Stock Code: 1727

CHUNG HWA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL WORKS. LTD.

Parent Company Only Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

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CHUNG HWA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL WORKS. LTD.
CONTENTS OF PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Chung Hwa Chemical Industrial Works. Ltd.:

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Chung Hwa Chemical Industrial Works. Ltd., which comprise the parent company only balance sheets for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the parent company only comprehensive income statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the parent company only statements of changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the parent company only notes to the financial statements (including a summary of significant accounting policies).

In our opinion, the accompanying parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the parent company only financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and its parent company only financial performance and its parent company only cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors, Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of 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 Parent Company Only Financial Statements in 2023. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Parent Company Only 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 Company's Parent Company Only Financial Statements in 2023 is stated as follows:

Appropriateness of cutoff on the sales revenue

Key audit matters description

Please refer to Note IV(XIV) to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements for accounting policies related to income recognition and refer to Note VI(XXII) to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements for accounting item description.

The Company's net operating revenue was NTD1,723,975 thousand in 2023 - product sales was a major revenue source. As per IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, the product sales revenue was recognized upon satisfaction of performance obligations, other than the delivery condition specifying that the revenue is recognized when the goods leave the plant. It means that the performance obligation will be met at different time points, resulting in the risk that the revenue recognized near the end of the reporting period may not be recorded in the correct period. Therefore, we included the appropriateness of cut-off on sales revenue of the Company as one of the key areas of focus for this year.

Response to the audit procedures

The procedures that we have conducted in respond to the above appropriateness of cut-off on sales revenue are summarized as follows:

1. To understand and evaluate the effectiveness of the design and implementation of internal control over the time point of the product sales revenue recognized.
2. To perform cut-off tests on sales revenue transactions for the period immediately preceding or following the end of the financial reporting period, including the inspection of supporting documents and contract conditions, and review whether the products of recognized revenue had met the contract performance obligations.
3. To perform the balance confirmation that the accounts receivable as of the end of the financial reporting period to confirm that the accounts receivable and sales revenue are recorded in the correct period to meet the point of revenue recognition.

Appropriateness of provision for depreciation of property, plant and equipment

Key audit matters description

Please refer to Note IV(VIII) to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements for accounting policies related to depreciation of property, plant and equipment; and refer to Note VI(VII) to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements for accounting item description.

As of December 31, 2023, Chung Hwa Chemical Industrial Works. Ltd. had NTD1,571,498 thousand property, plant and equipment, accounted for 55.20% of total assets. Pursuant to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment, the provision for depreciation of property, plant and equipment begins when they are available for use. Due to the significant amount of capital expenditure of Chung Hwa Industrial Works. Ltd., the appropriateness of provision for depreciation will have a significant impact on the financial performance of Chung Hwa Industrial Works. Ltd. Therefore, we included the appropriateness of provision for depreciation of property, plant and equipment as one of the key areas of focus for this year.

Response to the audit procedures

The procedures that we have conducted in respond to the above appropriateness of provision for depreciation of property, plant and equipment are summarized as follows:

1. To understand the conditions for depreciation assets to be available for use and relevant accounting treatment.
2. To understand and evaluate the effectiveness of the internal control and implementation of the time point of the provision for depreciation.
3. To check whether the time point of assets to be available for use is appropriate and the provision for depreciation begins appropriately.
4. To check the justification for unfinished works and equipment that are unavailable for use.

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

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

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

Those charged with governance (including members of the Audit Committee) are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company only financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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

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 parent company only 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.

PKF Taiwan

CPA: Ching-Hsien Hsu

CPA: Po-Yen Hsu

Securities and Futures Bureau, Financial Supervisory Commission
Approval No.: Jin-Guan-Zheng-Shen-Zi No.1010008743
Approval No.: (90) Tai-Zai-Zheng (VI) No.145560

February 26, 2024

Notice to Readers

The accompanying parent company only financial statements are intended only to present the parent company only 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 parent company only financial statements are those generally applied in the Republic of China.

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

CHUNG HWA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL WORKS. LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Code	Assets: Accounting Items	Note	December 31, 2023 Amount	%	December 31, 2022 Amount	%
11XX	**Current assets:**					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	VI(I)	$ 209,123	7.35	$ 85,797	3.07
1150	Notes receivable, net	VI(III)	127,281	4.47	159,260	5.70
1170	Accounts receivable, net	VI(III)	358,817	12.60	403,810	14.45
1180	Accounts receivable due from related parties, net	VI(III), VII(II)	17,497	0.61	18,949	0.68
1200	Other receivables	VI(IV)	4,706	0.17	4,251	0.15
130X	Inventories	VI(V)	287,461	10.10	300,464	10.75
1410	Advances to suppliers	VI(X)	10,963	0.39	7,494	0.27
1470	Other current assets	VI(X)	34,017	1.19	23,331	0.83
	Total current assets		1,049,865	36.88	1,003,356	35.90
15XX	**Non-current assets:**					
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method	VI(VI)	-	-	116,272	4.16
1600	Property, plant and equipment	VI(VII), VIII	1,571,498	55.20	1,465,215	52.42
1755	Right-of-use assets	VI(VIII)	7,645	0.27	9,753	0.35
1760	Investment property, net	VI(IX)	15,565	0.54	15,673	0.56
1840	Deferred income tax assets	VI(XVIII)	15,759	0.55	14,283	0.51
1975	Net defined benefit asset - non-current	VI(XVII)	6,267	0.22	307	0.01
1990	Other non-current assets - others	VI(III)(X)	180,481	6.34	170,320	6.09
	Total non-current assets		1,797,215	63.12	1,791,823	64.10
	Total assets		**$ 2,847,080**	**100.00**	**2,795,179**	**100.00**

Code	Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity: Accounting Items	Note	December 31, 2023 Amount	%	December 31, 2022 Amount	%
21XX	**Current liabilities:**					
2100	Short-term loans	VI(XI)	$ 153,682	5.40	143,482	5.13
2110	Short-term notes payable	VI(XII)	34,971	1.23	89,894	3.22
2120	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current	VI(II)(XV)	599	0.02	3,900	0.14
2150	Note payable		1,533	0.05	17,506	0.63
2170	Accounts payable		156,085	5.48	182,782	6.54
2200	Other payables	VI(XIII)	183,374	6.44	175,746	6.29
2230	Current income tax liabilities	VI(XVIII)	3,288	0.11	24,234	0.87
2280	Lease liabilities - current	VI(XIV)	4,255	0.15	4,248	0.15
2321	Corporate bonds with put-back rights within one year	VI(XV)	274,349	9.64	-	-
2399	Other current liabilities - others		2,249	0.08	5,998	0.21
	Total current liabilities		814,385	28.60	647,790	23.18
25XX	**Non-current liabilities:**					
2530	Bonds payable	VI(XV)	-	-	563,897	20.17
2540	Long-term loans	VI(XVI)	180,000	6.33	-	-
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	VI(XVIII)	7,932	0.28	10,444	0.37
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current	VI(XIV)	3,430	0.12	5,553	0.20
2645	Guarantee deposits and margins received		324	0.01	324	0.01
	Total non-current liabilities		191,686	6.74	580,218	20.75
	Total liabilities		1,006,071	35.34	1,228,008	43.93
	Equity					
31XX	Ordinary shares	VI(XIX)	1,184,643	41.61	1,082,500	38.73
3110	Capital surplus	VI(XIX)	236,268	8.30	36,546	1.31
3200	Retained earnings					
3300	Legal reserve	VI(XIX)	213,399	7.49	201,251	7.20
3310	Special reserve	VI(XIX)	15,659	0.55	15,659	0.56
3320	Unappropriated retained earnings	VI(XVIII)	191,040	6.71	246,173	8.81
3350	Total retained earnings		420,098	14.75	463,083	16.57
	Other equity interest	VI(XIX)	-	-	(14,958)	(0.54)
3400	Total equity		1,841,009	64.66	1,567,171	56.07
	Total liabilities and equity		**$ 2,847,080**	**100.00**	**2,795,179**	**100.00**

(Please refer to Notes to Parent Company Only Financial Statements, Schedules and Auditors' Report)

Chairman: Wen-Yuan Kan **Managerial Officer: Kai-En Kan** **Accounting Manager: Chih-Ming Chou**

CHUNG HWA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL WORKS. LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)
(Excluding earnings per share in NTD)

			2023		2022	
Code	**Item**	**Note**	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
4000	Operating revenue	VI(XXII), VII(II)	$ 1,723,975	100.00	2,306,669	100.00
5000	Operating costs	VI(V)	(1,531,261)	(88.82)	(2,024,723)	(87.78)
5900	Gross profit from operations		192,714	11.18	281,946	12.22
6000	Operating expenses					
6100	Total selling expenses		104,096	6.04	143,866	6.24
6200	Total administrative expenses		53,102	3.08	49,473	2.14
6300	Total research and development expenses		24,188	1.40	23,390	1.01
6450	Expected credit impairment loss (gain)	VI(III)	8,269	0.48	(992)	(0.04)
	Total operating expenses		(189,655)	(11.00)	(215,737)	(9.35)
6900	Net operating income		3,059	0.18	66,209	2.87
7000	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Total interest income	VI(XXIII)	1,004	0.06	138	-
7010	Other income	VI(XXIV)	3,721	0.22	3,424	0.15
7020	Other gains and losses	VI(XXV)	8,511	0.49	2,931	0.13
7050	Finance costs	VI(XXVI)	(5,991)	(0.35)	(7,701)	(0.33)
7070	Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method	VI(VI)	25,027	1.45	72,799	3.15
	Total non-operating income and expenses		32,272	1.87	71,591	3.10
7900	Profit before tax		35,331	2.05	137,800	5.97
7950	Income tax benefit (expense)	VI(XVIII)	8,400	0.49	(18,100)	(0.78)
8200	Profit		43,731	2.54	119,700	5.19
8300	Other comprehensive income					
8310	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
8311	Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	VI(XVII)	(145)	(0.01)	2,234	0.10
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	VI(XVIII)	29	-	(447)	(0.02)
	Total components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(116)	(0.01)	1,787	0.08
8360	Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
8361	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	VI(VI)	14,958	0.87	701	0.03
8399	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	VI(XVIII)	-	-	-	-
	Total components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		14,958	0.87	701	0.03
	Current period other comprehensive income (post-tax profit or loss)		14,842	0.86	2,488	0.11

8500	Total comprehensive income in current period		$ 58,573	3.40	122,188	5.30
9750	Basic earnings per share (NT$ per share)	VI(XX)	$ 0.39		$ 1.11	
9850	Earnings per share - diluted (NT$ per share)	VI(XX)	$ 0.39		$ 1.09	

(Please refer to Notes to Parent Company Only Financial Statements, Schedules and Auditors' Report)

Chairman: Wen-Yuan Kan　　**Managerial Officer: Kai-En Kan**　　**Accounting Manager: Chih-Ming Chou**

CHUNG HWA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL WORKS. LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

			Retained earnings			Total other equity interest	
Item	Ordinary shares	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Total equity
Balance as of January 1, 2022	$ 1,082,500	$ 9,319	$ 181,009	$ 14,455	$ 202,422	$ (15,659)	$ 1,474,046
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:							
Legal reserve	-	-	20,242	-	(20,242)	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	1,204	(1,204)	-	-
Cash dividends on common shares	-	-	-	-	(56,290)	-	(56,290)
Subtotal	-	-	20,242	1,204	(77,736)	-	(56,290)
Other capital surplus changes:							
Equity component (subscription right) of convertible bonds issued by the Company	-	27,227	-	-	-	-	27,227
Net income in 2022	-	-	-	-	119,700	-	119,700
Other comprehensive income in 2022							
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	1,787	-	1,787
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements (increase/decrease)	-	-	-	-	-	701	701
Total comprehensive income in 2022	-	-	-	-	121,487	701	122,188
Balance as of December 31, 2022	1,082,500	36,546	201,251	15,659	246,173	(14,958)	1,567,171
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:							
Legal reserve	-	-	12,148	-	(12,148)	-	-
Cash dividends on common shares	-	-	-	-	(86,600)	-	(86,600)
Subtotal	-	-	12,148	-	(98,748)	-	(86,600)
Net income in 2023	-	-	-	-	43,731	-	43,731
Other comprehensive income in 2023							
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	(116)	-	(116)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements (increase/decrease)	-	-	-	-	-	14,958	14,958
Total comprehensive income in 2023	-	-	-	-	43,615	14,958	58,573
Conversion of convertible corporate bond	102,143	199,722	-	-	-	-	301,865
Balance as of December 31, 2023	$ 1,184,643	$ 236,268	$ 213,399	$ 15,659	$ 191,040	$ -	$ 1,841,009

(Please refer to Notes to Parent Company Only Financial Statements, Schedules and Auditors' Report)

Chairman: Wen-Yuan Kan **Managerial Officer: Kai-En Kan** **Accounting Manager: Chih-Ming Chou**

CHUNG HWA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL WORKS. LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	2023 Amount	2022 Amount
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit before tax	$ 35,331	$ 137,800
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile:		
Depreciation expense	207,291	196,566
Expected credit impairment loss (gain)	8,269	(992)
Net losses (gains) on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(3,328)	900
Interest expenses	5,991	7,701
Interest income	(1,004)	(138)
Share of interests of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method	(25,027)	(72,799)
Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(3,081)	(4,107)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Decrease (increase) in note receivable	31,979	(10,772)
Decrease in accounts receivable	36,855	101,185
Accounts receivable due from related parties (decrease)	1,320	1,882
Increase in other receivables	(261)	(2,657)
Decrease in inventories	13,003	26,973
Advances to suppliers decrease (increase)	(935)	1,730
Increase in net defined benefit assets	(6,104)	-
Decrease in note payable	(15,973)	(5,735)
Decrease in accounts payable	(26,698)	(318)
Decrease in other payables	(14,468)	(9,048)
Increase (decrease) in other current liabilities	(3,750)	4,386
Decrease in net defined benefit liability	-	(4,498)
Cash inflow generated from operations	239,500	368,059
Interest received	764	47
Interest paid	(4,679)	(4,245)
Income taxes paid	(13,818)	(28,113)
Net Cash inflow from operating activities	221,767	335,748
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities:		
Disposal of investments accounted for using equity method	156,256	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(272,119)	(345,754)
Proceed from disposal of property, plant and equipment	3,366	6,001
Increase in refundable deposits paid	(27,798)	(20,337)
Decrease in refundable deposits paid	17,272	15,377
Long term lease receivables (decrease)	720	960
Prepayments for equipment (increase)	(20,101)	(130,268)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(142,404)	(474,021)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities:		
Increase in short-term loans	130,653	431,068
Decrease in short-term loans	(120,452)	(330,557)
Increase in short-term notes payable	-	24,937
Decrease in short-term notes payable	(54,924)	-
Issuance of bonds	-	597,759
Borrow long-term loans	380,000	-
Repay long-term loans	(200,000)	(471,429)
Payment of lease liabilities	(4,714)	(3,969)
Cash dividends paid	(86,600)	(56,290)
Net cash inflow from financing activities	43,963	191,519
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	123,326	53,246
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	85,797	32,551
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	$ 209,123	$ 85,797

(Please refer to Notes to Parent Company Only Financial Statements, Schedules and Auditors' Report)

Chairman: Wen-Yuan Kan　　Managerial Officer: Kai-En Kan　　Accounting Manager: Chih-Ming Chou

CHUNG HWA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL WORKS. LTD.
NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD)

I. Company history

The Company is a listed company incorporated in accordance with the provisions of the Company Act of the Republic of China, the Securities Exchange Act and other relevant laws and regulations. The Company was incorporated on October 30, 1956 and then listed on Taiwan Stock Exchange upon the approval of the competent authority on September 11, 2000. The registered address and main business premise is located at No. 15, Gongye 5th Rd, Shulin Village, Guanyin District, Taoyuan City. The Group's principal activities include manufacturing and retail of sulfuric acid and other chemical industrial raw materials, and trading of finished products, as well as design of related chemical engineering, industrial investment, chemical raw materials, import and export trade, and agency distribution.

