

Stock Code: 4535

**FINE BLANKING & TOOL CO., LTD.
AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**Consolidated Financial Statements and
Independent Auditors' Report**

**For the Years Ended
December 31, 2023 and 2022**

**Address: No. 3, Gong 8th Road, Quanxing Industrial Zone, Xidi Village,
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Table of contents

Contents	Page
1. Cover Page	1
2. Table of Contents	2
3. Representation Letter	3
4. Independent Auditors' Report	4
5. Consolidated Balance Sheets	5
6. Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income	6
7. Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity	7
8. Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	8
9. Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	
(1) History and organization	9
(2) Approval date and procedures of the financial statements	9
(3) Application of new standards, amendments and interpretations	9~10
(4) Summary of significant accounting policies	10~20
(5) Significant accounting assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty	20~21
(6) Explanation of significant accounts	22~43
(7) Related-party transactions	44~46
(8) Pledged assets	46
(9) Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognized commitments	46
(10) Significant disaster loss	46
(11) Significant subsequent events	46
(12) Others	46
(13) Supplementary disclosures	46~47
(a) Information on significant transactions	
(b) Information on investees	
(c) Information on investments in mainland China	
(d) Information on major shareholders	
(14) Segment information	47~49

REPRESENTATION LETTER

The entities that are required to be included in the combined financial statements of Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd. as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023, under the Criteria Governing the Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises are the same as those included in the consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standard 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements." In addition, the information required to be disclosed in the combined financial statements is included in the consolidated financial statements. Consequently, Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries do not prepare a separate set of combined financial statements.

Very truly yours,

FINE BLANKING & TOOL CO., LTD.

By

Wu, Chung-Yi

Chairman

February 27, 2024



Independent Auditors' Report

To Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

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

1. Accounts receivable valuation

Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries were affected by the economic climate, and 70.42% of receivables at end of period came from the top 10 customers. Receivables collection has significant effect on the cash flow of Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries. Consequently, the valuation of accounts receivable is identified as one of our key audit matters.

We performed the following audit procedures in respect of the above key audit matter:

- (1) Reviewed the cash collection of receivables during subsequence period, and assessed whether there is impairment of receivables. If any such item remains uncollected after the due date, ascertain whether appropriate treatment has been made.
- (2) Assessed whether overdue accounts receivable or accounts receivable under dispute or litigation are evaluated for impairment and reclassified to an appropriate account.
- (3) Examined the details of newly added customers with significant amounts of receivables or the top 10 customers to confirm that the Group performs a proper credit approval process and inspected whether there is any overdue debts.

2. Inventory valuation

To meet the needs of prompt delivery, it is essential for Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries that a certain amount of material, work in progress, and finished goods be prepared. However, the introduction of new products may lead to obsolete materials and affect cost of goods sold. Consequently, the valuation of inventory is identified as one of our key audit matters.

We performed the following audit procedures in respect of the above key audit matter:

- (1) Participate in the inventory count to confirm the quantity and ownership of inventory at the end of the period; and test the quantity on the closing inventory statement to the inventory book.
- (2) Examined whether the valuation of inventories is in accordance with the accounting policies of Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries.
- (3) Understood the basis of the selling prices Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries used and the variation of the price in the subsequent period to assess the reasonableness of net realizable value of inventories.
- (4) Assessed whether appropriate provisions have been recognized for aged, damaged, slow moving or obsolete inventories by discussing with the management.

Other Matter

Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd. has additionally prepared its parent company only financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Yen, Kuo-Yu and Chi, Chia-Yu.

Ful-Fill & Co., CPAs
Changhua, Taiwan
Republic of China
February 27, 2024

Notice to Readers

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

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

FINE BLANKING & TOOL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Balance Sheets
December 31, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		<u>December 31, 2023</u>		<u>December 31, 2022</u>		
Items	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%	
11××	CURRENT ASSETS:					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	4 and 6(1)	\$ 993,619	30.35	\$ 874,855	26.41
1136	Current financial assets at amortized cost	4 and 6(2)	199,810	6.10	227,127	6.86
1150	Notes receivable, net	4 and 6(3)	5,778	0.18	6,708	0.20
1170	Accounts receivable, net	4, 5 and 6(3)	292,861	8.95	372,969	11.26
1180	Accounts receivable due from related parties, net	4, 5, 6(3) and 7	142,293	4.34	147,088	4.44
1200	Other receivables	7	7,905	0.24	8,103	0.24
1310	Inventories	4, 5 and 6(4)	390,037	11.91	469,937	14.19
1410	Prepayments		34,868	1.07	21,760	0.66
1470	Other current assets		538	0.02	1,202	0.04
11××	Total current assets		2,067,709	63.16	2,129,749	64.30
15××	NON-CURRENT ASSETS:					
1600	Property, plant and equipment	4, 6(5) and 8	1,033,638	31.57	1,035,423	31.26
1755	Right-of-use assets	4 and 6(6)	42,998	1.31	46,549	1.41
1801	Computer software, net	4 and 5	2,553	0.08	2,691	0.08
1805	Goodwill	4 and 5	15,521	0.47	15,521	0.47
1840	Deferred tax assets	4, 5 and 6(12)	20,139	0.62	18,489	0.56
1915	Prepayments for business facilities		24,153	0.74	12,608	0.38
1920	Guarantee deposits paid		10,276	0.31	10,415	0.31
1995	Other non-current assets, others		56,904	1.74	40,584	1.23
15××	Total non-current assets		1,206,182	36.84	1,182,280	35.70
1××	TOTAL ASSETS		\$ 3,273,891	100.00	\$ 3,312,029	100.00
21××	CURRENT LIABILITIES:	4				
2130	Currenct contract liabilities	4	\$ 18,081	0.55	\$ 18,988	0.57
2150	Notes payable	4	2,883	0.09	230	0.01
2170	Accounts payable	4 and 7	268,309	8.20	291,158	8.79
2180	Accounts payable to related parties		7,996	0.24	7,273	0.22
2200	Other payables	4 and 6(12)	99,564	3.04	121,353	3.66
2230	Current tax liabilities	4	65,128	1.99	64,817	1.96
2250	Current provisions	4 and 6(7)	21	0.00	12	0.00
2280	Current lease liabilities		1,072	0.03	1,165	0.04
2399	Other current liabilities, others		2,136	0.07	4,235	0.13
21××	Total current liabilities		465,190	14.21	509,231	15.38

(Continued)

FINE BLANKING & TOOL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Balance Sheets
December 31, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	Notes	<u>December 31, 2023</u>		<u>December 31, 2022</u>	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
25××	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:				
2551	Provisions for employee benefits, non-current	4	\$ 7,238 0.22	\$ - -	
2570	Deferred tax liabilities	4 and 6(12)	4,550 0.14	5,535 0.17	
2580	Non-current lease liabilities	4 and 6(7)	13,557 0.42	14,695 0.44	
2640	Net defined benefit liability, non-current	4, 5 and 6(8)	- -	15,432 0.46	
2645	Guarantee deposits received		133 0.00	200 0.01	
25××	Total non-current liabilities		25,478 0.78	35,862 1.08	
2××	Total liabilities		490,668 14.99	545,093 16.46	
31××	EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF PARENT				
3110	Ordinary share	6(9)	756,617 23.11	756,617 22.84	
3210	Capital surplus, additional paid-in capital	6(9)	150,801 4.61	150,801 4.55	
3300	Retained earnings	6(9)			
3310	Legal reserve		480,974 14.69	459,608 13.88	
3320	Special reserve		65,920 2.01	97,955 2.96	
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		1,082,485 33.06	1,041,715 31.45	
3400	Other equity interest	6(9)			
3410	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements		(80,932) (2.47)	(65,920) (1.99)	
31××	Total equity attributable to owners of parent		2,455,865 75.01	2,440,776 73.69	
36××	NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS	6(9)	327,358 10.00	326,160 9.85	
3××	Total equity		2,783,223 85.01	2,766,936 83.54	
3×2×	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		\$ 3,273,891 100.00	\$ 3,312,029 100.00	

(See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.)

