP, the supplier audits were conducted. The results of supplier evaluation in 2023 are as follows: 1. Based on written monthly evaluations, a total of 111 suppliers were evaluated, including 67 raw materials, 38 materials, and 6 finished products that were all qualified. 2. Conduct business audits for domestic suppliers. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2023, some suppliers have undergone on-site visits and other evaluations as usual, and daily purchases and monthly supplier evaluations have been added to ensure that all suppliers are qualified.	

			<u>Implementation</u> status (Note 1)	Deviations from the
<u>Promotion</u> Item	Yes	No	Summary description	Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the Reasons
V. Does the company refer to international reporting standards or guidelines when preparing its sustainability report and other reports disclosing non-financial information? Does the company obtain third party assurance or certification for the reports above?	~		 Comparing to 2022, there was no major change in suppliers, and 2 suppliers has been added, which have been qualified in the assessment. The environmental management of existing suppliers in 2023 meets the environmental requirements of our company, and there have been no major violations of environmental protection, labor rights, occupational safety, or other illegal events. The financial data in this report is based on the financial annual report materials certified by PwC Taiwan. This report entrusts Reanda M Y Wu & Co., CPAs to perform limited confidence procedures and issue a report on the specific performance indicators disclosed in the report (hereinafter referred to as the "subject matter of confidence") in accordance with the "Non Historical Financial Information Audit or Review of Confidence Criteria" No. 1 issued by the Accounting Research and Development Foundation of the Republic of China. 	No significant difference.

VI. If the Company has adopted its own <u>sustainable development</u> best practice principles based on the <u>Sustainable Development</u> Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies, please describe any deviation from the principles in the Company's operations:

No material deviation from the Corporate Social Responsibility Best- Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies. The Company insists on the spirit of "corporate sustainable development," and takes the managerial concept of social responsibility and sustainable management as the highest indicator of operation, com plies with the principle of corporate governance, insists the information disclosure and operation transparency, to be committed to strengthening the Company's operating performance to ensure shareholders' interests while maintaining other stakeholders' interests. The Board is responsible for supervising the Company's operation and management, and cooperates with the management team to jointly monitor and pay attention to the latest status of legal restrictions, changes and regulations of relevant securities competent authorities and

			<u>Implementation</u> status (Note 1)	Deviations from the Sustainable Development
<u>Promotion</u> Item	Yes	No	Summary description	Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed
			Companies and the Reasons	

exchanges, to maintain the good reputation established during the Company's long-time operations.

VII. Other important information to facilitate better understanding of the company's <u>promotion of sustainable development</u>:

Other than focusing on its own business, Mao Bao Inc. also insists on giving feedback to society with what it takes from the society. It pays taxes honestly, interacts with the society, cares for the disadvantaged, and never falls behind for the charity donations; in 2023, the following products were donated, to help the long-term care social welfare institutions lacking of supplies. In 2023, total of products worth about NT\$339,000 were donated to help institutions to clean their homes and maintain the environments, thereby improving the quality of the environment. The details are summarized as below:

	Date	Recipient unit	Recipient
	April 2023	Ning Yuan Nursing Home, Social and Family	People over 50 years old with Alzheimer's disease
_	April 2023	Hsinchu County Private Botree Nursing Institute	Elderly with limited mobility and unable to take care of
	April 2023	National High School Sp0.orts Day in Hsinchu	Student at National High School in Hsinchu County
	May 2023	Hsinchu County Government	Disadvantaged households
	June 2023	Hsinchu County Government	Vulnerable people

- Note 1: If "Yes" is ticked in the "Implementation status" column, please concretely describe the major policies, strategies, and measures adopted and the status of their implementation. If "No" is ticked in the "Implementation status" column, please explain the reasons and explain the Company's plans for adoption of related policies, strategies, and measures in the future.
- Note 2: For the companies that have prepared the CSR reports, the operation may be indicated by specifying to refer the CSR report and the pages.
- Note 3: The materiality principle refers to focusing on environmental, social and corporate governance issues likely to have a material impact on the Company's investors and other stakeholders.

Implementation of climate-related information:

	Item	Implementation	ı
1.	Describe the monitoring and governance of climate-related risks and opportunities by the Board of Directors and the management.	 ◆ Board of Directors The President is authorized to establish a Sustainability Develor chairperson of the committee. The implementation of the Sustainability Board to review the outcomes every year, to facilitate the Board to review the company's operational performance and discuss ESG strategies and key material events, including economic, ecopportunities. ◆ Sustainable Development Committee Under the direct supervision of the President, a Sustainability convening representatives from various departments. The Sustainability policies, takes responsibility for implementing the incorporates the concept of sustainable operations into the Coninformation is reviewed and confirmed by the Committee and ◆ Specialized team Under the Sustainability Development Committee, dedicated the departments collect concerns from stakeholders regarding envisupply chain management, labor rights, operational performant to the supervisors for confirmation. 	ainable Development Committee is reported to to supervise the sustainable development and d of Directors meets at least once every quarter important strategic issues, as well as important environmental, and social impacts, risks, and Development Committee is formed by tainability Development Committee formulates nem within the company, and gradually mpany's corporate culture. The compiled reported to the Board of Directors ask forces are formed. The responsible ironmental protection, occupational safety,
2.	Describe how the identified climate risks and opportunities affect the company's business, strategy, and finance (short-term, medium-term, long-term).	To further assess the potential financial impacts of climate characteristic Development Committee uses a risk matrix to prioritize the meconducts relevant financial assessments and develops response continuation of operations without interruption, so that the ent The Company evaluates the first four risks and one opportunit financial impact, which is described as follows: Climate change risks Increase pricing of greenhouse gas emissions Replacing existing products and services with low-carbon	ost critical climate-related risk issues and then e strategies. Its purpose is to ensure the erprise can continue to operate.

II-				
	products			
	Rising raw m	aterial costs		
	Changes in ra	ninfall (water) patterns	and extreme changes in	
	climate patter	rns		
	(1) The four r	isks are summarized a	s follows:	
	Type	Climate risk	Potential financial impact	Responding measures
	Short-term	Changes in rainfall	Climate-related disasters,	1. The transportation of raw materials
	1-3 years	(water) patterns and extreme changes in climate patterns	such as damage to raw material and product transportation, IT mainframes, or production equipment, result in operational disruption and increased operating costs.	and products is carried out in a single shipment, to reduce the number of transportation trips, to achieve carbon reduction and ensure transportation safety. 2. Information and equipment, strengthening the emergency power supply and backup mechanism. Protective measures are taken in advance whenever a heavy rain warning is issued. 3. Regularly implement drainage and
				maintenance of the drainage system to avoid blockage and flooding
		Rising raw material	The cost of raw materials	Based on the control industry sources of
		costs	for commodities has	raw materials.
			increased due to climate	
			change, which in turn has	
			an impact on business	
			operations.	

	Mid-to-long term 3-10 years	Increase pricing of greenhouse gas emissions	The general temperature rise caused by climate change, and the EU carbon tax period effectively curbs excessive greenhouse gas emissions, which increases the Company's operating costs.	 Introduce greenhouse gas emission inventory and set reduction targets. Development of low-carbon products.
		Replacing existing products and services with low-carbon products	Product development costs increase.	Development or expansion of energy-saving products and services.
		rtunity is summarized	l as follows:	
	Term	Opportunity	Impacts	Responding measures
	Short-term 1-3 years	Reduction of water usage and consumption	Water resources are a critical resource indispensable to the company's manufacturing processes. Water restrictions and water shortages that reduce water usage and consumption will impact the company's operations and lead to increased operating costs.	 Optimize the process water recycling system to increase the efficiency of process water recycling. Rainwater is recycled for cleaning. Maintain the operation of the reserve pool for emergency use.
extreme climate events and	the achievement	nt of carbon neutralit	y are the same as the risk and	on as required by laws and regulations and d response measures described in the above as been amended to the Climate Change

	Response Act, and it is planned that carbon fees will be levied on products with high direct or indirect emissions in 2024. The potential impact on finances is an increase in operating costs, but the overall impact on operations is not expected to be significant. In response, the Company has introduced greenhouse gas inventory and product carbon footprint inventory in 2022, and set future carbon reduction targets. Regarding transition risks, the measures taken by the Company to address them have increased transition costs and lowered gross profit margins. Although overall revenue has declined, the impact on operations is not significant.
4. Describe how climate risk identification, assessment, and management processes are integra into the overall risk management system.	The company's ESG committee conducted discussions during the "TCFD Climate-Related Financial Disclosures Discussion Meeting." Through this meeting, relevant members were convened to discuss and identify climate-related risks and opportunities. The discussions were guided by the TCFD's recommended framework, addressing transition risks (policy and legal, technology, market, reputation), physical risks (acute risks, chronic risks), and opportunities (resource efficiency, energy sources, products/services, markets, resilience).
5. If scenario analysis is used to asse resilience in the face of climate ch risks, describe the scenarios, parameters, assumptions, analysis factors, and key financial impacts	The Company will begin disclosure in 2026 in accordance with the FSC's schedule.
6. If there is a transformation plan in response to the management of climate-related risks, describe the content of the plan, and the indicat and targets used to identify and maphysical risks and transformation in	The Company uses the ESG Committee to assess the potential risks of climate change to the Company every year, identify risk sources, risk analysis, risk assessment and risk treatment, and continue to improve and reduce the impact on the Company. The construction of solar power generation equipment at Hsinchu Plant will be completed in 2022, and the construction of the second phase of solar power generation equipment is expected to be continued in 2024. 2022 Targets 1. Solar power generation increased by 31,680 KWH 2. The CO2 reduction of solar power generation increased by 15.68 metric tons (Short-term) 2023 target
7. If the internal carbon pricing is use	ed as The Company will begin disclosure in 2026 in accordance with the FSC's schedule.

	a planning tool, the basis for setting the	
8.	information should be provided on the activities covered, the scope of greenhouse gas emissions, the planning period, and the annual progress made towards achieving the targets. If carbon offsets or Renewable Energy	The solar photovoltaic power generation system project of the Company will commence on July 12, 2022. The solar photovoltaic power generation system has a capacity of 316.354KWP and is estimated to generate a total of 379,813 kWh in the first year. After the completion of the solar photovoltaic power generation system, it was approved by Taiwan Power for parallel power generation from November 16, 2022. The cumulative solar power generation in 2022 was 31,680 kWh. The cumulative solar power generation in 2023 was 378,400 kWh. At the end of 2023, a contractor was commissioned to plan the second phase of the solar photovoltaic power generation system for the Hsinchu plant. The installed capacity of the solar photovoltaic power generation system is 172.2kWp, and the estimated total electricity generation for the first year is 208,751 kWh. The second phase of the solar photovoltaic power generation system project is scheduled to commence in April 2024 and be completed and approved for grid-connection by Taiwan Power Company in June 2024. MES is a green raw material, and its high biodegradability reduces impacts of products on the environment and the generation of carbon dioxide. Since the successful introduction in 2014, some series has adopted MES increasing year by year, so that the consumption ratio of sulfonic acid has been decreased year by year. In the future, it is planned to gradually use MES green raw material as the replacement. In 2023, Scope 1 emissions were 156.09, Scope 2 emissions were 405.64, and Scope 3 emissions were 114.59, totaling 676.32 tonnes of CO2e emissions. This represents a decrease of 56.82 tonnes of CO2e emissions compared to the previous year (2022). It is estimated that future annual carbon emissions will decrease by 0.05%-0.1% annually due to the introduction of green raw materials and the expanded use of solar power generation, with
9.	Greenhouse gas inventory and assurance status, as well as reduction targets, strategies and concrete action plans.	The self-inventory information is separately filled in the annual report/Implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility/Environmental Issues (4). In the future, the level of assurance for the parent company's individual inventory will be disclosed in 2027. For detailed strategies and goals, please refer to the 2024 Sustainability Report on Greenhouse Gas Management.

6. Implementation Status and Deviations from the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the Reasons:

			Implementation status (Note)	Deviations from the Ethical
				Corporate Management
Evaluation item	Yes	No	Summary description	Best Practice Principles for
	103	110	Summary description	TWSE/TPEx Listed
				Companies and the Reasons
I. Establishment of ethical corporate management				No significant difference.
policies and programs			(I) The company has established the "Integrity	
(I) Does the company have an ethical corporate	✓		Management Operating Procedures and	
management policy approved by its Board of Directors,			Conduct Guidelines".	
and bylaws and publicly available documents			After being approved by the board of directors,	
addressing its corporate conduct and ethics policy and			the report shall be submitted to the	
measures, and commitment regarding implementation			shareholders' meeting and announced on the	
of such policy from the Board of Directors and the top			Public Information Observatory. Both the	
management team?			Board and the management have fully	
			understood to implement; and it was expected	
			to report to the Board on May 09, 2024 for the implementation situation in 2023.	
(II) Whether the company has established an assessment	✓		(II) The Company has established an assessment	
mechanism for the risk of unethical conduct; regularly	·		mechanism for the risk of unethical conducts,	
analyzes and evaluates, within a business context, the			regularly analyzes and evaluates business	
business activities with a higher risk of unethical			activities with higher risks of unethical	
conduct; has formulated a program to prevent unethical			conducts within the business scope, to	
conduct with a scope no less than the activities			formulates prevention programs accordingly,	
prescribed in Article 7, paragraph 2 of the Ethical			and regularly reviews the appropriateness and	
Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for			effectiveness of the prevention programs.	
TWSE/TPE Listed Companies?			The Company's prevention programs should at	
•			least cover the following preventive measures:	
			I. Offering and accepting bribes. 2. Providing	
			illegal political donations. 3. Improper	
			charitable donations or sponsorships. 4.	

			Implementation status (Note)	Deviations from the Ethical
Evaluation item	Yes	No	Summary description	Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed
				Companies and the Reasons
(III)Does the company clearly set out the operating procedures, behavior guidelines, and punishment and appeal system for violations in the unethical conduct prevention program, implement it, and regularly review and revise the plan?	✓		Offering or accepting unreasonable gifts, entertainment or other improper benefits. 5. Infringement of trade secrets, trademark rights, patent rights, copyrights and other intellectual property rights. 6. Engaging in conducts of unfair competition. 7. Products and services directly or indirectly damaging the rights, health and safety of consumers or other stakeholders during research and development, procurement, manufacture, provision or sale. (III) The Company has established a specific whistleblowing system and implements accordingly. It should at least cover the following matters: 1. Establish and announce an internal independent whistleblowing mailbox and hotline for the internal and external personnel of the Company to use. II. Appoint the dedicated personnel or unit to accept whistleblowing. Where the whistleblowing involves directors or senior management, the Audit Committee should be reported to, while determining the categories of whistleblowing and the standard operating procedures of investigations. III. After the investigation of the whistleblowing is completed, the follow-up measures should be taken depending the severity of the case. If necessary, it should be reported to the	

			Implementation status (Note)	Deviations from the Ethical
			•	Corporate Management
Evaluation item	Yes	No	Cummany description	Best Practice Principles for
	ies	NO	Summary description	TWSE/TPEx Listed
				Companies and the Reasons
			competent authority or transferred to the law	
			enforcement for investigation. IV. Prepare and	1
			retain the records of the acceptance,	
			investigation process, investigation results, an	d
			related document for the whistleblowing. V.	
			The identity of the whistle blower and the	
			content of the whistleblowing shall be kept	
			confidential, and an anonymous whistleblowing	
			shall be permitted. VI. Measures to protect the	
			whistleblower from being improperly treated	
			with due to the whistleblowing. VII. Incentive measures for whistleblowers. The Company's	
			dedicated unit for accepting whistleblowing	
			shall report to the Audit Committee in writing	if
			there is a material violation or any concern of	
			material violation, and review and amend the	
			said programs regularly.	
II. Ethical Management Practice			outo programo regardary.	No significant difference.
(I) Does the company assess the ethics records of those it	✓		(I) The Company conducts business activities in	\mathcal{C}
has business relationships with and include ethical			fair and transparent manner.	
conduct related clauses in the business contracts?			Before doing business with key partners, the	
			credit assessment is conducted, and specify the	e
			rights and obligations in the contract. The	
			legality of customers for business transaction	
			and their records of any unethical conducts an	
			checked, while avoiding transactions with the	se
			who have a record of unethical conduct.	
(II) Has the company set up a dedicated unit to promote	✓		(II) The Company's dedicated unit to promote	

			Implementation status (Note)	Deviations from the Ethical
Evaluation item	Yes	No	Summary description	Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the Reasons
ethical corporate management under the board of directors, and does it regularly (at least once a year) report to the board of directors on its ethical corporate management policy and program to prevent unethical conduct and monitor their implementation?			ethical corporate management is the Corporate Governance Team, which regularly reports the supervision status to the Board. It is expected to report to the board of directors on the implementation status for the year 2023 on May 09, 2024.	
(III) Has the company established policies to prevent conflict of interests, provided appropriate communication and complaint channels, and properly implemented such policies?	→		(III) The Company has established the rules of recusal and explanation of conflicts of interest for directors and managers in the "Code of Ethical Conduct." Matters that have not been appealed or reported in 2023	
(IV)Does the company have effective accounting and internal control systems in place to enforce ethical corporate management? Does the internal audit unit follow the results of unethical conduct risk assessments and devise audit plans to audit compliance with the systems to prevent unethical conduct or hire outside accountants to perform the audits?	√		(IV)The Company has established internal audit plans to regularly inspect the accounting system and internal control system, and the internal auditors prepare audit reports to be submitted to the Board.	
(V) Does the company provide internal and external ethical corporate management training programs on a regular basis?	>		(V) The Company regularly promotes the concept and regulations of ethical management to employees through education and training. The company held an online education and training course on "Corporate Social Responsibility and Integrity Ethics" in 2023 _ 30 minutes/a total of 79 participants to strengthen employees and directors' commitment to the company's policy of honest operation and the active implementation of business policies by senior	

			Implementation status (Note)	Deviations from the Ethical
Evaluation item	Yes	No	Summary description	Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the Reasons
			management.	
 III. Implementation of Complaint Procedures (I) Has the company established specific whistle-blowing and reward procedures, set up conveniently accessible whistle-blowing channels, and appointed appropriate personnel specifically responsible for handling complaints received from whistle-blowers? (II) Has the company established standard operation 	✓		i	No significant difference.
procedures for investigating the complaints received, follow-up measures taken after investigation, and mechanisms ensuring such complaints are handled in a confidential manner?			descriptions and rules for accepting whistleblowing in the "Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles."	
(III) Has the company adopted proper measures to protect whistle- blowers from retaliation for filing complaints?	√		(III) The Company is responsible for keeping confidential for the whistleblower and ensuring that they are not subject to any improper treatment.	
 IV. Strengthening Information Disclosure Does the company disclose its ethical corporate management policies and the results of their implementation on its website and the Market Observation Post System (MOPS)? V. If the company has adopted its own ethical corporate m 	✓		The Company has disclosed the "Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles" and its promotion at the MOPS and the annual report.	No significant difference.

- V. If the company has adopted its own ethical corporate management best practice principles based on the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies, please describe any deviations between the principles and their implementation:
 The Company has the "Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles" in place, and implemented accordingly. There is no deviation between the operation and the established principles. Please refer to meeting 15-5, Official website/board meeting minutes
- VI. Other important information to facilitate a better understanding of the status of operation of the company's ethical corporate management policies (e.g., the company's reviewing and amending of its ethical corporate management best practice principles):

				Implementation status (Note)	Deviations from the Ethical			
				Corporate Management				
	Evaluation item	Yes	No	wassessay wassessay salah	Best Practice Principles for			
		ies			TWSE/TPEx Listed			
					Companies and the Reasons			
The Cor	The Company has established the "Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles" on March 26, 2015, and the Board approved the							
"Proced	"Procedures to Handle the Whistleblowing of the Illegal, Immoral, or Unethical Conducts," on March 22, 2019 while enhancing the corporate							

Note: Regardless of whether "Yes" or "No" is ticked regarding the implementation status, an explanation should still be provided in the explanation column for each item.

governance.

- 7. Corporate governance best-practice principles or related bylaws adopted by the Company: the Company has established the "Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles," "Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles," "Code of Conduct," "Rules of Procedure for Board of Directors Meetings," "Procedures for Election of Directors and Supervisors," "Remuneration Committee Charter," "Operating Procedures for Acquisition and Disposal of Assets," "Operating Procedures for Loaning of Funds," and "Operating Procedures for Endorsement and Guarantee," and disclosed such on the official website.
- 8. Other significant information that will provide a better understanding of the state of the Company's implementation of corporate governance: The Company's dedicated unit has reported to the Board on March 24, 2020 for the status of corporate governance operations, corporate social responsibility and ethical management; such are disclosed every year on the Company's official website/corporate social responsibility section.

9. Implementation of the company's internal control system:

Statement of Internal Control



Mao Bao Inc.

Statement of Internal Control System

Date: March 12, 2024

The Company's internal control system for 2023 as per the results of our self-assessment is hereby declared as follows:

- I. The Company is clearly aware that the establishment, implementation, and maintenance of an internal control system are the responsibility of the Company's Board of Directors and managers, and the Company has established such a system. It aims to provide reasonable assurance for the achievement of the objectives, namely the effectiveness and efficiency of operations (including profitability, performance, and asset security protection), the reliability, timeliness, and transparency of financial reporting, and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
- II. Some limitations are inherent in all internal control systems. No matter how perfect the design is, an effective internal control system can only provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of the above three intended objectives; moreover, due to changes in the environment and circumstances, the effectiveness of the internal control system may change accordingly. However, the Company's internal control system is equipped with a self-monitoring mechanism. Once a defect is identified, the Company will take action to rectify it.
- III. The Company judges whether the design and implementation of the internal control system are effective based on the criteria for judging the effectiveness of the internal control system set out in the Regulations Governing Establishment of Internal Control Systems by Public Companies (hereinafter referred to as the "Regulations"). Said criteria under the Regulations are divided into five constituent elements as per the management and control process: 1. control environment, 2. risk assessment, 3. control activities, 4. information and communication, and 5. monitoring activities. Each constituent element includes several items. For said items, please refer to the Regulations.
- IV. The Company has adopted the aforesaid judgment criteria for the internal control system to determine whether the design and implementation of the internal control system are effective.
- V. Based on the results of the previous inspection, our company believes that the design and

implementation of our internal control system (including supervision and management of

subsidiaries) as of December 31, 2023, including the extent to which we are aware of the

effectiveness and efficiency goals of our operations, the reliability, timeliness, transparency of

our reporting, and compliance with relevant regulations and laws, are effective, and can

reasonably ensure the achievement of the above goals.

VI. This statement will form the main content of the Company's annual report and prospectus and

will be made public. If the disclosed content above is false or there is material information

concealed deliberately or otherwise, the Company will be legally liable pursuant to Articles 20,

32, 171, and 174 of the Securities and Exchange Act.

VII. This statement has been approved by the Company's Board of Directors on March 24, 2024.

Among the seven directors present, none of them expressed objections. All the others agreed

with the content of this statement. Therefore, this statement is hereby declared.

Mao Bao Inc.

Chairman: Wu, Jui-Hua Signature/seal

President: Chen, Yi-Hung Signature/seal

86

- (1) Where a CPA has been hired to carry out a special audit of the internal control system, furnish the CPA audit report: nor applicable.
- 10. If there has been any legal penalty against the company or its internal personnel, or any disciplinary penalty by the company against its internal personnel for violation of the internal control system, during the most recent fiscal year or during the current fiscal year up to the publication date of the annual report, where the result of such penalty could have a material effect on shareholder equity or securities prices, the annual report shall disclose the penalty, the main shortcomings, and condition of improvement: none.
- 11. Material resolutions of a shareholders meeting or a board of directors meeting during the most recent fiscal year or during the current fiscal year up to the date of publication of the annual report:
 - (I) Material resolutions of a shareholders meeting and implementation thereof (June 20, 2023):
 - 1. Material resolutions of a shareholders meeting and implementation thereof:

Meeting date	Cause	Key resolution	n	Implementation		
2023.06.20	Ratifications: 1. 2022 business report and financial statements.	The proposal was inquired by the chair to a approved as proposed without dissent. The voting result is as follows:	1. The relevant forms and records have been filed with the competent authority for reference			
		Voting result	and declared in accordance with relevant laws and regulations such as the			
		Favorable votes: 27,906,690 rights 99.89%				
		Against votes: 12,326 rights	0.04%	Company Law.		
		Number of invalid rights: 0 right	0.00%			
		Number of abstained / non-voted rights: 18,117 rights	0.06%			

Meeting date	Cause	Key resolution						Implementation
	2. 2022 Earning distribution.		inquired by the char osed without dissent is as follows:		attending	shareholders, and	2.	In light of the corporate operational demand, all
		Vo	oting result		the a	oting rights of attended eholders		are planned to be retained, without distribution.
		Favorable votes:	27,891,694 rights			99.83%		
		Against votes: 1				0.06%		
		Number of inval				0.00%		
		Number of absta 26,089 rights	ined / non-voted rig	ghts:		0.09%		
	Discussions: 1. Proposal of amendments to the Company's "Articles of Incorporation."	The proposal was inquired by the chair to all attending shareholders, and approved as proposed without dissent. The voting result is as follows:			1.	Approved for registration by the Ministry of Economic Affairs on July 6, 2023 and disclosed on our		
		Vo	oting result		the a	oting rights of attended eholders		company's website.
		Favorable votes:	27,899,940 rights			99.86%		
		Against votes: 9				0.03%		
		Number of inval				0.00%		
		Number of absta 27,758 rights	nined / non-voted rig	ghts:		0.09%		
	Elections: Comprehensive Re-election of Directors	Voting outcome: List of elected dir					of Inc	ecording to the provisions the company's Articles of corporation, 9 directors (5
		Account No.	Account Name		ber of elected	Remarks		rectors and 4 independent rectors) should be elected
		27211	Representative, Ling-Yu Investment Co., Ltd.: Wu Rui-Hua		4,415	Elected Director	for fro	a term of three years, om June 20, 2024, to June , 2026.