II. Dates and procedures for the financial statement approval

The financial statements were approved by the Company's Board of Directors on February 21, 2024.

III. Application of new and revised standards, amendments, and interpretations

(I) Initial application of the amendments to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) (collectively, "IFRSs") endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) and applicable to 2023

The newly issued, amended and revised standards and interpretations approved by the FSC and applicable to 2023 are summarized below:

New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Issued by IASB
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
Amendments to IAS 12 "International Tax Reform-Pillar Two Model Rules"	(Note)

Note: "International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules", issued in May 2023, added paragraphs 4A and 88A-88D. Paragraphs 4A and 88A shall apply immediately after the issuance of these amendments and shall apply retrospectively under the requirements of IAS 8; Paragraphs 88B-88D shall apply to annual reporting periods beginning after January 1, 2023. The information specified in these paragraphs does not require disclosure for any interim period ending before December 31, 2023.

The Company believes that the first-time adoption of the above standards and interpretations did not have significant impacts on the Company.

(II) We have not adopted IFRSs endorsed by the FSC and applicable in 2024

The newly issued, amended and revised standards and interpretations approved by the FSC and applicable to 2024 are summarized below:

New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Issued by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 16 - Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 “Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current”	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 “Non-current Liabilities with Covenants”	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 “Supplier Financing Arrangements”	January 1, 2024

Up to now, the Company believes that the first-time adoption of the above standards and interpretations will not constitute significant changes to the Company's accounting policies. However, the Company continues in evaluating the impact on its financial position and financial performance from the aforementioned standards and interpretations. The related impact will be disclosed when the Company completes its evaluation.

(III) We haven’t adopted the IFRSs issued by IASB but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

By the date of these Parent Company Only Financial Statements issued, we haven’t adopted the IFRSs issued by IASB but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC:

New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Issued by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts and its amendments replace IFRS4 - Insurance Contracts	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 21 “Accounting Rules for When a Currency is Not Exchangeable”	January 1, 2025

Up to now, the Company believes that the first-time adoption of the above standards and interpretations will not constitute significant changes to the Company's accounting policies. However, the Company continues in evaluating the impact on its financial position and financial performance from the aforementioned standards and interpretations. The related impact will be disclosed when the Company completes its evaluation.

IV. Summary of significant accounting policies

The Company’s significant accounting policies are summarized below:

(I) Statement of compliance

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

(II) Basis of preparation

The parent company only financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments that are measured at fair values. By the historical cost, the asset is usually based on the fair value of the consideration paid for the acquisition of assets. Liabilities generally refer to the amount received to assume obligations or the amount expected to be paid for the purpose of paying off debts.

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

Current assets are assets that are: expected to be realized in the normal operating cycle or intend to sell or consume; held primarily for the purpose of trading; expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period; cash and cash equivalents unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Non-current assets are assets not belonging to current assets. Current liabilities are those: expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle, held for purpose of trading, due to be settled within 12 months, and for which the Company does not have the right to defer settlement at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period. Non-current liabilities are liabilities not belonging to current liabilities.

(IV) Foreign currencies

The items herein are prepared and expressed in the common currency (functional currency) of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The functional currency and accounting currency of the Company are New Taiwan Dollars. These parent company only financial statements are expressed in New Taiwan Dollars. In preparing the parent company only financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the Company’s functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items in foreign currency shall be translated at the spot rate on the day; non-monetary items that are measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate on the date when the fair value is determined; and non-monetary items in foreign currencies measured at historical cost are not retranslated. The exchange difference is recognized as profit or loss in the current period.

In the preparation of parent company only financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign operations are converted into New Taiwan Dollars at the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period. The income and expense loss items are translated at the average exchange rate of the current period, and the resulting exchange differences are recognized as other comprehensive profits and losses, and are accumulated under the exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements.

(V) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits, fixed deposits within 3 months and short-term and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of exchanges in value.

(VI) Inventories

Inventory is recorded on the basis of cost and calculated by the weighted average method. For the calculation of product cost, variable manufacturing costs are allocated to actual production, and fixed manufacturing costs are allocated to the normal production capacity. However, if the difference between the actual production and the normal production capacity is insignificant, it can also be allocated to the actual production. If the actual output is abnormally higher than the normal capacity, it will be apportioned based on the actual output. Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. The comparison between the lower of the cost and the net realizable value is made on an item-by-item basis. If the net realizable value of the finished product is expected to be equal to or greater than the cost, the raw materials used for the production of the finished product will not be written down below the cost. When the price of raw materials falls and the cost of finished products exceeds the net realizable value, the raw materials are written down to the net realizable value.

The written-down cost of inventories to net realizable value is recognized as cost of sales, the net realizable value of inventories is re-measured in each subsequent period.

If the factors that previously caused the net realizable value of inventories to be lower than the cost no longer exist, or there is evidence that the net realizable value has increased due to changes in economic conditions, within the scope of the original written-down amount, the increase in the net realizable value of inventories shall be reversed and recognized as the decrease in the cost of sales in the current period.

(VII) Investments accounted for using equity method

The Company adopts the equity method to treat its investment in subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries refer to entities controlled by the Company (including special non-corporate group).

Under the equity method, an investment in a subsidiary is initially recognized at cost and its carrying amount is adjusted thereafter with the Company's share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the subsidiaries as well as the profits distributed. In addition, the changes in other equity of the Company's subsidiaries are recognized according to the shareholding ratio.

Changes in the Company's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. Any difference between the carrying amount and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity.

When the Company's share of the subsidiary's losses equals or exceeds its equity in the subsidiary (including the carrying amount of the subsidiary under the equity method and other long-term equity that is substantially part of the Company's net investment in the subsidiary), such loss shall continue to be recognized in proportion to its shareholding ratio.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of a subsidiary recognized at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill, goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment and subject to goodwill for impairment test on time. The amount by which the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the subsidiaries on the acquisition date exceeds the acquisition cost is listed as current income.

If the Company loses control of the subsidiary, the Company measures its retained investment in the former subsidiary at its fair value on the date of losing control. The difference between the fair value of the retained investment and any disposal proceed and the carrying amount of the investment on the date of losing control is included in the current profit and loss. In addition, the Company shall account for all amounts recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary on the same basis as would be required if the Company had directly disposed of the related assets and liabilities.

Profits and losses resulting from the upstream and downstream transactions with the subsidiary are recognized in the Company's parent company only financial statements only to the extent of the Company's unrelated interests in the subsidiary.

(VIII) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment used for commodity production or management purposes are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. Costs include any incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the item of property.

With the straight line depreciation method, the value of an asset is written off after deducting the residual value from the cost within the useful life of the asset. The useful years of each asset are as follows: property and building 2-36 years, equipment 2-51 years, water and electricity equipment 3-20 years, computer and telecommunication equipment 3-15 years, testing equipment 5-10 years, pollution prevention equipment 5-51 years, transport equipment 5-16 years, office equipment 3-13 years and other equipment 3-21 years. When the main components of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they shall be treated as separate items. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimates adjusted on a prospective basis.

Any gain or loss arising from 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.

(IX) Leases

The contract is a lease or contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Lessor

The lessor classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset.

In case of operating leases, the lessor records lease income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The lessor shall apply another systematic basis if that basis is more representative of the pattern in which benefit from the use of the underlying asset is.

In the case of finance lease, the lessor recognizes the receivable finance lease payments and the unprofitable financing income of the finance lease on the beginning date of the lease. The lessor also allocates the financing income to the lease term on a systematic and reasonable basis, with a fixed rate of return for each period of the lease term.

Lessee

Except for payments for low-value asset leases and short-term leases which are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis, the Company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases at the commencement date of the lease.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost. The cost of right-of-use assets comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities adjusted for lease payments and initial direct costs made at or before the commencement date, plus an estimate of costs needed to restore the underlying assets. Subsequent measurement is calculated as cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss and adjusted for changes in lease liabilities as a result of lease term modifications or other related factors. Right-of-use assets are presented separately in the parent company only balance sheets.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement dates to the earlier of the end of the useful lives of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease terms. If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying assets to the Company by the end of the lease terms or if the cost of right-of-use assets reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option, the Company depreciates the right-of-use assets from the commencement dates to the end of the useful lives of the underlying assets.

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the lease payments. Lease payments comprise fixed payments, variable lease payments which depend on an index or a rate and the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option. Lease payments are discounted by the lessees' incremental borrowing rates.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When there is a change in a lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments, or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase an underlying asset, the Company remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use assets. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the parent company only balance sheets.

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

(X) Investment property

The Company's property is classified as investment property if it is not for sale, nor for the purpose of production or management of goods or services at the end of the reporting period.

The Company's investment property is recorded on the basis of the initial cost, and the subsequent measurement adopts the cost model. The houses and buildings in the investment property are depreciated by the straight-line method based on the estimated useful life of 12 to 51 years. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimates adjusted on a prospective basis.

(XI) Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the Company 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 Company 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.

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. An impairment loss is recognized in current profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or a cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but the increased carrying amount does not exceed 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 current profit or loss.

Goodwill shall be subject to impairment test on an annual basis. The impairment loss shall be recognized in the current profit and loss and shall not be reversed in subsequent periods.

(XII) Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities shall be recognized when only the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. When financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair values, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue 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. However, the accounts receivable that do not include a significant financial component shall be measured at the transaction price at the initial recognition.

Financial assets are derecognized when: (1) financial assets' contractual rights to the cash flows asset expire; or (2) all of the financial assets' risks and rewards have been transferred, or the control of the financial assets is not retained if without transferring or retaining almost all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the financial assets.

For financial products in the active market, the fair value shall be the quoted price in the active market. For financial products without active market, the fair value is estimated by the evaluation method.

Regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date.

1. Financial assets

   Financial assets are classified based on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the asset's contractual cash flow characteristics, including subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income and fair value through profit and loss:

   (1) Measured at amortized cost

   The financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

   A. The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

   B. The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

   The profits or losses of financial assets measured at amortized cost are recognized in profit or loss, but if they are part of the hedging relationship, they are treated as hedging accounting.

   Interest income is calculated by the effective interest method.

   (2) Fair value through other comprehensive income

   Financial assets are classified and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the following two conditions are met:

   A. The asset is held in a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

B. The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive profits and losses, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign currency exchange gains and losses. When the financial asset is recognized, accumulated profits or losses listed in other comprehensive profits and losses are reclassified from equity to profit and loss.

In addition, for specific equity instrument investments that should be measured at fair value through profit or loss, if neither held for trading or nor the contingent consideration recognized in business combination, at initial recognition, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive profits and losses. In this case, profits or losses are recognized in other comprehensive profits and losses, but dividends that are not recovered from investment costs are included in profits and losses. When the financial asset is recognized, accumulated profits or losses listed in other comprehensive profits and losses shall not be reclassified to profit and loss

(3) Fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss, except for at amortized cost or through other comprehensive profit or loss.

At initial recognition, the financial assets can be irrevocably designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities, or recognizing the gains and losses on them, on different bases.

Gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss but if they are part of the hedging relationship, they are treated as hedging accounting.

2. Financial liabilities

In addition to derivative instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting, the loan commitments that are not designated to be measured at fair value through profit or loss, and contingent consideration in business combination that should be classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities should be classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost, except for financial liabilities that do not qualify for the listed transfer or continue to participate in the transferred assets, financial guarantee contracts, and commitments to provide loans at below-market interest rates.

3. Impairment

   Financial assets measured at amortized cost, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive profits and losses, contract assets and loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts subject to impairment provisions are measured at impairment according to the expected credit loss model. If the credit risk of financial instruments has increased significantly since initial recognition, the allowance loss is measured according to the expected credit loss at each reporting date; if the credit risk of the financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the allowance loss will be measured by the 12-month expected credit losses on the reporting date, unless otherwise, the Company adopts a simplified approach to measure the allowance loss based on the expected credit loss during the period of existence for the accounts receivable or contract assets generated by the transactions within the scope of IFRS 15.

4. Convertible bond

   Compound financial instruments (convertible bonds) issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

   At initial recognition, the fair value of the liability components is estimated at the current market interest rate of similar non-convertible instruments, and measured at the amortized cost calculated by the effective interest method before the conversion or maturity date. The components of liabilities embedded in non-equity derivatives are measured at fair value.

   The conversion right classified as equity is equal to the residual amount of the overall fair value of the compound instrument minus the fair value of the separately determined liability component. After deducting the impact of income tax, the conversion right recognized as equity will not be measured subsequently. When the conversion right is executed, its relevant liability components and the amount of equity are transferred to share capital and capital surplus - issuance premium. If the conversion right of convertible bonds has not been executed on the maturity date, the amount recognized in equity is transferred to capital surplus - issuance premium.

   Transaction costs related to an issue of convertible bonds are allocated to the liabilities (recognized as the carrying amount of liabilities) and equity components (recognized as equity) in proportion to the allocation of proceeds.

(XIII) Provision for liabilities

The provision for liabilities is recognized when the Company has present obligations (legal or constructive obligations) that arise from past events, and the liabilities are likely paid off and the amount can be measured reliably. Recognized provision for liabilities are measured at the best estimate, including risks and uncertainties of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. If provisions for liabilities are measured by the estimated cash flow of the present obligation, the carrying amount is the present value of the cash flow.

(XIV) Revenue from customer contracts

The Company recognizes revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to the customer in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

To recognize revenue, the Company applies the following steps: (1) identify the contracts with a customer. The parties to the contract have approved the contract and are committed to perform their respective obligations. The Company can identify each party's rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred. The Company can identify the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred. The contract has commercial substance. It is probable that the Company will collect substantially all of the considerations to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer. (2) Identity the performance obligations in the contract. (3) Determine the transaction price. (4) Allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation. (5) Recognize revenue when a performance obligation is satisfied by transferring a promised good or service to a customer.

The Company provides goods according to the contract, and recognizes the revenue when meeting the performance obligation, and generally meets the performance obligation when transferring the goods. The income arising from the provision of services under the contract is recognized to the extent of completion of the contract (output method or input method) Rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. The dividend income from investment is recognized when the right to receive dividends is established, and recognized when the economic benefits related to dividends are likely to flow to the Company and the amount of dividends can be measured reliably. Interest income is recorded as accruing continuously over time on the amount of principal outstanding by the applicable effective interest rate.

The contract asset is recognized when the Company has satisfied the performance obligation by transferring goods or services before the customer pays the consideration or the payment can be collected from the customer. However, a receivable is recognized when the Company's recognized when the Company's right to consideration is unconditional except for the passage of time.

The obligation to transfer the goods or services shall be recognized as a contractual liability, if the customer has received the consideration or has the right to receive the consideration unconditionally before the transfer of goods or services.

(XV) Government grants

Government grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognizes expenses for the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. However, if government grants are used as compensation for expenses or losses that have already occurred when they can be collected, government grants shall be recognized as in profits and losses during the period when they can be collected.

Unrealized government grants are recognized as liabilities, and those realized are recognized as other income.

(XVI) Pension benefit cost

The Company has formulated the retirement regulations for the formally employed employees, and the pension is allocated on a monthly basis. Under the defined benefit plans, the pension is calculated based on the seniority for retirement (i.e. their average monthly salary six months prior to retirement), and paid on a monthly basis with a labor retirement reserve of 6% of the monthly salary and deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the name of Labor Retirement Reserve Supervision Committee. When the employee pension is actually paid, it shall be paid from the provision and labor retirement reserve. In case of insufficient, it shall be recognized as the current year's expenses. Under the defined contribution plan, 6% of the salary will be allocated to the Bureau of Labor Insurance personal account.