FINE BLANKING & TOOL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

Items	Notes	2023		2022	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000 OPERATING REVENUE	4, 5, 6(10) and 7	\$ 2,860,040	100.00	\$ 3,141,305	100.00
5000 OPERATING COSTS	6(4)(13) and 7	(2,293,463)	(80.19)	(2,532,909)	(80.63)
5900 GROSS PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS		<u>566,577</u>	<u>19.81</u>	<u>608,396</u>	<u>19.37</u>
6000 OPERATING EXPENSES	6(13)				
6100 Selling expenses		(43,624)	(1.53)	(29,062)	(0.93)
6200 Administrative expenses		(162,350)	(5.68)	(179,345)	(5.71)
6300 Research and development expenses		(27,335)	(0.96)	(23,554)	(0.75)
6450 Impairment loss determined in accordance with IFRS 9		<u>153</u>	<u>0.01</u>	<u>257</u>	<u>0.01</u>
Total operating expenses		<u>(233,156)</u>	<u>(8.16)</u>	<u>(231,704)</u>	<u>(7.38)</u>
6900 NET OPERATING INCOME		<u>333,421</u>	<u>11.65</u>	<u>376,692</u>	<u>11.99</u>
7000 NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES	6(11)				
7100 Interest income		26,395	0.92	14,372	0.46
7010 Other income		16,564	0.58	7,805	0.25
7020 Other gains and losses		(2,816)	(0.10)	19,679	0.63
7510 Interest expense	6(7)	(566)	(0.02)	(568)	(0.02)
7670 Gain on reversal of impairment loss		<u>(128)</u>	<u>(0.00)</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>0.01</u>
Total non-operating income and expenses		<u>39,449</u>	<u>1.38</u>	<u>41,503</u>	<u>1.33</u>
7900 PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX		<u>372,870</u>	<u>13.03</u>	<u>418,195</u>	<u>13.32</u>
7950 INCOME TAX EXPENSE	4 and 6(12)	(99,787)	(3.49)	(111,717)	(3.56)
8200 PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		<u>273,083</u>	<u>9.54</u>	<u>306,478</u>	<u>9.76</u>
8300 OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
8310 Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
8311 Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	4 and 6(9)	-	-	344	0.01
8349 Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(12)	-	-	(69)	(0.00)
8360 Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
8361 Exchange differences on translation		<u>(23,248)</u>	<u>(0.81)</u>	<u>53,627</u>	<u>1.71</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME(LOSS), NET OF INCOME TAX		<u>(23,248)</u>	<u>(0.81)</u>	<u>53,902</u>	<u>1.72</u>
8500 TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		<u>\$ 249,835</u>	<u>8.73</u>	<u>\$ 360,380</u>	<u>11.48</u>
8600 PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO					
8610 Owners of parent		\$ 181,424	6.34	\$ 213,388	6.79
8620 Non-controlling interests		<u>91,659</u>	<u>3.20</u>	<u>93,090</u>	<u>2.97</u>
		<u>\$ 273,083</u>	<u>9.54</u>	<u>\$ 306,478</u>	<u>9.76</u>
8700 COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO					
8710 Owners of parent		\$ 166,412	5.82	\$ 245,698	7.82
8720 Non-controlling interests		<u>83,423</u>	<u>2.91</u>	<u>114,682</u>	<u>3.66</u>
		<u>\$ 249,835</u>	<u>8.73</u>	<u>\$ 360,380</u>	<u>11.48</u>
9750 BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE (NTD)	6(14)	<u>\$ 2.40</u>		<u>\$ 2.82</u>	

(See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.)

FINE BLANKING & TOOL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Items	Equity Attributable to Owners of Parent						Total	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
	Ordinary Share	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings			Others			
			Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Retained Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Financial Statements			
BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2022	\$ 756,617	\$ 150,801	\$ 441,475	\$ 92,414	\$ 972,781	\$ (97,955)	\$ 2,316,133	\$ 275,223	\$ 2,591,356
Appropriation of earnings:									
Legal reserve			18,133		(18,133)		-		-
Special reserve				5,541	(5,541)				
Cash dividends					(121,055)		(121,055)	(63,745)	(184,800)
Profit for the period					213,388		213,388	93,090	306,478
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period:									
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements						32,035	32,035	21,592	53,627
Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans					275		275		275
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period					213,663	32,035	245,698	114,682	360,380
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2022	\$ 756,617	\$ 150,801	\$ 459,608	\$ 97,955	\$ 1,041,715	\$ (65,920)	\$ 2,440,776	\$ 326,160	\$ 2,766,936
Appropriations of earnings:									
Legal reserve			21,366		(21,366)		-		-
Special reserve				(32,035)	32,035				
Cash dividends					(151,323)		(151,323)	(82,225)	(233,548)
Profit for the period					181,424		181,424	91,659	273,083
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period:									
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements						(15,012)	(15,012)	(8,236)	(23,248)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period					181,424	(15,012)	166,412	83,423	249,835
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2023	\$ 756,617	\$ 150,801	\$ 480,974	\$ 65,920	\$ 1,082,485	\$ (80,932)	\$ 2,455,865	\$ 327,358	\$ 2,783,223

(See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.)

FINE BLANKING & TOOL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES :		
Profit before income tax	\$ 372,870	\$ 418,195
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)		
Depreciation expense	106,680	96,284
Amortization expense	36,668	30,634
Expected credit loss (gain)	(153)	(257)
Interest income	(26,395)	(14,372)
Interest expense	566	568
Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(815)	(2,641)
Loss (gain) on disposal of other assets	710	-
Impairment loss (gain on reversal) on non-financial assets	128	(215)
Changes in operating assets		
Decrease (increase) in notes receivable, net	930	9,282
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable, net	80,275	(12,088)
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable due from related parties	4,781	(10,109)
Decrease (increase) in other receivables	(726)	(1,256)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	79,900	(14,086)
Decrease (increase) in prepayments	(11,560)	(10,066)
Decrease (increase) in other current assets	<u>664</u>	<u>63</u>
Total changes in operating assets	<u>154,264</u>	<u>(38,260)</u>
Changes in operating liabilities		
Increase (decrease) in contract liabilities	(907)	(2,464)
Increase (decrease) in notes payable	2,653	(2,729)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(22,849)	(4,501)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable to related parties	723	(1,239)
Increase (decrease) in other payable	(22,010)	12,875
Increase (decrease) in provisions	9	(104)
Increase (decrease) in other current liabilities	(2,099)	2,019
Increase (decrease) in net defined benefit liability	<u>(8,194)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total changes in operating liabilities	<u>(52,674)</u>	<u>3,857</u>

(Continued)

FINE BLANKING & TOOL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Cash inflow (outflow) generated from operations	591,849	493,793
Interest received	26,880	13,861
Interest paid	(554)	(575)
Income taxes paid	<u>(101,452)</u>	<u>(93,526)</u>
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	<u>516,723</u>	<u>413,553</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES :		
Decrease (increase) in financial assets at amortized cost - current	27,317	(104,917)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(67,138)	(119,888)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	816	15,115
Decrease (increase) in software fee	(798)	(1,045)
Decrease (increase) in prepayments for business facilities	(56,092)	(55,291)
Decrease (increase) in refundable deposits	139	(10)
Decrease (increase) in other non-current assets	<u>(52,102)</u>	<u>(26,234)</u>
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	<u>(147,858)</u>	<u>(292,270)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES :		
Payments of lease liabilities	(1,277)	(1,344)
Increase (decrease) in guarantee deposits received	(67)	132
Cash dividends	(233,327)	(184,723)
Change in non-controlling interests	<u>(8,236)</u>	<u>21,592</u>
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities	<u>(242,907)</u>	<u>(164,343)</u>
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	<u>(7,194)</u>	<u>19,862</u>
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	118,764	(23,198)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	<u>874,855</u>	<u>898,053</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	<u><u>\$ 993,619</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 874,855</u></u>
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION :		
NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES :		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	<u><u>\$ (23,248)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 53,627</u></u>

(See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.)

FINE BLANKING & TOOL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

1. History and Organization

Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd. (the “Company”) was incorporated in March 1988. As of December 31, 2023, the Company’s paid-in capital was \$756,617,400. The major business activities of the Company and subsidiaries (together referred to as the “Group”) are the manufacture and sale of automobile, motorcycle parts and various molds. The Company's head office and factory are located in Shengang Township, Changhua County.

The public offering was approved by the Securities and Futures Bureau in December 1998. The Company’s shares were approved by the Securities and Futures Bureau to list on the Taipei Exchange in January 2003 and have been trading on the Taipei Exchange since April 16, 2003.

2. Approval Date and Procedures of the Financial Statements

The accompanying consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on February 27, 2024.

3. Application of New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations

- (1) Effect of the adoption of new issuances of or amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC)

In preparing the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the Group has adopted the following IFRS, International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) (collectively, “IFRSs”) that issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and have been endorsed by the FSC, with effective date from January 1, 2023:

<u>New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments</u>	<u>Effective Date Issued by IASB</u>
Amendments to IAS 1 “Disclosure of Accounting Policies”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 8 “Definition of Accounting Estimates”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 12, "Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction"	January 1, 2023

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Group’s financial condition and financial performance based on the Group’s assessment.

- (2) The IFRSs issued by the IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

New standards, interpretations and amendments issued by IASB but not yet included in the IFRSs as endorsed by the FSC are as follows:

<u>New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments</u>	<u>Effective Date Issued by IASB</u>
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture”	To be determined by IASB
Amendment to IFRS 16 “Leases Liability in a Sale and Leaseback”	January 1, 2024
IFRS 17 “ Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 “ Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IFRS 17 “Initial application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – comparative information”	January 1, 2023
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

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Group’s financial condition and financial performance based on the Group’s assessment, and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is complete.

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

- (1) Compliance statement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, IFRS, IAS, IFRIC, and SIC as endorsed by the FSC.

- (2) Basis of preparation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments that are measured at fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the assets.