Meeting date	Cause		Key res	Implementation		
		27211	Lingyu Investment Corporation Representative: He Yi-Ju	27,736,343	Elected Director	
		8	Representative, Pacific Worldwide Investment Co., Ltd.: Wu, Hsien-Tai	30,011,948	Elected Director	
		8	Representative, Pacific Worldwide Investment Co., Ltd.: Wu, Chiao-Jen	28,341,123	Elected Director	
		5	Wu, Chao-Wen	29,475,165	Elected Director	
		A10XXXX780	Su, Liang	27,007,733	Elected Independent Director	
		A12XXXX905	Huang, Chien-Cheng	25,523,074	Elected Independent Director	
		A22XXXX255	Chen, Wei-Zhi	25,512,212	Elected Independent Director	
		A12XXXX101	Lin, Chung-Chang	25,484,817	Elected Independent Director	
	Other Proposals 1. Lifting of "business strife limitation" for new directors of the Company.	The details of the are as follows:	lifting of the non-co	ompetition restric	ction for directors	Regarding the lifting of restrictions on the Company's directors serving as directors of other

Meeting date	Cause	Key resolu	Implementation	
		Director	Important information	companies within the
		Lingyu Investment Corporation Representative: Wu Rui-Hua	Chairman, Mao Bao Inc.	Company's business scope, they may engage in
		Lingyu Investment Corporation Representative: He Yi-Ju	President of METALART ENGINEERING CORP.	companies with the same or similar business scope as the
		PACIFIC SHINER INVESTMENT LIMITED Representative: Wu Hsien-Tai	Director, Mao Bao Inc.	company, provided that it does not harm the Company's interests.
		PACIFIC SHINER INVESTMENT LIMITED Representative: Wu Chiao-Zhen	Director, Mao Bao Inc.	
		Wu, Chao-Wen	Director, Mao Bao Inc.	
		Su, Liang	Chairman of MiTAC Information Technology Corp.	
		Huang, Chien-Cheng	Partner Lawyer, Total Solution in One Firm	
		Chen, Wei-Zhi	Founder and CEO of JS Linguistics Inc.	
		Lin, Chung-Chang	Chairman of Fu An Deburg Co., Ltd.	
		The proposal was inquired by the chair tapproved as proposed without dissent. The voting result is as follows:	to all attending shareholders, and	
		Voting result	% to the voting rights of the attended shareholders	
		Favorable votes: 27,830,515 rights	99.61%	
		Against votes: 58,738 rights	0.21%	
		Number of invalid rights: 0 right	0.00%	
		Number of abstained / non-voted rights: 47,880 rights	0.17%	

2. Material resolutions of a special shareholders meeting and implementation thereof: None.

(II) Material resolutions of the board:

Meeting date	Cause	Key resolution
2023.03.24	1. 2022 business report and financial statements.	All attended directors approved without
	2. 2022 Earning distribution.	dissent, and the proposal was submitted to
	3. Please discuss the proposal of distribution method for the 2022 employee and director remunerations.	the regular shareholders' meeting for
	4. Proposal of evaluating the independence and competence of the attesting CPAs.	resolution
	5. Propose to pre approve the signing of non assurance services provided by accounting firms and	
	affiliated enterprises to our company and subsidiaries.	
	6. Proposal of 2022 "Statement of Internal Control System."	
	7. Proposal of amendments to the Company's "Articles of Incorporation."	
	8. Proposal of amendments the Company's "Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles."	
	9. Proposal of amendments to the Company's "Operating Regulations for Financial Transactions	
	between Related Enterprises."	The proposal was inquired by the chair to
	10. Proposal to convent the 2023 regular shareholders' meeting.	all attended directors, and approved as
	11. Proposal to accept the proposals from shareholders with 1% or more shareholding.	proposed without dissent.
	12. Comprehensive Re-election of Directors	
	13. Accept matters related to the nomination of candidates for directors (including independent	
	directors).	
	14. Proposed list of candidates for directors (including independent directors) nominated by the board of directors.	
	15. Lifting of "business strife limitation" for new directors of the Company.	
	16. Discussion of the proposal of the Remuneration Committee's deliberation for the transportation	
	subsidies for the directors to attend the board meetings.	
	17. Discussion of the proposal of the Remuneration Committee's deliberation for the transportation	
	subsidies for the directors to attend the shareholder meetings.	
	18. Discussion of the proposal of the Remuneration Committee's deliberation for the transportation	
	subsidies for the independent directors to attend the Audit Committee meetings.	
	19. Discussion of the proposal of the Remuneration Committee's deliberation for the transportation	
	subsidies for the Remuneration Committee members to attend the Remuneration Committee	
	meetings.	
	20. Discussion of the proposal of the Remuneration Committee's deliberation for the compensation for	
	the directors to conduct business.	
	21. Discussion of the proposal of the Remuneration Committee's deliberation for the compensation for	
	the independent directors of Audit Committee to conduct business.	
	22. Discussion of the proposal of the Remuneration Committee's deliberation for the structure of monthly	
	salary and paid amount for the chairman.	
	23. Discussion of the establishment of a corporate governance supervisor in our company.	

Meeting date	Cause	Key resolution
	24. Discussion of the proposal of the Remuneration Committee's deliberation for the structure of monthly	
	salary and paid amount for the managerial officers.	
	25. Proposal to increase the fund-loaning limit of the subsidiary of the Company (MAOBAO VIETNAM	
	INC.) by USD 500 thousand and USD 200 thousand.	
2023.05.12	Report:	The proposal was inquired by the chair to
	1. Audit result report of January-March 2023 effectiveness of internal control system.	all attended directors, and approved as
	2. Report on the Implementation of Corporate Governance, Sustainable Development, Corporate	proposed without dissent.
	Integrity Management, and Stakeholder Communication in 2022, as well as the Specific Management	
	Objectives and Current Achievements of the Diversification Policy for Board Members.	
	3. Proposal to renew the liability insurance of directors and managerial officers in 2023.	
2023.06.21	1. Planned election of the Chairman.	The proposal was inquired by the chair to
	2. Appointment of the 5th Remuneration Committee members.	all attended directors, and approved as
	3. Election of the convener and meeting chair of the Remuneration Committee of the 5th term.	proposed without dissent.
	4. Proposal to elect the convener and meeting chair of the 2nd Audit Committee.	
2023.08.10	1. Proposal of Q2 2023 financial statements.	The proposal was inquired by the chair to
	2. The compensation committee of our company reviews the 2022 remuneration distribution plan for	all attended directors, and approved as
	our managers.	proposed without dissent.
	3. Proposal to increase the fund-loaning limit of the subsidiary of the Company (MAOBAO VIETNAM	
	INC.) by USD 1 million.	
2023.11.09	1. Proposal of Q3 2023 financial statements.	The proposal was inquired by the chair to
	2. 2024 Audit plan.	all attended directors, and approved as
	3. Discussion of the proposal of the Remuneration Committee's deliberation for the 2023 performance	proposed without dissent.
	and the remuneration amount for the directors.	
	4. Discussion of the proposal of the Remuneration Committee's deliberation for the 2023 performance	
	and the remuneration amount for the directors.	
	5. Discussion of the proposal of the Remuneration Committee's deliberation for the 2023 performance	
	and the remuneration amount for the managerial officers.	
	6. Discussion of the proposal of the Remuneration Committee's deliberation for the 2024 annual	
	working plan.	
	7. Proposal to extend the fund-loaning limit of the subsidiary of the Company (MAOBAO VIETNAM	
	INC.) by USD 900,000.	

- 12. Where, during the most recent fiscal year or during the current fiscal year up to the date of publication of the annual report, a director or supervisor has expressed a dissenting opinion with respect to a material resolution passed by the board of directors, and said dissenting opinion has been recorded or prepared as a written declaration, disclose the principal content thereof: None.
- 13. A summary of resignations and dismissals, during the most recent fiscal year or during the current fiscal year up to the date of publication of the annual report, of the company's chairperson, general manager, chief accounting officer, chief financial officer, chief internal auditor, chief corporate governance officer, and chief research and development officer: None.

V. Information on the professional fees of the attesting CPAs:

Name of accounting firm	Names of CPAs	Audit period	Audit fees	Non-audit fees	Total	Remarks
PwC Taiwan	Juanlu, Man-Yu	2023	1,930		1,930	
Pwc Taiwaii	Feng, Ming-Chuan	2023	1,930	-	1,930	

- (I) Non-audit fee paid to the CPAs, the accounting firm to which the CPAs belong, and the its affiliates is more than one-fourth of the audit fee: None.
- (II) Accounting firm was changed and the audit fees paid for the fiscal year in which such change took place were lower than those for the previous fiscal year: None.
- (III) Audit fees paid for the current fiscal year are lower than those for the previous fiscal year by 15 percent or more: None.

VI. Information on replacement of certified public accountant: None.

Description of the Company's evaluation for the independence and competence of the CPA engaged:

Pursuant to Article 29 of the "Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies," the Company evaluates the independence and competence of the CPA engaged at least once per year. Accordingly, by referring the Bulletin of Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China No.10 "Integrity, Objectivity and Independence," the Company has established the evaluation items (as the table below), the accounting unit of the Company reviews the independence and competence of the CPAs engaged by the Company, and requests the CPAs to present the independence declaration, to be submitted to the Board for approval and engages the CPAs.

(I) Evaluation content:

Established by referring Article 47 of Certified Public Accountant Act and Bulletin of Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China No.10:

Item	Resu	ılts
1. As of the latest attestation, the CPAs have not been changed for fewer than seven years.	✓Yes	□No
2. There is no material financial interests with the client.	✓Yes	□No
3. Avoid any inappropriate relationship with the client.	✓Yes	□No
4. The CPAs should ensure the honesty, impartiality and independence of their assistants.	✓Yes	□No
5. The financial statements of the organization to which they served within the two years prior to their practices shall not be audited and attested by them.	✓Yes	□No
6. Must not offer their names as CPAs to be used by others.	✓Yes	□No
7. Not holding shares in the Company or affiliates.	✓Yes	□No
8. No money loaned from or to the Company or affiliates.	✓Yes	□No
9. No joint investment or profit-sharing relationship with the Company or affiliates.	✓Yes	□No
10. Not concurrently working for the Company or affiliates regularly, and receiving regular compensations.	✓Yes	□No
11. Not involving the management functions of the Company or affiliates that make decisions.	✓Yes	□No
12. Not concurrently operating other businesses that may lose their independence.	✓Yes	□No
13. Not related to the Company's management as a spouse, a lineal relative by blood, a lineal relative by marriage, or a relative within the second-degree kinship.	✓Yes	□No
14. Not receiving any commission related to the business they are in charge of.	✓Yes	□No
15. As of now, they have not been punished, nor damaged the principle of independence.	✓Yes	□No
16. Does the accountant have a direct or significant indirect financial interest in the company	□Yes	⊠No
17. Does the accountant engage in financing or guarantee activities with the company of its directors	or □Yes	⊠No
18. Does the accountant have a close business relationship and potential employment relationship with the company	□Yes	⊠No
19. Have the accountants and their audit team members currently or in the past two years held any positions as directors, managers, or those that have a significant impact on the audit work in our company	□Yes	⊠No
20. Does the accountant provide non audit services to the company that may directly affect the audit work	□Yes	⊠No
21. Does the accountant represent the stocks or other securities issued by the company	□Yes	⊠No
22. Does the accountant serve as a defense for the company or coordinate conflicts with other third parties on behalf of the company	¹ □Yes	⊠No
23. Does the accountant have a family relationship with a director, manager, or person who has a significant impact on the audit case of the company	□Yes	⊠No

(II) Performance and plans:

- I. Completed the audits of the Company's financial statement for each period as scheduled.
- II. Completed the financial audits of each period for overseas reinvestment as scheduled.
- III. Provided the Company's financial and tax consulting services from time to time.

(III) Evaluation results:

The CPAs, Ruan-Lu, Man-Yu and Feng, Ming-Chuan are independent from the Company, and deemed timely and adequate for providing the finance and taxation consultancy and attestation to the Company.

VII. Chairperson, president, or any managerial officer in charge of finance or accounting matters has in the most recent year held a position at the accounting firm of its certified public accountant or at an affiliated enterprise of such accounting firm: None.

- VIII. Any transfer of equity interests and/or pledge of or change in equity interests (during the most recent fiscal year or during the current fiscal year up to the date of publication of the annual report) by a director, supervisor, managerial officer, or shareholder with a stake of more than 10 percent during the most recent fiscal year or during the current fiscal year up to the date of publication of the annual report:
- 1. Changes in Shareholding of Directors, Supervisors, Managerial Officers, and Major Shareholders Unit: Share

		20	23	Current year	up to April 15
Job title	Name	Shareholding increase (or decrease)	Pledged shareholding increase (or decrease)	Shareholding increase (or decrease)	Pledged shareholding increase (or decrease)
Chairman	Ling-Yu Investment Co., Ltd. Representative: Wu, Jui-Hua (date of appointment: June 20, 2023)		0		0
Director	Ling-Yu Investment Co., Ltd. Representative: He, Yi-Ru (date of appointment: June 20, 2023)	0	0	0	O
Director	Pacific Worldwide Investment Co., Ltd. Representative: Wu, Hsien-Tai				
Director	Pacific Worldwide Investment Co., Ltd. Representative: Wu, Chiao-Chen	0	0	0	0
Shareholders with 10% shareholding or more	Pacific Worldwide Investment Co., Ltd.				
Director	Wu, Chao-Wen	0	0	0	0
Independent director	Su, Liang	0	0	0	0
Independent director	Huang, Chien-Cheng	0	0	0	0
Independent director	Chen, Wei-Zhi	0	0	0	0
Independent director	Lin, Chung-Chang (date of appointment: June 20, 2023)	0	0	0	0

		20	23	Current year	up to April 15
Job title	Name	Shareholding increase (or decrease)	Pledged shareholding increase (or decrease)	Shareholding increase (or decrease)	Pledged shareholding increase (or decrease)
President	Chen, Yi-Hung	0	0	0	0
CEO	Wu, Rui-Hua	0	0	83,000	0
Plant Chief	Lin, Jin-Long	0	0	0	0
Division Chief	Liu, Wen-Wei	0	0	0	0
Head of Finance Department and Head of Corporate Governance	Chao, Jia-Ling (Date of appointment of Corporate Governance Director: March 24, 2023)	0	0	0	0
Head of accounting department	Chen, Hsuan-Ju	0	0	0	0
Shareholders with 10% shareholding or more	Wu, Hsien-Tai	(78,000)	0	0	0
Chairman	Pacific Worldwide Investment Co., Ltd. Representative: Wu, Jui-Hua (Discharged on June 20, 2023)	0	0	0	0

(Note): Any shareholder holding more than 10 percent of the Company's total share capital shall be noted as a major shareholder, and such shareholders shall be listed individually.

2. Information on Transfers of Shareholding

Name	Reason for transfer	Date of transaction	Counterparty	Relationship between the counterparty and the Company, directors, supervisors, managerial officers, and major shareholder with 10% or more shareholding	No. of shares	Transaction price
Wu, Rui-Hua	Received as a gift	2024.01.08	Lin, Ai-Yu	Mother and daughter	83,000	29.20
Wu, Hsien-Tai	Gift	2023.03.10	Chen, Pin-Yu	Grandparents and grandchildren	78,000	31.10

^{3.} Information on Pledges of Shareholding: none

IX. Relationship information, if among the company's 10 largest shareholders any one

is a related party or a relative within the second degree of kinship of another:

Unit: shares April 15, 2024

Name	Shar	eholding		d by spouse or r children		reholding by arrangements	entity or pe relationship other top 10 with which related pa relationship relative w	e name of the rson and their o to any of the 0 shareholders the person is a arry or has a 0 of spouse or ithin the 2nd gree.	Remarks
	No. of shares	Shareholding ratio	No. of shares	Shareholding ratio	No. of shares	Shareholding ratio	Title (or name)	Relationship	
Pacific Worldwide Investment Co., Ltd.	6,790,856	16.00%	_	_	_	_	_	_	
Ling-Yu Investment Co., Ltd.	6,450,000	15.20%	_	_	—	_	_	_	
Wu, Hsien-Tai	3,956,459	9.32%	1,830,809	4.31%	6,450,000	15.20%	Lin, Ai-Yu	Spouse	
Tisicii-Tai							Wu, Chao-Wen	Father and daughter	
Lin, Ai-Yu	1,830,809	4.31%	3,956,459	9.32%			Wu, Hsien-Tai	Spouse	
LIII, AI- I u	1,030,009	4.31%	3,930,439	9.32%			Wu, Chao-Wen	Mother and daughter	
Wu,	0.42.040	2.25					Wu, Hsien-Tai	Father and daughter	
Chao-Wen	965,069	2.27%	_	_	_	_	Lin, Ai-Yu	Mother and daughter	
Wang, Wen-Hsiung	600,000	1.41%	_	_	_	_	_	_	
Wu, Rui-Hua	248,613	0.59%	178,000	0.42%	_	_	Chen, Pin-Yu	Mother and daughter	
Wu, Chiao-Jen	200,998	0.47%	_	_	_	_	_	_	
Citibank as custodian of Berkeley Capital SBL/PB investment account	197,000	0.46%	_	_	_	_	_	_	
Chen, Pin-Yu	178,000	0.42%	_	_	_	_	Wu, Rui-Hua	Mother and daughter	

X. The total number of shares and total equity stake held in any single enterprise by the company, its directors and supervisors, managerial officers, and any companies controlled either directly or indirectly by the company

Unit: thousand shares; % March 31, 2024

Investee enterprise (Note)	Investment by the Company		Investment by the Directors, Supervisors, Managerial Officers and Directly or Indirectly Controlled Entities of the Company		Total investment		
	No. of shares	Shareholding ratio	No. of shares	Shareholding ratio	No. of shares	Shareholding ratio	
Pacific Worldwide Holdings Ltd	5,000	100%		_	5,000	100%	
Mao Bao Vietnam Inc	3,000	100%	_		3,000	100%	
Mao Bao (Shanghai) Trading Ltd.	150	100%			150	100%	

Note: Investment adopting the equity method

Four. Information on capital raising activities

I. Capital and shares

- (I) Source of share capital
 - 1. Formation of share capital

Unit: NT\$; share

		Authoriz	ed capital	Paid-in	n capital	Remai	·ks	
Month/year	Issued price	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount	Sources of capital	Capital paid in by assets other than cash	Other
1978.12	1,000	2,000	2,000,000	2,000	2,000,000	Incorporation (cash)	None	None
1986.12	1,000	10,000	10,000,000	10,000	10,000,000	Cash capital increase by NT\$8,000,000	None	None
1991.01	10	3,800,000	38,000,000	3,800,000	38,000,000	Cash capital increase by NT\$28,000,000	None	None
1993.10	10	6,300,000	63,000,000	6,300,000	63,000,000	Cash capital increase by NT\$25,000,000	None	None
1997.12	10	19,840,212	198,402,120	19,840,212	198,402,120	Cash capital increase by NT\$47,250,000 Capital increase from surplus by NT\$54,810,000 Capital increase from reserve by NT\$33,342,120	None	None
1998.09	10	65,000,000	650,000,000	31,328,228	313,282,280	Cash capital increase (Note 1) by NT\$100,000,000 Capital increase from surplus (Note 1) by NT\$14,880,160	None	None
1999.05	10	65,000,000	650,000,000	34,461,052	344,610,520	Capital increase from surplus (Note 2) by NT\$25,062,590 Capital increase from reserve (Note 2) by NT\$6,265,650	None	None
2000.08	10	65,000,000	650,000,000	39,630,211	396,302,110	Capital increase from surplus (Note 3) by NT\$44,799,370 Capital increase from reserve (Note 3) by NT\$6,892,220	None	None
2001.07	10	65,000,000	650,000,000	41,611,722	416,117,220	Capital increase from reserve (Note 4) by NT\$19,815,110	None	None
2003.11	10	65,000,000	650,000,000	42,443,957	424,439,570	Capital increase from	None	None

Note: 1. Dated May 28, 1998, approved by the Securities and Futures Commission, MOF, with Letter (87) Tai-Cai-Zheng (I) No.45331.

- 2. Dated April 7, 1999, approved by the Securities and Futures Commission, MOF, with Letter (88) Tai-Cai-Zheng (I) No.31051.
- 3. Dated June 30, 2000, approved by the Securities and Futures Commission, MOF, with Letter (89) Tai-Cai-Zheng (I) No.56229.
- 4. Dated July 11, 2001, approved by the Securities and Futures Commission, MOF, with Letter (90) Tai-Cai-Zheng (I) No.144008.
- 5. Dated September 26, 2003, approved by the Securities and Futures Commission, MOF, with Letter (92) Tai-Cai-Zheng (I) No.144651.
 - 2. Type of share

Unit: Share

T. C.1	A	uthorized capital		D 1
Type of share	Outstanding shares	Unissued shares	Total	Remarks
Common shares	42,443,957	22,556,043	65,000,000	TWSE listed shares

(II) Shareholder Composition:

Base date: June 13, 2024

Shareholder composition Quantity	Government	Financial institutions	Other legal entities	Foreign institutions and foreign individuals	Individuals	Treasury shares	Total
No. of							
shareholders	0	0	164	27	30,805	0	30,996
No. of shares							
held	0	0	13,307,095	623,108	28,513,754	0	42,443,957
Shareholding							
ratio	0.00%	0.00%	31.35%	1.47%	67.18%	0.00%	100.00%

(III) Distribution of Shareholding:

June 13, 2024

Range of no. of shares held	No. of shareholders	No. of shares held	Shareholding ratio
1 to 999	24,583	195,326	0.46%
1,000 to 5,000	5,637	10,514,939	24.78%
5,001 to 10,000	521	4,201,753	9.90%
10,001 to 15,000	104	1,352,536	3.19%
15,001 to 20,000	50	961,000	2.26%
20,001 to 30,000	45	1,154,500	2.72%
30,001 to 40,000	18	628,000	1.48%
40,001 to 50,000	8	362,643	0.85%
50,001 to 100,000	15	1,056,456	2.49%
100,001 to 200,000	7	974,000	2.29%
200,001 to 400,000	2	449,611	1.06%
400,001 to 600,000	1	600,000	1.41%
600,001 to 800,000	0	0	0.00%
800,001 to 1,000,000	1	965,069	2.27%
1,000,001 shares or more	4	19,028,124	44.84%
Total	30,996	42,443,957	100.00%

(IV) List of Major Shareholders:

June 13, 2024

Shares		
Names of major shough alders	No. of shares held	Shareholding ratio
Names of major shareholders		
Pacific Worldwide Investment	6,790,856	16.00%
Co., Ltd.	, ,	
Ling-Yu Investment Co., Ltd.	6,450,000	15.20%
Wu, Hsien-Tai	3,956,459	9.32%
Lin, Ai-Yu	1,830,809	4.31%
Wu, Chao-Wen	965,069	2.27%
Wang, Wen-Hsiung	600,000	1.41%
Wu, Rui-Hua	248,613	0.59%
Wu, Chiao-Jen	200,998	0.47%
Citibank as custodian of Berkeley		
Capital SBL/PB investment	197,000	0.46%
account		
Chen, Pin-Yu	178,000	0.42%

Shareholders holding 5% or more in the total shares or top 10 shareholders in terms of shareholding

(V) Share prices for the past 2 fiscal years, together with the company's net worth per share, earnings

Unit: NT\$

Year			2022	2023	Current year up to March 31, 2024 (Note 8)
Market price per share (Note 1)	Highest		53.80	38.40	38.75
	Lowest		25.65	22.75	27.15
	Average		43.93	31.89	33.95
Net worth per share	Before distribution		11.36	11.24	11.39
	After distribution		_	_	_
Earnings per share	Weighted average shares (Thousand shares)		42,444	42,444	42,444
	Earnings per share (Note 3)		0.12	(0.14)	0.11
share	Cash dividends		(Note 2)	(Note 2)	_
	Share dividends	Dividends from retained earnings	_	_	_
		Dividends from capital reserve	_	_	_
	Accumulated undistributed dividends (Note 4)			_	_
amalessia	Price/earnings ratio (Note 5)		284.00	(195.00)	_
	Price/dividend ratio (Note 6)		(Note 2)	(Note 2)	_
	Cash dividend yield (Note 7)		(Note 2)	(Note 2)	_

- Note 1:List the highest and lowest market price of common shares in each fiscal year and calculate the average market price by weighing transacted prices against transacted volumes in each respective fiscal year.
- Note 2:No dividend was distributed by the Company in 2022 and 2023.
- Note 3:If retrospective adjustments are required because of issuance of stock dividends, the earnings per share should be disclosed in the amounts before and after the retrospective adjustments.
- Note 4:If equity securities are issued with terms that allow undistributed dividends to be accrued and accumulated until the year the Company makes profit, the amount of cumulative undistributed dividends up until the current year should be disclosed separately.
- Note 5:Price/earnings ratio = average closing price per share for the year / earnings per share.
- Note 6:Price/dividend ratio = average closing price per share for the year/cash dividends per share.
- Note 7:Cash dividend yield = cash dividend per share/average closing price per share for the year.
- Note 8: The financial statements as of March 31, 2024 have been reviewed by an accountant.

