

Stock Code
1466

Acelon Chemicals & Fiber Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Financial Report
2023 and 2022
(Independent Auditor's Report attached)

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Affiliated Enterprise Consolidated Financial Statements Declaration

The companies that are required to be included in the affiliated companies consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended on December 31, 2023, under the “Criteria Governing the Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises” are the same as those included in the consolidated financial statements of parent company and subsidiaries prepared in conformity with the International Accounting Standard 10, “Consolidated Financial Statements.” In addition, the information required to be disclosed in the affiliated companies consolidated financial statements is included in the consolidated financial statements of the aforesaid parent company and subsidiaries. Consequently, a separate set of consolidated financial statements of the affiliated companies is not prepared.

Very truly yours,

Company Name: Acelon Chemicals & Fiber Corporation

Responsible Person: Wen-Tung Chou

March 15, 2024



Independent Auditor's Report

Acelon Chemicals & Fiber Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries:

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Acelon Chemicals & Fiber Corporation as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, as well as the notes to the consolidated financial statements (including a summary of significant accounting policies).

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of other independent auditors (please refer to the Other Information), the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Acelon Chemicals & Fiber as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and its financial performance and cash flows from January 1 to December 31, 2023 and 2022, in conformity with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Statements by Securities Issuers and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, and Interpretations endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing principles generally accepted. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of Acelon Chemicals & Fiber and its subsidiaries in accordance with the Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. Based on our audit results and the audit reports of other accountants, we believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of Acelon Chemicals & Fiber and its subsidiaries of fiscal year 2023. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we



do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters for the consolidated financial statements of Acelon Chemicals & Fiber and its subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2023 are stated as follows:

I. Operating revenue recognized

The management level faces pressure on operational objectives, market scale and competition and asset impairment assessment on whether the revenue meets the operational objectives, and Acelon Chemicals & Fiber and its subsidiaries are in an industry susceptible to many factors such as market supply and demand, so they are all listed as key audit matters.

Our key audit procedures performed in response to the above matters are described as follows:

1. Test the effectiveness of the design and implementation of the internal control system for the sales and collection cycle, and assess whether the revenue recognition is appropriate.
2. Analyze the differences in two periods of sales to the top ten clients of Acelon Chemicals & Fiber and its subsidiaries, and assess the rationality.
3. Conduct the sales revenue transaction test for the top ten new sales customers in the current period, and verify whether the collection and reversal counterparties are consistent with the counterparties of the sales.
4. Analyze significant or unexpected changes and trends based on objective and independent data, compare sales revenue and returns in previous and current trends, cost of goods sold and gross profit in previous and current trends, and trends analysis of previous and current delivery volume.
5. Understand whether there is any material change in revenue during the period before and after the financial report date, and whether there is a material sales return or discount, and analyze the reasons.

II. Subsequent measurement of inventory

As of December 31, 2023, the net inventory of Acelon Chemicals & Fiber and its subsidiaries was NT\$704,461 thousand. As introducing new products may lead to material changes in market demand, or the updates in production technology may make the original products no longer meet the market demand, the management must assess the loss in net realisable value due to inventory write-off from inventory obsolescence. Since the amount of inventory is large, its obsolescence involves material judgments by the management, so it is listed as one of our key audit matters.

Our key audit procedures performed in response to the above matters are described as follows:



1. Assess the internal control protocols of operating costs, check the transaction records and relevant source documents to determine the integrity of transaction records, the classification of inventory and operating costs, and reliability of inventory and records.
2. Spot check the purchase transaction records of the ending inventory, and test whether the unit price and calculation are correct.
3. Calculate the growth rates of inventory and cost of goods sold and compare them with the growth rate of operating income in the same period to see if the change trend is reasonable.
4. Check the reports related to the inventory age, analyze the changes in the inventory age, and assess whether the subsequent measurement of the inventory has been handled in accordance with its accounting policy.
5. Understand and assess the reasonableness of the net realisable value basis adopted by management.