Under the defined contribution plan, payments to the benefit plan are recognized as an expense when the employees have rendered service entitling them to the contribution. For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of pension is recognized based on actuarial calculations. Remeasurement (comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets, excluding interest), is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur, and recognized in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

(XVII) Income tax

The income tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax, and is recognized in the current profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items directly recognized in the equity or other comprehensive income.

The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the current taxable income at a tax rate specified in the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Adjustments of prior years' income tax estimates shall be included in the income tax expenses of the adjustment year.

An additional 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 income tax is recognized on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, and the temporary difference arising on investments in subsidiaries will not reverse in the foreseeable future. In addition, the deferred income tax is not accounted for the taxable temporary difference arising from initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is measured at the tax rate applicable when the temporary difference is expected to reverse, and is based on the tax rate that has been enacted or substantively enacted on the reporting date.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when the Company has the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The unused tax losses, income tax credits and deductible temporary differences are recognized as deferred income tax assets to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available for use. The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets shall be reviewed and adjusted at the end of each reporting period.

(XVIII) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the current net profit attributable to the equity holders of the parent company by the weighted average number of shares outstanding. However, if the surplus is converted to capital increase or the capital surplus is converted to capital increase, or the loss is reduced due to capital reduction, the adjustment shall be retroactive in proportion to capital increase and capital reduction. The diluted earnings per share is calculated as that of basic earnings per share, but it is calculated after adjusting the impact of all potential diluted ordinary shares.

(XIX) Remuneration to the employees, directors and supervisors

Remuneration to the employees and directors are recognized as expense and liability, provided that such recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any different between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amount is accounted for as changes in estimates.

(XX) Reportable operating segment

The operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the same entity). The operating results of the operating segment are reviewed regularly by the Company's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance and for which discrete financial information is available.

V. Major sources of uncertainty in significant accounting judgments, estimations, and assumptions

The preparation of these parent company only financial statements requires management to make critical judgments in applying the Company's accounting policies and make critical assumptions and estimates concerning future events.

The Company's assumptions and estimates are the best estimates made in accordance with relevant International Financial Reporting Standards. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant, however, actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. If a change in an accounting estimate may affect the current period only, it shall be recognized in the current period when the change occurs. If a change in an accounting estimate may affect the current and future period, it shall be recognized in the current and future period.

The assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, the following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period.

(I) Valuation of inventory

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value, the Company must determine the nest realizable value of inventories at the end of the reporting period by using judgments and estimates. However, changes in the global economic environment and industrial environment may cause significant changes in the future net realizable value of inventories due to market competition or being obsolete. Please refer to Note VI(V) regarding inventory and inventory falling price loss.

(II) Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits are available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Assessment of the realization of the deferred income tax assets requires the Company's major accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions of the management. 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. Please refer to Note VI(XVIII) regarding deferred income tax.

(III) Valuation of financial assets

The valuation of the Company's receivables is based on the probability of customer default and expected credit loss rate, taking into account historical experience and forward-looking information, to estimate the impairment of receivables. If the actual cash flow in the future is less than expected, it may cause significant impairment losses. Please refer to Note VI(III) regarding receivables and allowance for loss.

(IV) Calculation of net defined benefit asset

When calculating the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the Company must use judgment and estimation to determine the relevant actuarial assumptions at the end of the financial reporting period, including the discount rate and future salary growth rate. Any change in actuarial assumptions may have a significant impact on the amount of defined benefit obligations of the consolidated company. Please refer to Note VI(XVII) regarding net defined benefit asset.

VI. Description of significant accounting items

(I) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Cash on hand and petty cash	$ 350,000	$ 350,000
Checkable deposits	1,928,873	32,743,614
Demand deposits	206,843,697	52,703,591
Total	$ 209,122,570	$ 85,797,205

The above cash and cash equivalents are not pledged or restricted.

(II) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Financial liabilities held for trading-current:		
Embedded derivatives - convertible bond put-back/redemption rights	$ 599,340	$ 3,900,000

(III) Note receivable and accounts receivable

The details as below:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Notes receivable, net		
Notes from unrelated parties	$ 127,281,061	$ 159,259,630
Less: loss allowances	-	-
Net value	$ 127,281,061	$ 159,259,630
Accounts receivable, net		
Accounts from unrelated party	$ 370,559,617	$ 407,287,092
Less: loss allowances	(11,742,232)	(3,476,898)
Net value	$ 358,817,385	$ 403,810,194
Accounts receivable due from related parties, net		
Accounts from related party	$ 17,628,215	$ 18,948,621
Less: loss allowances	(131,168)	-
Net value	$ 17,497,047	$ 18,948,621

The average credit period of the Company for commodity sales is 90-120 days, and the accounts receivable are not subject to interest.

The Company adopts the simplified approach of IFRS 9 to recognize the allowance loss of accounts receivable (including notes receivable, accounts receivable and accounts receivable - related parties) based on the expected credit loss during the period of existence. The expected credit loss during the period of existence is based on the historical default rate of customers, and is adjusted based on forward-looking estimates. Since the Company's credit loss history showed no significant difference in loss pattern across customer groups, the loss rate is not further distinguished between customer groups, and the expected credit loss rate is simply determined as the overdue days of receivables.

The expected credit losses of the Company's receivables (including notes receivable, accounts receivable and accounts receivable - related parties) are analyzed as follows:

	December 31, 2023		
	Carrying amount	Lifetime expected credit losses	Allowance for lifetime expected credit losses
Note receivable			
Not past due	$ 127,281,061	0%	$ -
Accounts receivable			
Not past due	370,197,781	0~1%	3,018,774
Less than 120 days past due	17,990,051	5~50%	8,854,626
121~180 days past due	-	-	-
More than 181 days past due	-	-	-
Subtotal accounts receivable	388,187,832		11,873,400
Total notes and accounts receivable	$ 515,468,893		$ 11,873,400

	December 31, 2022		
	Carrying amount	Lifetime expected credit losses	Allowance for lifetime expected credit losses
Note receivable			
Not past due	$ 159,259,630	0%	$ -
Accounts receivable			
Not past due	426,104,424	0~1%	3,474,272
Less than 120 days past due	131,289	2%	2,626
121~180 days past due	-	-	-
More than 181 days past due	-	-	-
Subtotal accounts receivable	426,235,713		3,476,898
Total notes and accounts receivable	$ 585,495,343		$ 3,476,898

As shown in Note VI(X), the accounts receivable collected on December 31, 2023 and 2022 were the accounts receivable expected to be recovered after more than 1 year, and the allowance for losses was set aside at NTD15,609,540 and NTD15,737,023 respectively.

Changes in the loss allowance for accounts receivable:

	2023	2022
Opening balance	$ 19,213,921	$ 20,205,364
Recognition of impairment loss	8,830,026	-
Reversal of impairment loss	(561,007)	(991,443)
Ending balance	$ 27,482,940	$ 19,213,921

(IV) Other receivables

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Business tax refund receivable	$ 2,711,617	$ 2,049,119
Interest receivable	193,543	-
Other receivables - others	1,800,631	2,202,240
Total	4,705,791	4,251,359
Less: loss allowances	-	-
Net value	$ 4,705,791	$ 4,251,359

(V) Net inventory

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Raw material	$ 85,050,306	$ 66,746,225
Goods-in-process and semi-finished goods	25,078,476	23,233,046
Finished goods	140,806,846	137,675,641
Goods	72,538,362	108,231,341

Goods in transit	-	1,289,119
Total	323,473,990	337,175,372
Less: Allowance for inventory falling price losses	(36,012,546)	(36,710,957)
Net inventory	$ 287,461,444	$ 300,464,415

Details of inventory related expenses and losses recognized as cost of goods sold are as follows:

	2023	2022
Loss from inventory falling price (gain)	$ (698,411)	$ 12,880,433
Loss on physical inventory	1,055,274	-
Inventory obsolescence	2,400,135	8,641,384
Unallocated manufacturing expenses	108,772,988	131,145,692
Total (net value)	$ 111,529,986	$ 152,667,509

The main reason for gaining from inventory in 2023 is that part of the inventory provided for allowance for inventory falling price losses in the previous period has been sold or scrapped.

(VI) Investments accounted for using equity method

Details of the Company's investment in subsidiaries are as follows:

	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
Invested company	Amount	Percentage of holding	Amount	Percentage of holding
Honest Fine Chemical Co., Ltd.	$ -	-	$ 116,271,912	90.75%

1. The Company's investments in subsidiaries in 2023 and 2022 were recognized by the equity method in accordance with the financial statements audited by the independent auditors for the same period, and the share of relevant profits and losses and other comprehensive profits and losses were as follows:

	2023	2022
Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method		
Honest Fine Chemical Co., Ltd.	$ 25,026,743	$ 72,799,213
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements		
Honest Fine Chemical Co., Ltd.	$ 14,957,443	$ 701,605

2. To expand its business in China, the Company established Honest Fine Chemical Co., Ltd. (Samoa) in January 2005, and reinvested JiangSu Honest Fine Chemical Co., Ltd.

At the end of 2022, the Company's cumulative investment in Honest Fine Chemical Co., Ltd. (Samoa) was USD6,620,000, with a shareholding ratio of 90.75%.

The above Jiangsu Honest Fine Chemical Co., Ltd. was incorporated in April 2005, started SoP in August 2006, mainly engaged in the production and sales of fine chemical products.

3. When the Company has control over the investee, it constitutes a parent-subsidiary relationship. The Company has included all subsidiaries when preparing the consolidated financial reports for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.
4. On August 11, 2020, the Board of Directors adopted the resolution for the close-down of JiangSu Honest Fine Chemical Co., Ltd. in 2020. We completed the liquidation and deregistration in March 2023.

   On December 22, 2020, the Board of Directors of the Company passed a resolution for the liquidation of Honest Fine Chemical Co., Ltd. We completed the liquidation and deregistration in September 2023, and remitted the remaining investment funds, amounting to approximately NTD158,358,288 (USD4,983,422).

   Please refer to Note VI(VI) to Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for 2023.

(VII) Property, plant and equipment

The details of property, plant and equipment and the adjustment between the beginning balance and the closing balance are as follows:

	Cost				
	Balance as of January 1, 2023	Current enhancements	Current disposal	Reclassification	Balance as of December 31, 2023
Land	$ 294,306,546	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 294,306,546
Property and building	445,560,605	5,753,484	(135,055)	7,439,527	458,618,561
Equipment	1,522,921,682	85,792,537	(29,371,767)	86,948,339	1,666,290,791
Water and electricity equipment	177,763,116	8,207,288	(1,120,719)	13,980,829	198,830,514
Computer and communication equipment	52,678,027	2,507,800	(99,000)	1,962,200	57,049,027
Testing equipment	72,726,947	10,080,250	-	-	82,807,197
Pollution prevention equipment	83,480,300	34,200	(450,140)	-	83,064,360
Transport equipment	71,572,551	1,284,000	(7,128,544)	2,450,000	68,178,007
Office equipment	4,177,924	159,200	(448,655)	-	3,888,469
Other	189,383,344	40,535,881	(1,525,018)	25,594,198	253,988,405
Unfinished works and equipment to be inspected	160,778,165	117,765,080	-	(101,321,821)	177,221,424
Total	$3,075,349,207	$ 272,119,720	$ (40,278,898)	$ 37,053,272	$3,344,243,301

	Balance as of January 1, 2022	Current enhancements	Current disposal	Reclassification	Balance as of December 31, 2022
Land	$ 294,306,546	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 294,306,546
Property and building	449,103,589	4,678,595	(8,221,579)	-	445,560,605
Equipment	1,397,260,374	145,225,683	(74,406,360)	54,841,985	1,522,921,682
Water and electricity equipment	168,954,089	8,873,500	(976,473)	912,000	177,763,116
Computer and communication equipment	52,783,313	217,000	(322,286)	-	52,678,027
Testing equipment	63,935,408	10,342,599	(1,716,300)	165,240	72,726,947
Pollution prevention equipment	81,461,005	2,201,795	(182,500)	-	83,480,300
Transport equipment	71,482,701	1,251,100	(1,161,250)	-	71,572,551
Office equipment	4,068,928	167,000	(188,004)	130,000	4,177,924
Other	168,407,005	43,789,420	(5,867,271)	(16,945,810)	189,383,344
Unfinished works and equipment to be inspected	21,305,601	129,007,170	-	10,465,394	160,778,165
Total	$2,773,068,559	$ 345,753,862	$ (93,042,023)	$ 49,568,809	$3,075,349,207

	Accumulated depreciation				
	Balance as of January 1, 2023	Current provisions	Current disposal	Reclassification	Balance as of December 31, 2023
Property and building	$ 270,944,563	$ 21,611,907	$ (135,055)	$ -	$ 292,421,415
Equipment	938,042,753	136,750,459	(29,138,540)	-	1,045,654,672
Water and electricity equipment	124,646,644	10,887,486	(1,120,719)	-	134,413,411
Computer and communication equipment	39,054,783	3,483,893	(99,000)	-	42,439,676
Testing equipment	41,832,050	7,726,763	-	-	49,558,813
Pollution prevention equipment	50,077,434	4,379,457	(450,140)	-	54,006,751
Transport equipment	50,479,174	4,953,096	(7,128,544)	-	48,303,726
Office equipment	3,572,564	260,224	(396,749)	-	3,436,039
Other	91,484,160	12,551,132	(1,525,018)	-	102,510,274
Total	$1,610,134,125	$ 202,604,417	$ (39,993,765)	$ -	$1,772,744,777

	Accumulated depreciation				
	Balance as of January 1, 2022	Current provisions	Current disposal	Reclassification	Balance as of December 31, 2022
Property and building	$ 257,772,520	$ 21,267,962	$ (8,095,919)	$ -	$ 270,944,563
Equipment	879,996,017	131,304,400	(73,257,664)	-	938,042,753
Water and electricity equipment	114,291,914	11,331,203	(976,473)	-	124,646,644
Computer and communication equipment	36,177,275	3,199,794	(322,286)	-	39,054,783
Testing equipment	36,934,417	6,362,154	(1,464,521)	-	41,832,050
Pollution prevention equipment	46,237,947	4,021,987	(182,500)	-	50,077,434
Transport equipment	46,349,924	4,923,242	(793,992)	-	50,479,174
Office equipment	3,526,937	233,631	(188,004)	-	3,572,564
Other	87,374,226	9,977,205	(5,867,271)	-	91,484,160
Total	$1,508,661,177	$ 192,621,578	$ (91,148,630)	$ -	$1,610,134,125

	Carrying amount	
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Land	$ 294,306,546	$ 294,306,546
Property and building	166,197,146	174,616,042
Equipment	620,636,119	584,878,929
Water and electricity equipment	64,417,103	53,116,472
Computer and communication equipment	14,609,351	13,623,244
Testing equipment	33,248,384	30,894,897
Pollution prevention equipment	29,057,609	33,402,866
Transport equipment	19,874,281	21,093,377
Office equipment	452,430	605,360
Other	151,478,131	97,899,184
Unfinished works and equipment to be inspected	177,221,424	160,778,165
Total	$ 1,571,498,524	$ 1,465,215,082

Please refer to Note VIII for the pledge of the above property, plant and equipment.