Company's dividend policy and implementation thereof:

1. The Company's dividend policy is as follows:

The net income of the Company after the annual settlement, other than withholding the income tax, shall make up for accumulated losses in previous years, and set aside 10% as legal reserve; the special reserves shall be provided or reversed where necessary. If any balance is left, with the undistributed earnings accumulated from previous years, the Board of Directors prepares the proposal of distribution to be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for resolution.

The Company's dividend policy is determined by considering the environment where the Company is and the stage of growth, based on the solid financial planning for the sustainable operation, and depending on the operation planning, future capital expenditure budget, and capital requirement; of which, the amount of cash dividends is no lower than 10% of the total shareholder dividends distributed, and the remaining amount may be distributed in shares. The distribution may be exempted if the cash dividend distributed to each share is less than NT\$0.1.

- 2. The proposed dividend distribution at this shareholders' meeting: At the Board of Directors' meeting on March 12, 2024, a resolution was passed to cover the deficit for the 2023 fiscal year. Due to the loss, no dividends will be distributed. This will be submitted for approval at this shareholders' meeting.
- (VI) Effect upon business performance and earnings per share of any stock dividend distribution proposed or adopted at the most recent shareholders' meeting:

The Company has not disclosed the 2023 financial forecast and no stock dividend distribution, so it is not applicable.

- (VII) Remunerations of employees, directors, and supervisors:
 - 1. The information with respect to employee, director, and supervisor compensation, as set forth in the Company's articles of incorporation:
 - Where the Company makes profit for a year, no more than 2% of the profit before tax shall be provided as the director and supervisor remuneration, and 5%~8% is provided as the employee remuneration; however, the amount for compensation shall be set aside first if there is any accumulated losses. Employees entitled for the remuneration distribution: complying to the Procedures of Employee Remuneration Distribution.
 - 2. The Company estimates of employees, directors and supervisors' remuneration based on the Company's net profit before tax with consideration of the factors including the legal reserves, to multiply by the distribution percentage specified in the articles of incorporation (currently 5-8% and 2%), to be recognized as the operating costs or expenses

for the year; however, for any difference between the actual distributed amount resolved by the shareholders' meeting and the estimates, such difference is recognized as profit or loss for the following year.

- 3. Information on any approval by the board of directors of distribution of remuneration:
 - (1) Remuneration in cash, shares, and remuneration to directors/supervisors: None.
 - (2) Number of shares to be distributed as employee stock compensation and the ratio of retained earnings to capital increase: None.
 - (3) The estimated earnings per share after considering the proposed distribution of employee remuneration and director remuneration: Not applicable.
 - (4) The Company's employees' remuneration and the directors' remuneration for 2023 have been estimated as the most appropriate amount based on past experience and recognized as expenses for the current year, so there has been no effect on the profit per share for the year.
- 4. The situation where the earnings of the previous year were used to distribute employees' remuneration, and directors and supervisors' remuneration:

For 2022, the Company distributed NT\$585,000 for the employees' remuneration and there was no remuneration for directors and supervisors.

(VIII) Status of a company repurchasing its own shares: None.

- II. Issuance of corporate bonds: None.
- III. Issuance of preferred shares: None.
- IV. Issuance of global depository receipts: None.
- V. Issuance of employee share subscription warrants: None.
- VI. Issuance of new shares in connection with mergers or acquisitions or with acquisitions of shares of other companies: None.
- VII. Implementation of the Company's capital allocation plans
 - I. Plan description: None.
 - II. Implementation: None.

Five. Overview of operations

I. Description of the business

- (I) Scope of business
 - 1. Major lines of business
 - (1) Manufacturing, wholesale and retail of cleaners.
 - (2) Manufacturing, wholesale and retail of cosmetics.
 - (3) International Trade.
 - (4) Wholesale and retail of environmental agents.
 - (5) Wholesale and retail of daily commodities.
 - (6) Wholesale of assist food products.
 - 2. Current major products and the relative weight of each

Category	Ratio %
Detergent series	64.20%
Domestic cleaning series	28.09%
Long-effect series	7.27%
Others	0.44%
Total	100.00%

3. Current products

	Category	Item
1.	Laundry Detergent	Cold water wash, laundry detergent, collar wash/stain remover, softener, bleach, stain remover, and gel stain remover.
2.	Domestic cleaning series	All purpose cleaner, glass cleaner, kitchen cleaner, bathroom cleaner, floor cleaner, washing machine cleaner, dishwashing liquid, the Little one toilet cleaner, water pot cleaner, tea stain remover, plumbing agent, sterilizing cleaner, vegetable and fruit wash, among other products.
3.	Long-effect series	Hand gel, portable antibacterial liquid, household antibacterial liquid, body wash, hand wash, shampoo, and antibacterial hand gel.
4.	Others	Mosquito repellent jelly, deodorizing jelly, fragrance hanging box, bamboo fragrance, gloves, dual sponges, mops, magic towel, and scouring pads.

4. New products planned for development: general environmental agents and biotech products.

(II) Overview of the industry

1. Current status and development of the industry

As the income and living standards of the nationals are improved, consumers not only emphasize the how clean the household products and cleaning products for household environment would be, but tend to care about the ingredients and safety of cleaning products gradually. With the emphasis on environmental protection, consumers care more and more about the impact of domestic cleaners on the environment, and cleaning products made with biodegradable raw materials have also emerged. The domestic cleaner industry in the future has the following trends:

- (1) Multifunctional products are valued: in addition to the original cleaning function of detergents, consumers also emphasize whether the product has other additional functions; for example, antibacterial, soft, antistatic and other auxiliary functions are very popular among consumers.
- (2) The safety of detergent is a priority: since many cleaning products are in direct contact with the human body, the ingredients and safety of cleaning products have begun to become consumers' major consideration before purchasing.
- (3) Eco-friendly detergents are slowly emerging: due to the improvement of living standards, relative environmental awareness has gradually increased. Therefore, detergents such as biodegradable cleaning products causing no harm to the ecological environment have received the attentions from gradually.
- (4) Disinfection and sterilization products are hot sellers: due to the spread of bird flu, enterovirus, new influenza virus and COVID-19 in recent years, consumers are strongly concerned about the importance of personal hygiene and household cleaning; therefore, the products claiming functions of sterilization, disinfection, and anti-virus are sold very well, and this wave has not subsided yet.

2. Various development trends of products

The soap detergent industry includes all soaps and all detergents for household and personal washing. With the subdivision of the global industry, the improvement of human living standards, and stricter requirements on product safety and health, products that were originally categorized as soap cleaners are classified to cosmetics as long as they are applied to the external human body and contact with the skin. Currently, the scope of products and those directly related to the Company are roughly as below:

(1) Fabric cleaning and care series: Laundry detergents, fabric softeners, laundry bleaches, functional additives such as stain remover, or detergent auxiliary.

(2) Domestic cleaning series: Dish detergents, vegetables and fruit detergents, kitchen detergents, bathroom detergents, glass and furniture detergents, floor detergents, pipe detergents, and household fragrance.

Due to changes in raw materials, technologies, channels, and markets, several directions of evolution are described as below:

- (A) The market has developed into a buyer's market from a seller's market, and has deteriorated into a price market in recent years.
- (B) The products have evolved from low quality and low added-value to high quality and high added-value due to the benign competition among various brands over the years. However, in the past decade, due to the price market orientation, the products have had the average quality and low added-value.
- (C) The product prices change from homogeneity → diversity → competition → destructiveness.
- (D) The product focus shifted from cleaning, to simultaneous skin care, using natural raw materials, environmental protection, and energy saving and carbon reduction.
- (E) The products of the same manufacturer with single brand have been developed to various brands to meet the needs of the market and various aspects.
- (F) The products have evolved from a single function to a division of functions, and integration into all-in-one again.
- (G) The promotion and marketing approaches have been increasingly diversified, and TV media were the main tool of information. However, in recent years, due to the low added-values of products, advertising has been decreasing gradually.
- (H) As a result of numerous brands, the market segments have been increasingly shrunken, coupled with the weakened brand loyalty of consumers, and the price affects the consumption preference, resulting in strong substitution among brands.
- (I) Due to the low added-value of products, the domestic production conditions are gradually not lagging from competitions, and the products imported from abroad or re-imported by foreign plants have increased significantly.
- (J) Due to fierce market price competition, minimum product profit, and the fact that the hypermarket became the major sales pattern gradually in the decade, manufacturers have been charged a lot of improper fees, resulting in more compressed profit margins; therefore, in the R&D investments were cut, and new multi-functional products have been faded from the mainstream.

3. Links between the upstream, midstream, and downstream segments of the industry supply chain

The Company's main products are the fabric cleaning and care series: laundry detergents, fabric softeners, laundry bleaches, functional additives such as stain remover, or detergent auxiliary. Domestic cleaning series: Dish detergents, vegetables and fruit detergents, kitchen detergents, bathroom detergents, glass and furniture detergents, floor detergents, pipe detergents, and household fragrance. The relationship among the up, mid, and downstream in the industry from the supply of raw materials, the production and packaging process to the sale of finished cleaning products is described as below:

(1) Upstream: suppliers to provide raw materials, surfactants, margarine, fragrance, bottles, and labels for fabric cleaning and care and domestic cleaning products. (2) Midstream: mainly selling fabric cleaning and care series and domestic cleaning series through hypermarket channel, benefit product channel, department store and supermarket channel, distributor channels, and export. (3) Downstream: the end consumers actually using fabric cleaning care and domestic cleaning products include the hotel industry, professional laundry industry and the e-commerce channel.

4. Competition

As a result of fierce competition among medium and large chain channels, the profits of related suppliers have also been severely eroded. Therefore, the first priority is to effectively expand business and develop new channels. Corresponding to the aforesaid evolution direction, the following trends have emerged in terms of guidelines for production, management, marketing and strategic planning:

• Diversified operation

From the perspective of the entire industry, around the early 1950s, all manufacturers produced laundry detergents and laundry soaps. From the mid-to-late 1950s, manufacturers began to invest in the production of soaps continuously. In the 1960s, synthetic laundry detergents were the key items of diversified operation. Since the 1970s, shampoo (conditioner) and liquid cleansers have become members of the production lines in various manufacturers; during the two oil crises and the economic depression in the 1970s, manufacturers that failed to diversify were mostly unable to escape the fate of elimination. Thus, after the 1980s, the pace of diversification of the industry was accelerated.

• Vertically diversified operation:

Other than the products in the soap and detergent industry, the upstream raw materials for the production, as well as the downstream processed products: glycerin dodecylbenzene, surfactants, margarine, and fragrance.

- Horizontally diversified operation:
- Raw material related: Production of cosmetics industry.
- Usage related: Production of styling foam, hairdressing cream, ointment, among other things.
- Sales channel related: Production of food, diapers, sanitary napkins, among other things.
- Biotechnology related: Extending the foundation of the major business, and produce high value-added skin care products with high technology.

Regarding the business administration, diversifying risks and pursuing profits are the only ways for any company to seek good fortune and avoid bad luck. In particular, on the ever-changing international economic stage, Taiwanese industries, which lack of abundant resources, extremely tend to fluctuation due to the macro environment. The diversified operations are the important factor to ensure the survival of enterprises.

• Mutual cooperation among industries

For any industry, only the "mass production" meets the economic benefits, and is greatly helpful to technology development and cost reduction. The majority of the soap and detergent industry is concentrated in the domestic market. However, the domestic market has hardly grown in the past decade. Therefore, in the soap and detergent industry, mutual cooperation and commissioned production are very common; productions professional manufacturers to achieve "mass production" via the centralized production approach is quite necessary.

With the technological cooperation with foreign companies first, and then the joint ventures, most Taiwanese manufacturers have moved abroad in recent years. In the early days, the soap and detergent manufacturers and foreign companies were mostly cooperated for technologies. Later, due to the increasing trade deficits of the U.S., the U.S. requested the countries with huge trade surplus and trade barriers as protection measures, to lower tariffs and open markets. Therefore, during only several years, imports of daily necessities have flooded into Taiwan, by taking advantage of the appreciation of the New Taiwan Dollar against the US Dollar and the reduced tariffs.

As mentioned above, Taiwan is a market with high brand substitution and low consumer loyalty for daily necessities. In addition, with the preference of the imported products, the foreign daily necessities enter the market, and inherently the original market has been shared. To avoid such changes threatening the interests, the approach of "turning enemies into friends" is adopted through joint ventures or cooperative relationships, and to produce foreign brand products as an OEM, to mitigate the weakened productivity and marketing power of manufacturers.

- (III) Overview of the company's technologies and its research and development work:
 - 1. Research and development expenditures during the most recent fiscal year or during the current fiscal year up to the date of publication of the annual report:

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Year Item	2023	Current year up to March 31, 2024
R&D expenditure	5,028	1,240

2. Products successfully developed: Deodorizing Laundry Detergent, Antibacterial Low Sudsing Baking Soda Laundry Detergent, Extra Strength All-Purpose Cleaner, Color Enhancing Laundry Detergent, Weihsiang Refrigerator Deodorant, and Weihsiang Fragrance Crystal Balls, Laundry Detergent for Sensitive Skin, 4X Concentrated Antibacterial Fabric softener, 2X Shrink Resistant and Color Guard Cold Water Wash, Compound Stain Remover Gel with Enzyme, 2X Antibacterial Dish Washing Liquid, Baking Soda Dish Washing Liquid, Bamboo Fragrance, Rice Cooker Cleaner, Body Wash for Infant and Toddler, Natural Mosquito Repellent, FEVO Textile Evolution Series, Rice Extra Dish Washing Liquid, PM2.5 Antibacterial Laundry Detergent, Antibacterial Spray, and MaoBao Pet Series, Crystal ball fragrance liquid soap, and Weihsiang antibacterial series, etc. Launched Maobao multi-enzyme clothing stain remover; Launched MaoBao Weiss Antibacterial Laundry Cleanser, and has awarded SNQ certification; Launched Maobao Baking Soda Food and Vegetable Washing Liquid Soap, and has awarded USDA certification.

(IV) Long- and short-term business development plans:

- 1. Short-term business development plan: due to the fierce competition in chain channels such as supermarkets and hyper markets in recent years, the results of continuous promotions and advertisement of stores with the lowest prices have severely reduced the profits of suppliers. Facing the strong pressure on the channels, the Company has the following short-term business development plan in place:
 - (1) Strictly controlling channel fees: For the increased expenses of promotional activity not in the channel contract, the reasonableness of the expenses and the effect on improving performance will be carefully evaluated.
 - (2) Actively expanding new channels: In recent years, the Company has been actively investing in the development of channels for special sales and direct sales, seeking to mitigate the strong pressure of large chained channels, effectively expand business and improve sales performance.
 - (3) Actively launching new products: The Company will continue to research and innovate, to launch domestic cleaning products meeting the needs of consumers, and

face the fierce market competition with a positive attitude.

- 2. Long-term business development plan: In addition to the huge pressure on the distribution channels in recent years, the sharp fluctuations in the price of upstream raw materials have also caused the increase in the manufacturing costs of downstream manufacturers. For price compression and cost increase, the Company has the following long-term business development plans:
 - (1) Rebuild the brand image: The Company will actively establish the brand image of Mao Bao, increase the exposure and awareness of the brand, such as the broadcast of media advertisements, blog operations and participation in public welfare activities, to refresh consumers' impression of Mao Bao as an optimal brand, to improve brand loyalty and designation.
 - (2) Effective cost control: Due to the soaring price of crude oil, the prices of raw materials in the petrochemical industry have moved drastically. Therefore, the Company will actively seek suppliers around the world and exert its procurement bargaining power to effectively achieve cost control and further reduce costs.
 - (3) Expand foreign markets: In 2006, an overseas investment company was established to reinvest in Vietnam. The plant was completed in February 2012, and sales in Vietnam began in mid-2013.

While various challenges will be encountered in the future, Mao Bao will insist the concept of sustainable operation, actively expand its business, and continue to create a better future for employees and shareholders.

II. Analysis of the market as well as the production and marketing

- (I) Market analysis
 - 1. Geographic areas where the main products of the company are provided

The main sales channels of the Company's products are various domestic hypermarkets, supermarkets, benefit products, special merchandise and cosmetic/drug stores.

- 2. Demand and supply conditions for the market in the future and the market's growth potential
 - (1) Analysis of the demand in the market

Since manufacturers actively invest in the R&D and innovation of new products, the potential needs of consumers will continue to be developed to expand the overall market; in particular, when facing the era of segmentation and micro-profits, products with functional orientation, personalization, and higher added-value meet the needs of consumers better; in addition, with the implementation of environmental protection policies and the awareness of environmental protection is improved in Taiwan, products

with low consumption, low pollution, and less consumables will also become the mainstream of the market. Meanwhile, as the product information is full of market with high product homogeneity, consumers will be influenced when purchasing more by factors such as brand, visibility and promotion.

(2) Analysis of the supply in the market

The suppliers in the detergent market can basically be categorized as two: foreign and local. Foreign manufacturers take advantage of international marketing experiences and abundant marketing resources to capture the market; the local high-quality manufacturers adopt market segmentation policies to provide consumers with unique and high value-added products meeting their needs, to effectively penetrate the market and occupy their positions.

(3) Growth potential

In the future, the cleaner market will enter a period of integration. Other than strengthening the research and development of product functionality, all manufacturers must fully invest in product packaging, brand image building, marketing network establishment, advertisement and promotion, and business performance will be more important. Meanwhile, due to changes in consumption habits and rising awareness of environmental protection, the industry will develop towards personalization, functionality, diversification, high added-value, and clear segmentation. The demand for health, environmental protection, nature, and peace of mind is the direction of appeal.

With the improvement of economic incomes and the increase of elderly population, to provide consumers with better products and quality, the Company has invested a great amount of money and manpower to develop personal and domestic cleaning products that meet consumer needs.

3. Competitive edges, positive and negative factors for future development, and the company's response to such factors

(1) Competitive edges

- a. Optimal brand image, high awareness, and good product quality
- b. Capabilities of research and development for new products
- c. Perfect marketing channel network
- d. Sound financial structure
- e. Excellent management team

f. Highly digitized enterprises

(2) Positive and negative factors for future development, and the company's response to such factors

[Positive factors]

A. With the improvement of national income and quality of life, as well as changes in consumption behavior, there is a great potential for product demand.

The domestic cleaning products produced and sold by the Company will grow steadily along with the increase in the number of residential households of the consumer population in Taiwan, the increase in national income, the change in the cleaning habits of Taiwanese, and the continuous introduction of products with new formula and high added-value emphasizing special functions to stimulate consumer demands.

B. Excellent brand image deeply recognized by consumers.

The Company has been creating an excellent brand image with excellent product quality and reputation for a long time. For example, Mao Bao cold water wash for hand-washing high-end clothes is not only a leading brand in the market, but also widely recommended by major clothing brands; additionally, the all-purpose series of laundry detergents and cold water wash are also well-known brands of liquid laundry detergent in Taiwan. Mao Bao softener is the first softener containing natural ingredients and well received by the market. And Mao Bao antibacterial dish washing liquid is the first bottle of antibacterial dish washing liquid certified by a medical institution in Taiwan. It not only became a hot product of the year, but also has triggered an antibacterial trend in the domestic dish washing liquid market, winning the feedbacks and affirmation from consumers. Therefore, the excellent brand image has always been the biggest advantage of the Company's marketing.

C. Strong research and development capabilities that are able to create demands, and adaptive to changes in the market environment all the time.

With the improvement of the quality of life and the awareness of environmental protection and health, consumers' demand for cleaning products will gradually transform from the physical demand for cleaning power to the psychological demand for merchandise power and brand power. The Company has outstanding research and development capabilities, and has engaged in product research and innovation for more than three decades to, establish its own brands, such as the Mao Bao series, the all-purpose series, the Color Guard series, the Ultra

series and the Little Thing series. As the strong research and development capabilities have always been committed to the business philosophy of environmental protection, the Company's products always give consumers a positive image of high-end, progressive, safe, reliable and environmentally friendly. Because the products are developed in-house, they are absolutely independent and autonomous, and thus the market competition edges are enhanced.

D. The well-rounded marketing channels are in the control to establish the enterprise advantages.

The ability to control channels is actually the key to a company's success. Harmony and effective channel operation and management not only create the competitive advantages owned by an enterprise, but also serve the public to improve the quality of life for the public. The Company has been established for 40 years. Due to the ethical management, it has established a good cooperative relationships with marketing channels for a long time. Therefore, the Company has a well-rounded marketing network. Via the collaboration of distributors and agents, the penetration rate at each channel has been high, with more than 7,000 points of sales in Taiwan. In nutshell, the Company has been able to effectively control the marketing channels. Furthermore, to cooperate with its future launch into an all-rounded business model, it will develop toward a full range of personal and domestic cleaning products, and actively develop special sales channels such as gas stations and gifts to establish corporate advantages.

E. With an international perspective and the ability to act as an agent to introduce and sell foreign products.

Responding to the improvement of consumers' consumption levels and ever-changing use habits, Mao Bao began to act as the agent of Spontex, the world's premium and best quality viscose and gloves professional French manufacturer in 1999, providing consumers with more convenient and easier household products. In addition, Mao Bao also actively collects information on foreign products, and contacts and cooperates with excellent foreign manufacturers to introduce products suitable for sales in Taiwan.

F. Able to develop innovative products and predict market trends.

The four major business philosophies of Mao Bao are the ethical management, research and innovation, commitment to environmental protection, and feedback to the society. Mao Bao has continued to research and develop products meeting the needs of consumers actively, and led the market to launch Mao Bao washing machine cleaner and natural water pot cleaners, seeking to provide consumers for a cleaner home life.

[Negative factors and responses]

A. Domestic labor costs continue to rise, and labor shortages increase operating costs.

☐ Countermeasures:

- a. The Company expanded the plant and invested to add the automated production equipment, for reducing production costs, and effectively improving production capacity and warehouse management performance.
- b. The Company actively invests in the production of heavy-duty packs to reduce costs and comply with trends of environmental protection.
- c. In the situation where the Company controls the process formula, technologies and self-owned brand, and commission the manufactures of some products to OEMs to lower the costs.
- d. The Company seeks international raw material suppliers for improving procurement bargaining power to effectively reduce costs.

B. Responding to the government's vigorous promotion of trade liberalization policies, foreign goods have flooded into Taiwan, resulting in intensified market competition.

☐ Countermeasures:

- a. The Company is committed to the research and development of products with market niches, and invests in biochemical preparations, personal cleaning and hygiene products, to provide products that better meet the up-close needs of consumers and required for the environmental protection.
- b. Looking for excellent manufacturers locally and at overseas, to serve as an agent to sell their excellent products, while expanding the existing product lines through strategic alliances, to increase profit margins. Currently, it is the agent of the Spontex series products of the French company, Spontex, with humongous response.
- c. Developing manufacturing technologies for related upstream and downstream industries, so that the overall manufacturing processes can enjoy the synergistic effects.
- C. Channel competition and the emergence of pragmatic consumption concept make some related daily cleaning products to become targets of price-cutting

competition.

☐ Countermeasures:

- a. The Company will strengthen the good cooperative relationships with the original channels, and to respond to the characteristics of channels, the Company adopts different packaging specifications as divisions, and actively promotes the cooperative promotion programs, for the mutually benefit and co-prosper with the channels.
- b. The Company will accelerate its entry into professional channels such as pharmacies, cosmetic shops, and beauty material shops, and develop new channels such as gifts, professional usage, and group consumer markets, to reduce the influence from the possibly reducing original channel markets, to expand sales presence, and strive for greater market shares, to obtain higher profits and avoid price competitions.