(3) Basis of consolidation

A. Basis for preparation of consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries). The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

Consolidation of subsidiaries begins from the date the Group obtains control of the subsidiaries and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiaries. The total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the Company's shareholders and non-controlling interests, even if this results in non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

All significant transactions, balances, income, and expenses between the Company's consolidated entities are eliminated in full on consolidation.

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

B. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements

<u>Name of Investor</u>	<u>Name of Subsidiary</u>	<u>Business Activities</u>	<u>2023/12/31</u>	<u>2022/12/31</u>
The Company	Superiority Enterprise Corp.	Investment	100.0%	100.0%
The Company	Propitious International Inc.	Investment	55.75%	55.75%
Superiority Enterprise Corp.	Suzhou Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd.	Products and precision stamping parts for automobiles and special vehicles	100.0%	100.0%
Propitious International Inc.	GSK Vietnam Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing, processing and production of products and precision stamping parts for automobiles, motorcycles and special vehicles	100.0%	100.0%

(4) Foreign currency transactions and foreign operations

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the operating results and financial positions of each consolidated entity are translated into NTD.

In preparing the financial statements of each individual consolidated entity, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currencies are not retranslated. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items are included in profit or loss for the year except for exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income, in which case, the exchange differences are also recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

For the purposes of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the foreign operations are translated into NTD using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity (attributed to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

(5) Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets:

- A. Assets arising from operating activities that are expected to be realized, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle;
- B. Assets held mainly for trading purposes;
- C. Assets that are expected to be realized within twelve months from the balance sheet date; or
- D. Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to pay off liabilities more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.

Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities:

- A. Liabilities that are expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle;
- B. Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;
- C. Liabilities that are to be settled within twelve months from the balance sheet date; or

- D. Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.

(6) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments in operations.

(7) Financial instruments

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

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

A. Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: financial assets at amortized cost, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified following the change in the business model.

Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as measured at FVTPL:

- a. The objective of the Group's business model is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows.
- b. The assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

At initial recognition, these assets are recognized at fair value, plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, as well as impairment, are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

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

All financial assets not classified as amortized cost or FVOCI described as above are measured at FVTPL, including derivative financial assets and accounts receivable, which is presented as accounts receivable. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset, which meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI, as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets in this category are measured at fair value at initial recognition. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent changes that are measured at fair value, which take into account any dividend and interest income, are recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

At each balance sheet date, the Group recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost (including account receivables).

The Group always recognizes lifetime Expected Credit Loss (“ECL”) for account receivables. For all other financial instruments, the Group recognizes lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

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

The Group recognizes an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets expire, or when the Group transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets.

B. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at FVTPL and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost upon initial recognition.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Gains or losses on the subsequent measurement including interest paid are recognized in profit or loss.

If the financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss do not have quoted prices in an active market and their fair value cannot be reliably measured, then they are classified as financial liabilities measured at cost on balance sheet and carried at cost as at the reporting date.

Financial liabilities carried at amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include interest bearing loans and borrowings that are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (EIR) method after initial recognition. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR method amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or transaction costs.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is either discharged or cancelled or expires.

(8) Inventories

The company uses a perpetual inventory system and the inventories are stated at cost. The cost of inventories is calculated using the monthly weighted average method. After making provision for obsolescence, inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The item by item approach is used in applying the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and applicable variable selling expenses.

(9) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located and borrowing costs for construction in progress if the recognition criteria are met.

Property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately. Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows: buildings and structures 14~50 years, machinery and equipment 2~20 years, transportation equipment 3~10 years, facilities 2~15 years, and other equipment 2~10 years.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate.

Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

(10) Leasing arrangements (lessee) — right-of-use assets / lease liabilities

Leases are recognized as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate. Lease payments are comprised of fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable.

The Group subsequently measures the lease liability at amortized cost using the interest method and recognizes interest expense over the lease term. The lease liability is remeasured and the amount of remeasurement is recognized as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset when there are changes in the lease term or lease payments and such changes do not arise from contract modifications.

At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost comprising the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability

The right-of-use asset is measured subsequently using the cost model and is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the asset's useful life or the end of the lease term. When the lease liability is remeasured, the amount of remeasurement is recognized as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

(11) Intangible assets

A. Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

B. Other intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their economic lives. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

(12) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

A. Goodwill

Goodwill is not amortized and instead is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the cash generating unit may be impaired. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. If the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the difference is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to such cash generating unit and then to the other assets of the cash generating unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the cash generating unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognized directly in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

B. Other tangible assets and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount, with the resulting impairment loss recognized in profit or loss.

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

(13) Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

(14) Employee benefits

A. Retirement benefits

The contribution obligation of a defined contribution plan is recognized as an expense during the period of service provided by the employee. The benefit expenses of a defined benefit pension plan are recognized as defined benefit costs in accordance with the actuarial result.

For defined benefit retirement pension plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each reporting period. The service cost (including current service cost) and the net interest of the net defined benefit liabilities (assets) are recognized as employee benefits expense in the period when they occur. Remeasurement, including actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period when it occurs. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

B. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(15) Income tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of the current and deferred income tax.

Current income tax is calculated based on the taxable income of the current year. As part of the profits or losses belong to taxable or deductible items in other reporting periods, or do not belong to taxable or deductible items, the taxable income is different from the net income reported in the statements of comprehensive income. The current income tax-related liabilities of the Group are calculated in accordance with the tax rate that has been legislated or substantively legislated at the end of the reporting period.

An additional 5% tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the shareholders resolve to retain the earnings.

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheet. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all future taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized

only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

(16) Revenue

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer. Revenue is recognized when the Group satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer, which is when the customer obtains control of the good or service. The details of the Group's major sources of revenue were as follows:

The Group mainly manufactures parts and molds for automobile, motorcycle and other transportation. Sales are recognized when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

A receivable is recognized when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional. Payment term granted to customers is due 60-90 days from the invoice date, and to some customers is 120 days. Therefore, the Group does not adjust the monetary time value of the transaction price. For some of the contracts, part of the consideration was received from customers before transferring a promised good to a customer, and the Group has the obligation to transfer the goods subsequently. Accordingly, the Group recognized the consideration received in advance from customers under contract liabilities.

Rental income is recognized as non-operating income over time in accordance with term of the lease. Depreciation and direct costs attribute to investment property is recognized in operating expenses.

(17) Government grants

Government grants are recognized only when there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with any conditions attached to the grants and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognizes expenses for the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred are recognized in profit or loss of the period in which they become receivable.

Government grants are presented in the financial statements as follows: Unrealized government grants (that is, the benefits of deferred government grants) are classified as liabilities in the balance sheet; realized government grants are other income in the comprehensive income statement.

(18) Operating segments information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal management reports provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The Group's chief operating decision-maker is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

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

In the application of the Group's accounting policies mentioned in note 4, the directors are required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

The following are the critical judgments, apart from those involving estimations, that the directors have made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

(1) The loss allowance of accounts receivable

The Group has estimated the loss allowance of accounts receivable based on the risk of a default occurring and the rate of expected credit loss. The Group has considered historical experience, current economic conditions and forward-looking information at the reporting date to determine the assumptions to be used in calculating the impairments and the selected inputs.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group recognized the loss allowance of \$855 thousand and \$1,008 thousand, respectively.

(2) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

In the process of evaluating the potential impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill, the Group is required to make subjective judgments in determining the independent cash flows, useful lives, expected future revenue and expenses related to the specific asset groups with the consideration of the nature of industry. Any changes in these estimates based on changed economic conditions or business strategies could result in significant impairment charges or reversal in future years.

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group recognized the impairment loss (gain on reversal of impairment loss) of \$128 thousand and (\$215) thousand, respectively.

(3) Impairment assessment of goodwill

The impairment assessment of goodwill relies on the Group's subjective judgment, including identifying cash-generating units, allocating assets and liabilities as well as goodwill to related cash-generating units, and determining the recoverable amounts of related cash-generating units.

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group recognized no impairment loss of goodwill.

(4) Realization of deferred income tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which those deferred tax assets can be utilized. Assessment of the realization of the deferred tax assets requires the management's subjective judgment and estimate, including the future revenue growth and profitability, tax holidays, the amount of tax credits can be utilized and feasible tax planning strategies. Any changes in the global economic environment, the industry trends and relevant laws and regulations could result in significant adjustments to the deferred tax assets.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group recognized the deferred tax assets of \$20,139 thousand and \$18,489 thousand, respectively.

(5) Valuation of inventory

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, and the Group uses judgment and estimate to determine the net realizable value of inventory at the end of each reporting period. The Group estimates the net realizable value of inventory for obsolescence and unmarketable items at the end of reporting period and then writes down the cost of inventories to net realizable value. This inventory valuation is based primarily on the estimated market value of inventories at the end of the financial reporting period and is therefore subject to significant change.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the carrying amounts of inventories were \$390,037 thousand and \$469,937 thousand, respectively.