(VIII) Right-of-use assets

The details of the right-of-use assets and the adjustment between the beginning balance and closing balance are as follows:

	Property and building	Transport equipment	Office equipment	Total
Cost:				
Balance as of January 1, 2022	$ -	$ 12,277,133	$ -	$ 12,277,133
Additions	3,888,459	720,192	-	4,608,651
Decreases	-	(1,069,550)	-	(1,069,550)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	3,888,459	11,927,775	-	15,816,234
Additions	-	1,409,203	1,060,042	2,469,245
Balance as of December 31, 2023	$ 3,888,459	$ 13,336,978	$ 1,060,042	$ 18,285,479
Accumulated depreciation:				
Balance as of January 1, 2022	$ -	$ 3,296,259	$ -	$ 3,296,259
Depreciation	756,091	3,079,777	-	3,835,868
Decreases	-	(1,069,550)	-	(1,069,550)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	756,091	5,306,486	-	6,062,577
Depreciation	1,296,156	3,193,562	88,335	4,578,053
Balance as of December 31, 2023	$ 2,052,247	$ 8,500,048	$ 88,335	$ 10,640,630
Carrying amount:				
January 1, 2022	$ -	$ 8,980,874	$ -	$ 8,980,874
December 31, 2022	$ 3,132,368	$ 6,621,289	$ -	$ 9,753,657
December 31, 2023	$ 1,836,212	$ 4,836,930	$ 971,707	$ 7,644,849

(IX) Investment property

The details of investment property and the adjustment between the beginning balance and closing balance are as follows:

	Land	Property and building	Total cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net value
Balance as of January 1, 2022	$ 12,554,052	$ 6,083,061	$ 18,637,113	$ (2,855,327)	$ 15,781,786
Provision for depreciation	-	-	-	(108,480)	(108,480)
Balance as of January 1, 2023	12,554,052	6,083,061	18,637,113	(2,963,807)	15,673,306
Provision for depreciation	-	-	-	(108,480)	(108,480)
Balance as of December 31, 2023	$ 12,554,052	$ 6,083,061	$ 18,637,113	$ (3,072,287)	$ 15,564,826

1. The measurement of the above investment property after recognition is based on the cost model.
2. According to the appraisal report issued by an external independent professional appraiser on the investment property held by the Company, the fair value of the investment property mentioned above was NTD55,820,000 as of January 10, 2023. Based on the appraisal report and the market situation in 2022, the above investment property should not be impaired at the end of 2023 and 2022. The appraisal report adopts the comparison method and the income method to assess. The important assumptions and relevant information of appraisal are as follows:

    Fair value: NTD 55,820,000

    Levels in the fair value hierarchy: Level 3 fair value measurements refers to the use of unobservable market data as the input value of assets or liabilities (unobservable input value), and the use of evaluation techniques to derive fair value.

   Evaluation method: use the comparison method to assess the value, which was NTD57,403,240.

   Evaluation method: use the income method to assess the value, which was NTD55,820,000.

   Discount rate: 2.47%

   Weighting ratio of comparison method and income method: 0%: 100%

   The fact and reason why the highest and best use is different from the current use: None.
3. The above investment property is for rent. The rental income recognized in the year of 2023 and 2022 were NTD1,282,116 and NTD1,280,772, respectively, and the direct operating expenses incurred were NTD259,495 and NTD170,502 respectively.
4. The above investment property is not pledged.

(X) Advances to suppliers and other assets

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Supplies inventory	$ 322,404	$ 470,501
Other prepaid expenses	11,483,382	10,615,755
Advance payment	412,929	197,192
Prepayments for equipment	178,975,610	165,447,133
Refundable deposits paid	33,954,974	23,428,726
Overdue receivables	15,609,540	15,737,023
Less: loss allowances	(15,609,540)	(15,737,023)
Finance lease receivables, net	311,807	985,117
Total	$ 225,461,106	$ 201,144,424
Current	$ 44,979,480	$ 30,824,724
Non-current	180,481,626	170,319,700
Total	$ 225,461,106	$ 201,144,424

1. Please refer to Note VI(III) for receivables that are expected to be recovered after more than one year, and are fully set aside as allowance for losses.
2. The Company leases transport equipment under finance lease. The lease contract period is 3-5 years. According to the terms of the lease contract, the ownership of the asset will be transferred to the lessee upon the expiration of the lease contract.
   (1) The due date of the undiscounted lease benefits leased by the Company under a finance lease is as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Less than 1 year	$ 320,000	$ 720,000
1-5 years	-	320,000
Total	$ 320,000	$ 1,040,000

   (2) The adjustment information between the undiscounted lease benefits and the net lease investment of the Company leased under a finance lease is as follows:

	December 31, 2023		
	Current	Non-current	Total
Undiscounted lease benefit	$ 320,000	$ -	$ 320,000
Unearned financing income	(8,193)	-	(8,193)
Finance lease receivables, net	$ 311,807	$ -	$ 311,807

	December 31, 2022		
	Current	Non-current	Total
Undiscounted lease benefit	$ 720,000	$ 320,000	$ 1,040,000
Unearned financing income	(46,690)	(8,193)	(54,883)
Finance lease receivables, net	$ 673,310	$ 311,807	$ 985,117

(XI) Short-term loans

Nature of loan	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Bank credit loan	$ 153,682,422	$ 143,481,548
Annual interest rate at the end of the period	1.78~6.72%	1.73~5.41%
Last maturity date	April 28, 2024	April 30, 2023

The Company does not provide guarantee for the above short-term loans.

(XII) Short-term notes payable

Guarantee (acceptance) institution	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Taiwan Finance Corporation	$ 35,000,000	$ -
China Bills Finance Corporation	-	50,000,000
International Bills Finance Corporation	-	40,000,000
Total	35,000,000	90,000,000
Less: Unamortized discount	(29,326)	(105,775)
Net value	$ 34,970,674	$ 89,894,225
Annual interest rate at the end of the period	1.45%	1.35~1.65%
Last maturity date	January 18, 2024	February 10, 2023

The Company does not provide guarantee for the above short-term notes payable.

(XIII) Other payables

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Expenses payable		
Salary and bonus payable	$ 24,832,405	$ 24,595,733
Interest payable	215,001	127,519
Pension expenses payable	2,151,419	1,342,492
Remuneration to the employees payable	400,000	1,420,000
Remuneration to the directors payable	400,000	1,600,000
Freight payable	13,085,221	14,938,319

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Payable pollution prevention fee	8,850,435	13,514,594
Payable parts and consumables	5,747,929	7,230,962
Payable water, electricity and gas fees	5,425,711	4,712,904
Insurance premium payable	3,773,277	3,529,046
Export expenses payable	880,857	8,699,486
Other expenses payable	16,420,538	14,852,712
Subtotal	82,182,793	96,563,767
Other payables		
Payables to equipment suppliers	101,191,594	79,182,572
Total	$ 183,374,387	$ 175,746,339
Current	$ 183,374,387	$ 175,746,339
Non-current	-	-
Total	$ 183,374,387	$ 175,746,339

(XIV) Lease liabilities

1. The Company's lease liabilities are analyzed below:

	December 31, 2023		
	Future minimum rent payment	Interest	Minimum rent payment
Lease liabilities - current	$ 4,358,101	$ (103,331)	$ 4,254,770
Lease liabilities - non-current	3,502,281	(72,663)	3,429,618
Total	$ 7,860,382	$ (175,994)	$ 7,684,388

	December 31, 2022		
	Future minimum rent payment	Interest	Minimum rent payment
Lease liabilities - current	$ 4,362,105	$ (114,408)	$ 4,247,697
Lease liabilities - non-current	5,646,069	(93,468)	5,552,601
Total	$ 10,008,174	$ (207,876)	$ 9,800,298

2. The profit and loss items related to the lease contract are as follows:

	2023	2022
Interest expense on lease liability	$ 129,213	$ 155,989
Expenses under short-term lease contract	$ 152,384	$ 269,256
Expense under leases of low-value assets	$ 679,314	$ 396,471

3. The amounts recognized in the statement of cash flows are as follows

	2023	2022
Total cash outflow from lease	$ 4,714,368	$ 3,968,583

(XV) Bonds payable

1. Domestic unsecured convertible corporate bonds payable

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Bond issuance amount	$ 600,000,000	$ 600,000,000
Total convertible amount	(314,600,000)	-
Unamortized balance of discounted corporate bonds payable	(11,051,214)	(36,102,984)
Subtotal	274,348,786	563,897,016
Less: Corporate bonds with put-back rights within one year	(274,348,786)	-
Total	$ -	$ 563,897,016
Embedded derivative financial instruments - put-back and redemption rights (presented as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss)	$ 599,340	$ 3,900,000
Equity component - conversion right (reported in capital surplus - subscription)	$ 9,382,000	$ 27,227,088

	2023	2022
Embedded derivative financial instruments - put-back and gain (loss) on valuation of redemption rights (presented as financial assets/gain (loss) on valuation of liabilities at fair value through profit or loss)	$ (3,237,740)	$ 900,000
Interest expenses (Note)	$ 9,567,142	$ 3,172,346

Note: The effective interest rate of the first unsecured convertible bonds issued by the Company is 1.9836%.

Please refer to Note VI(XIX) for the Company converted ordinary shares as a result of the exercise of conversion rights by the holders of convertible corporate bonds in 2023.

2. The Company issued the first unsecured domestic convertible bonds on October 3, 2022. The main terms and contents of the issuance are summarized below:
   (1) Issued at par value: NTD 600,000,000.
   (2) Issue price: 100.5% of the face value, with each of NTD100,000 .
   (3) Coupon Rate: 0%
   (4) Repayment method:
   The bond shall be paid back in one lump sum of the face value upon maturity in cash, unless otherwise the bondholders of the convertible corporate bonds convert into common shares of the Company in accordance with Article 10 of the Regulations or exercise the put-back right in accordance with Article 19 of the Regulations, and the Company redeems in advance in accordance with Article 18 of the Regulations.
   (5) Issuance period: 3 years (October 3, 2022 to October 3, 2025)
   (6) Conversion period:
   Bondholders may apply to the Company to convert their convertible corporate bonds into ordinary shares of the Company from the day following three months after the issuance of the convertible corporate bonds (January 4, 2023) to the maturity date (October 3, 2025), except for (1). the period during which the transfer of ordinary shares is suspended according to laws, (2). the Company's free allotment suspension date, the cash dividend suspension date or the cash capital increase subscription suspension date 15 business days before the transfer date, and until the base date for the distribution of rights period, (3). from the base date of capital reduction for capital reduction to the day before the trading day before the start of the capital reduction and redemption of stocks; (4). from the start date of the suspension of conversion of the denomination of stocks to the day before the trading day before the start of the trading of new shares.
   (7) Conversion prices and the adjustments:
   The conversion price upon issuance is NTD30.80. However, after converted the corporate bonds, in one of the following circumstances, the conversion price shall be adjusted according to the formula specified in the terms of issue:
      A. In case that any increase in the issued (including private placement) ordinary shares of the Company, unless otherwise the Company issues or privately places various marketable securities with ordinary share conversion rights or stock options to exchange ordinary shares or issue new shares for employee compensation.

B. In case that the Company issues cash dividends on ordinary shares, the conversion price shall be adjusted at the ratio of the current price per share on the ex-dividend reference date.

C. In case that the Company re-issues and issues (including re-private placement) various marketable securities with ordinary share conversion rights or warrants at a conversion or subscription price lower than the prevailing price per share.

D. In case that the reduction in the number of ordinary shares of the Company is not caused by capital reduction through cancellation of treasury shares.

On May 26, 2023, the Company distributed the cash dividend of ordinary shares by the resolution of the shareholders' meeting and adjusted the conversion price to NTD30.10 on August 11, 2023.

(8) Put-back rights:

The date of issuance of the convertible corporate bonds for two years (October 3, 2024) shall be the reference date for early redemption for bondholders. Creditors may require the Company to redeem the convertible corporate bonds held by them in cash according to the nominal value of the bonds plus interest compensation [101.0025% of the nominal value of the bonds for two years (0.5% of the actual yield)].

(9) Redemption rights:

The Company will repurchase the convertible corporate bonds in accordance with the Company’s issuance and conversion regulations in one of the following circumstances from the day after the convertible bond is issued for three months (January 4, 2023) to 40 days prior to the expiration of the issuance period (August 24, 2025).

A. If the closing price of the Company’s ordinary shares exceeds the prevailing conversion price by more than 30% (including 30%) for 30 consecutive business days.

B. If the outstanding balance of the convertible bonds is less than NTD60,000,000 (i.e. 10% of the original issue amount).

(10) In accordance with issuance and conversion regulations, all bonds repurchased (including those bought back through the TPEx), repaid and converted by the Company will be canceled, and all rights and obligations attached to the bonds will be extinguished and will not be issued.

(XVI) Long-term loans

Financing institutions	Loan period and regulations	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Guaranteed loan from Hua Nan Bank	The principal of NTD180,000 thousand will be repaid in a lump sum and the interest will be paid monthly from December 29, 2023 to December 29, 2025. Annual interest rate was 1.835% on December 31, 2023.	$ 180,000,000	$ -
Less: Amount due within one year		-	-
Total		$ 180,000,000	$ -

Please refer to Note VIII for the guarantees provided by the Company in terms of the above long-term loans.

(XVII) Employee pension

1. Pursuant to the stipulations of the Labor Standards Act and Labor Pension Act, the Company has established its regulations on the retirement for formal employees.

   (1) Defined benefit plans

   The severance pay shall be calculated based on their service seniority and the average wages of the last six months of service rendered. For employees who have worked with the Company for over 15 years and aged 55, or worked with the Company for over 25 years, or those who have worked with the Company for 10 years and aged 60, they are qualified for apply for retirement. For each year of service they provided, they will be awarded 2 radixes and for those whose seniority exceeds 15 years, for each year of service they provided, they will be awarded 1 radix and they may receive no more than 45 radixes in total. In case of less than six months, six months of services are counted; and more than six months shall be deemed as one year of service. For employees on forced retirement due to disability caused by occupational injury, they may receive an additional 20% for the severance pay. Those who choose to apply the provisions under the Labor Pension Act to withdraw pension, those who have served the Company for more than 15 years and have reached the age of 60 may apply for monthly pension, however, those who have worked for less than 15 years shall apply for a lump-sum pension.

   (2) Defined contribution plans

   Since July 1, 2005, the Labor Pension Act had come into effect. If employees of the Company choose to apply the new pension regime, 6% of the fixed salary will be allocated to the employee account with the Labor Insurance Bureau according to the Labor Pension Act. For those who choose to apply the old seniority and pension regime before July 1, 2005, the labor pension reserve has been allocated to the dedicated account in the Bank of Taiwan.

2. The Company's benefit plan is accurately calculated based on the measurement date of December 31, 2023 and 2022. The actuarial assumptions, components of defined benefit obligations, change in the present value of the defined benefit obligations, change in the fair value of the assets of the benefit plan, the recognized expenses and the composition percentage of the fair value of the assets of the plan are as follows:

(1) Actuarial assumption of defined benefit plans

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Discount rate	1.25%	1.25%
Expected salary increase rate	2.00%	2.00%

The Company’s actuarial assumption for defined benefit plans describes below:

A. Discount rate: The interest rate used to discount the post-retirement benefit obligations (including those with and without appropriation to the pension reserve account) and evaluate the interest income of the assets planned for the next year by reference to using interest rate of high-quality corporate bonds. Where there is no deep market in high-quality corporate bonds, the Company uses interest rates of government bonds (at the measurement date) instead. The corporate bonds or government bonds shall be denominated in the currency in which the benefit obligations after retirement will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of evaluation period.

B. Expected salary increase rate: The estimated future salary increase takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as the supply and demand of the employment market.