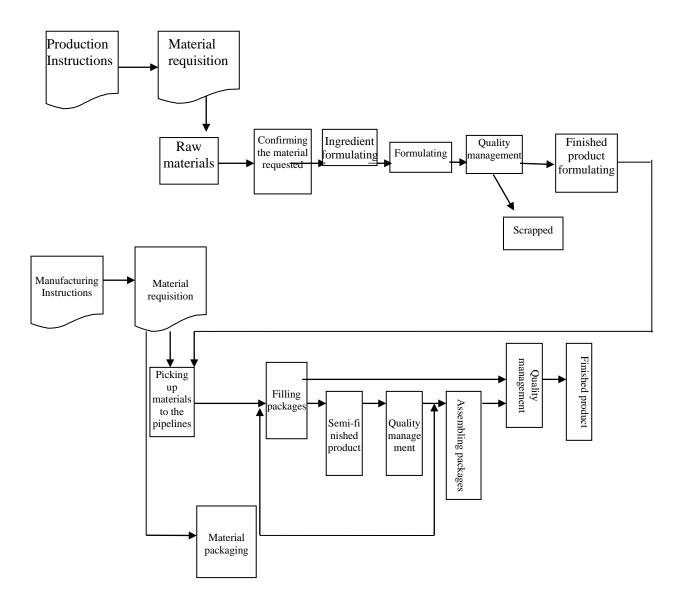
(II) Usage and manufacturing processes for the company's main products

1. Main usage of the main products:

Product	Usage or function
Cold water wash	Used for washing and maintenance of high-end clothes
Collar wash	For removing stain at a local position or special maintenance of clothes
Laundry detergent	Used for washing, color protection and maintenance of clothes
Domestic cleaning products	Used for cleaning, deodorizing and maintaining the household washing machines, bathroom equipment, kitchens and floors
Dish Washing Liquid	Used to wash dishes, prevent bacterial infection and protect hands
Long-effect protection series	Obtained the technology transfer contract of the National Taiwan University R&D team, to develop the NTU Nano Bio NO.1 formula Protection Series. The products can form an effective protective film on the surface of objects, effectively avoiding external contamination, and providing consumers with overall and complete protection.
Others	For domestic cleaning (kitchen and floor), personal cleaning and maintenance

2. Manufacturing processes

(1) Manufacturing process of laundry detergent, cold water wash, softener, and dish washing liquid.



(2) Manufacturing process of synthetic raw materials of NTU Nano Bio NO.1, hand gel, long-effect portable protective liquid, household protective liquid, and long-effect protective concentrated liquid:

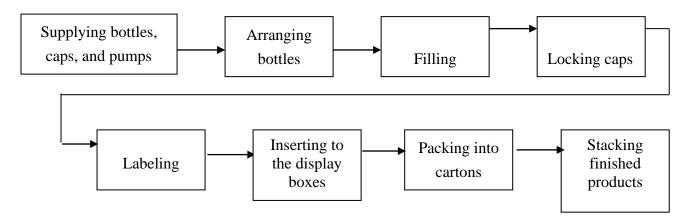
A. Synthesis of raw materials



B. Ingredient formulating:



C. Packaging:



(III) Supply situation for the company's major raw materials

Most of the Company's main raw materials are purchased domestically, and the sources can be fully controlled. The Company has long history of doing business with suppliers, and the quality is maintained at a certain level. Also, due to the bulk purchase, the unit prices of incoming materials are also reduced, and the supply of raw materials is stable.

- (IV) List of any suppliers and clients accounting for 10 percent or more of the company's total procurement (sales) amount in either of the 2 most recent fiscal years
 - 1. Information on Major Suppliers for the Most Recent 2 Years

Unit: NT\$ thousand

	2022			2023			Q1 2024					
Item	Name	Amount	Percentage of annual net purchases (%)	Relationship with the issuer	Name	Amount	Percentage of annual net purchases (%)	Relationship with the issuer	Name	Amount	Percentage of net purchases up to Q1 2024 (%)	Relationship with the issuer
1	Company A	37,241	14%	None	Company A	29,518	11%	None	Company A	8,460	12%	None
2	Company B	31,694	12%	None	Company B	19,841	8%	None	Company B	5,544	8%	None
3	Company C	16,055	6%	None	Company C	15,589	6%	None	Company C	4,138	6%	None
4	Others	198,735	68%		Others	195,643	75%		Others	49,675	73%	
	Net purchases	283,725	100%		Net purchases	260,591	100%		Net purchases	67,817	100%	

2. Information on Major Customers for the Most Recent 2 Fiscal Years

Unit: NT\$ thousand

	2022			2023				Q1 2024				
Item	Name	Amount	Percentage of annual net sales (%)	Relationship with the issuer	Name	Amount	Percentage of annual net sales (%)	Relationship with the issuer	Name	Amount	Percentage of net sales up to Q1 2024 (%)	Relationship with the issuer
1	Company A	137,038	23%	None	Company A	135,509	24%	None	Company A	33,801	23%	None
2	Company B	67,348	11%	None	Company B	61,438	11%	None	Company B	18,834	13%	None
3	Company C	40,691	7%	None	Company C	42,840	8%	None	Company C	18,070	12%	None
4	Others	342,024	59%		Others	314,472	57%		Others	78,768	52%	
	Net sales	587,101	100%		Net sales	554,259	100%		Net sales	149,473	100%	

(V) An indication of the production volume and value for the 2 most recent fiscal years

Unit: NT\$ thousand; kg/pack/pcs

Production volume and		2022		2023			
value Main products	Production capacity	Production volume	Production value	Production capacity	Production volume	Production value	
Detergent series	_	12,025,818	239,450	_	10,610,884	211,381	
Domestic cleaning series	_	3,452,080	82,754	_	3,008,650	82,961	
Long-effect series	_	68,547	20,482	_	52,945	19,969	
Other	_	9,487	933	_	2,191	274	
Total	_	15,555,932	343,619	_	13,674,670	314,585	

Note: productions of all products are replaceable.

(VI) Sales Volume and Value in the Most Recent 2 Fiscal Years

Unit: NT\$ thousand; kg/pack/pcs

Sales volume Year	2022				2023			
and value	Local		Export		Local		Export	
Main products	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Detergent series	11,916,487	360,090	361,556	15,775	10,686,055	345,247	311,136	10,585
Domestic cleaning series	3,160,029	144,289	319,200	19,617	3,460,904	153,916	26,345	1,756
Long-effect series	61,396	45,399	0	0	39,048	40,305	0	0
Other	5,878	1,931	0	0	17,791	2,450	0	0
Total	15,143,790	551,709	680,756	35,392	14,203,798	541,918	337,481	12,341

III. Number of employees employed

	Year	2022	2023	Current year up to March 31, 2024	
Number of	Direct manpower	27	29	28	
employees	Indirect manpower	130	133	133	
employees	Total	157	162	161	
A	Average age	44.8	45.2	45.6	
Averag	e years of service	10.6	10.4	10.7	
	Ph.D.	0	0	0	
Education	Master's degree	9.6%	9.3%	10.6%	
distribution	College	54.8%	57.4%	55.3%	
percentage	Senior high school	23.6%	24.1%	24.8%	
	Below senior high school	12.1%	9.3%	9.3%	

IV. Disbursements for environmental protection

- (I) Any losses suffered by the company in the most recent fiscal year and up to the annual report publication date due to environmental pollution incidents: None of such situation.
- (II) Future countermeasures and possible expenditures: On the premise of pursuing balanced development and sustainable operation, Mao Bao has promised externally that the Company is determined to protect the environment and maintain community safety. Internally, it requires employees to improve their expertise, and continuously create environmentally friendly products benefitting the public, and take safety, health and environmental protection as the Company's basic considerations for sustainable operation. The deficiencies discovered through the audit by environment and safety personnel are included in the improvement priorities to be continuously improved through the PDCA cycle, to comply with the law and enhance corporate image.

The Company's main types of industrial waste are sludge, waste plastics, and waste containers. There are no harmful industrial waste, and all industrial waste is entrusted to legal cleaning and transportation companies to be sent to legal treatment plants for disposal. Recycling is the main treatment method, never reducing the impact on the environment.

V. Labor relations

- (I) Employee benefit plans, continuing education, training, retirement systems, and the status of their implementation, and the status of labor-management agreements and measures for preserving employees' rights and interests are listed as below:
 - 1. Employee benefit plans

- (1) Gift money for Chinese New Year, three major festivals, childbirth, and birthdays.
- (2) Labor and National Health Insurance.
- (3) Condolence money for hospitalization and funerals.
- (4) Subsidies for group travel.
- (5) Scholarships and education grants for employees and children.
- (6) Others: The disbursement of emergency relief funds and disaster aid have made the Company's employees to feel the Company's care.

2. Education and training

The Company values the employee education and training, holds internal education and training and participates in external seminars on related businesses from time to time, to enhance the expertise and competitiveness of employees.

3. The retirement system and its implementation

- (1) Old system: based on the employee retirement procedures established pursuant to the Labor Standards Act before June 30, 2005, all permanent employees who have certain service years may receive pensions pursuant to the procedures; the approved contribution rate of 2% is applied on the total monthly salaries to contribute the labor retirement reserves to be deposited in the dedicated account with Bank of Taiwan Bank for custody and utilization.
- (2) New system: based on employee retirement procedures established pursuant to the Labor Pension Act after July 1, 2005 (July 1 inclusive), all permanent employees may receive pensions pursuant to the procedures; pensions are contributed every month to be deposited in the personal labor pension account established by the Labor Insurance Bureau.

4. Labor-management negotiation

The Company values the opinions of employees, and the opinions of employees are communicated and coordinated through channels to maintain good labor relations. Therefore, since the incorporation of the Company, there has been no dispute or negotiation.

(II) Losses suffered by the company in the most recent fiscal year and up to the annual report publication date due to labor disputes, estimate of possible expenses that could be incurred currently and in the future and measures being or to be taken are as follows:

The Company has formulated the employee rules and implementation rules, with a comprehensive plan from employment, promotion, until retirement, as the regulations to be conform to by the Company and employees. The Company has not had any labor disputes so far. In the future, the Company will continue and actively promote various employee welfare measures, so no loss due to labor dispute is expected to be sustained.

VI. Cyber security management

- (I) Describe the cyber security risk management framework, cyber security policies, concrete management programs, and investments in resources for cyber security management
 - 1. Cyber security risk management framework: the Company's information department is an independent department that from units of users. It is responsible for coordinating and implementing information security policies, promoting information security information, improving employees' awareness of information security, and collecting and improving technologies, products or programs of the Company's information security management system. The audit department regularly conducts information security inspections to evaluate the effectiveness of the internal control of the Company's information operations.
 - 2. Cyber security policy: to operate and execute the Company's various information management systems effectively thoroughly, maintain the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of important information systems, to ensure the safe operation and maintenance of information systems and equipment networks, for achieving the goals of sustainable operation. (1) Complying with the information security system and regulating the operating conducts; (2) Building information security equipment and implementing the information security management; (3) Strengthening the education and training to improve information security awareness (4) Doing a good job in emergency response and rapid disaster recovery; (5) Promoting the continuous improvement to ensure sustainable operation.

3. Cyber security management measures

Type	Description	Related operations
Permission management	Managerial measures for personnel accounts, permission management, and system operating conducts	Personnel account permission management and review Regular inventory of personnel account permissions
Access management	Controlling measures for access to internal and external systems and data transmission channels	Internal/external access control measures Operational behavior trace record
External threat	Potential internal vulnerabilities, infected channels and protective measures	Mainframe/computer vulnerability detection and measures of updates Virus protection and malware detection
System availability	System availability status and treatment service interruptions	System/network availability status monitoring and reporting mechanism Contingency measures for service interruption Information backup measures, local/remote backup mechanism

Type	Description	Related operations
		Regular disaster recovery drills

- 4. Resources invested in cyber security: each computer has the anti-virus software installed, and internal and external firewalls are also established, with regular information security education and training arranged.
- (II) List any losses suffered by the company in the most recent fiscal year and up to the annual report publication date due to significant cyber security incidents, the possible impacts therefrom, and measures being or to be taken. If a reasonable estimate cannot be made, an explanation of the facts of why it cannot be made shall be provided.

VII. Important contracts: None.

Six. Overview of Financial Status

- I. Condensed balance sheets and statements of comprehensive income for the past 5 fiscal years, showing the name of the certified public accountant and the auditor's opinion given thereby
 - (I) Condensed balance sheets and statements of comprehensive income IFRS

Condensed balance sheets - consolidated

Unit: NT\$ thousand

	Year		Financial Info	ormation for th	e Most Recent	5 Years (No	te 1)
Item		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Current year up to March, 2024 (Note 2)
Currei	nt assets	376,327	437,452	456,183	427,953	413,542	
	, Plant and pment	186,833	184,028	182,429	181,181	197,516	
Intangil	ble assets	1,831	1,112	496	277	1,221	
Other	r assets	30,729	28,030	30,719	44,677	39,649	
Total	assets	595,720	650,622	669,827	654,088	651,928	
Current	Before distribution	113,514	135,034	159,028	140,896	146,110	
liabilities	After distribution	_	_	_	_		_
Non-curre	nt liabilities	28,143	25,067	24,953	30,925	28,933	
Total	Before distribution	141,657	160,101	183,981	171,821	175,043	0
Liabilities	After distribution	_	_	_	_		_
owners of	tributed the f the parent npany	454,063	490,521	485,846	482,267	476,885	0
Share	capital	424,439	424,439	424,439	424,439	424,439	
Capita	l reserve	2,704	2,704	2,704	2,704	2,704	
Retained	Before distribution	32,971	71,829	68,151	60,654	55,781	
earnings	After distribution	_	_	_	_	_	_
Other equities		(6,051)	(8,451)	(9,448)	(5,530)	(6,039)	
Treasury shares		_	_	_	_	_	_
Non-contro	Non-controlling interests		_	_	_	_	_
Total equity	Before distribution	454,063	490,521	485,846	482,267	476,885	0
Total equity	After distribution	_	_	_	_	_	_

Note 1: The aforesaid financial information of each year has been audited by CPAs.

Note 2: The Q1 2024 financial information has been audited by CPAs.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Year	Financial Information for the Most Recent 5 Years (Note 1)					
Item	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Current year up to March, 2024 (Note 2)
Operating Revenue	596,066	620,713	619,352	587,101	554,259	
Gross Profit	263,914	279,248	246,026	222,544	215,264	
Operating Income	29,101	46,726	17,227	(3,595)	(7,053)	
Non-operating Income and Expenses	(82)	(1,234)	6,672	12,492	3,326	
Profit Before Income Tax	29,019	45,492	23,899	8,897	(3,727)	
Net income for the period from continuing operations	24,858	38,595	19,409	5,167	(6,057)	
Loss from discontinued operations	_	_		1		_
Net income (loss) for the period	24,858	38,595	19,409	5,167	(6,057)	
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period (net)	(348)	(2,137)	(2,862)	6,109	675	
Total comprehensive income for the period	24,510	36,458	16,547	11,276	(5,382)	
Net income attributable to owners of parent	24,858	38,595	19,409	5,167	(6,057)	
Net income (loss) attributable to non- controlling interests	_	_		1		_
Comprehensive income attributed to owners of parent company	24,510	36,458	16,547	11,276	(5,382)	
Comprehensive income attributed to non-controlling interest	_	_	_	_	_	_
Earnings per share	0.59	0.91	0.46	0.12	(0.14)	

Note 1: The aforesaid financial information of each year has been audited by CPAs.

Note 2: The Q1 2024 financial information has been audited by CPAs.

Condensed balance sheets - parent-only

Unit: NT\$ thousand

	Year	F	inancial Info	rmation for t	the Most Rec	ent 5 Years	(Note 1)
Item		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Current year up to March, 2024 (Note 2)
Curre	nt assets	349,734	412,324	425,695	399,503	385,637	_
Property, Plant and Equipment		154,371	154,141	151,097	148,738	166,170	_
Intangi	ble assets	1,805	1,014	331	90	1,117	_
Othe	r assets	86,260	79,016	84,279	100,104	90,130	_
Total	lassets	592,170	646,495	661,402	648,435	643,054	_
Current	Before distribution	109,964	130,907	150,603	135,243	137,236	_
liabilities	After distribution	_	_	_	_	_	_
Non-current liabilities		28,143	25,067	24,953	30,925	28,933	_
Total	Before distribution	138,107	155,974	175,556	166,168	166,169	_
Liabilities	After distribution	_	_	_	_	_	_
Equity attributed the owners of the parent company		454,063	490,521	485,846	482,267	476,885	_
Share	capital	424,439	424,439	424,439	424,439	424,439	_
Capita	l reserve	2,704	2,704	2,704	2,704	2,704	_
Retained	Before distribution	32,971	71,829	68,151	60,654	55,781	_
earnings	After distribution	_	_	_	_	_	_
Other equities		(6,051)	(8,451)	(9,448)	(5,530)	(6,039)	_
Treasury shares							_
Non-controlling interests							_
Total	Before distribution	454,063	490,521	485,846	482,267	476,885	_
equity	After distribution	_	_		_		_

Note 1: The aforesaid financial information of each year has been audited by CPAs.

Note 2: No parent-only financial statement was prepared for Q1 2024.

Condensed statement of comprehensive income - parent-only

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Year	Fir	rs (Note 1)				
Item	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Current year up to March, 2024 (Note 2)
Operating Revenue	543,040	582,654	584,417	542,587	517,896	_
Gross Profit	219,539	244,882	221,140	198,235	194,517	_
Operating Income	32,931	49,915	18,759	(2,063)	(3,885)	_
Non-operating Income and Expenses	(3,982)	(4,483)	4,875	10,501	(326)	_
Profit Before Income Tax	28,949	45,432	23,634	8,438	(4,211)	_
Net income for the period from continuing operations	24,858	38,595	19,409	5,167	(6,057)	_
Loss from discontinued operations	_	_	_	_	_	_
Net income (loss) for the period	24,858	38,595	19,409	5,167	(6,057)	_
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period (net)	(348)	(2,137)	(2,862)	6,109	675	_
Total comprehensive income for the period	24,510	36,458	16,547	11,276	(5,382)	_
Net income attributable to owners of parent	24,858	38,595	19,409	5,167	(6,057)	_
Net income (loss) attributable to non- controlling interests	_	_	_	_	_	_
Comprehensive income attributed to owners of parent company	24,510	36,458	16,547	11,276	(5,382)	_
Comprehensive income attributed to non-controlling interest	_	_	_	_	_	_
Earnings per share	0.59	0.91	0.46	0.12	(0.14)	_

Note 1: The aforesaid financial information of each year has been audited by CPAs.

Note 2: No parent-only financial statement was prepared for Q1 2024.

(II) Names of CPAs and independent auditor's opinion given thereby

Year	Name of accounting firm	Name of CPA	Independent auditor's opinion	
2019	PwC Taiwan	Juanlu, Man-Yu Lin, Ya-Hui	Unqualified opinion.	
2020	PwC Taiwan	Juanlu, Man-Yu Lin, Ya-Hui	Unqualified opinion.	
2021	PwC Taiwan	Juanlu, Man-Yu Lin, Ya-Hui	Unqualified opinion.	
2022	PwC Taiwan	Juanlu, Man-Yu Feng, Ming-Chuan	Unqualified opinion.	
2023	PwC Taiwan	Juanlu, Man-Yu Feng, Ming-Chuan	Unqualified opinion.	

II. Financial analyses for the past 5 fiscal years

1. Financial analysis - consolidated

Year (Note 1)			2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Current year up to March 2024 (Note 2)
Item (Note 3)							(11010 2)
Financial structure (%)	Debt to assets ratio		23.78	24.61	27.47	26.27	26.85	27.40
ncial re (%)	Ratio of long-term capital to property, plant and equipment		258.09	257.64	259.03	253.77	233.46	239.86
Sc	Current ratio		331.52	323.96	286.86	303.74	283.03	281.00
Solvency (%)	Quick ratio		240.36	234.84	210.06	225.86	219.88	213.92
ıcy	Times interest earned		91.97	192.95	119.31	45.93	-12.60	91.84
0	Accounts receivable turnover (times)		6.31	6.23	5.87	5.79	5.99	6.01
per.	Average collection days		58.00	59.00	62.00	63.00	61.00	61.00
atin	Inventory turnover (times)		3.27	3.24	3.23	3.25	3.46	3.82
Operating performance	Accounts payable turnover (times)		6.26	6.38	5.37	4.91	4.97	4.85
orn	Average days in sales		112.00	113.00	113.00	112.00	105.00	96.00
nance	Property, plant and equipment turnover (times)		3.19	3.10	3.14	2.90	2.56	2.80
	Total asset turnover (times)		1.00	0.95	0.92	0.90	0.85	0.90
	Return on total assets	(%)	4.30	6.22	2.96	0.80	-0.89	0.70
	Return on equity (%)		5.63	8.17	3.98	1.07	-1.26	0.96
Profitabi	Ratio of income before tax to paid-in capital (%)	Operating income	6.86	11.01	4.06	-0.85	-1.66	0.67
itability		Net income before tax	6.84	10.72	5.63	2.10	-0.88	1.35
	Net profit margin (%)		4.17	6.22	3.13	0.88	-1.09	3.07
	Earnings per share (NT\$)		0.59	0.91	0.46	0.12	-0.14	0.11
Cash flow	Cash flow ratio (%)	Cash flow ratio (%)		35.94	27.30	19.54	21.79	-6.62
	Cash flow adequacy ra	Cash flow adequacy ratio (%)		214.03	204.54	209.78	166.00	125.91
	Cash reinvestment ratio (%)		4.08	7.58	3.43	1.94	4.84	-1.52
Lev	Operating leverage		8.29	5.51	12.92	-55.97	-27.89	19.80
Leverage	Financial leverage		1.01	1.01	1.01	0.95	0.96	1.02

Please explain the causes of changes in the financial ratios in the most recent 2 fiscal years:

^{1.} The times interest earned decreased from the previous period, mainly because the earning of the period decreased.

^{2.} All ratios under the profitability decreased year-on-year, mainly because the earning of the period

- decreased.
- 3. The decrease in cash flow adequacy ratio was mainly due to the increase in capital expenditure; the increase in cash reinvestment ratio was mainly due to the payment of cash dividends in the previous period.
- 4. The operating leverage increased from the previous period, mainly because the operating income of the period decreased from the previous period.
- Note 1:The aforesaid financial information of each year has been audited by CPAs.
- Note 2: The Q1 2024 financial information has been audited by CPAs.
- Note 3:The following formulas for the calculation of the financial ratios shall be listed below this table in the annual report:

1. Financial structure

- (1) Debt to assets ratio = total liabilities / total assets.
- (2) Ratio of long-term capital to property, plant and equipment = (total equity + non-current liabilities) / net property, plant and equipment.

2. Solvency

- (1) Current ratio = current assets / current liabilities.
- (2) Quick ratio = (current assets inventory prepaid expenses)/current liabilities
- (3) Times interest earned = earnings before tax and interest expenses / current interest expenses.

3. Operating performance

- (1) Accounts receivable (including accounts receivable and notes receivable arising from business activities) turnover = net sales / average accounts receivable balance (including accounts receivable and notes receivable arising from business activities).
- (2) Average collection days = 365 / accounts receivable turnover.
- (3) Inventory turnover = cost of goods sold / average inventory.
- (4) Accounts payable (including accounts payable and notes payable arising from business activities) turnover = cost of goods sold / average accounts payable balance (including accounts payable and notes payable arising from business activities).
- (5) Average days in sales = 365 / inventory turnover.
- (6) Property, plant and equipment turnover = net sales / average net property, plant and equipment.
- (7) Total asset turnover = net sales / average total assets.

4. Profitability

- (1) Return on total assets = (net income + interest expenses * (1 effective tax rate)) / average total assets.
- (2) Return on equity = net income after tax / average total equity.
- (3) Net profit margin = net income after tax / net sales.
- (4) Earnings per share = (income attributable to owners of parent preferred stock dividends) / weighted average number of shares outstanding.

5. Cash flow

- (1) Cash flow ratio = net cash flows from operating activities / current liabilities.
- (2) Net cash flow adequacy ratio = 5-year sum of net cash flow from operating activities / 5-year sum of (capital expenditures + increases in inventory + cash dividends).
- (3) Cash reinvestment ratio = (cash from operating activities cash dividends) / (gross property, plant and equipment + long-term investments + other non-current assets + working capital).

6. Leverage:

- (1) Operating leverage = (net operating revenue variable operating costs and expenses) / operating income.
- (2) Financial leverage = operating income / (operating income interest expenses).