(6) Defined benefit obligations

When calculating and determining the present value of employee benefit obligations, the Group must use judgments and estimates to determine the relevant actuarial assumptions at the end of the financial reporting period, including the discount rate and the expected rate of return of the planned assets. Any change in actuarial assumptions may significantly affect the amount of the Group's defined benefit obligations.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the carrying amounts of defined benefit obligations were \$0 thousand and \$15,432 thousand, respectively.

6. Explanation of Significant Accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

Items	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Cash	\$ 688	\$ 732
Deposits in banks	992,931	874,123
Total	<u>\$ 993,619</u>	<u>\$ 874,855</u>

The cash and cash equivalents of the Group had not been pledged as collateral.

(2) Current financial assets at amortized cost

Items	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Time deposits over three months	\$ 199,810	\$ 227,127

The time deposits over three months of the Group had not been pledged as collateral.

Information relating to credit risk of financial assets at amortized cost is provided in Note 6(16).

(3) Notes and accounts receivable, net

Items	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Notes receivable	\$ 5,778	\$ 6,708
Accounts receivable	294,660	374,526
Less: Loss allowance	(799)	(966)
Accounts receivable due from related parties	142,349	147,130
Less: Loss allowance	(56)	(42)
Plus: Allowance for exchange gains and losses	(1,000)	(591)
Total	<u>\$ 440,932</u>	<u>\$ 526,765</u>

For trade receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs to recognize for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the analysis of the Group's expected credit losses of accounts receivable were as follows:

December 31, 2023

Items	Carrying amount	Lifetime expected credit loss rate	Loss allowance provision
Not past due	\$ 408,350	0.00%-0.04%	\$ 92
Past due within 90 days	27,682	0.00%-5.91%	44
Past due 91-180 days	258	0.00%-43.63%	-
Past due over 180 days	719	100.00%	719
Plus: Allowance for exchange gains and losses	(1,000)		
Total	\$ 436,009		\$ 855

December 31, 2022

Items	Carrying amount	Lifetime expected credit loss rate	Loss allowance provision
Not past due	\$ 485,272	0.00%-0.03%	\$ 81
Past due within 90 days	34,614	0.04%-1.65%	61
Past due 91-180 days	1,770	0.00%-57.2%	866
Past due over 180 days	-	100.00%	-
Plus: Allowance for exchange gains and losses	(591)		
Total	\$ 521,065		\$ 1,008

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the movement in the allowance for notes and accounts receivable were as follows:

Items	For the years ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 1,008	\$ 1,238
Provision (reversal)	(153)	(257)
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	27
Balance, end of period	\$ 855	\$ 1,008

The accounts receivable of the Group had not been pledged as collateral.

(4) Inventories

Items	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Finished goods	\$ 158,094	\$ 167,846
Work in process	120,337	156,930
Raw materials	171,896	184,387
Others	1,228	4,530
Inventory in transit	4,841	12,085
Less: Allowance for inventory valuation and obsolescence losses	(66,359)	(55,841)
Total	\$ 390,037	\$ 469,937

The inventories of the Group had not been pledged as collateral. The cost of inventories recognized as cost of goods sold for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

Items	For the years ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Cost of goods sold	\$ 2,281,068	\$ 2,516,555
Net losses (gains) on inventories	(36)	(149)
Inventory scrap loss	1,675	3,530
Losses on inventory valuation	10,756	12,973
Total	\$ 2,293,463	\$ 2,532,909

(5) Property, plant and equipment

Items	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Land	\$ 399,060	\$ 399,060
Buildings and structures	273,446	223,412
Machinery and equipment	270,953	287,257
Transportation equipment	10,776	4,750
Office equipment	4,918	3,554
Other equipment	43,059	47,462
Construction in progress	31,426	69,928
Total	\$ 1,033,638	\$ 1,035,423

Items	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Other equipment	Construction in progress	Total
Cost:								
2023/1/1	\$ 399,060	\$ 554,728	\$ 1,881,125	\$ 20,334	\$ 14,668	\$ 187,583	\$ 69,928	\$ 3,127,426
Additions		12,229	13,848	610	777	13,628	26,046	67,138
Disposals		(783)	(10,821)	(1,082)	(638)	(2,182)		(15,506)
Transfers		62,811	29,726	7,487	1,810	3,020	(62,692)	42,162
Effect of exchange rate changes		(4,204)	(18,442)	(310)	(201)	(1,994)	(1,856)	(27,007)
2023/12/31	\$ 399,060	\$ 624,781	\$ 1,895,436	\$ 27,039	\$ 16,416	\$ 200,055	\$ 31,426	\$ 3,194,213
2022/1/1	\$ 399,060	\$ 547,201	\$ 1,834,551	\$ 18,319	\$ 13,174	\$ 159,198	\$ 561	\$ 2,972,064
Additions		388	18,635	1,489	1,497	27,504	70,375	119,888
Disposals		(1,766)	(64,316)	(189)	(426)	(1,174)		(67,871)
Transfers		456	56,657			(1,495)	(1,017)	54,601
Effect of exchange rate changes		8,449	35,598	715	423	3,550	9	48,744
2022/12/31	\$ 399,060	\$ 554,728	\$ 1,881,125	\$ 20,334	\$ 14,668	\$ 187,583	\$ 69,928	\$ 3,127,426
Accumulated depreciation and impairment:								
2023/1/1	\$ -	\$ 331,316	\$ 1,593,868	\$ 15,584	\$ 11,114	\$ 140,121	\$ -	\$ 2,092,003
Depreciation		23,419	56,629	2,018	1,184	20,631		103,881
Disposals		(783)	(10,821)	(1,082)	(637)	(2,182)		(15,505)
Transfers								-
Effect of exchange rate changes		(2,617)	(15,193)	(257)	(163)	(1,574)		(19,804)
2023/12/31	\$ -	\$ 351,335	\$ 1,624,483	\$ 16,263	\$ 11,498	\$ 156,996	\$ -	\$ 2,160,575
2022/1/1	\$ -	\$ 305,640	\$ 1,566,661	\$ 14,046	\$ 10,123	\$ 119,640	\$ -	\$ 2,016,110
Depreciation		22,246	49,764	1,182	1,121	18,809		93,122
Disposals		(1,767)	(51,886)	(174)	(397)	(1,173)		(55,397)
Transfers								-
Effect of exchange rate changes		5,197	29,329	530	267	2,845		38,168
2022/12/31	\$ -	\$ 331,316	\$ 1,593,868	\$ 15,584	\$ 11,114	\$ 140,121	\$ -	\$ 2,092,003
Carrying amounts:								
2023/12/31	\$ 399,060	\$ 273,446	\$ 270,953	\$ 10,776	\$ 4,918	\$ 43,059	\$ 31,426	\$ 1,033,638
2022/12/31	\$ 399,060	\$ 223,412	\$ 287,257	\$ 4,750	\$ 3,554	\$ 47,462	\$ 69,928	\$ 1,035,423

The significant part of the Group's buildings includes plants, main office building, utilities engineering and air conditioning system, and the related depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful lives of 6-50 years.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group recognized \$16,627 thousand and \$20,266 thousand as a reserve for impairment loss from property, plant and equipment.

Information about the property, plant and equipment that were pledged to others as collateral is provided in Note 8.

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, no borrowing cost was capitalized as part of property, plant and equipment.

(6) Right-of-use assets

A. The carrying amount of the right-of-use assets were as follows:

Items	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Land	\$ 41,697	\$ 44,598
Transportation Equipment	1,301	1,951
Total	\$ 42,998	\$ 46,549

Movements in right-of-use assets were as follows:

Items	Land	Transporation equipment	Total
Cost:			
2023/1/1	\$ 52,000	\$ 3,308	\$ 55,308
Additions		431	431
Disposals		(511)	(511)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(1,282)		(1,282)
2023/12/31	\$ 50,718	\$ 3,228	\$ 53,946
2022/1/1	\$ 48,992	\$ 3,486	\$ 52,478
Additions		1,238	1,238
Disposals		(1,416)	(1,416)
Effect of exchange rate changes	3,008		3,008
2022/12/31	\$ 52,000	\$ 3,308	\$ 55,308
Depreciation:			
2023/1/1	\$ 7,402	\$ 1,357	\$ 8,759
Depreciation	1,846	1,081	2,927
Disposals		(511)	(511)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(227)		(227)
2023/12/31	\$ 9,021	\$ 1,927	\$ 10,948
2022/1/1	\$ 5,217	\$ 1,633	\$ 6,850
Depreciation	1,807	1,140	2,947
Disposals		(1,416)	(1,416)
Effect of exchange rate changes	378		378
2022/12/31	\$ 7,402	\$ 1,357	\$ 8,759
Carrying amounts:			
2023/12/31	\$ 41,697	\$ 1,301	\$ 42,998
2022/12/31	\$ 44,598	\$ 1,951	\$ 46,549

- B. The Group leases land for the use of plants with lease terms of 45 to 50 years, and leases transportation equipment with lease terms of 3 years.