(2) The amount of defined benefit plans listed in the parent company only balance sheet is as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$ (15,457,000)	$ (24,395,000)
Fair value of plan assets	21,723,943	24,701,924
Net defined benefit asset - non-current	$ 6,266,943	$ 306,924

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

	Present value of defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit asset (liability)
Balance as of January 1, 2022	$ (32,315,000)	$ 25,890,441	$ (6,424,559)
Defined benefit cost			
Current service cost	(266,325)	-	(266,325)
Interest (expense) income	(161,575)	131,902	(29,673)
Recognized in profit or loss	(427,900)	131,902	(295,998)
Remeasurement			
Plan asset compensation	-	1,791,216	1,791,216
Actuarial gains (losses) - Changes in financial assumptions	810,000	-	810,000
Actuarial gains (losses) - Experience adjustments	(367,372)	-	(367,372)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	442,628	1,791,216	2,233,844
Contributions from employer	-	827,832	827,832
Payment from plan assets	3,939,467	(3,939,467)	-
Amount paid on Company account	3,965,805	-	3,965,805
Balance as of December 31, 2022	$ (24,395,000)	$ 24,701,924	$ 306,924
Balance as of January 1, 2023	$ (24,395,000)	$ 24,701,924	$ 306,924
Defined benefit cost			
Current service cost	(118,462)	-	(118,462)
Interest (expense) income	(304,937)	313,424	8,487
Recognized in profit or loss	(423,399)	313,424	(109,975)
Remeasurement			
Plan asset compensation	-	214,061	214,061
Actuarial gains (losses)			

- Experience adjustments	(358,355)	-	(358,355)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(358,355)	214,061	(144,294)
Contributions from employer	-	239,858	239,858
Payment from plan assets	3,745,324	(3,745,324)	-
Amount paid on Company account	5,974,430	-	5,974,430
Balance as of December 31, 2023	$ (15,457,000)	$ 21,723,943	$ 6,266,943

(4) Recognized expenses under defined benefit plans

	2023	2022
Current service cost	$ 118,462	$ 266,325
Interest cost of defined benefit obligations	304,937	161,575
Total interest income of plan assets	(313,424)	(131,902)
Net pension cost	$ 109,975	$ 295,998

(5) Percentage of fair value of plan assets

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Self-use		
Redeposit to financial institutions	15.62%	15.81%
Short-term notes	5.07%	4.75%
Government bonds, financial bonds, corporate bonds and securitized commodities	7.69%	6.01%
Stock and beneficiary certificate investment (including futures)	11.87%	13.01%
Foreign investment	10.23%	11.04%
Consigned operation		
Domestically consigned operation	10.48%	10.26%
Foreign consigned operation	39.04%	39.12%
Total	100.00%	100.00%

The Company's employee pension fund is fully deposited in the Department of Trust, the Bank of Taiwan. The expected return rate of the plan assets is based on the historical return trend, the market estimate by the actuary during the existence of the defined benefit obligation, and the application of the labor pension fund by the Labor Pension Fund Supervisory Committee, and considering that the minimum return is not lower than the interest rate of a two-year-term deposit at the local banks.

(6) Sensitivity analysis of major actuarial assumptions

The sensitivity analysis of the Company's defined benefit obligations is based on the discount rate and expected salary increase rate salary adjustment rate of actuarial assumptions. On the premise that other actuarial assumptions remain unchanged, the discount rate and expected salary increase rate are calculated by increasing or decreasing by 0.25%, respectively:

A. Sensitivity analysis of discount rate

	Discount rate			
	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	1.50%	1.00%	1.50%	1.00%
Calculated based on simulation assumptions	$ (15,250,000)	$ (15,668,000)	$ (24,139,000)	$ (24,657,000)
Calculated based on original assumptions	(15,457,000)	(15,457,000)	(24,395,000)	(24,395,000)
Gains (losses) of defined benefit obligations	207,000	(211,000)	256,000	(262,000)
Change of defined benefit obligation (%)	-1.34%	1.37%	-1.05%	1.07%

B. Sensitivity analysis of expected salary increase rate:

	Expected salary increase rate			
	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	2.25%	1.75%	2.25%	1.75%
Calculated based on simulation assumptions	$ (15,668,000)	$ (15,249,000)	$ (24,655,000)	$ (24,140,000)
Calculated based on original assumptions	(15,457,000)	(15,457,000)	(24,395,000)	(24,395,000)
Gains (losses) of defined benefit obligations	(211,000)	208,000	(260,000)	255,000
Change of defined benefit obligation (%)	1.37%	-1.35%	1.07%	-1.05%

(7) The Company expects to pay NTD5,960,398 to the defined benefit plan in the year of 2024. The weighted average durations of defined benefit obligations at the end of 2023 and 2022 were 7 years and 8 years, respectively.

3. The amount of the Company's defined contribution plans in 2023 and 2022 recognized as current expenses is NTD7,651,465 and NTD7,238,389 respectively. The unpaid amount at the end of 2023 and 2022 was NTD2,151,419 and NTD1,342,492 respectively, which had been paid after the end of the reporting

period.

(XVIII) Income tax

The income tax rate of the profit-making enterprises in 2023 and 2022 was 20%, and the basic income tax rate was 12%. Relevant information on deferred income tax assets and liabilities and the adjustment of income tax expenses and income tax payable are as follows:

1. Composition and change analysis of deferred income tax assets and liabilities

	2023				
	Opening balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Directly recognized in profit or loss	Ending balance
Temporary differences					
Bad debt loss exceeding limit	$ 1,536,631	$ 1,819,353	$ -	$ -	$ 3,355,984
Prepaid pension expenses	(4,184,690)	(1,220,863)	-	-	(5,405,553)
Unrealized loss on inventory falling price losses	7,342,191	(139,682)	-	-	7,202,509
Unrealized employee leave payment	1,012,797	(14,386)	-	-	998,411
Unrealized exchange loss (gain)	38,156	(177,994)	-	-	(139,838)
Unrealized loss (gain) of financial assets and liabilities	180,000	(647,548)	-	-	(467,548)
Actuarial profit and loss of defined benefits	4,172,885	-	28,859	-	4,201,744
Discount amortization of corporate bonds	(6,259,310)	1,653,793	-	2,686,678	(1,918,839)
Deferred income tax benefit (expense)		$ 1,272,673	$ 28,859	$ 2,686,678	
Net deferred income tax assets (liabilities)	$ 3,838,660				$ 7,826,870
Deferred income tax assets	$ 14,282,660				$ 15,758,648
Deferred income tax liabilities	$ 10,444,000				$ 7,931,778

	2022				
	Opening balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Directly recognized in profit or loss	Ending balance
Temporary differences					
Bad debt loss exceeding limit	$ 1,524,202	$ 12,429	$ -	$ -	$ 1,536,631
Prepaid pension expenses	(3,285,163)	(899,527)	-	-	(4,184,690)
Unrealized loss on inventory falling price losses	4,766,105	2,576,086	-	-	7,342,191

Unrealized employee leave payment	1,019,146	(6,349)	-	-	1,012,797
Unrealized exchange loss	-	38,156	-	-	38,156
Unrealized loss of financial assets and liabilities	-	180,000	-	-	180,000
Actuarial profit and loss of defined benefits	4,619,654	-	(446,769)	-	4,172,885
Discount amortization of corporate bonds	-	547,462	-	(6,806,772)	(6,259,310)
Deferred income tax benefit (expense)		$ 2,448,257	$ (446,769)	$ (6,806,772)	
Net deferred income tax assets (liabilities)	$ 8,643,944				$ 3,838,660
Deferred income tax assets	$ 11,929,107				$ 14,282,660
Deferred income tax liabilities	$ 3,285,163				$ 10,444,000

2. Items not recognized as deferred income tax assets and liabilities

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Not recognized as deferred income tax assets		
Temporary differences		
Loss of foreign reinvestment	$ -	$ 10,154,145
Translation difference of foreign financial statements	-	2,991,489
Unrealized collection of bad debt losses	957,445	957,445
Total	$ 957,445	$ 14,103,079

3. Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss

The composition of income tax expenses (benefits) recognized in profit and loss in the current period is as follows:

	2023	2022
Current income tax:		
Current income tax payable	$ 250,799	$ 16,821,381
Unappropriated retained earnings tax	-	6,234,312
Current income tax adjustment of previous years	(7,378,126)	(2,507,436)
Total income tax of the current period	(7,127,327)	20,548,257
Deferred income tax	(1,272,673)	(2,448,257)
Income tax (benefits) expense recognized in profit or loss	$ (8,400,000)	$ 18,100,000

The adjustment between current accounting income and income tax (benefits) expense recognized in profit and loss and income tax payable at the end of the period is as follows:

	2023	2022
Profit before tax	$ 35,330,953	$ 137,799,546
Income tax expense at the statutory rate	$ 7,066,191	$ 27,559,909
Unappropriated retained earnings tax	-	6,234,312
Permanent differences	(3,082,716)	1,373,057
Unrecognized deferred income tax impact of temporary differences	(5,005,349)	(14,559,842)
Current income tax adjustment of previous years	(7,378,126)	(2,507,436)
Income tax (benefits) expense recognized in profit or loss	$ (8,400,000)	$ 18,100,000
Payable income tax (current income tax)	$ 250,799	$ 16,821,381
Add: Income tax payable at the beginning of the period	24,233,819	31,799,129
Unappropriated retained earnings tax	-	6,234,312
Less: Withholding tax	(69,995)	-
Income tax paid	(13,748,015)	(28,113,567)
Income tax adjustments on prior years	(7,378,126)	(2,507,436)
Income tax payable at the end of the period	$ 3,288,482	$ 24,233,819

4. Income tax expense recognized in other comprehensive income

The composition of income tax (benefits) expenses recognized in other comprehensive income and loss in the current period is as follows:

	2023	2022
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	$ (28,859)	$ 446,769

5. Income tax recognized directly in equity

The composition of income tax (benefits) expenses directly recognized in equity in the current period is as follows:

	2023	2022
Discount amortization of corporate bonds	$ (2,686,678)	$ 6,806,772

6. Income tax examination

The Company's income tax return for profit-making enterprises as of 2021 has been approved and filed with the tax authority.

7. Information about unappropriated retained earnings

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Before 1997	$ -	$ -
After 1998	191,039,731	246,172,875
Total	$ 191,039,731	$ 246,172,875

(XIX) Equity

1. Share capital

On January 1, 2022 and December 31, 2022, the authorized share capital was NTD1,800,000,000, and the total paid-in capital was NTD1,082,500,000, divided into 108,250,000 shares, all of which were ordinary shares, with a nominal value of NTD10 per share.

Between the second quarter and the third quarter of 2023, holders of convertible corporate bonds exercised their conversion rights and applied for a convertible amount of NTD314,600,000. They requested the exchange of 10,214,251 ordinary shares at par value, totaling NTD102,142,510. After taking into account the discount on corporate bonds payable, financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, deferred tax liabilities and capital reserve - convertible corporate bond options, a premium of NTD217,567,548 was recognized for capital reserve - issued shares. On August 9, 2023, the Board of Directors resolved to set August 10, 2023 as the base date of capital increase. We completed the registration for this change on September 1, 2023.

On December 31, 2023, the authorized share capital was NTD1,800,000,000, and the total paid-in capital was NTD1,184,642,510, divided into 118,464,251 shares, all of which were ordinary shares, with a nominal value of NTD10 per share.

2. Capital surplus

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Share premium (including convertible bonds)	$ 217,877,387	$ 309,839
Consolidated premium	9,008,923	9,008,923
Convertible corporate bond options	9,382,000	27,227,088
Total	$ 236,268,310	$ 36,545,850

In accordance with the Company Act, the capital surplus shall not be used to make up for any loss, except when the surplus reserve is insufficient to cover the loss. In addition, capital surplus from the issuance of shares in excess of par value and the proceeds from gifts may be issued as new shares or cash in proportion to the shareholders' original shares according to the resolution of the shareholders' meeting.

3. Legal reserve

According to the provisions of the Company Act, when distributing earnings, the Company should first set aside 10% of earnings as the legal reserve, unless the legal reserve has reached the paid-in capital.

The legal reserve can be used to cover losses. If the Company has no losses, it may issue new shares or cash to the shareholders based on the portion of legal reserve which exceeds 25% of the paid-in capital.

4. Special reserve

The Company recognizes and reverses the special reserve in accordance with the provisions of Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa-Zi No. 1010012865, Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa-Zi No. 1010047490 and “Questions and Answers on Special Reserve after IFRSs Adoption”. If the balance of other equity decreases subsequently has been reversed, the retained earnings may be distributed for the reversed part. In addition, the FSC has issued the Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa-Zi No. 1090150022 letter on March 31, 2021. After the issuance of the letter, the original Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa-Zi No. 1010012865 letter and the original Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa-Zi No. 1010047490 letter were abolished on December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021 respectively. The Company will follow the relevant letters and orders.

5. Earnings distribution

If there is any surplus after the Company's annual final settlement, the Company shall set aside 10% as legal reserve after covering the accumulated loss and paying taxes first, except when the legal reserve has reached the amount of the Company's paid-in capital; In addition, after setting aside special surplus reserve according to the operating needs of the Company and the law, and distributing dividends, for the surplus, if any, and the undistributed earnings at the beginning of the period, a distribution proposal shall be prepared and submitted by the Board of Directors to the shareholders’ meeting for approval.

The special reserve mentioned above which is an accumulated portion that has not been fully provided for from the prior period, the same amount shall first be set aside from the undistributed earnings of the previous period. If there is still a shortfall, the amount shall be set aside from the net profit after tax of the current period and other items than the net profit after tax of the current period, which shall be recognized into the undistributed earnings of the current period.

If the shareholders' dividends are distributed in cash, the Board of Directors shall be authorized to report to the shareholders' meeting. This report requires a resolution passed by a majority of the directors present, provided that more than two-thirds of the directors are present.

The Company's earnings distribution plan for the year 2022 is as follows:

Item	2022
Legal reserve	$ 12,148,662
Cash dividends	86,600,000 (NTD0.80 per share)

The above cash dividends have been distributed by the resolution of the Board of Directors on February 22, 2023. Additionally, the remaining earnings distribution items have also been resolved by the shareholders' meeting on May 26, 2023.

The Company's earnings distribution plan for the year 2023 proposed by the Board of Directors on February 21, 2024 is as follows:

Item	2023
Legal reserve	$ 4,361,552
Reversal of special reserve	(15,659,048)
Cash dividends	35,539,275 (NTD0.30 per share)

The above cash dividends have been distributed by the resolution of the Board of Directors on February 21, 2024. Additionally, the remaining earnings distribution items are subject to the resolution of the shareholders' meeting on May 24, 2024.

In addition, the earnings distribution by the Board of Directors and the resolution of the Shareholders' Meeting of the Company can be viewed from the Market Observation Post System.

6. Dividend policy

The Company's dividend policy aims to meet the needs of the Company's development and investment and takes into account the interests of shareholders. Without other special circumstances, the annual dividend distribution shall be at least 10% of the current year's distributable earnings after deducting the legal reserve and special reserve, and the cash dividend shall be at least 30% of the current year's total dividend.

7. Other equity interest

Changes in exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements are as follows:

	2023	2022
Opening amount	$ (14,957,443)	$ (15,659,048)
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign financial statements	(764,029)	701,605
Reclassification adjustments - disposal of foreign operations	15,721,472	-
Ending balance	$ -	$ (14,957,443)

The reclassification adjustment related to the exchange differences on translation of financial statements of foreign operating institutions in 2023 is NTD17,552,553, of which NTD1,831,081 is attributable to the share of non-controlling interests.

(XX) Earnings per share

	2023		
	Current net profit (numerator)	Weighted average number of outstanding shares (denominator)	Earnings per share
Earnings per share - basic			
Current net profit attributable to the holders of ordinary shares of the Company	$ 43,730,953	113,200,492 shares	$ 0.39
Earnings per share - diluted			
Effect of potential dilutive common shares			
- Remuneration to the employees		22,663 shares	
Current net profit attributable to the holders of ordinary shares of the Company	$ 43,730,953	113,243,155 shares	$ 0.39

In 2023, the Company included the potential ordinary shares from the convertible corporate bonds, which would have resulted in an anti-dilutive effect. Therefore, these potential shares were not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share.