2. Financial analysis - parent-only

Year (Note 1) Item (Note 3)			2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Current year up to March 2024 (Note 2)
Financial structure (9	Debt to assets ratio		23.32	24.13	26.54	25.63	25.84	_
Financial structure (%)	Ratio of long-term capital to property, plant and equipment		312.37	334.49	338.06	345.03	304.40	_
Sc	Current ratio		318.04	314.97	282.66	295.40	281.00	_
Solvency (%)	Quick ratio		241.04	242.87	219.46	228.52	224.70	_
су	Times interest earned		91.75	192.70	118.00	43.62	-14.37	_
	Accounts receivable t (times)	urnover	6.35	6.42	6.06	5.94	6.30	_
Ope	Average collection days		57.00	57.00	60.00	61.00	58.00	_
ratin	Inventory turnover (times)		3.77	3.89	3.94	3.79	3.93	_
Operating performance	Accounts payable turnover (times)		6.23	6.35	5.29	4.72	4.83	_
orm	Average days in sales		97.00	94.00	93.00	96.00	93.00	_
ance	Property, plant and equipment turnover (times)		3.52	3.78	3.87	3.65	3.12	_
	Total asset turnover (times)		0.92	0.90	0.88	0.84	0.81	_
	Return on total assets	(%)	4.34	6.26	2.99	0.81	-0.90	_
	Return on equity (%)		5.63	8.17	3.98	1.07	-1.26	_
Profi	Ratio of income	Operating income	7.76	11.76	4.42	-0.49	-0.92	_
ïtability	before tax to paid-in capital (%)	Net income before tax	6.82	10.70	5.57	1.99	-0.99	_
	Net profit margin (%))	4.58	6.62	3.32	0.95	-1.17	_
	Earnings per share (NT\$)		0.59	0.91	0.46	0.12	-0.14	_
Ca	Cash flow ratio (%)		28.01	29.39	24.86	19.32	20.35	_
Cash flow	Cash flow adequacy r	ratio (%)	259.76	277.73	262.67	253.65	173.30	_
	Cash reinvestment ratio (%)		5.27	6.15	2.58	1.78	4.40	_
L	Operating leverage		5.72	4.40	10.00	-75.96	-41.28	_
Leverage	Financial leverage		1.01	1.00	1.01	0.91	0.93	_

Please explain the causes of changes in the financial ratios in the most recent 2 fiscal years:

- 1. The times interest earned decreased from the previous period, mainly because the earning of the period decreased.
- 2. All ratios under the profitability decreased year-on-year, mainly because the earning of the period decreased.
- 3. The decrease in cash flow adequacy ratio was mainly due to the increase in capital expenditure; the increase in cash reinvestment ratio was mainly due to the payment of cash dividends in the previous period.
- 4. The operating leverage increased from the previous period, mainly because the operating income of the period decreased from the previous period.
- Note 1:The aforesaid financial information of each year has been audited by CPAs.
- Note 2:No parent-only financial statement was prepared for Q1 2024.
- Note 3:The following formulas for the calculation of the financial ratios shall be listed below this table in the annual report:
 - 1. Financial structure
 - (1) Debt to assets ratio = total liabilities / total assets.
 - (2) Ratio of long-term capital to property, plant and equipment = (total equity + non-current liabilities) / net property, plant and equipment.

2. Solvency

- (1) Current ratio = current assets / current liabilities.
- (2) Quick ratio = (current assets inventory prepaid expenses)/current liabilities
- (3) Times interest earned = earnings before tax and interest expenses / current interest expenses.

3. Operating performance

- (1) Accounts receivable (including accounts receivable and notes receivable arising from business activities) turnover = net sales / average accounts receivable balance (including accounts receivable and notes receivable arising from business activities).
- (2) Average collection days = 365 / accounts receivable turnover.
- (3) Inventory turnover = cost of goods sold / average inventory.
- (4) Accounts payable (including accounts payable and notes payable arising from business activities) turnover = cost of goods sold / average accounts payable balance (including accounts payable and notes payable arising from business activities).
- (5) Average days in sales = 365 / inventory turnover.
- (6) Property, plant and equipment turnover = net sales / average net property, plant and

equipment.

(7) Total asset turnover = net sales / average total assets.

4. Profitability

- (1) Return on total assets = (net income + interest expenses * (1 effective tax rate)) / average total assets.
- (2) Return on equity = net income after tax / average total equity.
- (3) Net profit margin = net income after tax / net sales.
- (4) Earnings per share = (income attributable to owners of parent preferred stock dividends) / weighted average number of shares outstanding.

5. Cash flow

- (1) Cash flow ratio = net cash flows from operating activities / current liabilities.
- (2) Net cash flow adequacy ratio = 5-year sum of net cash flow from operating activities / 5-year sum of (capital expenditures + increases in inventory + cash dividends).
- (3) Cash reinvestment ratio = (cash from operating activities cash dividends) / (gross property, plant and equipment + long-term investments + other non-current assets + working capital).

6. Leverage:

- (1) Operating leverage = (net operating revenue variable operating costs and expenses) / operating income.
- (2) Financial leverage = operating income / (operating income interest expenses).

III. Audit Committee's report for the most recent year's financial statement

Mao Bao Inc.

Audit Committee's Report

The board of directors has prepared the 2023 business report, financial statements, and proposal of earning distributions; the financial statements has been audited by PwC Taiwan with the Independent Auditor's Report. The aforesaid business report, financial statements, and proposal of earning distributions have been audit by the Audit Committee and no inconsistence has been found. Thus it is reported as above pursuant to Article 14-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act and Article 219 of the Company Act. Please review.

Mao Bao Inc.

Convener of Audit Committee: Su, Liang

March 12, 2024

- IV. Parent-only financial statements for the most recent fiscal year audited by CPAs:

 Please refer to Page 144-201
- V. Consolidated financial statements for the most recent fiscal year audited by CPAs:
 Please refer to Page 202-270
- VI. If the company or its affiliates have experienced financial difficulties in the most recent fiscal year or during the current fiscal year up to the date of publication of the annual report: None.

Independent Auditor's Report

2024Financial Review Report No.23004644

To Mao Bao Inc.

Independent auditor's opinion

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

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and its financial performance and its 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.

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 Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of 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 Company 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(11). The refund liabilities recognized by the Company as of December 31,2023 was NT\$15,892 thousand.

The Company 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 Company.

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(11) 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\$77,342 thousand and NT\$1,335 thousand, respectively.

The Company 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 Company 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.

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

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

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

Those charged with governance (including the audit committee), are responsible for overseeing the Company'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 Company'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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the 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 Company 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 parent company, 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

Ruan-Lu, Man-Yu

CPA Click here to enter text.

Feng, Ming-Chuan

Former Financial Supervisory Commission, Executive Yuan Approved Certification Document Number: FSC Audit Examination Letter No. 0990058257

Former Financial Supervisory Commission, Executive Yuan Approved Certification Document Number: FSC Six-Digit No. 0960038033

March 12, 2024

Mao Bao Inc. Stand-alone Balance Sheet December 31, 2023 and 2022

Unit: NT\$ thousand

			De	ecember 31, 202	23	D	December 31, 2022	
	Assets	Note		Amount	%	Amount		%
	Current assets							
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$	115,756	18	\$	101,015	16
1136	Financial assets measured at	6(2)						
	amortized cost - current			77,891	12		89,999	14
1150	Notes receivable, net	6(4)		3,777	1		6,414	1
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(4)		76,000	12		78,116	12
1180	Accounts receivable - related	7						
	parties, net			4,718	1		7,779	1
1210	Other receivables - related	7						
	parties			27,664	4		21,503	3
1220	Income tax assets of the period			1,723	-		3,662	1
130X	Inventories	6(5)		76,007	12		88,410	14
1479	Other current assets - others			2,101			2,605	
11XX	Total current assets			385,637	60		399,503	62
	Non-current assets			_			_	
1517	Financial assets at fair value	6(3)						
	through other comprehensive							
	profit or loss - non-current			134	-		134	-
1550	Investment adopting the equity	6(6)						
	method			57,553	9		62,725	10
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(7) and 8		166,170	26		148,738	23
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(8)		13,004	2		14,702	2
1780	Intangible assets	6(9)		1,117	-		90	-
1840	Deferred tax assets	6(22)		7,971	1		9,298	1
1975	Net defined benefit assets -	6(12)						
	non-current			3,244	1		1,676	-
1990	Other non-current assets - others	S		8,224	1		11,569	2
15XX	Other non-current assets			257,417	40		248,932	38
1XXX	Total assets		\$	643,054	100	\$	648,435	100

(Continued in next page)

Mao Bao Inc. Stand-alone Balance Sheet December 31, 2023 and 2022

Unit: NT\$ thousand

			De	ecember 31, 202	23	December 31, 2022		
	Liabilities and Equity	Note		Amount	%	Amount	%	
	Current liabilities							
2130	Contract liabilities - current	6(16)	\$	324	-	\$ 291	-	
2170	Accounts payable			64,508	10	67,909	11	
2180	Accounts payable - related	7						
	parties			346	-	1,067	-	
2200	Other payables	6(10)		51,343	8	48,885	8	
2280	Lease liabilities - current			1,381	-	1,569	-	
2399	Other current liabilities - others	6(11)		19,334	3	15,522	2	
21XX	Total current liabilities			137,236	21	135,243	21	
	Non-current liabilities							
2570	Deferred tax liabilities	6(22)		17,137	3	17,750	3	
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current			11,796	<u>2</u> 5	13,175	<u>2</u> 5	
25XX	Total non-current liabilities			28,933	5	30,925	5	
2XXX	Total Liabilities			166,169	26	166,168	26	
	Equity			_				
	Share capital	6(13)						
3110	Common share capital			424,439	66	424,439	65	
	Capital reserve	6(14)						
3200	Capital reserve			2,704	-	2,704	-	
	Retained earnings	6(15)						
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)	
3XXX	Total equity			476,885	74	482,267	74	
	Significant Events After Balance	11						
	Sheet Date							
3X2X	Total liabilities and equities		\$	643,054	100	\$ 648,435	100	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent-only financial statements; please read together.

Chairman: Wu, Rui-Hwa

Managerial Officer: Chen, Yi-Hung

Accounting Officer: Chen,
Hsuan-Ru

Mao Bao Inc. Stand-alone 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)

				Year 2023			2022		
	Item	Note		Amount	%		Amount		%
4000	Operating Revenue	6(16) and 7	\$	517,896	100	\$	542,587		100
5000	Operating costs	6(5)(12)(21) and 7	(323,379) ((62)	(344,352)	(63)
5900	Gross Profit			194,517	38		198,235		37
5910	Unrealized gain of sales		(2,412) ($(\overline{1})$	(1,494)		-
5920	Realized gain of sales			1,494			2,138		<u> </u>
5950	Gross operating profit, net			193,599	37		198,879		37
	Operating expenses	6(12)(21) and 7							
6100	Selling expenses		(155,992) ((30)	(157,130)	(29)
6200	Administrative expenses		(36,492) ((7)	(37,781)	(7)
6300	Research and development expenses		(5,029) ((1)	(6,107)	(1)
6450	Expected credit impairment gains	12(2)		29			76		
6000	Total operating expenses		(197,484) ((38)	(200,942)	(37)
6900	Operating loss		(3,885) ((1)	(2,063)		
	Non-operating Income and Expenses								
7100	Interest revenue	6(17) and 7		3,204	1		1,100		-
7010	Other income	6(18)		1,121	-		583		-
7020	Other gains or losses	6(19)	(759)	-		12,338		2
7050	Financial costs	6(20)	(274)	-	(198)		-
7070	Share of the incomes of the subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures recognized	6(6)	,	2 (10)	(1)	,	2 222)		
7000	with the equity method			3,618) (1)		3,322)		
7000	Total non-operating incomes and		,	220			10.501		2
7000	expenses			326)			10,501		2
7900	Net income before tax (net loss)	c(22)	(4,211) ((1)	,	8,438	,	2
7950	Income tax expenses	6(22)	(1,846)		(3,271)	<u></u>	1)
8200	Net income (loss) in the current period		(\$	6,057) ((1)	\$	5,167	_	
	Other comprehensive income Items not reclassified subsequently to profit or loss								
8311	Remeasurement of defined benefit	6(12)							
	programs	` '	\$	1,480	_	\$	2,739		-
8349	Income taxes related to the items not	6(22)							
	re-classified		(296)	-	(548)		-
8310	Total of items not re-classified		·	1,184	-		2,191		-
	Items that may be reclassified		·		<u> </u>				
	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	6(22)							
	reclassified			127		(980)		-
8360	Total of items that may be reclassified								
	subsequently to profit or loss		(509)			3,918		1
8300	Other comprehensive income of the year								
	(net)		\$	675		\$	6,109		1
8500	Total comprehensive income (loss) for the								
	period		(<u>\$</u>	5,382) ((1)	\$	11,276	_	2
	Basic earnings (losses) per share	6(23)							
9750	Basic earnings (losses) per share	. /	(\$		0.14)	\$			0.12
	Diluted earnings (losses) per share	6(23)							
9850	Diluted earnings (losses) per share	• /	(\$		0.14)	\$			0.12

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent-only financial statements; please read together.

Chairman: Wu, Rui-Hwa Managerial Officer: Chen, Yi-Hung Accounting Officer: Chen, Hsuan-Ru

Mao Bao Inc. Stand-alone Statement of Changes in Equity January 1 to December 31, 2023 and 2022

Unit: NT\$ thousand

				Capital reserve		Re	etained earning	S	Other	r equities	
_	Note	Common share capital	Capital reserve - issuance premium	Capital reserve - gains from disposed assets	Capital reserve - gifted assets	Statutory reserves	Special reserve	Undistribute d earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	Unrealized valuation gains (losses) on financial assets as at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total equity
2022											
Balance as of January 1, 2022		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$
		42	2,0	66	14	35	10	2	9,3	\$ 104	48
Current net profit Other comprehensive income for the		-	-	-	-	-	-	5,167	-	-	5,167
period								2,191	3,918		6,109
Total comprehensive income (loss)									• • • •		
for the period	6(15)							7,358	3,918		11,276
2021 Earnings Provision and Distribution:	6(15)										
Provided for statutory reserves		_	_	_	_	1,754	_	1,754	_	_	_
Provided for special reserves		-	-	-	-	-	997	997	-	-	_
Cash dividends								14,85			
								5			14,855
Balance as of December 31, 2022		\$	\$ 2,0	\$ 66	\$ 14	\$ 36	\$ 11	\$	\$	\$ 104	\$ 48
2023		42	Δ,(14	30	11	1	3,2	\$ 104	46
Balance as of January 1, 2023		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$
		42	2,(66	14	36	11	1	5,4	\$ 104	48
Current net loss								6,057			6,057
Other comprehensive income for the											
period								1,184	509		675
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period		_	_	_	_	_	_	4,873	509	_	5,382
2022 Earnings Provision and	6(15)							<u> </u>			3,302
Distribution:	- (- /										
Provided for statutory reserves		-	-	-	-	736	-	736	-	-	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent-only financial statements; please read together.

Chairman: Wu, Rui-Hwa

Managerial Officer: Chen, Yi-Hung

Accounting Officer: Chen, Hsuan-Ru

Mao Bao Inc. Stand-alone Statement of Changes in Equity January 1 to December 31, 2023 and 2022

Unit: NT\$ thousand

				Capital reserve]	Retained earning	gs	Other	r equities	
		Common	Capital reserve - issuance	Capital reserve - gains from disposed	Capital reserve -	Statutory	Special	Undistribute	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign	Unrealized valuation gains (losses) on financial assets as at fair value through other comprehensive	
	Note	share capital	premium	assets	gifted assets	reserves	reserve	d earnings	operations	income	Total equity
Reversal of special reserve Balance as of December 31, 2023		\$ 42	\$ 2,0	- \$ 66		\$ 37	6,332 \$ 5,4	6,332 \$ 1	\$ 5,9	\$ 104	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent-only financial statements; please read together.

Chairman: Wu, Rui-Hwa

Managerial Officer: Chen, Yi-Hung

Accounting Officer: Chen, Hsuan-Ru

Mao Bao Inc. Standalone 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
Cash flows from operating activities			
Current Net income before tax (net loss)		4,211	8,438
Adjusted items		.,	2,122
Income/expenses items			
Depreciation expense	6(21)	9,756	10,191
Amortization expenses	6(21)	529	662
Expected credit impairment gain	12(2)	29	76
Interest expenses	6(20)	274	198
Interest revenue	6(17)	3,204	1,100
Share of the incomes of the subsidiaries, affiliates and	6(6)		
joint ventures recognized with the equity method		3,618	3,322
Loss from disposal of and scrapping property, plant and	6(19)		
equipment		31	26
Realized (unrealized) gain of sales		918	644
Gains on lease modification	6(19)	-	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		2,119	15,138
Accounts receivable - related parties		3,061	14,683
Other receivables - related parties		6,161	7,659
Inventories		12,403	5,024
Other current assets - others		740	286
Net changes in liabilities related the operating activities			
Contract liabilities		33	843
Accounts payable		3,401	9,188
Accounts payable - related parties		721	1,067
Other payables		2,458	946
Other current assets - others		3,812	5,407
Net defined benefit assets and liabilities - non-current		0.0	425
net changes		88	435
Cash inflow provided by operating activities		24,600	30,356
Interest received		2,967	710
Interest paid		274	198
Income tax refunded (paid)		639	4,737
Net cash inflow from operating activities		27,932	26,131
Cash flows from investing activities		2.500	24.620
Acquisition of financial assets at amortized costs		3,500	34,639
Disposal of financial assets measured at amortized cost	6(7)	15,608	- 6 220
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment Disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(7)	25,635	6,330
	6(9)	114 1,556	138 421
Acquisition of intangible assets Decrease (increase) in refundable deposits	0(9)	1,550	67
Other non-current assets - decrease (increase) of others		3,354	7,340
Net cash outflow from investment activities		11.624	48.525
Cash flows from financing activities		11,024	46,323
Repayment of lease liabilities		1 5 6 7	1.504
Distribution of cash dividends	6(15)	1,567	1,594
	0(13)	1.5.67	14,855
Net cash outflow from financing activities		1,567	16,449
Current Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash		14741	20.042
Equivalents Paginning belongs each and each agriculants for the period		14,741	38,843
Beginning balance cash and cash equivalents for the period		101,015	139,858
End balance cash and cash equivalents for the period		115,756	101,015

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent-only financial statements; please read together.

Chairman: Wu, Rui-Hwa

Managerial Officer: Chen, Yi-Hung

Accounting Officer: Chen,
Hsuan-Ru

Mao Bao Inc.

Notes to Parent-only 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 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 parent-only 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:

	Effective Date Announced
New, revised or amended IFRSs and IFRICs	by IASB
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 Company's financial status and position materially.

(II) Effect from the latest released and amended IFRS endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC not yet adopted

	Effective Date Announced
New, revised or amended IFRSs	<u>by IASB</u>
Amendments to IFRS 16 "Sale and Leaseback Transactions"	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or	January 1, 2024
Non-current"	
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 Company'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:

Effective Date Announced by

New, revised or amended IFRSs and IFRIC

IASB

Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets 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

January 1, 2023

9 – comparison information"

Amendments to IAS No. 21 "Lack of Convertibility"

January 1, 2025

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

IV. Summary of Significant Accounting Polices

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

(I) Compliance Statement

The parent-company-only financial reports are prepared in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers."

(II) Basis of preparation

- 1. Other than the following important items, the parent-only financial report was prepared based on the 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. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission and effective requires the use of certain significant accounting estimates. In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management also needs to exercise judgment, particularly in areas involving high degrees of judgment or complexity, or significant assumptions and estimates in the individual financial statements. Please refer to Note 5 for further details.

(III) Foreign currency translation

The items listed in the financial report of the Company are measured at the currencies of the major economic environment where the entity operates (i.e., functional currencies). The parent only 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 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 Company loss 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.

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

- 1. Any asset meeting one of the following condition 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 these restricted for exchange or settle liabilities within 12 months from the balance sheet date.
 - The Company classify 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 Company classify all the liabilities failing to meet the aforesaid conditions as non-current.

(V) 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.

(VI) 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 Company adopts the trading date accounting for the financial assets measure at FVOCI meeting trading customs.
- 3. The Company 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 Company recognizes the dividend income at the profit and loss.

(VII) 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 Company adopts the trading date accounting for the financial assets measure at amortized costs meeting trading customs.
- 3. The Company 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 Company 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.

(VIII) 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 and notes receivable with no interests attached, the effect of discount is

immaterial, so they are measured at the original invoice amounts.

(IX) <u>Financial asset impairment</u>

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.

(X) <u>Derecognition of financial assets</u>

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

(XI) 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 cots 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.

(XII) Investment/subsidiary adopting the equity method

- 1. Subsidiaries refers to entities controlled by the Company (including the structural entities). When the Company is exposed to the variable return participated by the entity, or entitled to the variable return, and the Company is able to influence such return through the power over the entity, the Company controls that entity.
- 2. The unrealized profit and loss generated from the transactions between the Company and subsidiaries are written off. The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted as necessary to be consistent to these adopted by the Company.
- 3. The Company recognizes the share of the profit and loss after the acquisition of a subsidiary as the profit and loss of the current period, and the share of the other comprehensive income after the acquisition of a subsidiary as the other comprehensive income in the current period. If the share of loss in a subsidiary recognized by the Company exceeds the equity in the subsidiary, the Company continue to recognizes the loss at the shareholding percentage.
- 4.Pursuant to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, the profit and loss and other comprehensive income in the parent-only financial reports shall be identical to the profit and loss and other comprehensive income attributed to the owners of parent company in the consolidated financial reports. The equity of owners in the parent-only financial reports shall be identical to the equity attributed to the owners of parent company in the consolidated financial reports.

(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 Company,

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 Company 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 5 - 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 Company 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 Company'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) <u>Intangible assets</u>

The computer software is recognized at the acquisition cost, and amortized with the straight-line method for the useful life of 2 to 5 years.

(XV) Non financial asset impairment

The Company 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) <u>Derecognition of financial liabilities</u>

The Company 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 Company 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 earning 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. Where a deferred income tax is generated from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction (business combination excluded), and does not affect any accounting profit or taxable income at the time of transaction, no recognition shall be made. Where an investee subsidiary generates a temporary difference, the Company may control the timing to reverse the temporary difference, and the temporary difference is 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 the 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.
- 6. The later part of unused income tax deduction arising from the purchase of equipment or technology, research and development expenditures, and equity investment is recognized within the scope of future taxable income that is likely to be used for unused income tax deduction. Deferred tax assets.

(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 Company 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 Company 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 Company 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 Company 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 Company, the government grants are recognized as the current profit and loss on the systematic basis during the period when the related expenses incur.

V. <u>Significant Accounting Assumptions and Judgments, and Major Sources of Estimation</u> Uncertainty

When preparing the parent-only financial reports, the management has applied the judgement to decide the accounting policies adopted, and made the accounting estimates and assumptions based the situations and the reasonable expectation 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.

(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 Company regularly review the reasonableness of the estimated refund liabilities.

On December 31, 2023, the refund liability recognized by the Company was \$15,892 (under other current assets - others).

2. Inventory valuation

Since the inventories must be priced at the lower between the costs and net realizable values, the Company must adopt judgements and estimates to decide the net realizable values of inventories at the balance sheet dates. The industrial market competes fiercely and thus the market prices tend to fluctuate, the Company estimates the net realizable value of inventory for normal loss, obsolescence and unmarketable items at the end of reporting period and then writes down the cost of inventories to net realizable value. The inventory valuation is mainly estimated based on the product demands in the certain future period, and thus subject to the material changes.

On December 31, 2023, the carrying amount of the inventories was NT\$76,007.

VI. Summary of Significant Accounting Items

(I) Cash and cash equivalents

	Dece	ember 31, 2023	Dec	cember 31, 2022
Cash on hand and penny cash	\$	165	\$	135
Checking and demand deposit		55,869		41,067
Cash equivalents - short-term bills		59,722		59,813
	\$	115,756	\$	101,015

- 1. The financial institutions dealing with the Company have good credit quality, and the Company have business with many financial institutions to diversify the credit risk, and the probability of default is expected extremely low.
- 2. The Company has not offered cash and cash equivalents to pledge.

(II) Financial assets measured at amortized cost - current

<u>Item</u>	Decer	mber 31, 2023	Dece	mber 31, 2022
Current item:				
Time deposits with an initial maturity of within three months	\$	77,891	\$	89,999

1. Financial assets measured at the amortized costs recognized under the profit and loss are detailed as

below:

Revenues of interests from financial assets at amortized costs

2023

2022

\$ 2,410 \$ 648

- 2. The Company 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 Company have good credit quality, rated at least "A" from independent rating agencies, and the probability of default is expected extremely low.
- (III) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss non-current

<u>Item</u>	<u>December 31, 202</u>	23	December 31, 2022
Non-current items:			
Equity instruments			
Shares not listed in TWSE, TPex, or emerging stock market	\$ 2	38 \$	238
Valuation adjustment	(10	<u>)4) (</u>	104)
Total	\$ 1	<u>34</u> \$	134

- 1.The Company 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

		December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022
Notes receivable	\$	3,816	\$	6,479
Less: loss allowance	(39)	(65)
	\$	3,777	\$	6,414
Accounts receivable	\$	76,045	\$	78,164
Less: loss allowance		45)	(48)
	\$	76,000	\$	78,116

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

		<u>December</u> 3	2023	<u>December 31, 2022</u>				
	Ac	Accounts receivable Notes receival			Accounts receivable Notes receivable			tes receivable
0 - 4 months	\$	76,045	\$	3,816	\$	78,164	\$	6,479
4 - 6 months		-		-		-		-
6-9 months		-		-		-		-
9 - 12 months		-		-		-		-
More than one year		-		-		-		-

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\$ 98,309.
- 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\$76,000 and NT\$78,116, respectively.
- 4. The Company holds the NCDs and lands as the collaterals 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

			December 31, 2023	
	Cost		Loss allowance	Carrying value
Raw materials	\$ 11,614	(\$	7)	\$ 11,607
Parts	13,887	(123)	13,764
Work in progress	2,768	(78)	2,690
Finished products	47,670	(1,069)	46,601
Goods	 1,403	(58)	 1,345
	\$ 77,342	<u>(\$</u>	1,335)	\$ 76,007
			December 31, 2022	
	Cost		Loss allowance	Carrying value
Raw materials	\$ 17,235	(\$	296)	\$ 16,939
Parts	16,234	(615)	15,619
Work in progress	1,806		-	1,806
Finished products	52,583	(972)	51,611

2,435

88,410

The inventory expenses recognized by the Company as expenses:

		2023		2022
Costs of sold inventories	\$	322,960	\$	345,389
Revenues from selling scrapes and wasted mate	rials (779)	(846)
Gain on reversal of inventories (Note)	(594)	(1,340)
Inventory of losses (gains)		309	(759)
Scrape loss		1,483		1,908
	_\$	323,379	\$	344,352

2,481 (

90,339 (\$

1,929)

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

(VI) Investment adopting the equity method

Goods

	De	ecember 31, 2023	De	ecember 31, 2022
Pacific Worldwide Holdings Ltd.	\$	57,553	\$	62,725

- 1. For the information on subsidiaries, please refer to Note 4(3) of the 2023 Consolidated financial statements.
- 2.The Company increased the investment in Pacific Worldwide Holdings Ltd. for US\$70 thousand (or NT\$2,105 thousand) in 2020. As of December 31, 2023, the accumulated invested capital was US\$5,000 thousand.
- 3. The amount of gain and loss from investments recognized with the equity method in 2023 and 2022 were loss of NT\$3,618 and gain of NT\$\$3,322.