The Group leases photocopying equipment and transportation equipment with lease terms of less than one year, these leases are short-term and leases of low-value items. The Group has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

(7) Lease liabilities

- A. The carrying amount of the lease liabilities were as follows:

December 31, 2023			
Items	Future minimum lease payments	Interest	Present value of minimum lease payments
Within 1 year	\$ 1,612	\$ 540	\$ 1,072
2-3 years	1,911	1,034	877
4-5 years	1,459	997	462
Over 5 years	20,578	8,360	12,218
Total	\$ 25,560	\$ 10,931	\$ 14,629
Current	\$ 1,612	\$ 540	\$ 1,072
Non-current	\$ 23,948	\$ 10,391	\$ 13,557

December 31, 2022			
Items	Future minimum lease payments	Interest	Present value of minimum lease payments
Within 1 year	\$ 1,712	\$ 547	\$ 1,165
2-3 years	2,459	1,030	1,429
4-5 years	1,447	989	458
Over 5 years	21,439	8,631	12,808
Total	\$ 27,057	\$ 11,197	\$ 15,860
Current	\$ 1,712	\$ 547	\$ 1,165
Non-current	\$ 25,345	\$ 10,650	\$ 14,695

The amount of lease liabilities increased \$431 thousand and \$1,238 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. The interest rates are 1.70% and 1.045% and the expiry date is February 2026.

B. The amounts recognized in profit or loss were as follows:

Items	For the years ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Interest on lease liabilities	\$ 565	\$ 568
Expenses relating to short-term leases	\$ 840	\$ 746

C. The amounts recognized in the statement of cash flows for the Group were as follows:

Items	For the years ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Total cash outflow for leases	\$ 2,682	\$ 2,658

(8) Employee benefits

A. Defined contribution plans

The plan under the R.O.C. Labor Pension Act (the “Act”) is deemed a defined contribution plan. Pursuant to the Act, the Company has made monthly contributions equal to 6% of each employee’s monthly salary to employees’ pension accounts. Furthermore, GSK Vietnam Co., Ltd. and Suzhou Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd. also make contributions at certain percentages of the total monthly salary of their employees. Accordingly, the Group recognized expenses for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, were as follows:

Items	For the years ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Defined contribution pension expense	\$ 11,377	\$ 11,344

B. Defined benefit plans

The Company has defined benefit plans under the R.O.C. Labor Standards Law that provide benefits based on an employee’s length of service and average monthly salary for the six-month period prior to retirement. The Company contributes an amount equal to 2% of salaries paid each month to their respective pension funds (the Funds), which are administered by the Labor Pension Fund Supervisory Committee (the Committee) and deposited in the Committee’s name in the Bank of Taiwan. Before the end of each year, the Company assesses the balance in the Funds. If the amount of the balance in the Funds is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Company is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the

next year. The Funds are operated and managed by the government's designated authorities; as such, the Company does not have any right to intervene in the investments of the Funds.

The Company reached an agreement with the employees who chose the old pension scheme in July 2023 in accordance with the Labor Standards Law and the Labor Pension Act to settle the pension fund, and has obtained an approval letter from the Trust Department, Bank of Taiwan, in August and September 2023. The related information in the financial statements was as follows:

Items	For the year ended December 31, 2023	December 31, 2023	For the year ended December 31, 2022	December 31, 2022
Labor pension reserve account		\$ -		\$ 8,930
Employee benefit liabilities		-		15,463
Pension cost	\$ 191		\$ 375	

The pension costs of the aforementioned defined benefit plans were recognized in profit or loss by the following categories:

Items	For the years ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Cost of revenue	\$ 151	\$ 295
General and administrative expenses	40	80
Total	\$ 191	\$ 375

Reconciliation of the defined benefit obligations at present value and plan asset at fair value were as follows:

Items	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Present value of the defined benefit obligations	\$ -	\$ (24,393)
Fair value of plan assets	-	8,930
Net defined benefit liability	-	(15,463)

The movements in present value of the defined benefit obligations were as follows:

Items	For the years ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Balance, beginning of period	\$ (24,393)	\$ (31,428)
Current service cost	(89)	(266)
Interest expense of defined benefit obligation	(224)	(218)
Benefits paid	597	8,430
Actuarial gain (loss) arising from experience adjustments	–	(2,729)
Actuarial gain (loss) arising from changes in demographic assumptions	–	(81)
Actuarial gain (loss) arising from changes in financial assumptions	(84)	1,899
Effect of plan settlements	16,955	–
Reclassified as employee benefit liabilities	7,238	–
Balance, end of period	\$ -	\$ (24,393)

Movements in the fair value of the plan assets were as follows:

Items	For the years ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 8,930	\$ 15,624
Interest income	122	110
Return on plan assets	84	1,255
Contributions from employer	6,740	371
Benefits paid from plan assets	(597)	(8,430)
Repayments from plan assets	(13,565)	–
Pension funds withdrawal	(1,714)	–
Balance, end of period	\$ -	\$ 8,930

The percentages of the major categories of plan assets that constitute the fair value of total plan assets were as follows:

Items	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Cash and cash equivalent	\$ -	-	\$ 8,930	100.00%

In accordance with the Labor Standards Act, monthly contributions made to the retirement benefit reserve fund are deposited in the designated financial institution and are under centralized management by the Labor Retirement Fund Supervisory Committee set up by the central competent authority. The fund can only be used to pay the pension benefits required by the Labor Standards Act and the statutory maximum amount available for payment is the balance of the accumulated contributions plus the accumulated earnings distributions minus the payment amount. In accordance with the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund, the earnings distribution depends on the fund's annual performance but shall not be less than that accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. Any loss sustained or deficiency shall be compensated by the National Treasury. As of December 31, 2023, the Company reached an agreement with all employees who chose the old pension scheme to settle the pension fund and the Company had no defined benefit plan obligations.

(9) Equity

A. Ordinary share

As of December 31, 2023, the Company's authorized common shares amounted to \$1,200,000,000, and the outstanding common shares amounted to \$756,617,400, consisting of 75,661,740 shares of common stock, with a par value of \$10 per share.

B. Capital surplus

Items	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Additional paid-in capital	\$ 150,801	\$ 150,801

Under the relevant laws, the capital surplus generated from the excess of the issuance price over the par value of capital stock (including the stock issued for new capital, mergers, convertible bonds and the surplus from treasury stock transactions) and donations may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Company has no deficit, such capital surplus may be distributed as cash dividends or stock dividends up to a certain percentage of the Company's paid-in capital.

C. Retained earnings

Operating within the automobile and motorcycle parts industry, the Company shall first take into consideration its operating environment, and industry developments, as well as its programs to maintain its operating efficiency and meet its capital expenditure budget and financial goals. As stipulated in the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the earnings, if any, shall be distributed as follows:

If there is net profit after tax for each fiscal year, no lower than 2% of profit of the current year is distributable as employees' compensation and no higher than 5% of profit of the current year is distributable as remuneration to directors. However, the company's accumulated losses shall have been covered (if any). The Company's net earnings should first be used to pay taxes and offset the prior years' deficits, if any. Of the remaining balance with the adjustment amount of the undistributed earnings, the legal reserve is to be appropriated. A special reserve shall also be set aside or reversed in accordance with laws. Then, any remaining profit, together with any undistributed retained earnings from previous years, shall be distributed according to the distribution plan proposed by the Board of Directors and submitted to the shareholders' meeting for approval. Dividend to be distributed shall be no less than 10% of the current-year retained earnings available for distribution. The cash dividends shall not be less than 20% of the total dividends. Nevertheless, the board of directors could make adjustments according to the actual profit and capital status of the company in the current year and propose the appropriation for resolution at the shareholders' meeting.

According to the Act, a company shall set aside legal reserve until it equals to the paid-in capital. The legal capital reserve may be used to offset a deficit, or be distributed as dividends in cash or stocks for the portion in excess of 25% of the paid-in capital if the Company incurs no loss.

Pursuant to existing regulations, the Company is required to set aside additional special capital reserve equivalent to the net debit balance of the other components of shareholders' equity, such as the accumulated balance of foreign currency translation reserve, unrealized valuation gains and losses from available-for-sale financial assets, etc. For the subsequent decrease in the deduction amount to shareholders' equity, any special reserve appropriated may be reversed to the extent that the net debit balance reverses.

The amounts of dividends on the appropriations of earnings for 2022 and 2021 had been approved during shareholders' meeting on May 30, 2023 and May 24, 2022, respectively.

Items	Appropriation		Dividend per share	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Legal reserve	\$ 21,366	\$ 18,133		
Special reserve	(32,035)	5,541		
Cash dividends	151,323	121,059	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.60

The appropriation of the 2023 net income was proposed by the Board of Directors on February 27, 2024 as follows:

Items	2023	Dividend per share
Legal reserve	\$ 18,142	
Special reserve	15,012	
Cash dividends	121,059	\$ 1.60

The appropriation for 2023 is to be presented for approval in the Company's shareholders' meeting to be held on May 21, 2024 (expected).