	2022		
	Current net profit (numerator)	Weighted average number of outstanding shares (denominator)	Earnings per share
Earnings per share - basic			
Current net profit attributable to the holders of ordinary shares of the Company	$ 119,699,546	108,250,000 shares	$ 1.11
Earnings per share - diluted			
Effect of potential dilutive common shares			
- Remuneration to the employees		67,997 shares	
- Convertible bond	3,257,877	4,870,130 shares	

	2022		
	Current net profit (numerator)	Weighted average number of outstanding shares (denominator)	Earnings per share
Current net profit attributable to the holders of ordinary shares of the Company	$ 122,957,423	113,188,127 shares	$ 1.09

The weighted average number of ordinary shares is calculated as follows:

	2023	2022
Ordinary shares issued at the beginning of the period	108,250,000 shares	108,250,000 shares
Conversion of convertible bonds to ordinary shares	10,214,251 shares	-
Ordinary shares issued at the end of the period	118,464,251 shares	108,250,000 shares
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	113,220,492 shares	108,250,000 shares

(XXI) Employee benefits, depreciation, depletion, and amortization expense for this period are summarized by function as follows:

Function / Classification	2023			2022		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits expenses						
Salary expenses	$ 114,560,159	$ 53,456,203	$168,016,362	$109,377,672	$ 59,528,470	$ 168,906,142
Labor and national health insurance expenses	12,358,852	5,653,221	18,012,073	11,242,714	5,852,249	17,094,963
Pension expenses	5,112,382	2,649,058	7,761,440	4,727,171	2,807,216	7,534,387
Remunerations to directors	-	5,632,000	5,632,000	-	4,192,000	4,192,000
Other employee benefit expenses	8,843,047	2,995,783	11,838,830	9,336,037	3,149,456	12,485,493
Depreciation expense (Note)	183,611,308	22,789,831	206,401,139	173,564,632	22,047,150	195,611,782

Note: The depreciation of assets available for lease of the Company in 2023 and 2022 was recognized as non-operating income and expenses, amounting to NTD889,811 and NTD954,144, respectively.

1. In 2023 and 2022, the average number of employees of the Company was 279 and

276 respectively, of which the number of directors who were not concurrently employees was 10 and 9 respectively, and the calculation basis was consistent with the employee benefit expenses.

2. The average employee benefit expenses in 2023 and 2022 were NTD764,419 and NTD771,614 respectively.
3. The average salary expenses of employees in 2023 and 2022 were NTD624,596 and NTD632,607 respectively.
4. The average employee salary expense in 2023 decreased by 1.27% compared with that in 2022, mainly due to the decrease of operating profit in 2023 compared with that in 2022, the year-end bonus was set aside according to 13% of the net profit before tax and according to the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company. If there is profit in the year, the net profit before tax should be set aside no less than 1% as employee compensation.
5. The remuneration for supervisors in 2023 and 2022 was zero.
6. The Company's salary and remuneration policy is as follows:

(1) Directors

In accordance with Article 23 of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, the remuneration of the directors of the Company shall be determined by the Board of Directors as per their participation in the operation of the Company and the value of their contribution, taking into consideration industry standards both domestically and internationally. The authorization shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

In accordance with Article 28 of the Company’s Articles of Incorporation, if the Company makes profits for the year, it shall allocate not more than 3% as director’s remuneration.

Business implementation costs include travel expenses and various allowances.

Independent directors are paid a fixed remuneration every month, and do not participate in the remuneration distribution and do not pay business execution expenses.

(2) Supervisors

The Company set up an audit committee to replace the supervisor on July 20, 2021.

(3) Managerial officers and employees

The salary shall be paid in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Company's employees' salary. The salary and remuneration to managerial officers shall be assessed and determined by the salary and remuneration committee in accordance with the provisions, and submitted to the board of directors for resolution.

In accordance with Article 28 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, if the Company makes profits for the year, it shall allocate not less than 1% as employees' remuneration

(4) Procedures for setting remuneration

The remuneration of the directors and managerial officers shall be regularly assessed and set by the compensation committee of this Company, and submitted to the Board of Directors for approval.

(5) Relationship with business performance and future risks

The independent directors of the Company pay fixed remuneration, and the directors are distributed according to the profit of the Company, except for the travel expenses, so there is no risk of significant impact on the Company. In addition to the fixed salary, other bonuses are distributed to managerial officers and employees based on the performance of the Company, so there is no risk of significant impact on the Company.

7. Remuneration to the employees and directors

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, if the Company makes profits for the year, the employee's remuneration shall not be less than 1% and the director's remuneration shall not be higher than 3%. However, when the Company still has accumulated losses, it should reserve the profit to make up for the loss. The counterparts to which the employee remuneration referred to in the preceding paragraph is to be paid in stock or cash include the employees of the subsidiary company upon the approval of the Board of Directors.

The estimated employee remuneration and director remuneration of the Company in 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	2023	2022
Remuneration to the employees	$ 400,000	$ 1,420,000
Remuneration to the directors	$ 400,000	$ 1,600,000

The above is based on the balance of the Company's profits after deducting accumulated losses during that period and recognized as current expenses. However, if there is any difference between the actual distribution amount and the estimated amount, it is listed as the profit and loss of the next year.

The estimated employee remuneration of the Company in 2022 and 2021 is NTD1,420,000 and NTD2,400,000 respectively, and the director remuneration is NTD1,600,000 and NTD4,500,000 respectively, which is not different from the actual distribution amount.

In addition, relevant information about the remuneration of employees and directors of the Company can be viewed from the Market Observation Post System.

(XXII) Operating revenue

Breakdown of income:

Key products / Key market region	2023 Basic chemicals	2023 Specialty chemicals	2023 Electronic chemicals	2023 Total
Taiwan	$ 863,671,833	$ 252,604,601	$ 485,510,956	$ 1,601,787,390
Japan	-	60,438,400	-	60,438,400
United States	-	35,608,245	-	35,608,245
Other	2,958,197	23,183,126	-	26,141,323
Total	$ 866,630,030	$ 371,834,372	$ 485,510,956	$ 1,723,975,358

Key products / Key market region	2022 Basic chemicals	2022 Specialty chemicals	2022 Electronic chemicals	2022 Total
Taiwan	$ 1,257,687,237	$ 257,706,140	$ 467,817,119	$ 1,983,210,496
Mainland China	-	331,919	-	331,919
Japan	-	113,200,355	-	113,200,355
United States	-	187,357,298	-	187,357,298
Other	2,375,731	20,193,379	-	22,569,110
Total	$ 1,260,062,968	$ 578,789,091	$ 467,817,119	$ 2,306,669,178

(XXIII) Total interest income

The Company's interest income is analyzed below:

	2023	2022
Bank deposit interest	$ 956,967	$ 47,129
Interest income from financing lease	46,690	90,827
Total	$ 1,003,657	$ 137,956

(XXIV) Other income

The Company's other income is analyzed below:

	2023	2022
Rental income	$ 1,728,168	$ 1,725,890
Government grants income	332,890	137,390
Other income - others	1,659,999	1,560,753
Total	$ 3,721,057	$ 3,424,033

(XXV) Other gains and losses

The Company's other gains and losses are analyzed below:

	2023	2022
Net gains from disposal of property, plant and equipment	$ 3,080,977	$ 4,107,482
Gain on foreign exchange, net	3,514,012	1,159,218

	2023	2022
Gain (Loss) on Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	3,237,740	(900,000)
Depreciation of assets for lease	(889,811)	(954,144)
Miscellaneous disbursements	(431,628)	(482,206)
Total	$ 8,511,290	$ 2,930,350

(XXVI) Finance costs

The Company’s finance costs are analyzed below:

	2023	2022
Bank loans interest	$ 4,320,862	$ 6,456,371
Commercial paper interest payable	442,662	1,362,350
Corporate bonds interest	9,567,142	3,172,346
Imputed interest of guarantee deposits and margins received	3,228	1,812
Interest on lease liabilities	129,213	155,989
Less: Capitalization of borrowing costs	(8,471,763)	(3,448,027)
Total	$ 5,991,344	$ 7,700,841

The capitalized amount of borrowing costs of the Company in 2023 and 2022 was NTD8,471,763 and NTD3,448,027 respectively, and the capitalized interest rates in 2023 and 2022 were 2.236% and 1.64% respectively.

(XXVII) Additional information of expenses by nature

The following items have been deducted from the Company's net profit after tax:

	2023	2022
Financial assets impairment loss		
Expected credit impairment loss	$ 8,269,019	$ -
Depreciation and amortization expense		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	202,604,417	192,621,578
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	4,578,053	3,835,868
Depreciation of investment property	108,480	108,480
Total	207,290,950	196,565,926
Research and development expenditures recognized as expenses when incurred	24,188,036	23,389,635
Employee benefits expenses		
Post-employment benefits		
Defined contribution plans	7,651,465	7,238,389
Defined benefit plans	109,975	295,998
Subtotal	7,761,440	7,534,387
Other employee benefits	197,867,265	198,486,598

Total	205,628,705	206,020,985
Expense from discontinuing operations	$ 445,376,710	$ 425,976,546

(XXVIII) Financial instruments

1. Categories of financial instruments

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Financial assets		
Measured at amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 209,122,570	$ 85,797,205
Notes and accounts receivable	503,595,493	582,018,445
Other receivables	4,705,791	4,251,359
Finance lease receivables	311,807	985,117
Refundable deposits paid	33,954,974	23,428,726
Overdue receivables	-	-
Total	$ 751,690,635	$ 696,480,852
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities held for trading measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 599,340	$ 3,900,000
Measured at amortized cost		
Short-term loans	153,682,422	143,481,548
Short-term notes payable	34,970,674	89,894,225
Notes and accounts payable	157,617,724	200,288,206
Other payables	183,374,387	175,746,339
Lease liabilities	7,684,388	9,800,298
Bonds payable	274,348,786	563,897,016
Long-term loans	180,000,000	-
Guarantee deposits and margins received	324,432	324,432
Subtotal	992,002,813	1,183,432,064
Total	$ 992,602,153	$ 1,187,332,064

2. Financial risk management objectives

With regard to the financial risk management, the Company is to manage the exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk related to operating activities. To reduce relevant financial risks, the Company is committed to identifying, evaluating and avoiding market uncertainty, so as to reduce the potential negative impact of market changes on the Company's financial performance.

3. Market risk

The main market risks borne by the Company due to its operating activities are the fluctuation of foreign exchange rate and interest rate. The Company always keeps a close eye on and responds to the possible risks caused by changes in exchange rates. In addition, the Company adjusts its own funds and bank borrowings flexibly in line with its business operation. As the current market interest rate has kept low for a while, there is no significant risk of interest rate change, so the Company does not manage interest rate risk with derivative financial instruments.

(1) Foreign currency risk

Some of the Company's operating activities and net investment in foreign operation are mainly traded in foreign currencies, thus the Company is exposed to exchange rate risk. To protect the value of assets in foreign currency and against the fluctuation of future cash flow due to the change of exchange rate, the Company assesses its risk from time to time, which should be sufficient to avoid large-scale exchange rate risk and reduce the impact of exchange rate on the Company's operation.

Since the net investment of foreign operation is strategic investment, the Company has not hedged it.

The sensitivity analysis of foreign currency exchange rate risk is mainly calculated for monetary items in foreign currency at the end of the financial reporting period. When the NT dollar appreciates/depreciates by 1% against the US dollar, the Company's net profit in 2023 and 2022 would increase/decrease by NTD17,839 and NTD11,804, accordingly.

(2) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risk of changes in the fair value of financial instruments and changes in cash flows caused by changes in market interest rates. The Company's interest rate risk includes the above two.

The sensitivity analysis of interest rate risk is based on the interest rate exposure of non-derivative financial instruments at the end of the financial reporting period. If the interest rate rises/falls by 0.1%, the net profit of the Company in 2023 and 2022 will decrease/increase by NTD126,840 and NTD90,776, accordingly.

(3) Other price risk

The Company has no significant other price risk.

4. Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterpart will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial losses to the Company. The policy adopted by the Company is to trade with reputable counterpart so as to minimize the risk of financial losses. In addition to the credit investigation before the transaction, the Company also continues to monitor the credit risk and the credit status of the counterpart during the transaction, and focus on the diversification of customer sources and the expansion of overseas markets to reduce customer concentration risk.

For customers whose balance of trade receivables at the end of 2023 and 2022 exceeds 5% of the total balance, their total balance of trade receivables accounts for 38.35% and 29.52% of the total balance of trade receivables of the Company in 2023 and 2022, respectively. The Company has continuously evaluated the financial situation of major sales customers, so as to reduce credit risk.

In addition, the credit risk and concentration risk are also limited because the counterparts of the working capital are several banks with a high credit rating given by an international credit rating agency.

5. Liquidity risk management

The Company's liquidity risk management is to maintain the cash and equivalent cash required for operation, highly liquid securities and sufficient bank financing lines, so as to ensure that the Company has sufficient financial flexibility.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company’s financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	December 31, 2023					
	Within 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Short-term loans	$ 153,682,422	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 153,682,422
Short-term notes payable	35,000,000	-	-	-	-	35,000,000
Note payable	1,533,070	-	-	-	-	1,533,070
Accounts payable	156,084,654	-	-	-	-	156,084,654
Other payables	183,374,387	-	-	-	-	183,374,387
Lease liabilities	2,454,622	1,903,479	2,336,617	1,165,664	-	7,860,382
Bonds payable	-	285,400,000	-	-	-	285,400,000
Long-term loans	-	-	180,000,000	-	-	180,000,000
Total	$ 532,129,155	$287,303,479	$ 182,336,617	$ 1,165,664	$ -	$ 1,002,934,915

	December 31, 2022					
	Within 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Short-term loans	$ 143,481,548	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 143,481,548
Short-term notes payable	90,000,000	-	-	-	-	90,000,000
Note payable	17,505,926	-	-	-	-	17,505,926
Accounts payable	182,782,280	-	-	-	-	182,782,280
Other payables	173,298,339	816,000	816,000	816,000	-	175,746,339
Lease liabilities	2,232,386	2,129,719	3,588,433	2,057,636	-	10,008,174
Bonds payable	-	-	-	600,000,000	-	600,000,000
Total	$ 609,300,479	$ 2,945,719	$ 4,404,433	$ 602,873,636	$ -	$ 1,219,524,267

6. Fair value of financial instruments

The Company believes that the carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value, other than corporate bonds payable, approximates their fair value:

	December 31, 2023				
	Carrying amount	Fair value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities					
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost-convertible corporate bond	$ 274,348,786	$ -	$ 276,895,080	$ -	$ 276,895,080

	December 31, 2022				
	Carrying amount	Fair value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities					
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost-convertible corporate bond	$ 563,897,016	$ -	$ 572,160,000	$ -	$ 572,160,000

7. Foreign currency assets and liabilities with significant exchange rate fluctuations

If the business of the Company involves non-functional currencies, the foreign currency assets and liabilities affected by exchange rate fluctuations are as follows:

Monetary items

	December 31, 2023				2023
	Currency	Foreign currency amount	Measured exchange rate at the end of the period	NTD	Exchange (loss) gains generated
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	USD	$ 238	30.717	$ 7,318	$ 522,113
Cash and cash equivalents	RMB	21,481,306	4.3287	92,986,129	157,661
Accounts receivable	USD	909,561	30.717	27,938,519	(1,219,017)
Financial liabilities					
Short-term loans	USD	771,000	30.717	23,682,422	983,509
Accounts payable	USD	196,875	30.717	6,036,554	254,924
				Exchange gains and losses arising from general transactions	2,814,822
				Total	$ 3,514,012

	December 31, 2022				2022
	Currency	Foreign currency amount	Measured exchange rate at the end of the period	NTD	Exchange (loss) gains generated
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	USD	$ 47,112	30.708	$ 1,446,838	$ -
Accounts receivable	USD	987,440	30.708	30,322,308	(628,403)
Accounts receivable	JPY	10,253,973	0.2349	2,408,658	116,895
Financial liabilities					
Short-term loans	USD	601,848	30.708	18,481,548	186,257
Accounts payable	USD	471,144	30.708	14,604,690	134,470
				Exchange gains and losses arising from general transactions	1,349,999
				Total	$ 1,159,218

The non-monetary items of the Company have not been disclosed because they have no significant impact of exchange rate fluctuations.