(VII) Property, plant and equipment

	Land Houses and buildings Machine and equipment Other equipment							<u>Total</u>		
January 1, 2023										
Cost	\$	98,180 \$	111,711	\$	61,581		\$	23,544	\$	295,016
Accumulated depreciation		-(76,703)	(51,521)		(18,054)	(146,278)
	\$	98,180 \$	35,008		10,060		\$	5,490		148,738
<u>2023</u>										
January 1	\$	98,180 \$	35,008	\$	10,060		\$	5,490	\$	148,738
Addition		-	13,333		5,231			7,071		25,635
Disposal		-	-	(118)		(27)	(145)
Depreciation expense		-(3,501)	(2,557)			2,000)		8,058)
December 31	\$	98,180 \$	44,840		12,616		\$	10,534	\$	166,170
December 31, 2023	,									
Cost	\$	98,180 \$	125,044	\$	66,429		\$	28,674	\$	318,327
Accumulated depreciation		-(80,204)	(53,813)		(18,140)	(152,157)
•	\$	98,180 \$	44,840		12,616		\$	10,534		166,170
	-	Land Ho	uses and bui	ldings Ma	achine and	equipmen	t Ot	her equipn	<u>nent</u>	<u>Total</u>
January 1, 2022	_	Land Ho	uses and bui	ldings Ma	achine and	equipment	t Ot	her equipn	<u>nent</u>	Total
•	\$	<u>Land</u> <u>Ho</u> 98,180 \$	uses and bui 110,577	ldings Ma	achine and 58,065	equipmen	<u>t Ot</u>	her equipn 23,413	nent \$	Total 290,235
2022	\$					equipmen				
2022 Cost Accumulated	\$		110,577		58,065	equipmen		23,413	\$ (290,235
2022 Cost Accumulated	\$	98,180 \$	110,577 73,577)	\$ (58,065 48,468)	equipmen	\$ <u>(</u>	23,413 17,093)	\$ (290,235 139,138)
2022 Cost Accumulated depreciation	\$	98,180 \$	110,577 73,577)	\$ (58,065 48,468)	equipmen	\$ <u>(</u>	23,413 17,093)	\$ (290,235 139,138)
2022 Cost Accumulated depreciation	\$	98,180 \$ -(98,180 \$	110,577 73,577) 37,000	\$ (\$	58,065 48,468) 9,597	equipmen	\$ (23,413 17,093) 6,320	\$ (\$	290,235 139,138) 151,097
2022 Cost Accumulated depreciation 2022 January 1	\$	98,180 \$ -(98,180 \$	110,577 73,577) 37,000 37,000	\$ (\$	58,065 <u>48,468)</u> <u>9,597</u> 9,597	equipmen	\$ (23,413 17,093) 6,320 6,320	\$ (\$	290,235 139,138) 151,097
2022 Cost Accumulated depreciation 2022 January 1 Addition Disposal Depreciation	\$	98,180 \$ -(98,180 \$	110,577 73,577) 37,000 37,000	\$ (58,065 <u>48,468)</u> <u>9,597</u> 9,597 3,620	equipment	\$ (\$	23,413 17,093) 6,320 6,320 1,576	\$ (\$	290,235 139,138) 151,097 151,097 6,330
2022 Cost Accumulated depreciation 2022 January 1 Addition Disposal	\$ \$	98,180 \$ -(98,180 \$ 98,180 \$ (110,577 73,577) 37,000 37,000 1,134	\$ (58,065 <u>48,468)</u> <u>9,597</u> 9,597 3,620 17)	equipment	\$ (\$	23,413 17,093) 6,320 6,320 1,576 147)	\$ (\$	290,235 139,138) 151,097 151,097 6,330 164)
2022 Cost Accumulated depreciation 2022 January 1 Addition Disposal Depreciation expense	\$ \$ \$	98,180 \$ -(98,180 \$ 98,180 \$ (110,577 73,577) 37,000 37,000 1,134 - 3,126)	\$ (\$ \$ (58,065 <u>48,468)</u> <u>9,597</u> 9,597 3,620 17) <u>3,140)</u>	equipment	\$ (23,413 17,093) 6,320 6,320 1,576 147) 2,259)	\$ (\$ \$ ((290,235 139,138) 151,097 151,097 6,330 164) 8,525)
2022 Cost Accumulated depreciation 2022 January 1 Addition Disposal Depreciation expense December 31 December 31	\$ \$ \$	98,180 \$ -(98,180 \$ 98,180 \$ (110,577 73,577) 37,000 37,000 1,134 - 3,126)	\$ (\$ \$ (58,065 <u>48,468)</u> <u>9,597</u> 9,597 3,620 17) <u>3,140)</u>	equipment	\$ (23,413 17,093) 6,320 6,320 1,576 147) 2,259)	\$ (\$ \$ ((290,235 139,138) 151,097 151,097 6,330 164) 8,525)

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

(VIII) <u>Lease transaction - lessee</u>

- 1. The underlying assets leased by the Company are buildings, and the lease terms are between four to five 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.

	December 31, 2023	_2023_
	Carrying amount	Depreciation expense
Houses and buildings	\$ 13,004	\$ 1,698
	December 31, 2022	2022
	Carrying amount	Depreciation expense
Houses and buildings	\$ 14,702	\$ 1,666

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

		2023		2022		
		Houses and buildings		Houses and buildings		
January 1	\$	14,702	\$	8,724		
Addition		-		14,862		
Lease modification		-	(7,218)		
Depreciation expense	(1,698)	(1,666)		
December 31	\$	13,004	\$	14,702		

- 3. The increase in right-of-use assets of the Company in 2022 was NT\$14,862.
- 4. The information of profit and loss items related to lease contracts are as below:

		2023		2022	
Items affecting the profit and loss of the current period	<u>.</u>				
Interest expenses of the lease liabilities	\$		271	\$	198
Expenses under the short-term lease contracts			703		657
Gains on lease modification			-		337

5. The total of cash outflow from leases in 2023 and 2022 were NT\$2,541 and NT\$2,449, respectively.

(IX) Intangible assets

	Compute	er software			-	Comp	uter software
January 1, 2023			January 1, 20)22			
Cost	\$	12,098	Cost			\$	11,677
Accumulated amortization	(12,008)	Accumulated	l amortizatio	n <u>(</u>	(11,346)
	\$	90			=	\$	331
<u>2023</u>			<u>2022</u>				
January 1	\$	90	January 1			\$	331
Addition - sourced from individual acquisition		1,556	Addition - so individual ac				421
Amortization expenses	(529)	Amortization	expenses	<u>(</u>	(662)
December 31	\$	1,117	December 31		=	\$	90
December 31, 2023			December 31	, 2022			
Cost	\$	13,654	Cost			\$	12,098
Accumulated amortization	(12,537)	Accumulated	l amortizatio	n ((12,008)
	\$	1,117			=	\$	90
(X) Other payables							
			December	31, 2023	De	cember	31, 2022
Salary and bonus payable			\$	16,040	\$		15,420
Promotional expenses payabl	e			7,858			6,687
Advertisement expenses paya	ıble			5,717			5,519
Freight payable				6,540			7,031
Remunerations to employees, supervisors payable	, directors, a	and		-			600
Other payables				15,188			13,628
			\$	51,343	\$		48,885
(XI) Other current assets -	others						
		_Dec	cember 31, 202	3	Dece	mber 3	1, 2022
Refund liabilities		\$	15,892	\$		15	,129
Other current liabilities			3,442				393
		\$	19,334	\$		15	,522

(XII) Pension

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

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

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

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

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

		2023		2022
Current service cost	\$	343	\$	-
Interest expenses		339		191
Interest revenue	(363)	(183)
Pension (income) expense of pension for the	ď	210	ф	0
current period		319		<u> </u>

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

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

(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:

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

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:

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

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	 18,564
	\$ 27,741

- 2. (1) Since July 1, 2005, the Company established the defined contribution retirement procedures pursuant to the "Labor Pension Act," applicable to Taiwanese employees. 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) In 2023 and 2022, the Company recognized NT\$4,118 and NT\$4,063 as the pension costs

pursuant to the aforesaid retirement procedures.

(XIII) 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 shared. The Company has fully received payment of all issued shares.

(XIV) 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.

(XV) 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. The net income of the Company after the annual settlement, other than withholding the income tax, shall make up for accumulated losses in previous years, and set aside 10% as legal reserve; the special reserves shall be provided or reversed where necessary. If any balance is left, with the undistributed earnings accumulated from previous years, the Board of Directors prepares the proposal of distribution to be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for resolution.
- 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>	Dividen	d per share (NT\$)
Statutory reserves	\$	1,754		
Special reserve		997		
Cash dividends		14,855	\$	0.35
	\$	17,606		
7.On June 20, 2023, the 2022 earning of by the board of shareholders; exception special reserve for NT\$6,332, all return the considerations of the Company	ept to provide the emaining earnings	e legal reserve f	or NT\$73	6 and reverse the
8. The Company, on March 12, 2024, re of losses for the year 2023.	esolved by the Boa	ard of Directors	to approve	the appropriation
(XVI) Operating Revenue				
		2023		2022
Revenues from customers' contracts	\$	517,896	\$	542,587
The Company's revenues all so point.	ourced from the pro-	ovision of produ	cts transfer	red at some time
1.Contract liabilities:				
The contract liabilities from the cus as below:	stomers' contract r	evenues recogniz	zed for the	current period are
<u>D</u>	ecember 31, 2023	December 31,	2022	January 1, 2022
Contract liabilities:				
Contract liabilities - advances on sales <u>\$</u>			291 \$	1,134
2.Beginning contract liabilities Revenue	es recognized for the	ne current period		
				2023
Beginning balance of contract liabilities Re Advances of sales	evenues recognized	d for the current	period	258 \$

(XVII)<u>Interest revenue</u>

		2023		2022
Interest from bank deposit	\$	530	\$	281
Revenues of interests from financial assets at amortized costs		2,410		648
Other interest incomes		264		171_
	\$	3,204	\$	1,100
(XVIII) Other income				
		2023		2022
Compensation revenues	\$	64	\$	30
Subsidy revenues		577		-
Other income		480		553
	\$	1,121	\$	583
(XIX) Other gains or losses				
		2023		2022
Loss from disposal of property, plant and equipme	ent (\$	31)	(\$	26)
Gains on lease modification		-		337
Net foreign exchange (loss) gain	(728)		12,027
	<u>(\$</u>	759)	\$	12,338
(XX) <u>Financial costs</u>				
		2023		2022
Interest of letter of credit	\$	3	\$	-
Interests of the lease liabilities		271		198
	\$	274	\$	198

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

By Function	2023				
By nature	Belonging to	Belonging to operating		Belonging to operating	
Personnel expenses	COS	ıs	expen	303	
Wage expenses	\$	30,987	\$	58,027	\$ 89,014
Labor and health insurance expenses		3,756		5,973	9,729
Pension expenses		1,443		2,994	4,437
Other personnel expenses		968		1,810	2,778
Depreciation expense		6,759		2,997	9,756
Amortization expenses		-		529	529

By Function		2022					
By nature Personnel expenses	Belonging to operating costs		Belonging to operating expenses		Total		
Wage expenses	\$	30,432	\$	57,394	\$ 87,826		
Labor and health insurance expenses		3,497		5,841	9,338		
Pension expenses		1,278		2,793	4,071		
Other personnel expenses		1,363		1,805	3,168		
Depreciation expense		6,948		3,243	10,191		
Amortization expenses		-	·	662	1		

- 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 year ended 31 December 2022, the estimated provision for employee remuneration amounted to \$480, while the estimated provision for director and supervisor remuneration amounted to \$120. These provisions were recorded under the salary expense account. As the Company incurred a pre-tax loss for the year ending 31 December 2023, no provisions for employee remuneration and director/supervisor remuneration were required.

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.

(XXII)Income tax

- 1. Income tax expenses
- (1) Compositions of the income tax expenses:

		2023		2022
Income tax of the current period:				
Income tax generated from the income of the currence period:	ent \$	12	\$	8
Under underestimates of the income tax in previous year	ars	1,289		1,755
Total income tax of the current period		1,301		1,763
Deferred income tax:				
Origin and reversal of the temporary difference	\$	545	\$	1,508
Total deferred income tax		545		1,508
Income tax expenses	\$	1,846	\$	3,271
(2) Amount of income tax related to other compreh	nensive ir	ncome		
	_	2023		2022
Difference from translation of the foreign (\$		127)	\$	980
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations		296		548
<u></u>		169	\$	1,528
2.Relationship between the income tax expenses and	d account	ing profits		
		2023		2022
Income tax on net profit (loss) before tax calculated at statutory tax rate	(\$	842)	\$	1,688
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		1,289		1,755
Income tax expenses	\$	1,846	\$	3,271

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

	January 1	Recognized under prand loss	ofit	Recognized under other comprehensive incomes	December 31
Deferred income tax assets:					
- Temporary difference:					
Exchange difference of the foreign	\$ 4,447	\$	-	\$ 127	\$ 4,574
operations Employee benefit actuarial income and loss	2,555		-	(296)	2,259
Others	1,067		59	-	1,126
Tax loss	519	(507)	-	12
Investment credit	710	(710)		
	\$ 9,298	<u>(\$ 1</u>	,158)	<u>(\$ 169)</u>	\$ 7,971
- Deferred tax liabilities:					
Reserve for added value of land	\$ 16,036	\$	-	\$ -	\$ 16,036
Unrealized exchange gains	1,714	(613)		1,101
	\$ 17,750	<u>(\$</u>	613)	\$ -	\$ 17,137
			202	2	
	January 1	Recognized under prand loss	rofit	Recognized under other comprehensive incomes	December 31
Deferred income tax assets:					
- Temporary difference:					
Exchange difference of	\$ 5,427	\$	-	(\$ 980)	\$ 4,447
the foreign operations Employee benefit					
actuarial income and loss	3,103		-	(548)	2,555
Others	2,090	(1	,023)	-	1,067
Tax loss	-		519	-	519
Investment credit			710		710
	\$ 10,620	\$	206	<u>(\$ 1,528)</u>	\$ 9,298
- Deferred tax liabilities:					
Reserve for added value of land	\$ 16,036	\$	-	\$ -	\$ 16,036
Unrealized exchange gains			<u>1,714</u>		1,714
_		~174~			

\$ 16,036 \$ 1,714 \$ - \$ 17,750 4. The investment credit details to which the Company is entitled, and the amounts not recognized as the deferred income tax assets are as below: December 31, 2023: None December 31, 2022 Amount of deferred Credit item Balance not yet credited income tax assets Final credit year 2023 Research and development expenditure 1,420 \$ 710 5. The tax loss not yet used by the Company and the amounts not recognized as the deferred income tax assets are as below: December 31, 2023 Amount not recognized as the deferred Year of Reported amount/ assessed Amount not income tax Final deduction occurrence amount credited assets year 2022 2,189 60 2032 December 31, 2022 Amount not recognized as the deferred Year of Reported amount/ assessed Final deduction Amount not income tax occurrence amount credited assets year 2022 <u>2,59</u>5 2,595 \$ 2032 6. The profit-seeking enterprise income tax have been approved by the tax collection authority up to 2021. (XXIII) Earnings (losses) per share 2023 Number of weighted average outstanding Amount Loss per share shares (NT\$ thousand) (Thousand shares) (NT\$) Basic loss per share (i.e. diluted loss per

6,057)

42,444

(\$

0.14)

<u>(\$_</u>

share)

Current net loss

			2022				
	Number of weighted						
	A	mount	average outstanding shares		ngs per are		
	_(NT\$	thousand)	(Thousand shares)	<u>(NT\$)</u>			
Basic earnings per share							
Current net profit	\$	5,167	42,444	\$	0.12		
Diluted earnings per share							
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	Ф	5 1 6 T	12 150	ф	0.10		
potential common shares		5,167	42,459		0.12		

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) Names and relationships of related parties

Name of related party	Relationship with the Company
Pacific Worldwide Holdings Ltd.	Subsidiary
Mao Bao (Shanghai) Trading	Subsidiary
Mao Bao Vietnam Inc.	Subsidiary

(III) Material transactions with the related parties

1. Processing by providing materials

In 2023 and 2022, the Company sold raw materials and semi finished products to the subsidiary, Mao Bao Vietnam Inc. for NT\$1,418 and NT\$\$971, respectively, to commission the subsidiary to process and produce products and buy the products back for assembling the products produced by the Company. The revenues from the sales of such raw materials and semi finished products were not included in the Company's operating revenues. The net amount of the processing expenses for

the processing by providing materials in 2023 and 2022 were NT\$3,674 and NT\$\$5,116, and the payment term of the transaction is 30 days. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the unpaid payments were NT\$346 and NT\$1,067.

2.Sales

		2023		2022
Product sales				
- Subsidiary	\$	24,050	\$	17,685
The transaction price of product sales a payment term is monthly settlement for	•	From the negotiat	cion of both	parties, and the
3.Accounts receivable				
	ъ	1 21 2022	ъ	1 21 2022

	<u>Decei</u>	mber 31, 2023	<u>Decei</u>	mber 31, 2022
Payables of related party				
- Mao Bao (Shanghai) Trading	\$	4,718	\$	7,652
- Subsidiary				127
	\$	4,718	\$	7,779

4. Loaning of funds to a related party

Lending to a related party

A. Ending Balance (including principal and interest)

	Decen	nber 31, 2023	Decem	ber 31, 2022
Mao Bao Vietnam Inc.	\$	27,664	\$	21,503
B. Interest revenue				
	2023	<u> </u>	2022	
Mao Bao Vietnam Inc.	\$	264 \$		<u>171</u>

The lending conditions to subsidiaries are repayment in a lump sum or by installment based on the profit. For 2023 and 2022, the interests were accrued at the annual interest rate of 1%.

(IV) Information on the compensations of the major management

		2022	
Short-term employee benefits	\$	4,795	\$ 5,152
Benefit after retirement		79	79
Total	\$	4,874	\$ 5,231

VIII. Pledged Assets

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

Carrying value

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

IX. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Commitments

None.

X. Losses Due to Major Disasters

None.

XI. Significant Events After Balance Sheet Date

The Company, on March 12, 2024, resolved by the Board of Directors to approve the appropriation of losses for the year 2023. Please refer to Note 6(15) for details.

XII. Others

(I) Capital management

The target of the Company's capital management is to protect the Company for the continuous operations, maintain the best capital structure to lower the capital costs, and provide returns to shareholders. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company 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>D</u>	ecember 31, 2023	<u>T</u>	December 31, 2022
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss	\$	134_	\$	134
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	\$	306,610	\$	306,188
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	\$	116,197	\$	117,861
Lease liabilities	\$	13,177	\$	14,744

Note: Financial assets measured at amortized cost include cash and cash equivalents, financial assets measured at amortized cost - current, notes receivable, accounts receivable (related parties included), other receivables (related parties included) 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 Company is affected by various financial risks,

including market risks (including exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

- The risk management are executed by the Finance Department pursuant to the policies approved by the Board. The 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, interest 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 Company operates cross-countries, so it is exposed to the exchange rate risk generated from transactions denominated in the currencies other than the Company's functional currencies, mainly USD and CNY. The related exchange rate risk comes from the future commercial transactions, recognized assets and liabilities, and the net investment in foreign operations.
- B. The management has established policies to regulate the exchange rate risk relative to the functional currencies.
- C. The business engaged in by the Company involves several non-functional currencies (the Company's function currency is TWD), so the Company is subject to exchange rate fluctuation. The information on assets and liabilities of foreign currencies with great influence from exchange rate fluctuation is as below:

December 31, 2023

	reign currencies (thousand)	Exchange rate	Ca	arrying amount (NT\$)
Financial assets				
Monetary items				
USD: TWD	\$ 3,099	30.71	\$	95,155
CNY: TWD	6,949	4.33		30,068
Non-monetary items				
USD: TWD	1,874	30.71		57,553
Financial liabilities				
Monetary items				
USD: TWD	96	30.71		2,948

December 31, 2022

	Fo	reign currencies (thousand)	Exchange rate	C	arrying amount (NT\$)
Financial assets			-		
Monetary items					
USD: TWD	\$	3,796	30.71	\$	116,575
CNY: TWD		5,126	4.41		22,595
Non-monetary items					
USD: TWD		2,042	30.71		62,725
Financial liabilities					
Monetary items					
USD: TWD		136	30.71		4,177

- D. The Company's monetary items were significantly impacted by exchange rate fluctuations. The aggregate amount of all exchange gains and losses (realized and unrealized) recognized for the year 2023 and 2022 were a loss of \$728 and a gain of \$12,027, respectively.
- E. The market risk significantly affected by exchange rate fluctuations of the Company are analyzed as below.

2023 Sensitivity analysis Affecting profit and Affecting other comprehensive Extent of change loss income Financial assets Monetary items \$ \$ 952 1% USD: TWD 301 CNY: TWD 1% Non-monetary items 576 USD: TWD 1% Financial liabilities Monetary items 29 USD: TWD 1%

2022

	Sensitivity analysis							
	Extent of	t of Affecting profit and			ng other comprehensive			
	change		loss	income				
Financial assets								
Monetary items								
USD: TWD	1%	\$	1,166	\$	-			
CNY: TWD	1%		226		-			
Non-monetary items								
USD: TWD	1%		-		627			
Financial liabilities								
Monetary items								
USD: TWD	1%		42		-			
Price risk								

- A. The Company'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 Company will diversify the portfolio within the limit set by the Company.
- B. The Company 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 Company's credit risk are the risk of financial loss sustained by the Company 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 Company establishes the management for credit risk from the perspective of the Company. Pursuant to the credit granting policy defined internally, before any operating entity within the Company 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 Company 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 Company 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 Company 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 Company 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 Company 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:

	Evaluat	ing the	_(Group A	Group B	Group C	_Total_
<u>December 31, 2023</u>							
Expected loss rate		100%		0.03%	0.03%~0.06%	0.03%~1.00%	
Total carrying value	\$	-	\$	4,718	\$ 76,045	\$ 3,816	\$ 84,579
Loss allowance	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 45	\$ 39	\$ 84
	_Evaluat	ing the	_(Group A	Group B	Group C	<u>Total</u>
<u>December 31, 2022</u>							
Expected loss rate		100%		0.03%	0.03%~0.06%	0.03%~1.00%	
Total carrying value	\$	-	\$	7,779	\$ 78,164	\$ 6,479	\$ 92,422
Loss allowance	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 48	\$ 65	\$ 113

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

			2023	
		Notes receivable		Accounts receivable
January 1	\$	65	\$	48
Reversal of impairment loss	(26)	(3)
December 31	\$	39		45
			2022	
		Notes receivable		Accounts receivable
January 1	\$	50	\$	139
Provision of loss allowance		15		-
Reversal of impairment loss			(91)

- 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 Company, and aggregated by the Finance Department. The Finance Department monitors the forecast of required liquidity of the Company, to ensure sufficient funds to support the operating demands, and always maintaining the sufficient un-drawn borrowing commitment limit so that the Company will not breach the related borrowing limits or terms.
- B. Where the remaining cash held by the Company 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 Company were NT\$\$115,591 and NT\$100,880, and it is expected to generate cash flow instantly to manage the liquidity risk.
- C. The undrawn borrowing limit of the Company, NT\$110,000 are all expired within a year.
- D. The following table are the Company'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.

Non-derivative liabilities:

Lease liabilities

	_Dec	cember 31, 2023	<u>D</u>	December 31, 2022
Within a year	\$	1,620	\$	1,837
More than one year		12,555		14,175

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

(III) <u>Information on fair value</u>

- 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 Company's investments in equity instruments without an active market are classified as such.
- 2. The carrying amount of the Company'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 Company 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 Asset	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	<u>Total</u>
Repetitive fair value				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss				
Equity securities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 134	\$ 134
December 31, 2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	<u>Total</u>
Asset				
Repetitive fair value				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss				
Equity securities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 134	\$ 134

^{4.} During 2023 and 2022, there was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2.