D. Others

Changes in others for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

Items		For the years ended December 31,	
		2023	2022
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Balance, beginning of period	\$ (65,920)	\$ (97,955)
	Changes in period	(15,012)	32,035
	Balance, end of period	\$ (80,932)	\$ (65,920)

E. Non-controlling interests

Changes in the amount of non-controlling interests for 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

Items	For the years ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 326,160	\$ 275,223
Appropriation of earnings	(82,225)	(63,745)
Profit for the period	91,659	93,090
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	(8,236)	21,592
Balance, end of period	\$ 327,358	\$ 326,160

(10) Operating revenue

Disaggregation of revenue for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

Items	For the years ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Sale of goods	\$ 2,802,460	\$ 3,075,527
Others	57,580	65,778
Total	\$ 2,860,040	\$ 3,141,305

(11) Non-operating income and expenses

The details of non-operating income and expenses for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

Items	For the years ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Non-operating income		
Rent income	\$ 1,664	\$ 1,661
Other income	14,900	6,144
Total	\$ 16,564	\$ 7,805
Other gains and losses		
Gain (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	\$ 815	\$ 641
Foreign exchange losses	(1,499)	20,531
Others	(2,132)	(1,493)
Total	\$ (2,816)	\$ 19,679

(12) Income tax

A. Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss

Income tax expense consisted of the following:

Items	For the years ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Current income tax expense		
Current tax expense recognized in the current year	\$ 99,453	\$ 104,968
Income tax adjustments on prior years	(24)	1,746
Tax on undistributed earnings	3,233	1,100
Deferred income tax expense		
The origination and reversal of temporary differences	(2,785)	3,903
Income tax credits	(90)	-
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	\$ 99,787	\$ 111,717

A reconciliation of income before income tax and income tax expense recognized in profit or loss were as follows:

Items	For the years ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Income before tax	\$ 372,870	\$ 418,195
Income tax expense at the statutory rate	\$ 93,879	\$ 103,776
Tax effect of adjusting items		
Nondeductible items in determining taxable income	4,113	4,949
Tax-exempt income	(103)	-
Tax on undistributed earnings	3,233	1,100
Income tax credits	(90)	-
Income tax adjustments on prior years,	(24)	1,746
Changes in deferred tax		
Temporary differences	(1,221)	146
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	\$ 99,787	\$ 111,717

B. Income tax expense recognized in other comprehensive income

Items	For the years ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Defined benefit obligations	\$ -	\$ 69

C. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities

Items	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Deferred income tax assets		
Temporary differences		
Provisions	\$ 4	\$ 2
Inventory	9,426	6,804
Property, plant and equipment	3,806	4,578
Unrealized gross profit from intercompany transactions within the Group	575	1,004
Net defined benefit liability	1,447	2,480
Foreign currency assets and liabilities	1,367	135
Land use rights	3,514	3,486
Total	\$ 20,139	\$ 18,489
Deferred income tax liabilities		
Long-term investments	\$ 4,548	\$ 5,150
Foreign currency assets and liabilities	2	135
Received in advance	-	250
Total	\$ 4,550	\$ 5,535

D. Changes in deferred income tax assets and liabilities

For the year ended December 31, 2023

Items	Balance, beginning of period	Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income	Effect of exchange rate changes	Balance, end of period
Deferred income tax assets					
Provisions	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4
Inventory	6,804	2,671		(49)	9,426
Property, plant and equipment	4,578	(731)		(41)	3,806
Unrealized gross profit from intercompany transactions within the Group	1,004	(434)		5	575
Net defined benefit liability	2,480	(1,033)			1,447
Foreign currency assets and liabilities	135	1,232			1,367
Land use rights	3,486	90		(62)	3,514
Total	\$ 18,489	\$ 1,797	\$ -	\$ (147)	\$ 20,139
Deferred income tax liabilities					
Long-term investments	\$ 5,150	\$ 602	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,548
Foreign currency assets and liabilities	135	133			2
Received in advance	250	253		(3)	-
Total	\$ 5,535	\$ 988	\$ -	\$ (3)	\$ 4,550

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Items	Balance, beginning of period	Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income	Effect of exchange rate changes	Balance, end of period
Deferred income tax assets					
Account receivable	\$ 30	\$ (31)	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ -
Provisions	23	(21)			2
Inventory	5,504	1,284		16	6,804
Property, plant and equipment	5,343	(812)		47	4,578
Unrealized gross profit from intercompany transactions within the Group	599	362		43	1,004
Net defined benefit liability	2,549		(69)		2,480
Foreign currency assets and liabilities	192	(57)			135
Land use rights	3,536	(107)		57	3,486
Total	\$ 17,776	\$ 618	\$ (69)	\$ 164	\$ 18,489
Deferred income tax liabilities					
Long-term investments	\$ 720	\$ (4,430)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,150
Foreign currency assets and liabilities	2	(133)			135
Received in advance	273	42		(19)	250
Total	\$ 995	\$ (4,521)	\$ -	\$ (19)	\$ 5,535

E. Unrecognized deferred tax assets

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, deferred income tax asset items that are not very likely realizable and hence are not recognized of the Group were as follows:

December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
\$ 40,458	\$ 38,920

F. The tax authorities have examined income tax returns of the Company through 2021.

(13) Employee benefits, depreciation, depletion, and amortization expenses

		For the years ended December 31,					
		2023			2022		
By function							
By item		Cost of sale	Operating expense	Total	Cost of sale	Operating expense	Total
Employee benefits							
Salary	\$	205,959	\$ 75,791	\$ 281,750	\$ 218,742	\$ 72,985	\$ 291,727
Labor and health insurance		27,996	8,782	36,778	26,849	7,689	34,538
Pension		7,380	4,188	11,568	8,208	3,511	11,719
Remuneration directors		-	14,155	14,155	-	16,944	16,944
Others		54,672	9,115	63,787	73,961	9,312	83,273
Depreciation		92,200	14,480	106,680	82,609	13,675	96,284
Amortization		25,654	11,014	36,668	21,658	8,976	30,634

Note: For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the average numbers of employees of the Group were 1,047 and 1,026, respectively. The numbers of directors excluding the employees were both 8.

The remunerations to employees and the remunerations to directors for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, were calculated using the Company's net income before tax without the remunerations to employees and directors for each period, multiplied by the percentage amounted to \$21,968 thousand and \$25,334 thousand. If there are any adjustments to the amounts after the date of authorization for issuance of the parent company only financial statements, the adjustment will be regarded as changes in accounting estimates and will be reflected in profit or loss in the following year.

Remuneration to employees and directors for 2023 approved by the board of directors at February 27, 2024 were in the amounts of \$12,772 thousand and \$9,196 thousand, respectively. There is no difference between the aforementioned approved amounts and the amounts charged against earnings of 2023.

Remuneration to employees and directors for 2022 approved by the board of directors at March 6, 2023 were in the amounts of \$14,729 thousand and \$10,605 thousand and had been presented in the

shareholders' meeting on May 30, 2023. There is no difference between the aforementioned approved amounts and the amounts recognized in the financial statements of 2022.

The information about the remuneration to employees and directors is available on the Market Observation Post System website.

(14) Earnings per share of common stock

Items	For the years ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Basic earnings per share		
Profit attributable to common shareholders of parent (in thousands)	\$ 181,424	\$ 213,388
The number of outstanding shares at beginning of period (in thousands)	75,661.74	75,661.74
Weighted-average number of common shares (in thousands)	75,661.74	75,661.74
Basic earnings per share	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.82

(15) Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

(16) Financial instruments

A. Categories of financial instruments

Items	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Financial assets		
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 993,619	\$ 874,855
Financial assets at amortized cost	199,810	227,127
Receivables	440,932	526,765
Total	\$ 1,634,361	\$ 1,628,747

Items	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		
Payables	\$ 279,188	\$ 298,661
Lease liabilities	14,629	15,860
Total	<u>\$ 293,817</u>	<u>\$ 314,521</u>

B. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial risk management objective is to manage the market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk related to its operating activities. The Group identifies, measures and manages the aforementioned risks based on the Group's policy and risk tendency.

For the above-mentioned financial risks, the Group has established suitable policies, procedures, and internal control according to related regulations. Important financial activities need to be reviewed by the Board of Directors according to applicable regulations and the internal control system. While a financial plan is being implemented, the Group needs to strictly follow applicable financial operating procedures about the overall financial risk management.

C. Market risk

The market risk of the Group is the risk of volatility in fair value or cash flows of financial instruments as a result of the varying prices on the market. Market risk mainly includes exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, and other price risk.

In practice, it is rarely the case that a single risk variable will change independently from other risk variables; there are usually interdependencies between risk variables. However, the sensitivity analysis disclosed below does not take into account the interdependencies between risk variables.

a. Currency risk

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense are denominated in a different currency from the Group's functional currency) and net investment in foreign operations.

The Group has certain foreign currency receivables to be denominated in the same foreign currency with certain foreign currency payables; therefore, there is natural hedge effect. Furthermore, as net investments in foreign subsidiaries are for strategic purposes, they are not hedged by the Group.