(XXIX) Capital management

Regarding the capital management, the Company is to provide shareholders with adequate remuneration by maintaining the optimal capital structure on the premise of continuous operation and growth. The Company's capital structure management strategy is based on such factors as the industrial scale of the Company's business, the future growth of the industry, the product development blueprint and the changes in the external environment, to plan the required capacity, the plant and equipment required to achieve this capacity and the corresponding capital expenditure. Then the required working capital and cash are calculated based on characteristics of the industry, to estimate the possible product profit, operating profit rate and cash flow, and consider the risk factors such as the industrial cycle fluctuations and product life cycle so as to determine the most appropriate capital structure of the Company.

The Company's debt ratio at the end of 2023 and 2022 was as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Total liabilities	$ 1,006,071,247	$ 1,228,008,373
Total assets	$ 2,847,080,194	$ 2,795,179,389
Liability proportion	35.34%	43.93%

The main reason for the decrease in the liability proportion at the end of 2023 was that the holders of convertible corporate bonds of the Company exercised their conversion rights and applied for conversion of 10,214,251 ordinary shares with a convertible amount of NTD314,600,000, resulting in a significant decrease in total liabilities. Please refer to Notes VI(XV) and VI(XIX).

VII. Related party transaction

(I) Name and relationship of related party

Related party name	Relationship with the Company
Everlight Chemical Industrial Corp. (Everlight Chemical)	Legal person director of the Company
TYS Technology Corporation Limited (TYS) (Note)	The general manager of the Company is the director of the Company

Note: The general manager newly appointed by the Company on March 1, 2022 is the director of the TYS. Since his appointment, he has additionally disclosed major transactions with the TYS.

(II) Operating revenue- revenue from sale of goods

1. Transaction amount

	2023	2022
Everlight Chemical	$ 28,229,921	$ 40,885,532
TYS	22,911,760	26,533,552
Total	$ 51,141,681	$ 67,419,084

2. Outstanding balance (accounts receivable due from related parties, net)

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Everlight Chemical	$ 10,691,814	$ 14,982,359
TYS	6,936,401	3,966,262
Less: loss allowances	(131,168)	-
Net value	$ 17,497,047	$ 18,948,621

The Company sells to related parties based on inventory cost-plus price, and the monthly collection period is 65~90 days. The sales and collection conditions of the Company are not significantly different from unrelated parties.

(III) Remuneration of key management personnel

The Company's current compensation for the main management personnel is as follows:

	2023	2022
Short-term benefits	$ 7,225,600	$ 12,637,600
Post-employment benefits	321,624	321,624
Other long-term employee benefits	-	-
Post-employment benefit	-	-
Share-based payment	-	-

Total	$	7,547,224	$ 12,959,224

Short-term benefits include salary, bonus and employee remuneration.

VIII. Pledged assets

The following assets (cost or carrying amount) have been provided as guarantee for obtaining the loan limit and performance guarantee of financial institutions:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Land	$ 237,920,762	$ 237,920,762
Property and building	37,917,083	42,597,575
Other	3,743,063	4,623,815
Total	$ 279,580,908	$ 285,142,152

IX. Material contingent liabilities and unrecognized contractual commitments

The major commitments and contingencies of the Company at the end of 2023 are as follows:

(I) The unused letter of credit issued for domestic purchases is NTD40,000,000.

(II) The guaranteed notes issued for obtaining the loan commitments from financial institutions are NTD590,000,000 and USD8,000,000.

(III) The guarantee note issued for the sale of goods is NTD3,233,550.

(IV) To expand the production scale, the total price of outstanding major equipment purchase contracts signed with various manufacturers is NTD621,992,000, and the unpaid amount is NTD273,894,992.

(V) A contract was signed with Taiwan BASF Electronic Materials Co., Ltd., which agreed that part of the Company's land and plant would be used by Taiwan BASF Electronic Materials Co., Ltd., with certain rent charged, provided that it purchased sulfuric acid from the Company. The contract will expire on December 12, 2009. The contract will be automatically renewed for one year upon expiration. The contract is still performed on December 31, 2023.

X. Losses due to major disasters: None.

XI. Major subsequent events: None.

XII. Other: None.

XIII. Notes to disclosures

(I) Information on significant transactions

1. Lending funds to others: None.
2. Providing endorsements or guarantees for others: None.
3. Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period: None.
4. Aggregate purchases or sales of the same securities reaching NT$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
5. Acquisition of property reaching NT$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
6. Disposal of property reaching NT$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
7. The purchase and sale of goods with related parties reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
8. Receivables from related parties reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
9. Trading in derivative instruments: None.

(II) Information on investees

1. Information on investee: See table 1 attached.
2. Information related to major transactions of the investee: None.

(III) Information on investment in Mainland China: See table 2 attached.

(IV) Information on major shareholders: See table 3 attached.

XIV. Operating segments information

The Company has disclosed relevant operating segment information in the consolidated financial statements as required.

CHUNG HWA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL WORKS. LTD.
INFORMATION ON INVESTEES (EXCLUDING INVESTEE COMPANIES IN CHINA)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

TABLE 1

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investment company	Invested company	Location	Business scope	Original investment amount		Holding of investment at the end of the period			Invested company's profit and/or loss this term	Profit and/or loss recognized this term	Remark
				End of the current period	End of last year	Quantity (thousand)	Proportion	Carrying amount			
Chung Hwa Chemical Industrial Works. Ltd.	Honest Fine Chemical Co., Ltd.	Samoa	Investment holding	$ -	$ 212,146 (USD 6,620 thousand)	-	-	$ - (Note)	$ 27,349	$ 25,027	Subsidiary

Note 1: On December 22, 2020, the Board of Directors of the Company passed a resolution for the liquidation of Honest Fine Chemical Co., Ltd. We completed the liquidation and deregistration in September 2023.

CHUNG HWA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL WORKS. LTD.
INFORMATION ON INVESTMENT IN MAINLAND CHINA
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

TABLE 2

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of Mainland investee	Business scope	Paid-in shares capital	Investment method (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	Invested company's profit and/or loss this term	The Company's direct or indirect holding percentage	Profit and/or loss recognized this term (Note 2)	Carrying amount as of December 31, 2023	Accumulated inward remittance of earnings as of December 31, 2023
					Outflow	Inflow						
Xinyuan Advanced Chemical (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Research and development, production, analysis and sales of high-tech chemicals for processing electronics and providing a fter-sales technical services.	$ 59,445 (USD 1,800 thousand)	(2) (Note 3)	$ 2,908 (USD 84 thousand)	$ -	$ -	$ 2,908 (USD 84 thousand)	$ -	2.00%	$ -	$ - (Note 5)	$ -
JiangSu Honest Fine Chemical Co., Ltd.	Production and sales of fine chemical products.	260,469 (USD 7,400 thousand)	(2) (Note 4)	212,146 (USD 6,620 thousand)	$ -	$ 158,358 (USD 4,983 thousand)	53,788 (USD 1,637 thousand)	49,782	90.75%	45,177 (2)B	$ - (Note 6)	-
				$ 215,054	$ -	$ 158,358 (Note 7)	$ 56,696	$ 49,782		$ 45,177	$ -	$ -

Accumulated investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2023	Investment amounts authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper limit on investment
$ 56,696 (USD 1,721 thousand)	$ 215,054 (USD 6,704 thousand)	$ 1,104,605 (Note 8)

Note 1: There are three types of investment methods, and they indicated below:
(1) Directly conduct investment in China.
(2) Reinvest in the Mainland through companies in a third jurisdiction (please indicate the investment companies in the third jurisdiction).
(3) Other methods.

Note 2: Profit and/or loss recognized this term:
(1) It should be noted if it is under preparation without investment profit or loss.
(2) It's noted that the recognition basis of investment gains and losses is divided into the following three types:
A. Financial statements audited and certified by an international accounting firm that has a cooperative relationship with the Republic of China accounting firm.
B. Financial statements reviewed by the CPA of the parent company in Taiwan.
C. Other.

Note 3: The Company re-invests Xinyuan Advanced Chemical (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. through Chemfarm Advanced Chemicals Inc.

Note 4: The Company reinvested in JiangSu Honest Fine Chemical Co., Ltd. through its sub-subsidiary Honest Fine Chemical Co., Ltd.

Note 5: The investee Xinyuan Advanced Chemical (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. completed the dissolution and liquidation procedures in January 2007.

Note 6: On August 11, 2020, the Board of Directors adopted the resolution for the close down of JiangSu Honest Fine Chemical Co., Ltd in 2020. We completed the liquidation and deregistration in March 2023.

Note 7: Honest Fine Chemical Co., Ltd., parent company of JiangSu Honest Fine Chemical Co., Ltd., completed the liquidation and deregistration in September 2023, and remitted the remaining investment funds, amounting to approximately NTD158,358 thousand (USD4,983 thousand).

Note 8: According to the regulations of the Investment Review Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the investment ceiling is 60% of the net value or the combined net value, whichever is higher.

(Carried forward)

(Brought forward)

Note 9: The major transactions between the Company and the Mainland investee directly or indirectly through the third jurisdiction are as follows:

(1) The amount and percentage of purchase and the closing balance and percentage of related payables: no significant transactions.

(2) The amount and percentage of sales and the closing balance and percentage of related receivable: no significant transactions.

(3) The amount of property transactions and the amount of profits and losses generated: no significant transactions.

(4) Ending balance and purpose of bill endorsement and guarantee or provision of collateral: no significant transactions.

(5) The maximum balance, ending balance, interest rate range and total interest of the current period of the financing: no significant transactions.

(6) Other transactions that have a significant impact on the current profit and loss or financial situation: no significant transactions.

CHUNG HWA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL WORKS. LTD.
Information on major shareholders
December 31, 2023

TABLE 3

Shareholding / Name of major shareholders	Shares held	Ratio of shareholding
Wen-Yuan Kan	10,689,858	9.02%
Baoen Investment Co., Ltd.	8,208,523	6.92%
Fengen Investment Co., Ltd.	8,208,368	6.92%
Zongen Investment Co., Ltd.	8,207,740	6.92%
Jiaen Investment Co., Ltd.	7,961,985	6.72%

Note 1: In this chart, major shareholders are defined as shareholders with more than 5% collective holding interest in common and preferred shares that have been delivered via book entry (including treasury stocks), as shown in the records of TDCC on the final business day of each quarter. Share capital, as shown in the financial statements, may differ from the number of shares that have been delivered via book entry due to differences in the preparation basis.

Note 2: For shareholders who have placed shareholding under trust, the above information shall be provided based on trust accounts created by the trustee. In which case, these shareholders may be required under the Securities and Exchange Act to make regulatory reporting on insiders with more than 10% ownership interest, which include shares held in own name and shares placed under trust that the shareholder has control over. Refer to MOPS for information on the reporting of insider shareholding.

CHUNG HWA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL WORKS. LTD.
TABLE OF CONTENT LIST OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ITEMS
DECEMBER 31, 2023

CHUNG HWA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL WORKS. LTD.
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2023

LIST 1

Unit: NTD

Item	Summary	Amount
Cash on hand and petty cash		$ 350,000
Bank deposits		
Checkable deposits		1,928,873
Demand deposits	Including US$238.24 at an exchange rate of 30.717 and RMB21,481,306.05 at an exchange rate of 4.3287	206,843,697
Total		$ 209,122,570

CHUNG HWA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL WORKS. LTD.
NOTE RECEIVABLE AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE
DECEMBER 31, 2023

LIST 2

Unit: NTD

Customer name	Summary	Amount		Remark
Note receivable:				
Unrelated party				
11136	For goods	$	34,099,045	
10086	For goods		28,026,742	
Other	For goods		65,155,274	The balance of various accounts does not exceed 5%.
Total			127,281,061	
Less: loss allowances			-	
Net value		$	127,281,061	
Accounts receivable:				
Unrelated party				
10613	For goods	$	118,349,136	
11453	For goods		20,229,000	
20021	For goods		20,160,596	
Other	For goods		211,820,885	The balance of various accounts does not exceed 5%.
Total			370,559,617	
Less: loss allowances			(11,742,232)	
Net value		$	358,817,385	
Related party				
Everlight Chemical	For goods	$	10,691,814	
TYS	For goods		6,936,401	
Total			17,628,215	
Less: loss allowances			(131,168)	
Net value		$	17,497,047	

CHUNG HWA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL WORKS. LTD.
OTHER RECEIVABLES
DECEMBER 31, 2023

LIST 3

Unit: NTD

Item	Summary	Amount	Remark
Unrelated party			
Tax refund receivable	Business tax refundable	$ 2,711,617	
Interest receivable	Bank interest income receivable	193,543	
Other receivables - others	Freight receivable, expense allowance and advance payment, etc.	1,800,631	
Total		4,705,791	
Less: loss allowances		-	
Net value		$ 4,705,791	

CHUNG HWA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL WORKS. LTD.
INVENTORY
DECEMBER 31, 2023

LIST 4

Unit: NTD

Item	Summary	Amount		Remark
		Cost	Net realizable value	
Raw material		$ 85,050,306	$ 76,070,001	Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.
Goods-in-process and semi-finished goods		25,078,476	36,913,634	
Finished goods		140,806,846	168,483,881	
Goods		72,538,362	73,195,610	
Total		323,473,990	$ 354,663,126	
Less: Allowance for inventory falling price losses		(36,012,546)		
Net value		$ 287,461,444		

CHUNG HWA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL WORKS. LTD.
ADVANCES TO SUPPLIERS, OTHER CURRENT ASSETS AND OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS
DECEMBER 31, 2023

LIST 5

Unit: NTD

Item	Summary	Amount	Remark
Advances to suppliers:			
Supplies inventory		$ 322,404	
Other prepaid expenses		10,227,366	
Advance payment		412,929	
Total		$ 10,962,699	
Other current assets:			
Refundable deposits paid	Performance bond etc.	$ 33,704,974	Amount due within one year
Finance lease receivables, net		311,807	Amount due within one year
Total		$ 34,016,781	
Other non-current assets:			
Prepayments for equipment		$ 178,975,610	
Refundable deposits paid	Performance bond etc.	250,000	
Overdue receivables		15,609,540	Overdue receivables refer to receivables that have been in arrears for more than one year, and 100% of them are recognized as allowance for losses.
Less: loss allowances		(15,609,540)	
Other long-term prepaid expenses		1,256,016	
Total		$ 180,481,626	

CHUNG HWA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL WORKS. LTD.

CHANGES IN LONG-TERM EQUITY INVESTMENT ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

LIST 6

Unit: NTD/share

	Opening balance		Current increases		Current decreases		Ending balance			Net equity			
Item	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Ratio of shareholding	Amount	Unit price	Total price	Provision of guarantee or pledge	Remark
Subsidiary:													
Honest Fine Chemical Co., Ltd.	5,399,775	$116,271,912	-	$ 25,026,743 (Note 1)	5,399,775	$ 156,256,098 (Note 3)	-	-	$ -	$ -	$ -	None	
			-	14,957,443 (Note 2)		-							
Total		$116,271,912		$ 39,984,186		$ 156,256,098			$ -		$ -		

Note 1: Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method

Note 2: Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements

Note 3: On December 22, 2020, the Board of Directors of the Company passed a resolution for the liquidation of Honest Fine Chemical Co., Ltd.. We completed the liquidation and deregistration in September 2023, and remitted the remaining investment funds, amounting to approximately NTD158,358,288 (USD4,983,422).