^{5.} The following table demonstrate the changes in Level 3 during 2023 and 2022.

	20	23	2022					
	Non-derivative ed	quity instruments	Non-derivative ed	quity instruments				
January 1	\$	134	\$	134				
Profit or loss recognized under other comprehensive incomes accounted for unrealized valuation gain or loss from investments in equity instruments measured at FVOCI		_		_				
December 31	\$	134	\$	134				

- 6. During 2023 and 2022, there was no transfer from and to Level 3.
- 7. The evaluation process 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.
- 8. 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 equ	uity instruments:				
Non TWSE or TPEx listed shares	\$ 134	Comparable TWSE or	Multiplies of P/B ratio	2.05	The higher the multiplies are, the higher the fair value
		TPEx listed company method	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 equ	uity instruments:				
Non TWSE or TPEx listed shares	\$ 134	Comparable TWSE or	Multiplies of P/E ratio	1.99	The higher the multiplies are, the higher the fair value
		TPEx listed company method	Market illiquidity discount	30%	The higher the market illiquidity discount is, the lower the fair value is

9. The Company 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:

December 31, 2023 Recognized under other comprehensive Recognized under profit and loss incomes Favorable Unfavorable Input Change Favorable change Unfavorable change change change Equity instruments Market $\pm 1\%$ of financial assets illiquidity discount December 31, 2022 Recognized under other comprehensive Recognized under profit and loss incomes Favorable Unfavorable Input Change Favorable change Unfavorable change change change Equity instruments Market $\pm 1\%$ of financial assets illiquidity discount

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) <u>Information on investee enterprises</u>

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 Departments

Not applicable.

Loaning of funds to others

January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023

Table 1

(Unless specified otherwise)

Unit: NT\$ thousand

No.	Company		Transaction item	n Related party or not	Highest amount of the period		ount actually drafted	y Range of	Nature of loaned fund	Transaction amount	Reason of short-term financing needed (Note 6)	Amount of loss Coll.	ateral		imit to single anterparty	Total limit of loaned fund	
(Note 1)	1 2	Counterparty of loan	f (Note 2)	party of not	(Note 3)	(Note 8)		interest rate	(Note 4)	(Note 5)	manang needed (1 tota 6)	allowance provided Nam	Valu e	(Note 7)	(Note 7)	Remark s
0	Mao Bao Inc.	Mao Bao Vietnam Inc.	Other payables	Yes	\$ 64,970	\$64,970	\$ 27,634	1%	Short-term financing	-	Business turnover	- Non e	-	\$	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	- Non e	_		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.
- ote 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, if the funds are repaid later, the balance after repayment shall be disclosed to reflect the risk adjustment. If a public company authorizes the chairman to disburse the loans in installment or to make a revolving credit line within a certain limit and within a year pursuant to Article 14, paragraph 2 of the Regulation,
 - The limit of the loaned funds approved by the board of directors shall still be adopted for the announced and reported balance. Although the funds will be repaid later, it is still possible to reapprove the loan, so the loaned fund amount approved by the board of directors shall still be adopted for the announced and reported balance.
- 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.

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)

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

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

(Unless specified otherwise)

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Transaction

No.			Relationship with th	he			tio to consolidated total evenue or total assets
(Note 1)	Name of transactor	Counterparty	(Note 2)	Account	Amount	Transaction conditions	(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 I td	Mao Rao 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.

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

(Unless specified otherwise)

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Name of investee					Original am	ount i	invested	Holdin	riod	Profit/loss of the investee for the period			restment profit/loss ecognized for the period		
Name of investment company	(Note 1, 2)	Location	Major business	Е	nd of the current period	I	End of last year	No. of shares	Ratio	Carrying amount		(Note 2(2))		(Note 2(3))	Remarks
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 valuated 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.

Information on investment in China - basic information

January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023

Table 5

(Unless specified otherwise)

Unit: NT\$ thousand

									J	Investment loss or			
Name of investee in		Paid-in capital	Investment method	Accumulated amount I of investment remitted from Taiwan to China at the beginning of the			Accumulated amount	Profit/loss of the investee for the	the Company	gain recognized for the current period	Carrying amount of investment at	Amount of investment gains remitted back to Taiwan as of the	
China	Major business	r ard-iii capitar	(Note 1)	period	Remitted	Recovered	at the end of the period	period	indirect investment	(Note 2)	the end of period	period	Remarks
- 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		Accumulated investment remitte to China at the en	ted from Taiwar	in Investment amount app d Investment Commiss		required l	investment in China as by the Investment mission, MOEA						
Mao Ba	ao 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 audited and attested by an international accounting firm partnered with an accounting firm of the Republic of China
 - B. The financial reports audited and attested 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.

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)

	Sales (purch	ase)	Property	y transaction	Accounts rec			_	antee for notes, or provided			Fund	financi	ng		
Name of investee in China	Amount	%	Amount	%	Balance	%	End bal	ance	Purpose	Highest bala	ance	End balance	•	Range of interest rate	Interest rate of the current period	Others
- Mao Bao (Shanghai) Trading Ltd.	\$ 24,050	4%	\$		\$ 4,718	1%	\$	-	-	\$	-	\$	-	-	\$ -	

Information on major shareholders

January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023

Table 7

Shares

Names of major shareholders	No. of shares held	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%

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

~194~

Unit: NT\$ thousand

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.

Unit: NT\$ thousand

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

Unit: NT\$ thousand

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

Unit: NT\$ thousand

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.

Unit: NT\$ thousand

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

Unit: NT\$ thousand

			De	ecember 31, 202	23		December 31, 2022		
	Assets	Note	A	Amount	%		Amount	%	
	Current assets								
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$	146,483	22	\$	129,255	20	
1136	Financial assets measured at	6(2) and 8							
	amortized cost - current			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> </u>	413,542	63		427,953	65	
	Non-current assets		<u> </u>						
1517	Financial assets at fair value	6(3)							
	through other comprehensive								
	profit or loss - non-current			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 -	6(10)							
	non-current			3,244	1		1,676	-	
1990	Other non-current assets - others	S		9,158	2		12,523	2	
15XX	Other non-current assets		<u> </u>	238,386	37		226,135	35	
1XXX	Total assets		\$	651,928	100	\$	654,088	100	
						<u> </u>			

(Continued in next page)

Unit: NT\$ thousand

			De	ecember 31, 202	23	Dec	22	
	Liabilities and Equity	Note	A	Amount	%	Aı	nount	%
	Current liabilities							<u> </u>
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			146,110	22		140,896	21
	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			28,933	5		30,925	5
2XXX	Total Liabilities			175,043	27		171,821	26
	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			476,885	73		482,267	74
3XXX	1 0			476,885	73		482,267	74
	Significant Events After Balance	11						
	Sheet Date							
3X2X	Total liabilities and equities		\$	651,928	100	\$	654,088	100

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)

				2023			2022	
	Item	Note		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			215,264	39		222,544	38
	Operating expenses	6(10)(19) and 7						
6100	Selling expenses		(173,874) (31)	(176,752) (30)
6200	Administrative expenses		Ì	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		(222,317) (40)	(226,139) (38)
6900	Operating loss		(7,053) (1)	(3,595)	
	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)		(<u>198</u>)	
7000	Total non-operating incomes and expenses			3,326	_		12,492	2
7900	Net income before tax (net loss)		(3,727) (1)		8,897	2
7950	Income tax expenses	6(20)	Ì	2,330)		(3,730) (1)
8200	Net income (loss) in the current							,
	period		(\$	6,057) (1)	\$	5,167	1
	Other comprehensive income		<u></u>					
8311	Remeasurement of defined benefit	6(11)						
	programs		\$	1,480	-	\$	2,739	-
8349	Income taxes related to the items not	6(20)						
	re-classified		(296)		(548)	
8310	Total of items not re-classified			1,184			2,191	
	Items that may be reclassified							
0261	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	6(20)	(030)	-		4,070	1
0377	may be reclassified	0(20)		127	_	(980)	_
8360	Total of items that may be reclassified			<u> </u>				
	subsequently to profit or loss		(509)	_		3,918	1
8300	Other comprehensive income of the						<u> </u>	
	year (net)		\$	675	-	\$	6,109	1
8500	Total comprehensive income (loss)		-					
	for the period		(\$	5,382) (1)	\$	11,276	2
	Net profit attributed to:		<u> </u>					
8610	Owners of the parent company		(\$	6,057) (1)	\$	5,167	1
	Comprehensive income attributed to:		1		·			
8710	Owners of the parent company		(\$	5,382) (1)	\$	11,276	2
	Basic earnings (losses) per share	6(21)						
9750	Basic earnings (losses) per share		(\$		0.14)	\$		0.12
	Diluted earnings (losses) per share	6(21)						
9850	Diluted earnings (losses) per share		(\$		0.14)	\$		0.12

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

		Equity attributed the owners of the parent company																
		Capital reserve								Retained earnings					Other			
	Note	Common share capital	re is	Capital eserve - ssuance remium	reser from	capital ve - gains disposed assets	rese	pital erve - assets		tatutory eserves		oecial serve	Undistribute d earnings	diffe trans fir state	schange erences on slating the nancial ements of oreign erations	gains on fi assets value compr	realized s (losses) inancial as at fair e through other rehensive come	Total equity
2022_																		
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	5(13)														,			· <u> </u>
Provided for statutory reserves		-		-		-		-		1,754		-	(1,754)		-		-	-
Provided for special reserves		-		-		-		-		-		997	(997)		-		-	-
Cash dividends		<u>-</u>								_		_	(14,855_)		_			(14,855_)
Balance as of December 31, 2022		\$ 424,439	\$	2,027	\$	663	\$	14	\$	36,900	\$	11,862	\$ 11,892	(\$	5,426)	(\$	104)	\$ 482,267
<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					· ·						· ·	<u>.</u>				· ·	·	· <u> </u>
period		-		-		-		-		-		-	(4,873)	(509)		-	(5,382)
2022 Earnings Provision and Distribution: 6	5(13)				· ·						· · ·	<u>.</u>				· ·	·	· <u> </u>
Provided for statutory reserves		-		-		-		-		736		-	(736)		-		-	-
Reversal of special reserve										_	(6,332)	6,332					
Balance as of December 31, 2023		\$ 424,439	\$	2,027	\$	663	\$	14	\$	37,636	\$	5,530	\$ 12,615	(\$	5,935)	(\$	104)	\$ 476,885

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		uary 1 to per 31, 2023	January 1 to December 31, 2022		
Cash flows from operating activities						
Current Net income before tax (net loss)		(\$	3,727)	\$	8,897	
Adjusted items		(+	-,,	T	-,	
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	6(17)	`		`	,	
equipment	` ′		31		26	
Gains on lease modification	6(17)		-	(337)	
Changes in assets/liabilities related the operating	` ′			`	ŕ	
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		<u></u>	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		<u></u>	31,832		27,537	
Cash flows from investing activities						
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		Ì	9)	`	47	
Other non-current assets - decrease (increase) of others			3,374	(7,375)	
Net cash outflow from investment activities		(12,467)	(48,905)	
Cash flows from financing activities				`		
Repayment of lease liabilities		(1,567)	(1,594)	
Distribution of cash dividends	6(13)	`	-	Ì	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	
relation and cash equivalents for the period		4	1.0,103	-	127,233	

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:

	Effective Date		
New, revised or amended IFRSs and IFRIC	Announced by IASB		
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) <u>Impact of newly approved, revised, or amended International Financial Reporting Standards</u> (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:

	Effective Date
New, revised or amended IFRSs	Announced by IASB
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) <u>Effect from the IFRSs already announced by IASB but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC</u>

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:

New revised or smanded IEDCs and IEDIC	Effective Date
New, revised or amended IFRSs and IFRIC	Announced by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets T between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture"	o 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 Polices

The major accounting policies adopted for preparing the consolidated financial report are descripted 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	Name of	Daniman	Percentage of shareholders held (%					
company	subsidiary	Business nature	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 loss 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 condition 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 these 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 classify 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 cots 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 earning 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 the 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 estimated refund liabilities.

On December 31, 2023, the refund liability recognized by the Company was \$18,713 (under other current assets - others).

2. Inventory valuation

Since the inventories must be priced at the lower between the costs and net realizable values, the Group must adopt judgements and estimates to decide the net realizable values of inventories at the balance sheet dates. The industrial market competes fiercely and thus the market prices tend to fluctuate, the Group estimates the net realizable value of inventory for normal loss, obsolescence and unmarketable items at the end of reporting period and then writes down the cost of inventories to net realizable value. The inventory valuation is mainly estimated based on the product demands in the certain future period, and thus subject to the material changes.

On December 31, 2023, the carrying amount of the inventories was NT\$89,518.

VI. Summary of Significant Accounting Items

(I) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Cash on hand and penny cash	\$ 207	\$ 140
Checking and demand deposit	86,554	69,302
Cash equivalents - short-term bills	 59,722	 59,813
	\$ 146,483	\$ 129,255

- 1. The financial institutions dealing with the Group have good credit quality, and the Group have business with many financial institutions to diversify the credit risk, and the probability of default is expected extremely low.
- 2. The Group has not offered cash and cash equivalents to pledge.

(II) Financial assets measured at amortized cost - current

<u>Item</u>	December 31,	2023	December 31,	2022
Current item:				
Time deposits with an initial maturity of				
within three months	\$	77 891	\$	89 999

1. Financial assets measured at the amortized costs recognized under the profit and loss are detailed as below:

	2023		2022	
Financial assets measured at amortized				
cost				
Interest revenue	\$	2,410	\$	648

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

- 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

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

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

		Decemb	2023		December 31, 2022				
	_	Accounts eceivable	re	Notes ceivable		Accounts eceivable	re	Notes ceivable	
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		53				229			
	\$	88,500	\$	3,816	\$	86,517	\$	6,479	

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

		December 31, 2023				
	<u>Cost</u>	_1	Loss allowance	Caı	rrying amount	
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	 1,428	(62)		1,366	
	\$ 91,888	(\$	2,370)	\$	89,518	
		De	ecember 31, 2022	<u> </u>		
	Cost	<u>I</u>	Loss allowance	Caı	rrying amount	
Raw materials	\$ <u>Cost</u> 19,718	<u></u>	Loss allowance 636)	<u>Car</u> \$	rrying amount 19,082	
Raw materials Parts	\$ 					
	\$ 19,718		636)		19,082	
Parts	\$ 19,718 18,955		636)		19,082 17,817	
Parts Work in progress	\$ 19,718 18,955 1,806		636) 1,138)		19,082 17,817 1,806	

The inventory expenses recognized by the Group as expenses:

		2023		2022
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		1,483		1,908
	\$	338,995	\$	364,557

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

(VI) Property, plant and equipment

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

		Land		Houses and buildings		Machine and equipment		Other equipment		<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>	66)	<u>(</u>	66
December 31	_\$_	98,180	\$_	74,126	\$	13,994	\$_	11,216		197,516
December 31, 2023										
Cost	\$	98,180	\$	167,715	\$	80,315	\$	32,491	\$	378,701
Accumulated depreciation			<u>(</u>	93,589)	(66,321)	(21,275)	(181,185)
	\$	98,180	\$	74,126	\$	13,994		11,216	\$	197,516
		Land		Houses and buildings		Machine and equipment		Other equipment		Total
January 1, 2022										
Cost	\$	98,180	\$	149,964	\$	70,641	\$	26,567	\$	345,352
Accumulated depreciation			(84,045)	<u>(</u>	58,923)	(19,955)	(162,923)
	\$	98,180	_\$_	65,919	\$	11,718	\$	6,612	_\$_	182,429
<u>2022</u>										
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				2,411_		177_		90_		2,678

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

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.

		December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022
		Carrying amount		Carrying amount
Land	\$	6,138	\$	6,344
Houses		13,004		14,702
	\$	19,142	\$	21,046
	Depreciati	ion Expense for the Year 2023	3 Depred	ciation expense for the Year 2022
Land	\$	206	\$	206
Houses		1,698		1,666
	\$	1,904	\$	1,872

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

				<u>2023</u>		
		Land		Houses and buildings		_Total_
January 1	\$	6,344	\$	14,702	\$	21,046
Depreciation expense	(206)	(1,698)	(1,904)
December 31	\$	6,138	\$	13,004	\$	19,142
				2022		
		Land		Houses and buildings		<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		504				504

- 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

		2023		2022	
Items affecting the profit and loss of					
the current period					
Interest expenses of the lease	\$	271	\$	198	
liabilities	ψ	2/1	Ψ	190	
Expenses under the short-term lease		1,192		1,157	
contracts		1,172		1,137	
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

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
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	19,004	16,297

\$ 55,849	\$ 52,152

(IX) Other current assets - others

	_ De	ecember 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Refund liabilities	\$	18,713	\$ 15,200
Other current liabilities		3,497	 532
	\$	22,210	\$ 15,732

(X) Pension

- 1. (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:

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

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

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

	Current va	urrent value of the defined benefit obligation		<u>Fair value</u> of the plan assets_		Net defined benefit <u>liabilities</u> (assets)	
2022							
Balance at January 1		\$	29,989	(\$	28,491)	\$	1,498
Interest expenses	-		191	(183)		8
(income)			30,180	(28,674)		1,506
Remeasureme nt Return of plan			_	(2,304)	(2,304)
assets (not including the amount included in					2,00.)		- ,000 1)
the interest income or expenses) Effects of the change in demographic			-		-		-
statistic estimate Effects of the change in financial estimate		(1,273)		-	(1,273)
Experience adjustment			838				838_
aujustinent	<u>(</u>		435)	(2,304)	(2,739)
Pension fund contribution			-	(443)	(443)
Pension payment		(2,225)		2,225		<u> </u>
Balance at December 31		\$	27,520	<u>(\$</u>	29,196)	<u>(\$</u>	1,676)

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

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

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

	2023	2022		
Sales cost	\$ 118	\$	3	
Selling expenses	121		3	
Administrative expenses	69		2	
R&D expenditure	 11_			
	\$ 319	\$	8	

- (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:

	2023	_2022_
Discount rate	<u> 1.15%</u>	1.25%
Increasing rate of the future wage	2.00%	2.00%

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:

	Discou	ınt rate	Increasing rate of the future			
	<u> Discot</u>	ant race	<u>W</u>	age		
	Increase by	Decrease by	Increase by	Decrease by		
	0.10%	0.10%	0.25%	0.25%		
December 31, 2023						
Effect on the current value of the defined benefit obligation (§	<u> 177)</u>	\$ 179	\$ 447	(\$ 437)		
December 31, 2022						
Effect on the current value of the defined benefit obligation (s	5 204)	\$ 206	\$ 515	(\$ 503)		

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	 18,564
	\$ 27,741

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

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

		2023			2022
Revenues from customers' contracts	\$	5:	54,259	\$	587,101
The Group's revenues all so	urced froi	m the provision	on of pro	ducts tra	ansferred at some time
point. Please refer to Note 1	4 for the g	geographic ar	eas of di	vided re	venues.
1.Contract liabilities:					
The contract liabilities	from the	customers' co	ontract re	evenues	recognized for the current
period are as below:					
•					
December 31	, 2023	Decembe	er 31, 202	22_	January 1, 2022
Contract liabilities					
- advances on sales	588	\$	1,01	2 \$	1,489
2.Beginning contract liabili	ties Revei	nues recogniz	ed for th	e curren	t period
		2023			2022
Beginning balance of contract liabilities Revenues recognized for the current period					
Advances of sales	\$		965	\$	1,426
(XV) <u>Interest revenue</u>					
		2023			2022
Interest from bank deposit	\$		601	\$	323
Revenues of interests from financial					
assets at amortized costs			2,410		648
	\$		3,011	\$	971
(XVI) Other income					

		2023		2022	
Compensation revenues	\$	64	\$		30
Subsidy revenues		577			-
Other revenues - others		958			741
	\$	1,599	\$		771
(XVII) Other gains and losses					
		2023		2022	
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>(\$</u>	1,010)	\$		10,948
(XVIII) <u>Financial costs</u>					
		2023		2022	
Interest of letter of credit	\$	3	\$		-
Interests of the lease liabilities		271	_		198
	\$	274	\$		198

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

By Function	2023					
By nature	Belo	onging to operating costs	Belo	onging 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 Function			
By nature	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:

	2023	2022
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	1,289	 1,755
Total income tax of the current period Deferred income tax:	1,785	 2,222
Origin and reversal of the		
temporary difference	\$ 545	\$ 1,508
Total deferred income tax	545	 1,508
Income tax expenses	\$ 2,330	\$ 3,730

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

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

2. Relationship between the income tax expenses and accounting profits

		2023		2022
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		1,289		1,755
Income tax expenses	\$	2,330	\$	3,730

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

	<u>2023</u>				
	January 1	Recognized under profit and loss	Recognized under other comprehensive incomes	December 31	
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	710	(710)	<u></u>		
	\$ 9,298	<u>(\$ 1,158)</u>	<u>(\$ 169)</u>	\$ 7,971	
- Deferred tax liabilities:					
- Reserve for added value of land	\$ 16,036	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,036	
Unrealized exchange gains	1,714	(613)	<u>-</u> _	1,101	
	\$ 17,750	<u>(\$ 613)</u>	\$ -	\$ 17,137	
			<u>2022</u>		
	January 1	Recognized under profit and loss	Recognized under other comprehensive incomes	December 31	
Deferred tax assets	January 1		Recognized under other	December 31	
- Temporary difference:	January 1		Recognized under other	December 31	
- Temporary difference: Difference from exchange of the foreign operations	<u>January 1</u> \$ 5,427		Recognized under other	December 31 \$ 4,447	
- Temporary difference: Difference from exchange of		profit and loss	Recognized under other comprehensive incomes		
- Temporary difference: Difference from exchange of the foreign operations Employee benefit actuarial	\$ 5,427	profit and loss	Recognized under other comprehensive incomes (\$ 980)	\$ 4,447	
- Temporary difference: Difference from exchange of the foreign operations Employee benefit actuarial income and loss	\$ 5,427 3,103	profit and loss \$ -	Recognized under other comprehensive incomes (\$ 980)	\$ 4,447 2,555	
- Temporary difference: Difference from exchange of the foreign operations Employee benefit actuarial income and loss Others	\$ 5,427 3,103	\$ - (1,023)	Recognized under other comprehensive incomes (\$ 980)	\$ 4,447 2,555 1,067	
- Temporary difference: Difference from exchange of the foreign operations Employee benefit actuarial income and loss Others Tax loss	\$ 5,427 3,103	\$ - (1,023) 519	Recognized under other comprehensive incomes (\$ 980)	\$ 4,447 2,555 1,067 519	
- Temporary difference: Difference from exchange of the foreign operations Employee benefit actuarial income and loss Others Tax loss Investment credit - Deferred tax liabilities:	\$ 5,427 3,103 2,090	\$ - (1,023) 519	Recognized under other comprehensive incomes (\$ 980) (548)	\$ 4,447 2,555 1,067 519 710	
- Temporary difference: Difference from exchange of the foreign operations Employee benefit actuarial income and loss Others Tax loss Investment credit - Deferred tax liabilities: - Reserve for added value of land	\$ 5,427 3,103 2,090	\$ - (1,023) 519	Recognized under other comprehensive incomes (\$ 980) (548)	\$ 4,447 2,555 1,067 519 710	
- Temporary difference: Difference from exchange of the foreign operations Employee benefit actuarial income and loss Others Tax loss Investment credit - Deferred tax liabilities: - Reserve for added value of	\$ 5,427 3,103 2,090 - \$ 10,620	\$ - (1,023) 519 710 \$ 206	Recognized under other comprehensive incomes (\$ 980) (548)	\$ 4,447 2,555 1,067 519 710 \$ 9,298	

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.