The foreign currency sensitivity analysis of the possible change in foreign exchange rates on the Group's profit is performed on significant monetary items denominated in foreign currencies as of the end of the reporting period. The Group's foreign currency risk is mainly related to the volatility in the exchange rates for USD. The information of the sensitivity analyses is as follows:

When USD appreciates or depreciates against NTD by 1%, the profit increases / decreases as follows:

Items	For the years ended December 31,			
	2023		2022	
	Appreciation	Depreciation	Appreciation	Depreciation
Profit for the period	\$ 5,715	\$ (5,715)	\$ 5,068	\$ (5,068)
Equity	7,991	(7,991)	7,675	(7,675)

b. Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk is the risk of volatility in the fair value or cash flows in the future of financial instruments as a result of changing interest rates on the market. The interest rate risk of the Group mainly comes from borrowings at floating interest rates. Since most short-term loans of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are fixed rate borrowings, the interest rate fluctuations risk of future cash flows was insignificant.

D. Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of financial losses to the Group if counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's operating activities (mainly receivables from customers) and financial activities (mainly deposits in banks and financial instruments).

Each business unit manages customer credit risk by following the policies, procedures and controls of the customer's credit risk of the Group. The credit risk assessment of all customers is based on factors such as the financial status of the customer, the evaluation of the credit rating agency, past historical trading experience, current economic environment and internal company evaluation criteria. The Group also uses certain credit enhancement tools (such as advance sales receipts) at appropriate times to reduce the credit risk of specific customers.

Receivables from top ten customers of the total accounts receivables of the Group represented as follows. The credit concentration risk of other accounts receivables was insignificant.

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Percentage	70.42%	69.33%

The exposure to credit risk for the bank deposits and other financial instruments is measured and monitored by the Group's finance department. The Group only deals with banks and corporate organizations with good credit rating. The Group does not expect any counterparty above fails to meet its obligations hence there is no significant credit risk arising from these counterparties.

E. Liquidity risk management

The Group manages its liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash and cash equivalents and bank loan. The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Non-derivative financial instruments

	Within 1 year	2-3 years	4-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
<hr/>					
December 31, 2023					
Payables	\$ 279,188	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 279,188
Lease liabilities	1,072	877	462	12,218	14,629
 December 31, 2022					
Payables	\$ 298,661	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 298,661
Lease liabilities	1,165	1,429	458	12,808	15,860

F. Fair value of financial instruments

a. Valuation techniques and assumptions used to measure fair value

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities refer to the amounts of current transaction of the said instruments with the interested counterparties (instead of mandatory means or liquidation). The methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair value of the Group's financial assets and liabilities are as follows:

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, payables, and short-term borrowings approximate their fair value due to their short maturities.

b. Fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost

The Group considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at amortized cost approximate their fair values.

c. Fair value hierarchy of financial instruments

(a) Definition of fair value hierarchy

The different levels that the inputs to valuation techniques are used to measure fair value of financial and non-financial instruments have been defined as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

(b) Fair value hierarchy information

The Group did not have financial instruments such as financial assets classified at fair value through profit or loss and consequently fair value hierarchy information was not disclosed.

G. The information on the foreign-currency financial assets and liabilities with significant effect

December 31, 2023					December 31, 2022				
Foreign currency amount (In thousands)		Exchange rate	NTD		Foreign currency amount (In thousands)		Exchange rate	NTD	
<u>Financial assets</u>									
Monetary items:									
USD	\$	11,683	30.705	\$ 358,731	\$	8,478	30.715	\$	260,396
EUR		196	33.980	6,661		614	32.745		20,096
RMB		35,441	4.335	153,642		27,553	4.410		121,515
VND		325,308,390	0.001	422,901		372,314,943	0.001		484,009

7. Related-Party Transactions

(1) Names of related parties and relationship with the Group:

<u>Related party name</u>	<u>Related party categories</u>
GSK Corporation	Other related party
GSK Autotech & Furniture Inc.	Other related party
Shin San Shing Co., Ltd.	Other related party
GSK Intek Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Medcare Manufacturing Inc.	Other related party
GSK Technologies Inc.	Other related party
Uni Auto Parts Manufacture Co., Ltd.	Other related party
GSK Precision Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Shanghai Yuxing Trading Co., Ltd.	Other related party

(2) Significant related party transactions:

A. Purchases of goods

<u>Items</u>	<u>For the years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Other related parties	\$ 41,088	\$ 43,320

The purchases prices and payment terms to related parties were not significantly different from those of purchases to third parties. The payment terms for purchases to related parties were 2 months. The payments were paid by remittance.

B. Operating revenue

<u>Items</u>	<u>For the years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Other related parties		
GSK Corporation	\$ 378,375	\$ 335,424
GSK Technologies	346,734	491,064
Others	43,320	35,753
Total	<u>\$ 768,429</u>	<u>\$ 862,241</u>

The sales prices and collection terms to related parties were not significantly different from those of sales to third parties. The payments were collected by 2-4 month promissory notes or remittance.

C. Notes receivable / payable and accounts receivable / payable (no interest bearing)

a. Accounts receivable

Items	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Other related parties		
GSK Corporation	\$ 81,482	\$ 53,332
GSK Technologies	49,005	83,894
Others	11,862	9,904
Less: Loss allowance	(56)	(42)
Total	\$ 142,293	\$ 147,088

b. Accounts payable

Items	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Other related parties	\$ 7,996	\$ 7,273

D. Property transactions

During 2023, the Group's property transactions with its related parties are as follows:

Items	Name of equipment	Years	Purchase price	Outstanding payment
Other related parties	Ultrasonic equipment	2023	\$ 23	
GSK Technologies Inc.	Mold equipment	2022	11,400	-
Other related parties	Disc inspection machine	2022	1,812	-
	Gear measuring machine			

E. Others

During 2023 and 2022, the Group's other transactions with its related parties are summarized as follows:

Items	For the years ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Agency fee	\$ 749	\$ 770
Manufacturing overhead - outsourced	2,951	4,278

F. Compensation of key management personnel

Items	For the years ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 20,531	\$ 23,125

For details of total compensation paid to the key management personnel, please refer to the annual report of the Company.

8. Pledged Assets: None

9. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Commitments

- (1) As of December 31, 2023, amounts available under letters of credit for import: None
- (2) As of December 31, 2023, capital expenditures contracted for but not yet incurred were as follows:

Items	Contract target	Counterparty	Total contract amount (In thousands)	Accumulated payment as at December 31, 2023 (In thousands)
Prepayments for business facilities	Tab transmission CCD automated inspection equipment	Commander Consulting Co., Ltd.	6,000	4,815
Prepayments for business facilities	MES Production management information system	NXN Technology Co., Ltd.	3,430	2,744
Prepayments for business facilities	Double-sided grinder	Ri Qing Chemistry Industry Co, Ltd.	JPY 57,000	12,664
Construction in progress	Expansion of the first plant in Hanoi, Vietnam - Office building	Chien Huong. JSC	VND 30,476,007	30,648

10. Significant Disaster Loss: None

11. Significant Subsequent Events: None

12. Others: None

13. Supplementary Disclosures

- (1) Information on significant transactions

A. Loans to others: None

- B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: None
- C. Holding of marketable securities at the end of the periods: None
- D. Acquisition or sale of the same security with the accumulated cost exceeding \$100 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital: None
- E. Acquisition of real estate reaching \$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None
- F. Disposal of real estate reaching \$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None
- G. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid in capital or more: Please refer to table 1.
- H. Receivables from related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None
- I. Trading in derivative financial instruments undertaken during the reporting periods ended: None
- J. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods: Please refer to table 2.

(2) Information on investees

Relevant information of investees over which the Company has direct or indirect significant influence or control: Please refer to table 3.

(3) Information on investments in mainland China

- A. The name of the investee in mainland China, the main businesses and products, its issued capital, method of investment, information on inflow or outflow of capital, percentage of ownership, income (losses) of the investee, share of profits/losses of investee, ending balance, amount received as dividends from the investee, and the limitation on investee: Please refer to table 4.
- B. Significant direct or indirect transactions with the investee, its prices and terms of payment, unrealized gain or loss, and other related information which is helpful to understand the impact of investment in mainland China on financial reports: Please refer to table 2.

(4) Information on major shareholders

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

14. Segment information

Information reported to the chief operating decision-maker for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on location of operations. The ways of manufacturing and marketing strategy are the same; however, the Group manages its business by location due to regional

difference from culture, economy environment and so on. Specifically, the Group's reportable segments were as follows:

Domestic Operations Department – Design, research and development, production, manufacturing and sales of metal stamping parts for automobiles, motorcycles and bicycles.

Overseas Operations Department – Manufacturing, processing and production of various products and precision stamping parts for automobiles, motorcycles and special vehicles.

The Group's segment profit (loss) is measured with the operating profit (loss) before tax, which is used as a basis for the Group in assessing the performance of the operating segments.