CHUNG HWA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL WORKS. LTD.

CHANGES IN PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT COST

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

LIST 7

Unit: NTD

Item	Opening balance	Current increases	Current decreases	Current reclassification	Ending balance	Provision of guarantee or pledge	Remark
Land	$ 294,306,546	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 294,306,546	Please refer to Note VIII to the parent company only financial statements for the guarantee provided by the following assets.	The current reclassification is derived from the reclassification of the advance payment for equipment.
Property and building	445,560,605	5,753,484	(135,055)	7,439,527	458,618,561		
Equipment	1,522,921,682	85,792,537	(29,371,767)	86,948,339	1,666,290,791		
Water and electricity equipment	177,763,116	8,207,288	(1,120,719)	13,980,829	198,830,514		
Computer and communication equipment	52,678,027	2,507,800	(99,000)	1,962,200	57,049,027		
Testing equipment	72,726,947	10,080,250	-	-	82,807,197		
Pollution prevention equipment	83,480,300	34,200	(450,140)	-	83,064,360		
Transport equipment	71,572,551	1,284,000	(7,128,544)	2,450,000	68,178,007		
Office equipment	4,177,924	159,200	(448,655)	-	3,888,469		
Other	189,383,344	40,535,881	(1,525,018)	25,594,198	253,988,405		
Unfinished works and equipment to be inspected	160,778,165	117,765,080		(101,321,821)	177,221,424		
Total	$ 3,075,349,207	$ 272,119,720	$ (40,278,898)	$ 37,053,272	$ 3,344,243,301		

CHUNG HWA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL WORKS. LTD.

CHANGES IN DEPRECIATION OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

LIST 8

Unit: NTD

Item	Opening balance	Current increases	Current decreases	Current reclassification	Ending balance	Remark
Accumulated depreciation:						Depreciation method: straight-line method
Property and building	$ 270,944,563	$ 21,611,907	$ (135,055)	$ -	$ 292,421,415	Useful life: 2-36 Years
Equipment	938,042,753	136,750,459	(29,138,540)	-	1,045,654,672	Useful life: 2-51 Years
Water and electricity equipment	124,646,644	10,887,486	(1,120,719)	-	134,413,411	Useful life: 3-20 Years
Computer and communication equipment	39,054,783	3,483,893	(99,000)	-	42,439,676	Useful life: 3-15 Years
Testing equipment	41,832,050	7,726,763	-	-	49,558,813	Useful life: 5-10 Years
Pollution prevention equipment	50,077,434	4,379,457	(450,140)	-	54,006,751	Useful life: 5-51 Years
Transport equipment	50,479,174	4,953,096	(7,128,544)	-	48,303,726	Useful life: 5-16 Years
Office equipment	3,572,564	260,224	(396,749)	-	3,436,039	Useful life: 3-13 Years
Other	91,484,160	12,551,132	(1,525,018)	-	102,510,274	Useful life: 3-21 Years
Total	$ 1,610,134,125	$ 202,604,417	$ (39,993,765)	$ -	$ 1,772,744,777	

CHUNG HWA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL WORKS. LTD.

CHANGES IN RIGHT-TO-USE ASSETS AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

LIST 9

Unit: NTD

Item	Opening balance	Current increases	Current decreases	Ending balance	Remark
Cost:					
Property and building	$ 3,888,459	$ -	$ -	$ 3,888,459	
Transport equipment	11,927,775	1,409,203		13,336,978	
Office equipment	-	1,060,042	-	1,060,042	
Total cost	15,816,234	$ 2,469,245	$ -	18,285,479	
					Depreciation method: straight-line method
Accumulated depreciation:					
Property and building	(756,091)	$ 1,296,156	$ -	(2,052,247)	Useful life: 3 Years
Transport equipment	(5,306,486)	3,193,562		(8,500,048)	Useful life: 3-6 Years
Office equipment	-	88,335	-	(88,335)	Useful life: 3 Years
Total accumulated depreciation	(6,062,577)	$ 4,578,053	$ -	(10,640,630)	
Net value	$ 9,753,657			$ 7,644,849	

CHUNG HWA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL WORKS. LTD.

CHANGES IN PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

LIST 10

Unit: NTD

Item	Opening balance	Current increases	Current decreases	Ending balance	Remark
Cost:					As the subsequent measurement of investment property adopts the cost model, the fair value is not disclosed.
Land	$ 12,554,052	$ -	$ -	$ 12,554,052	
Property and building	6,083,061	-	-	6,083,061	
Total cost	18,637,113	$ -	$ -	18,637,113	
Accumulated depreciation:					
Property and building	(2,963,807)	$ 108,480	$ -	(3,072,287)	Depreciation adopts the straight-line method with the useful life is 12-51 years.
Net value	$ 15,673,306			$ 15,564,826	

CHUNG HWA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL WORKS. LTD.
DEFERRED INCOME TAX ASSETS (LIABILITIES)
DECEMBER 31, 2023

LIST 11

Unit: NTD

Item	Summary	Amount	Remark
Deferred income tax assets:			
Bad debt loss exceeding limit		$ 3,355,984	
Unrealized loss on inventory falling price losses		7,202,509	
Unrealized employee leave payment		998,411	
Actuarial profit and loss of defined benefits		4,201,744	
Total		$ 15,758,648	
Deferred income tax liabilities:			
Prepaid pension expenses		$ 5,405,553	
Unrealized exchange gain		139,838	
Unrealized gain of financial assets and liabilities		467,548	
Discount amortization of corporate bonds		1,918,839	
Total		$ 7,931,778	

CHUNG HWA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL WORKS. LTD.

SHORT-TERM LOANS

DECEMBER 31, 2023

LIST 12

Unit: in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless specified otherwise

Type of loan	Description	Ending balance	Term of contract	Interest rate range	Financing lines	Mortgage or guarantee	Remark
Credit loan	Fubon Bank	$ 23,682,422	2023.10.31~2024.4.28	6.45~6.72%	USD 8,000,000	None	
Credit loan	Fubon Bank	40,000,000	2023.12.11~2024.1.11	1.78%	NTD 140,000,000	None	
Credit loan	First Bank	60,000,000	2023.12.15~2024.1.29	2.24%	NTD 80,000,000	None	
Credit loan	Cathay United Bank	30,000,000	2023.12.14~2024.1.12	1.79%	NTD 50,000,000	None	
	Total	$ 153,682,422					

CHUNG HWA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL WORKS. LTD.

SHORT-TERM NOTES PAYABLE

DECEMBER 31, 2023

LIST 13

Unit: NTD

				Amount			
Item	Guarantee or acceptance institution	Term of contract	Interest rate range	Issuance amount	Discount of unamortized short-term notes payable	Carrying amount	Remark
Financing commercial papers	Taiwan Finance Corporation	2023.12.29~2024.1.18	1.45%	$ 35,000,000	$ 29,326	$ 34,970,674	

CHUNG HWA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL WORKS. LTD.

NOTE PAYABLE AND ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

DECEMBER 31, 2023

LIST 14

Unit: NTD

Name	Summary	Amount	Remark
Note payable:			
Unrelated party			
0255	For goods	$ 823,414	
0028	Expenses	251,030	
0022	Expenses	223,693	
0422	Expenses	113,667	
0166	Expenses	86,090	
Other		35,176	The balance of various accounts does not exceed 5%.
Total		$ 1,533,070	
Accounts payable:			
Unrelated party			
0012	For goods	$ 30,414,348	
0006	For goods	27,486,178	
0008	For goods	15,246,039	
0063	For goods	13,456,380	
0340	For goods	9,107,280	
Other		60,374,429	The balance of various accounts does not exceed 5%.
Total		$ 156,084,654	

CHUNG HWA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL WORKS. LTD.

OTHER PAYABLES

DECEMBER 31, 2023

LIST 15

Unit: NTD

Item	Summary	Amount
Salary and bonus payable		$ 24,832,405
Interest payable		215,001
Pension expenses payable		2,151,419
Remuneration to the employees payable		400,000
Remuneration to the directors payable		400,000
Freight payable		13,085,221
Payable pollution prevention fee		8,850,435
Payable parts and consumables		5,747,929
Payable water, electricity and gas fees		5,425,711
Insurance premium payable		3,773,277
Export expenses payable		880,857
Repair payable		6,145,650
Meal payable		2,051,775
Sundry purchases payable		1,321,257
Service fee payable		1,117,530
Other expenses payable		5,784,326
Payables to equipment suppliers		101,191,594
Total		$ 183,374,387

CHUNG HWA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL WORKS. LTD.
OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES, OTHER NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES
DECEMBER 31, 2023

LIST 16

Unit: NTD

Item	Summary	Amount	Remark
Other current liabilities:			
Prepayments	Other advances	$ 1,796,659	
Temporary receipts	Overpayment etc.	33,820	
Collection for others	Collection of insurance claims, withholding tax, etc.	418,355	
Total		$ 2,248,834	
Other non-current liabilities:			
Guarantee deposits and margins received	Rental house deposit	$ 324,432	

CHUNG HWA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL WORKS. LTD.

BONDS PAYABLE

DECEMBER 31, 2023

LIST 17

Unit: NTD

Bond Name	Consignee	Date of issuance	Date of interest	Interest rate	Amount: Total amount	Amount: Converted amount	Amount: Ending balance	Amount: Unamortized premium (discount)	Amount: Carrying amount	Repayment method	Guarantee	Remark
The first domestic unsecured convertible corporate bond	Taipei Fubon Bank	2022.10.3	None	0.00%	$ 600,000,000	$ (314,600,000)	$ 285,400,000	$ (11,051,214)	$ 274,348,786	See Note VI(XV)	None	
Less: Corporate bonds with put-back rights within one year									(274,348,786)			
									$ -			

CHUNG HWA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL WORKS. LTD.

LONG-TERM LOANS

DECEMBER 31, 2023

LIST 18

Unit: NTD

Creditor	Summary	Loaning amount	Term of contract	Interest rate	Mortgage or guarantee	Remark
Guaranteed loan						Collateral for bank loans is listed in the left column, as per Note VIII of the financial statements.
Hua Nan Bank	The principal of NTD180,000 thousand will be repaid in a lump sum and the interest will be paid monthly.	$ 180,000,000	2023.12.29~ 2025.12.29	1.835%	Yes	
	Less: Amount due within one year	-				
	Total long-term loans	$ 180,000,000				

CHUNG HWA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL WORKS. LTD.

LEASE LIABILITIES

DECEMBER 31, 2023

LIST 19

Unit: NTD

Item	Summary	Lease term	Discount rate	Lease liabilities - current	Lease liabilities - non-current	Ending balance	Remark
Property and building	Staff dormitory	2022.6.1~2025.5.31	1.30%	$ 1,312,930	$ 549,995	$ 1,862,925	
Transport equipment	Business vehicle and stacker	2019.2.23~2028.10.12	0.95%~1.78%	2,593,164	2,255,041	4,848,205	
Office equipment	Photocopier	2023.10.1~2026.9.30	1.78%	348,676	624,582	973,258	
Total				$ 4,254,770	$ 3,429,618	$ 7,684,388	

CHUNG HWA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL WORKS. LTD.
OPERATING REVENUE
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

LIST 20

Unit: NTD

Item	Amount	Amount	Remark
Sales Revenue			
Basic chemicals series	155,493.19 metric tons	$ 866,150,183	
Specialty chemicals series	6,615.16 metric tons	371,614,372	
Electronic chemicals series	49,276.64 metric tons, 69,120.00 liters and 5.00 pieces	461,342,851	
Subtotal		1,699,107,406	
Service income		479,847	
Other operating revenues		24,388,105	
Total		$ 1,723,975,358	

CHUNG HWA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL WORKS. LTD.
OPERATING COSTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

LIST 21

Unit: NTD

Item	Amount: Subtotal	Amount: Total
Cost of sales of purchased goods		
Beginning goods	$ 108,231,341	
Add: current purchase	623,979,250	
Other	745,199	
Less: goods at end of the period	(72,538,362)	
Transfer for used by the Company	(4,124,451)	
Scrapped goods	(497,432)	
Total cost of sales of purchased goods Total		$ 655,795,545
Cost of sales of self-made products		
Raw material at beginning of the period	66,746,225	
Add: incoming materials in current period	429,627,675	
Other	8	
Less: Raw material at end of the period	(85,050,306)	
Transfer for used by the Company	(3,697,888)	
Inventory losses of raw materials	(1,055,274)	
Scrapping of raw materials	(227,113)	
Other	(34,008)	
Consumed materials in current period	406,309,319	
Direct manpower	81,558,985	
Manufacturing expenses	396,578,074	
Manufacturing cost	884,446,378	
Add: beginning balance Goods-in-process and semi-finished goods	23,233,046	
Other	108	
Less: end of the period Goods-in-process and semi-finished goods	(25,078,476)	
Unallocated manufacturing expenses	(108,772,988)	
Scrapped goods-in-process	(455,100)	
Transfer for used by the Company	(52,879)	

Other	(19,475)	
Finished goods costs	773,300,614	
Add: beginning finished goods	137,675,641	
Other	19,648	
Less: finished goods at end of the period	(140,806,846)	
Transfer for used by the Company	(65,553)	
Scrapped finished goods	(1,220,490)	
Other	(595,933)	
Total sales cost of self-made products		768,307,081
Service costs		82,623
Other operating costs		
Inventory losses	1,055,274	
Inventory obsolescence	2,400,135	
Gain from reversal of inventory falling price losses	(698,411)	
Unallocated manufacturing expenses	108,772,988	
Other	(4,453,823)	
Total other operating costs		107,076,163
Total operating costs		$ 1,531,261,412

CHUNG HWA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL WORKS. LTD.
OPERATING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

LIST 22

Unit: NTD

Item	Summary	Amount	Remark
Selling expenses:			
Salary expenditure	Salary, bonus, overtime pay and pension expense	$ 23,318,580	
Traveling expense		1,341,492	
Freight fee		39,800,077	
Repair fee		2,466,297	
Water, electricity and gas fee		1,048,018	
Insurance premium fee		3,704,903	
Entertainment fee		1,764,123	
Taxation		1,375,415	
Depreciation		12,663,378	
Export expenses		6,500,909	
Other expenses	The amount of items less than NTD1,000,000	10,112,430	
Total		$ 104,095,622	
Administrative expenses:			
Salary expenditure	Salary, bonus, overtime pay and pension expense	$ 22,605,936	
Traveling expense		1,268,017	
Water, electricity and gas fee		1,243,231	
Insurance premium fee		2,420,859	
Taxation		502,626	
Depreciation		5,305,151	
Meal fee		660,695	
Remunerations to directors	Compensation to directors and travel fees	5,632,000	

Computer costs			2,577,128
Service fees			2,663,824
Other expenses	The amount of items less than NTD500,000		8,222,252
Total		$	53,101,719

Research and development expenses:			
Salary expenditure	Salary, bonus, overtime pay and pension expense	$	10,180,745
Repair fee			660,317
Water, electricity and gas fee			1,432,468
Insurance premium fee			1,215,191
Depreciation			4,821,302
Computer costs			798,509
Other expenses	The amount of items less than NTD500,000		5,079,504
Total		$	24,188,036

CHUNG HWA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL WORKS. LTD.

FINANCE COSTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

LIST 23

Unit: NTD

Item	Summary	Amount	Remark
Bank loans interest		$ 4,320,862	
Commercial paper interest payable		442,662	
Corporate bonds interest		9,567,142	
Imputed interest of guarantee deposits and margins received		3,228	
Interest on lease liabilities		129,213	
Less: capitalization of borrowing costs		(8,471,763)	Capitalized interest rate 2.236%
Total		$ 5,991,344	