December 31, 2022

	Balance not yet	Amount of deferred income	
Credit item	credited	tax assets	Final credit year
Research and			
development			
expenditure	\$ 1,420	\$ 710	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:

December 31, 2023

				Amount not	
			rece	ognized as the	
Year of	Reported amount/	Amount not	defe	rred income tax	Final deduction
<u>occurrence</u>	assessed amount	<u>credited</u>		<u>assets</u>	<u>year</u>
2022	\$ 2,189	\$ 60	\$		2032
		December 31, 2	2022_		
				Amount not	
			rece	ognized as the	
Year of	Reported amount/	Amount not	defe	rred income tax	Final deduction
<u>occurrence</u>	assessed amount	<u>credited</u>		<u>assets</u>	<u>year</u>
2022	\$ 2,595	\$ 2,595	\$		2032

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

(XXI) Earnings (losses) per share

2023

	Amount (NT\$ thousand)	Number of weighted average outstanding shares	Loss per share
B 1 1 2 11 1	(NT\$ thousand)	(Thousand shares)	<u>(NT\$)</u>
Basic loss per share (i.e. diluted			
loss per share)			
Current net loss	(\$ 6,057)	42,444	<u>(\$ 0.14)</u>

2022

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

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

	2023	2022
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 6,998	\$ 6,773
Benefit after retirement	80	79

	Total	\$	7.078 \$	6,852
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VIII. Pledged Assets

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

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

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

		December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022
Financial assets				
Through other comprehensive				
income at fair value Financial assets measured by value	_\$_	134	_\$_	134_
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	¢	210.405	¢	214 642
amortized cost	<u> </u>	319,405	<u> </u>	314,642
		December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured at				
amortized cost	\$	121,819	\$	122,581
Lease liabilities	\$	13,177	\$	14,744

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:

		Dec	ember 31, 2023	_	
				Sensitiv	vity analysis
_	Foreign currencies (NT\$ thousand)	Exchange rate	Carrying amount (NTD)	Extent of change	Affecting profit and loss
Financial assets					
Monetary items					
USD: TWD	\$ 2,198	30.71	\$ 67,490	1%	\$ 675
CNY: TWD	5,859	4.33	25,352	1%	254
Financial liabilities					
Monetary items					
USD: TWD	85	30.71	2,610	1%	26
		Dec	ember 31, 2022	_'	
	.			Sensitiv	<u>vity analysis</u>
	Foreign currencies (NT\$ thousand)	Exchange rate	Carrying amount (NTD)	Extent of change	Affecting profit and loss
Financial assets					
Monetary items					
USD: TWD	\$ 3,092	30.71	\$ 94,955	1%	\$ 950
CNY: TWD	3,388	4.41	14,934	1%	149
Financial liabilities					
Monetary items					

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>Evan</u> th	<u>iating</u>	Gro	oup A	Group B	_	Group C	<u>Total</u>
<u>December 31,</u> 2023								
Expected loss rate		100%		0.03%	0.03%~0.12%	0.1	2%~1.00%	
Total carrying value	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 88,500	\$	3,816	\$ 92,316
Loss allowance	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 106	\$	39	\$ 145
	Evalu th	<u>aating</u> e_	Gro	oup A	Group B		Group C	<u>Total</u>
<u>December 31,</u> 2022								
Expected loss rate		100%		0.03%	0.03%~0.14%	0.0	3%~1.00%	
Total carrying	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 86,517	\$	6,479	\$ 92,996

Evolucting

value

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:

		_	2023	
	Acco	ounts receivable		Notes receivable
January 1	\$	119	\$	65
Reversal of impairment loss	(13)	(26)
December 31	\$	106	\$	39
		_	2022	
	Acco	ounts receivable		Notes receivable
January 1	\$	260	\$	50
January 1 Provision of loss allowance	\$	260	\$	50 15
•	\$	260 - 151)	\$	
Provision of loss allowance	\$ (-	\$	

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.

Non-derivative liabilities:	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
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	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	<u>Total</u>
Asset				
Repetitive fair value				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss				
Equity securities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 134	\$ 134
December 31, 2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	<u>Total</u>
Asset				
Repetitive fair value				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss				
Equity securities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 134	\$ 134
4. During 2023 and 20)22, there was no	transfer between	Level 1 and Leve	12.

	2023 Non-derivati instrume	ve equity	 2022 rivative equity truments
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>	
December 31	\$	134	\$ 134

The following table demonstrate the changes in Level 3 during 2023 and 2022.

6. During 2023 and 2022, there was no transfer from and to Level 3.

5.

- 7. 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.
- 8. 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 eq	juity instruments:				_
Non TWSE or TPEx listed shares	\$ 134	Comparable TWSE or	Multiplies of P/B ratio	2.05	The higher the multiplies are, the higher the fair value
		TPEx listed company method	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 eq	2022 Fair value		unobservable	(Weighted	between inputs
Non-derivative equation Non TWSE or TPEx listed shares	2022 Fair value uity instruments:		unobservable inputs Multiplies of P/B ratio	(Weighted	between inputs

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>Decembe</u>	er 31, 2023				
	_	_	d under profit loss	Recognized under othe comprehensive income				
Input	Change	Favorable change	Unfavorable change	Favorable change	Unfavorable change			

Equity

instruments of	Market	±1%	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 1 (\$	1)
financial assets	illiquidity					
	discount					

				<u>Decembe</u>	er 31, 2022						
			0	d under profit loss		ed under other sive incomes					
_	Input	Change	Favorable change		Favorable change	Unfavorable change					
Equity instruments of financial assets	Market illiquidity discount	±1%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1	<u>(\$ 1)</u>					

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) <u>Information on investee enterprises</u>

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) <u>Information on major shareholders</u>

Information on major shareholders: please refer to Table 7.

XIV. <u>Information on Operating Departments</u>

(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:

2023

			2023		
_	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	24,050	3,602		(27,652)	
Total revenue	\$ 517,896	\$ 19,787	\$ 44,228	<u>(\$ 27,652)</u>	\$ 554,259
Departmental profit and loss	<u>(\$ 3,727)</u>	<u>(\$ 10,080)</u>	\$ 8,629	\$ 1,451	<u>(\$ 3,727)</u>
Departmental profit and loss include:					
Interest revenue	\$ 3,660	\$ 3	\$ 41	<u>(\$ 693)</u>	\$ 3,011
Financial costs	<u>(\$ 274)</u>	<u>(\$ 693)</u>	<u> </u>	\$ 693	<u>(\$ 274)</u>
Losses from investment recognized with the equity method Depreciation and amortization	(\$ 3,618) (\$ 10,285)	<u>\$</u> - (\$ 2,178)	<u>\$</u> - (\$ 5)	\$ 3,618 \$ -	<u>\$</u> - (\$ 12,468)
Income tax expenses	(\$ 1,846)	\$ -	<u>(\$ 484)</u>	\$ -	(\$ 2,330)
Total departmental assets	\$ 703,561	\$ 54,172	\$ 45,629	(\$ 151,434)	\$ 651,928
Total departmental liabilities	(\$ 166,710)	(\$ 74,517)	(\$ 9,515)	\$ 75,699	(\$ 175,043)
	Department A	Department B	2022 Department C	Adjustment and	Total
-Revenues	Department A	Department B		Adjustment and cancellation	Total
Revenues Revenues from external customers	Department A \$ 524,902	Department B \$ 16,650			Total \$ 587,101
Revenues from external	-	<u> </u>	Department C	cancellation	
Revenues from external customers	\$ 524,902	\$ 16,650	Department C	cancellation \$ -	
Revenues from external customers Inter-department revenues	\$ 524,902 <u>17,685</u>	\$ 16,650 5,177	Department C \$ 45,549	\$ - (22,862)	\$ 587,101
Revenues from external customers Inter-department revenues Total revenue	\$ 524,902 17,685 \$ 542,587	\$ 16,650 5,177 \$ 21,827	Department C \$ 45,549	\$ - (22,862) (\$ 22,862)	\$ 587,101 \$ 587,101
Revenues from external customers Inter-department revenues Total revenue Departmental profit and loss Departmental profit and loss	\$ 524,902 17,685 \$ 542,587	\$ 16,650 5,177 \$ 21,827	Department C \$ 45,549	\$ - (22,862) (\$ 22,862)	\$ 587,101 - - \$ 587,101
Revenues from external customers Inter-department revenues Total revenue Departmental profit and loss Departmental profit and loss include: Interest revenue Financial costs	\$ 524,902 17,685 \$ 542,587 \$ 8,897	\$ 16,650 5,177 \$ 21,827 (\$ 9,604)	Department C \$ 45,549 \$ 45,549 \$ 9,177	cancellation \$ - (22,862) (\$ 22,862) \$ 427	\$ 587,101 - <u>\$ 587,101</u> <u>\$ 8,897</u>
Revenues from external customers Inter-department revenues Total revenue Departmental profit and loss Departmental profit and loss include: Interest revenue	\$ 524,902 17,685 \$ 542,587 \$ 8,897	\$ 16,650 5,177 \$ 21,827 (\$ 9,604)	Department C \$ 45,549	\(\text{\capacital} \)	\$ 587,101
Revenues from external customers Inter-department revenues Total revenue Departmental profit and loss Departmental profit and loss include: Interest revenue Financial costs Losses from investment recognized with the equity method Depreciation and	\$ 524,902 17,685 \$ 542,587 \$ 8,897 \$ 1,566 (\$ 198)	\$ 16,650 5,177 \$ 21,827 (\$ 9,604) \$ 3 (\$ 632)	Department C \$ 45,549 \$ 45,549 \$ 9,177 \$ 34 \$ -	\$ - (22,862) (\$ 22,862) \$ 427 (\$ 632) \$ 632 \$ 3,322	\$ 587,101
Revenues from external customers Inter-department revenues Total revenue Departmental profit and loss Departmental profit and loss include: Interest revenue Financial costs Losses from investment recognized with the equity method Depreciation and amortization	\$ 524,902 17,685 \$ 542,587 \$ 8,897 \$ 1,566 (\$ 198) (\$ 3,322) (\$ 10,853)	\$ 16,650 5,177 \$ 21,827 (\$ 9,604) \$ 3 (\$ 632) \$ - (\$ 2,082)	Department C \$ 45,549 \$ 45,549 \$ 9,177 \$ 34 \$ - (\$ 8)	\$ - (22,862) (\$ 22,862) \$ 427 (\$ 632) \$ 632 \$ 3,322 \$ -	\$ 587,101

(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

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

(V) Information by area

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

	_ 20	023		2022						
	Revenues	Nor	n-current assets		Revenues	Non-current ass				
Taiwan	\$ 493,846	\$	188,515	\$	524,902	\$	175,099			
Others	 60,413		38,521		62,199		39,928			
Total	\$ 554,259	\$	227,036	\$	587,101	\$	215,027			

(VI) <u>Information on key customers</u>

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

	2023	_	_2022_					
	Total revenue	<u>Department</u>	_	Total revenue	<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			

Loaning of funds to others

January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023

Unit: NT\$ thousand

(Unless specified otherwise)

Table 1

No.	Company providing		Transaction n item	party	Highest amount of the period	End balance	int actually	Range of	Nature of loaned fund	Transaction amount	Reason of short-term financing needed	Amount of loss	Colla	ıteral		limit to single unterparty	Total limit of loaned fund	
(Note 1)	loan	Counterparty of loan	(Note 2)	or not	(Note 3)	(Note 8)		interes t rate	(Note 4)	(Note 5)	(Note 6)	allowance provided	Name	Value	((Note 7)	(Note 7)	Remarks
0	Mao Bao Inc.	Mao Bao Vietnam Inc.	Other payables	Yes	\$ 64,970	\$64,970	\$ 27,634	1%	Short-ter m 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-ter m 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.
- 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.

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

(Unless specified otherwise)

Unit: NT\$ thousand

						End of p	period				
	Type and name of securities	Relationship with the issuer of securities			Carrying	g amount				Remarks	
Company held	(Note 1)	(Note 2)	Account listed	Number of shares	(No	te 3)	Shareholding ratio	Fair	value	(Note 4)	
Mao Bao Inc.	Shares of HSIN TUNG YANG Co., LTD.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss -	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 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.

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)

Transaction

			Relationship with th	he			tio to consolidated total evenue or total assets
No.			transactor				
(Note 1)	Name of transactor	Counterparty	(Note 2)	Account	Amount	Transaction conditions	(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):
 - (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.

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

(Unless specified otherwise)

Unit: NT\$ thousand

	Name of investee			Original am	mount invested	Holding	g at the end of period		Profit/loss of the investee for the perio	Investment profit/loss recognized for the period	3
Name of investment company	(Note 1, 2)	Location	Major business	End of the current period	End of last year	No. of shares	Ratio Carrying a	amount	(Note 2(2))	(Note 2(3))	Remarks
Mao Bao Inc.	Pacific Worldwide Holdings Ltd.	Samoa	Overseas holding companies	\$ 154,012	\$ 154,012	5,000,015	100.00 \$ 57,55	53	(\$ 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	5)	(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 valuated 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.

Information on investment in China - basic information

January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023

Table 5

Unit: NT\$ thousand

(Unless specified otherwise)

									J	Investment loss or	:		
Name of investee in		Paid-in capital	method	Accumulated amount of investment remitted from Taiwan to China at the beginning of the	recovered duri		Accumulated amount of investment remitted from Taiwan to China		the Company	gain recognized for the current period	Carrying amount of investment at	Amount of investment gains remitted back to Taiwan as of the	
China	Major business	Faid-III Capitai	(Note 1)	period	Remitted	Recovered	at the end of the period	period	indirect investment	(Note 2)	the end of period	period	Remarks
- 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
Compan		Accumulated investment remitted to China at the en	ted from Taiwar	un Investment amount ap	•	required	investment in China as by the Investment mission, MOEA						
Mao Ba	•	\$	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.

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)

	Sales (purcha	ıse)	Property train	nsaction	Accounts rece		U	rantee for notes, or s provided		Fund fina	ncing		
Name of investee in China	Amount	%	Amount	%	Balance	%	End balance	Purpose	Highest balance	End balance	Range of interest rate	Interest rate of the current period Other	ers
- Mao Bao (Shanghai) Trading Ltd.	\$ 24,050	6%	\$ -	-	\$ 4,718	1%	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	_	\$ -	

Information on major shareholders

January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023

Table 7

	Share	S
Names of major shareholders	No. of shares held	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%

Seven. Financial position and financial performance, and shall assess its risks

I. Financial position:

Comparison Analysis of Financial Position

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Year	2022	2022	Difference		
Item	2023	2022	Amount	%	
Current assets	413,542	427,953	(14,411)	(3.37)	
Property, Plant and Equipment	197,516	181,181	16,335	9.02	
Other assets	40,870	44,954	(4,084)	(9.08)	
Total assets	651,928	654,088	(2,160)	(0.33)	
Current liabilities	146,110	140,896	5,214	3.70	
Non-current liabilities	28,933	30,925	(1,992)	(6.44)	
Total Liabilities	175,043	171,821	3,222	1.88	
Share capital	424,439	424,439	0	0.00	
Capital reserve	2,704	2,704	0	0.00	
Retained earnings	55,781	60,654	(4,873)	(8.03)	
Other equities	(6,039)	(5,530)	(509)	9.20	
Total equity of shareholders	476,885	482,267	(5,382)	(1.12)	

Description: Increase or decrease between the most recent 2 years is more than 20% with significant amount.

None of such situation.

Note: the source is the 2022 and 2023 consolidated financial statements.

II. Operating Results

Comparison Analysis of Operating Results

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Year	2023	2022	Amount increased (decreased) by	Change ratio %
Net operating revenue	554,259	587,101	(32,842)	(5.59)
Sales cost	(338,995)	(364,557)	25,562	(7.01)
Gross Profit	215,264	222,544	(7,280)	(3.27)
Operating expenses	(222,317)	(226,139)	3,822	(1.69)
Operating income (loss)	(7,053)	(3,595)	(3,458)	96.19
Non-operating Income and Expenses	3,326	12,492	(9,166)	(73.37)
Net income (net loss) before tax	(3,727)	8,897	(12,624)	(141.89)
Gain (expense) from income come tax	(2,330)	(3,730)	1,400	(37.53)
Net income (net loss) for the period	(6,057)	5,167	(11,224)	(217.22)
Total of items not re-classified	1,184	2,191	(1,007)	(45.96)
Total of items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(509)	3,918	(4,427)	(112.99)
Total comprehensive income for the period	(5,382)	11,276	(16,658)	(147.73)

Descriptions of changes more than 20%:

- (I) The decreases in operating income and loss, non-operating income and expenses, income before income tax, and net income for the current period compared to the previous period were mainly due to a decrease in revenue from overseas customers and foreign exchange valuation differences.
- (II) Total amount of these not re-classified to profit and loss decreased from the previous period, mainly due to the remeasurement of the defined benefit plan adjusted based on the retirement actuarial report.
- (III) Total amount items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss decreased from the previous period, mainly because the accumulated exchanges changed due to the exchange rate fluctuation.

Note: the source is the 2022 and 2023 consolidated financial statements.

III. Cash flow:

(I) Liquidity analysis of the most recent two years

Year	2023	2022	Increased (decreased) by %
Cash flow ratio	21.79	19.52	11.63
Cash flow adequacy ratio	166.00	209.75	(20.86)
Cash reinvestment ratio	4.84	1.93	150.78

Descriptions of changes:

The decrease in cash flow adequacy ratio was mainly due to the increase in capital expenditure; the increase in cash reinvestment ratio was mainly due to the payment of cash dividends in the previous period.

- (II) Remedial measures and liquidity analysis for insufficient cash: Not applicable
- (III) Liquidity analysis for the coming year

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Beginning cash balance (1)	Expected net cash flow from operating activities for the	outflow for the	Expected amount of cash balance	Remedial measure of expected cash deficit		
parance (1)	whole year (2)	whole year (3)	(deficit) (1)+(2)-(3)	Investment plans	Treasury plans	
146,483	31,832	10,534	167,781	-	-	

IV. Effect upon financial operations of any major capital expenditures during the most recent fiscal year: None

V. Reinvestment policy for the most recent fiscal year:

Description Item	Policy	Main reason of profit or loss	Improvement plant	Other investment plans in the future
Pacific Worldwide	Overseas	Incomes of Mao Bao Vietnam Inc.	As below.	
Holdings Ltd	holding	and Mao Bao (Shanghai) Trading are		_
	companies	recognized with the equity method.		
Mao Bao Vietnam	Expanding	The construction of Vietnam Plant	The sales channels	Marketing
Inc.	overseas	was completed in February 2012, and	in Vietnam will be	advertisement
	market	the sales in Vietnam started at	constructed as	for channels.
		mid-2013; however, the breakeven	soon as possible.	
		has not yet achieved.		

Description Item	Policy	Main reason of profit or loss	Improvement plant	Other investment plans in the future
Mao Bao (Shanghai)	Expanding	Established on May 23, 2012, and it	The customers in	Marketing
Trading Ltd.	overseas	has been committed to the	mainland China	advertisement
		<i>2</i> , ,	and channels are	for channels.
		domestic market actively.	to be increased.	

VI. For risks, the following matters shall be analyzed and assessed during the most recent fiscal year and as of the date of publication of the annual report:

(I) The effect upon the company's profits (losses) of interest and exchange rate fluctuations and changes in the inflation rate, and response measures to be taken in the future:

Item	2023(NT\$ thousand)		
Net foreign exchange gain (loss)	(640)		
Interest expenses	274		

The Company's interest expenses are mainly related to the interest on lease liabilities from lease contracts, and there is no situation involving bank borrowings. Therefore, interest rate changes have no impact on the company's profit and loss. As for exchange rate fluctuations, the Company closely monitors the trends of major currencies in the international foreign exchange market and non-economic international changes, which is beneficial for judging exchange rate trends and responding promptly, effectively reducing foreign exchange risks. Inflation will lead to an increase in the Company's various operating costs. The Company will closely monitor future inflation situations, adjust management and sales strategies in a timely and appropriate manner, and effectively control costs to reduce the impact of inflation on the Company's profit and loss

(II) The company's policy regarding high-risk investments, highly leveraged investments, loans to other parties, endorsements, guarantees, and derivatives transactions; the main reasons for the profits/losses generated thereby; and response measures to be taken in the future:

The Company does not engage in high-risk, high-leverage investments or derivatives trading. The Company and its subsidiaries comply with relevant laws and regulations when providing funds to companies within the Group, and have established sound internal management policies and operating procedures to control related risks, including the "Operating Procedures for Lending Funds to Others and Making Endorsements/Guarantees" and the "Procedures for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets."

- (III) Research and development work to be carried out in the future, and further expenditures expected for research and development work: the household cleaning and personal care products meeting consumers' needs are expected to be launched continuously, with the expected expenditures expected for research and development work for NT\$5.18 million in 2024.
- (IV) Effect on the company's finance and operations of important policies adopted and changes in the legal environment at home and abroad, and measures to be taken in response: the Company's sales markets are mainly local, and its finance and operations are both compliant with the current regulations of the competent authorities. In the past, and for the near-term, the company's finance and operations neither have been nor are expected to be affected by important policies adopted and changes in the legal environment at home and abroad.
- (V) Effect on the company's financial operations of developments in science and technology (including cyber security risks) as well as industrial change, and measures to be taken in response: the Company is not a technology advanced company, so the effect is not material. The Company's IT department has prevented and promoted the cyber security risks regularly. The Company has been engaged in product research and innovation, while establishing its own brand for many years. The products are developed in house, so the Company has absolute independence to enhance its market competitiveness.
- (VI) The impact of changes in corporate image on crisis management and corresponding measures: Our company upholds the provision of high-quality products and a positive corporate image to consumers. Therefore, no incidents that could affect the corporate image and lead to a crisis have occurred. If such an incident were to occur, a dedicated task force would be formed by the senior management to address it.
- (VII) Expected benefits and possible risks associated with any merger and acquisitions, and mitigation measures being or to be taken: none.
- (VIII) Expected benefits and possible risks associated with any plant expansion, and mitigation measures being or to be taken: None.
- (IX) Risks faced due to concentrated procurement or sales: In terms of procurement, the company maintains long-term and stable cooperative relationships with its suppliers, ensuring the quality of raw materials and delivery schedules. Therefore, the risk of concentrated procurement is not significant. Regarding sales, the company has established customer credit limits and conducts regular reviews and inspections to control risks.

- (X) Effect upon and risk to the company in the event a major quantity of shares belonging to a director, independent director or shareholder holding greater than a 10 percent stake in the company has been transferred or has otherwise changed hands, and mitigation measures being or to be taken: None.
- (XI) Effect upon and risk to company associated with any change in governance personnel or top management, and mitigation measures being or to be taken: None.
- (XII) Litigious and non-litigious matters. List major litigious, non-litigious or administrative disputes that: involve the company and/or any company director, any independent director, the general manager, any person with actual responsibility for the firm, any major shareholder holding a stake of greater than 10 percent, and/or any company or companies controlled by the company; and have been concluded by means of a final and unappealable judgment, or are still under litigation. Where such a dispute could materially affect shareholders' equity or the prices of the company's securities, the annual report shall disclose the facts of the dispute, amount of money at stake in the dispute, the date of litigation commencement, the main parties to the dispute, and the status of the dispute as of the date of publication of the annual report: None.

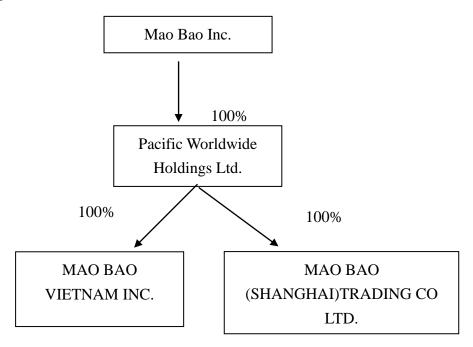
(XIII) Other important risks: None.

VII. Other important matters: none

Eight. Special items to be included

I. Information related to the company's affiliates

- (I) Consolidated business report
 - 1. Organizational chart of affiliates



2. Basic information on each affiliate

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Company name	Incorporation date	Address	Paid-up capital (Note)	Major business
Pacific Worldwide Holdings Ltd.	2006.01.11	Offshore Chambers, P.O. Box 217, Asia, Samoa	153,525	Overseas holding companies
Mao Bao Vietnam Inc.		No. 3 road, Longthanh Industrial Zone, Taman Village, Longthanh District, Dongnai Province, Vietnam	92,115	Production of various cleaning products
Mao Bao (Shanghai) Trading Ltd.	2012.05.23	368, Unit 302, No. 211, Fute North Road, China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone, China	4,606	Wholesale of daily necessities, cosmetics, and protection products, agency for commission, and package service of import and export

(Note) Translated with the exchange rate at the end of 2024.

3. Information of the mutual shareholders of the presumed controlling company and

subordinate companies: None.

4. Information of the directors, supervisors, and presidents of each affiliate:

Unit: thousand shares

Name of	Job title		No. of shares held		
enterprise		Name or representative	No. of shares at	Shareholding	
cincorprise			the end of year	ratio	
Pacific Worldwide	Director	Mao Bao Inc.		100%	
Holdings Ltd.	Director	Mao Bao mc.	-		
Mao Bao Vietnam				1000/	
Inc.	ī	-	-	100%	
Mao Bao					
(Shanghai)	-	-	-	100%	
Trading Ltd.					

5. Overview of each affiliate's operation

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Company	Capital	Total assets	Total Liabilities	Net value	Operating Revenue	Operating Income	Income (loss) of the period	Earnings per share (NT\$)
Pacific Worldwide Holdings Ltd.	153,525	58,004	451	57,553	1	(2,602)	(3,618)	-
MaoBao Vietnam Inc.	92,115	54,632	74,517	(19,885)	21,219	(9,578)	(10,080)	-
Mao Bao (Shanghai) Trading Ltd.	4,606	45,629	9,516	36,113	44,343	8,550	8,144	-

⁽II) (Note) Translated with the exchange rate at the end of 2023.

(II) Consolidated financial statements of affiliates

Mao Bao Inc. and the subsidiaries

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

- 270 -

- II. Any private placement of securities during the most recent fiscal year or during the current fiscal year up to the date of publication of the annual report: None.
- III. Holding or disposal of shares in the company by the company's subsidiaries during the most recent fiscal year or during the current fiscal year up to the date of publication of the annual report: None.
- IV. Other matters that require additional description: None.
- V. Any situation might materially affect shareholders' equity or the price of the company's securities, has occurred during the most recent fiscal year or during the current fiscal year up to the date of publication of the annual report: None.

Mao Bao Inc.

Chairman: Wu, Jui-Hua