(1) Operating segments information

For the year ended December 31, 2023	Domestic operations department	Overseas operations department	Adjustment and elimination	Total
Revenue				
Revenue from external customers	\$ 1,223,904	\$ 1,636,136	\$ -	\$ 2,860,040
Intersegment revenues	16,858	4,886	(21,744)	-
Total revenue	1,240,762	1,641,022	(21,744)	2,860,040
Segment profit or loss	230,411	241,704	(99,245)	372,870
Segment assets	2,722,277	1,245,884	(694,270)	3,273,891
For the year ended December 31, 2022	Domestic operations department	Overseas operations department	Adjustment and elimination	Total
Revenue				
Revenue from external customers	\$ 1,477,520	\$ 1,663,785	\$ -	\$ 3,141,305
Intersegment revenues	20,170	5,720	(25,890)	-
Total revenue	1,497,690	1,669,505	(25,890)	3,141,305
Segment profit or loss	269,243	253,057	(104,105)	418,195
Segment assets	2,761,458	1,264,460	(713,889)	3,312,029

(2) Geographical information

Geographical information	Revenue from external customers		Non-current assets	
	For the years ended December 31,		December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
	2023	2022		
Taiwan	\$ 1,110,093	\$ 1,345,674	\$ 673,719	\$ 695,139
Asia	1,666,421	1,709,154	512,324	468,652
America	27,211	25,464		
Europe	56,315	61,013		
Total	\$ 2,860,040	\$ 3,141,305	\$ 1,186,043	\$ 1,163,791

Revenue recognition is based on the locations where accounts are collected. Non-current assets include property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, intangible assets, and other non-current assets, excluding financial instruments and deferred tax assets.

(3) Major customer information

Major customers representing at least 10% of net revenue for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022:

Customer	For the years ended December 31,			
	2023		2022	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Customer A	\$ 346,734	12.12%	\$ 491,064	15.63%
Customer B	378,375	13.23%	335,424	10.68%
Customer C	1,045,371	36.55%	981,791	31.25%
Total	\$ 1,770,480	61.90%	\$ 1,808,279	57.56%

Table 1: Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid in capital or more

In Thousands of NTD

For the year ended December 31, 2023

Name of company	Related party	Nature of relationship	Transaction details				Abnormal Transaction		Notes / Accounts payable or receivable		Note
			Purchase/ Sale	Amount	% of total	Payment terms	Unit price	Payment terms	Ending balance	% of total	
Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd.	GSK Corporation	The entity's chairman is the same as the Company's	Sale	378,375	13.23%	60 days	Normal	Normal	81,482	18.48%	
Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd. GSK Vietnam	GSK Technologies Inc.	The entity's chairman is the Company's director	Sale	346,734	12.12%	60 days	Normal	Normal	49,005	11.11%	

Table 2: Significant intercompany transactions during the reporting periods

In Thousands of NTD
For the year ended December 31, 2023

No. (Note 1)	Name of company	Counterparty	Nature of relationship (Note 2)	Intercompany transactions			
				Account name	Amount	Trading terms	Percentage of consolidated revenue or total assets (Note 3)
0	Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd.	GSK Vietnam Co., Ltd.	1	Operating revenue	16,858	Normal trading terms	0.59%
0	Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd.	GSK Vietnam Co., Ltd.	1	Accounts receivable	6,426	Normal trading terms	0.20%
1	GSK VIETNAM CO., LTD.	Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd.	2	Operating revenue	1,999	Normal trading terms	0.07%
1	GSK VIETNAM CO., LTD.	Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd.	2	Accounts receivable	-	Normal trading terms	0.00%
2	Suzhou Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd.	GSK Vietnam Co., Ltd.	3	Operating revenue	2,335	Normal trading terms	0.08%
2	Suzhou Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd.	GSK Vietnam Co., Ltd.	3	Accounts receivable	337	Normal trading terms	0.01%

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the transaction company in respect of intercompany transactions are as follows:

- (1) 0 represents the parent company.
- (2) Subsidiaries are sorted in a numerical order starting from 1.

Note 2: Transactions labeled as follows:

- (1) represents transactions between the parent company and its subsidiaries.
- (2) represents transactions between the subsidiaries and the parent company.
- (3) represents transactions between subsidiaries.

Note 3: The percentage calculation is based on the consolidated total operating revenue or total assets. For balance sheet items, each item's end-of-period balance is shown as a percentage to the consolidated total assets as of the end of the period. For profit or loss items, cumulative amounts are shown as percentages to the consolidated total operating revenue for the period.

Note 4: The Company shall determine whether the significant transactions be included in this table based on the principle of materiality.

Table 3: Names, locations, and related information of investees over which the Company exercises significant influence
(excluding information on investment in mainland China)

In Thousands of NTD
For the year ended December 31, 2023

Name of investor	Name of investee (Note 1, 2)	Location	Main businesses and products	Original investment amount		Balance as of December 31, 2023			Net income (losses) of investee (Note 2(2))	Share of profits/losses (Note 2(3))	Note
				December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	Shares	Percentage of ownership	Carrying value			
Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd.	Propitious International Inc.	BVI	Investment	347,044	347,044	-	55.75%	426,279	206,751	115,481	Transactions have been eliminated while preparing the consolidated financial statements.
Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd.	Superiority Enterprise Corp.	BVI	investment and import/export trade	391,965	391,965	-	100.0%	266,097	(15,761)	(14,923)	Transactions have been eliminated while preparing the consolidated financial statements.
Propitious International Inc.	GSK Vietnam Co., Ltd.	Vietnam	Manufacturing, processing and production of products and precision stamping parts for automobiles, motorcycles and special vehicles, and coating and processing	606,351	606,351	-	100.0%	725,948	206,625	206,275	Transactions have been eliminated while preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Note 1: If a public company is equipped with an overseas holding company and takes consolidated financial report as the main financial report according to the local law rules, it can only disclose the information of the overseas holding company about the disclosure of related overseas investee information.

Note 2: If situation does not belong to Note 1, fill in the columns according to the following regulations:

- (1) The columns of "Name of investee", "Location", "Main business and products", "Original investment amount" and "Shares held as of December 31, 2023" should fill orderly in the Company's (public company's) information on investees and every directly or indirectly controlled investee's investment information, and note the relationship between the Company (public company) and its investee each (ex. direct subsidiary or indirect subsidiary) in the "Note" column.
- (2) The "Net income (losses) of investee" column should fill in amount of net profit (loss) of the investee for this period.
- (3) The "Share of profits/losses" column should fill in the Company (public company) recognized investment income (loss) of its direct subsidiary and recognized investment income (loss) of its investee accounted for under the equity method for this period. When filling in recognized investment income (loss) of its direct subsidiary, the Company (public company) should confirm that direct subsidiary's net profit (loss) for this period has included its investment income (loss) which shall be recognized by regulations.

Table 4: Information on investment in mainland China

In Thousands of NTD

For the year ended December 31, 2023

Name of investee	Main businesses and products	Total amount of paid-in capital	Method of investment (Note 1)	Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2023	Investment flows		Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2023	Net income (losses) of investee	Percentage of ownership	Share of profits/losses (Note 2(2)B)	Carrying amount as of December 31, 2023	Accumulated inward remittance of earnings in current period
					Outflow	Inflow						
Suzhou Fine Blanking & Tool Co., Ltd.	Products and precision stamping parts for automobiles and special vehicles, and production and sales of other transportation equipment	391,965	Note 1(2) Investment through Superiority Enterprise Corp.	391,965	-	-	391,965	(15,797)	100%	(15,797)	270,833	-

53

Accumulated investment in mainland China as of December 31, 2023	Investment amounts authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment
391,965	395,904	1,473,519

Note 1: Investment methods are classified into the following three categories; fill in the number of category each case belongs to:

- (1) Direct investment in mainland China.
- (2) Indirectly investment in mainland China through companies registered in a third region (Please specify the name of the company in third region).
- (3) Other methods.

Note 2: In the "Share of profits/losses" column:

- (1) It should be indicated if the investee was still in the incorporation arrangement and had not yet any profit during this period.
- (2) Indicate the basis for investment income (loss) recognition in the number of one of the following three categories:
 - A.The financial statements that are audited and attested by international accounting firm which has cooperative relationship with accounting firm in R.O.C.
 - B.The financial statements were audited by the auditors of the parent company.
 - C.Others.

Note 3: The numbers in this table are expressed in NTD.

Table 5: Information on major shareholders

Unit: Share

December 31, 2023

Shareholding Shareholder's name	Number of common shares	Number of preferred shares	Percentage
Chuan Tai Investment Co., Ltd.	14,462,693		19.11%
GSK Investment Development Co., Ltd.	10,352,725		13.68%
Taiwan Fu Hsing Industrial Co., Ltd.	7,552,867		9.98%
Chuan Dao Investment Co., Ltd.	6,666,668		8.81%

Note: Total shares transferred in dematerialised form (including treasury shares) amounted to 75,661,740 shares = 75,661,740 common shares + 0 preferred shares.