III. Impairment of property, plant and equipment

Acelon Chemicals & Fiber and its subsidiaries mainly produce nylon yarns, polyester yarns, processed yarns and other related products. Due to market saturation after long-term development, the sales momentum is easily affected by the economy. The recoverability of the book value of such assets depends on the forecast of future operating cash flow, discount rate and growth rate. These require significant judgments by the management and have a high degree of uncertainty in estimation. Therefore, they are listed as our key audit matters.

Our key audit procedures performed in response to the above matters are described as follows:

1. Obtained the asset impairment assessment statement or projected income statement prepared by Acelon Chemicals & Fiber and its subsidiaries for the business units to which the cash-generating units belong.
2. Assess the rationality of the management of Acelon Chemicals & Fiber and its subsidiaries in identifying signs of impairment, as well as the assumptions and sensitivities used, including the appropriateness of cash-generating units differentiated, cash flow forecasts, and discount rates.
3. We have obtained appraisal reports for part of the property from property appraisers, which will help the valuation of disposal of cash-generating units.

Other Matters – Making Reference to the Audits of Component Auditors

Among the investee companies included in the above-mentioned consolidated financial report, the financial statements of the invested affiliates have not been audited by us, but have



been audited by other accountants. Therefore, in the opinions expressed by us on the abovementioned consolidated report, the amount listed in the financial statements of the invested affiliates is based on the audit report produced by other accountants. The balance of investments accounted for using equity method as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 was NT\$54,969 thousand and NT\$58,688 thousand, respectively, accounting for 1.6% and 1.7% of the total consolidated assets, respectively; the share of losses of associates recognized using the equity method from January to December 31, 2023 and 2022 was NT\$(2,270) thousand and NT\$(1,837) thousand, accounting for 1.4% and 2.9% of the consolidated comprehensive income, respectively.

Other matters

We have audited and expressed an unmodified opinion on the parent-only financial statements of Acelon Chemicals & Fiber as of and for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

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

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing Acelon Chemicals & Fiber and its subsidiaries' 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 and its subsidiaries or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance, including the Audit Committee, are responsible for overseeing Acelon Chemicals & Fiber and its subsidiaries' financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's 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 generally accepted will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and



are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

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

We also conduct the following tasks:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of the 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 and its subsidiaries' 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 or not a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast a significant doubt on the Company and its subsidiaries' ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause Acelon Chemicals & Fiber and its subsidiaries to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the accompanying notes, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the invested associated using the equity method to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit for the invested associates. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

EnWise CPAs & Co.
CPA: Ching-Yi Chen

EnWise CPAs & Co.
CPA: Yong-Ren Tsao

Securities and Futures Bureau of Financial
Supervisory Commission, Executive Yuan
Approval Document Number: (88)
Tai-Tsai-Zheng (6) 55000

Securities and Futures Bureau of Financial
Supervisory Commission, Executive Yuan
Approval Document Number:
Jin-Guan-Zheng (6) #0980018119

March 15, 2024



Notice to Readers

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

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

Acelon Chemicals & Fiber Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheet
As of December 31, 2023 and 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets			December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
Code	Description	Note	Amount	%	Amount	%
11XX	Current assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	4 and 6	\$ 187,526	5.5	\$ 225,398	6.5
1150	Notes receivable, net	4, 6 and 8	70,358	2.0	57,759	1.7
1170	Accounts receivable, net	4, 5, 6 and 7	319,595	9.3	307,269	8.8
1200	Other receivables	5 and 6	14,402	0.4	10,070	0.3
130x	Inventories	4, 5 and 6	704,461	20.5	771,823	22.1
1410	Prepayments		73,791	2.1	70,107	2.0
1476	Other financial assets - Current	4 and 8	75,343	2.2	72,750	2.1
1479	Other current assets - Others		1,673	—	1,750	—
11xx	Total Current Assets		1,447,149	42.0	1,516,926	43.5
15xx	Non-current assets					
1510	Financial assets at fair value measurement through profit or loss -- Non-current	4 and 6	914	—	914	—
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method	4 and 6	54,969	1.6	58,688	1.7
1600	Property, plant and equipment	4, 5, 6 and 8	1,803,323	52.4	1,786,914	51.2
1755	Right-of-use assets	4 and 6	30,943	0.9	26,537	0.8
1780	Intangible assets	4 and 5	2,288	0.1	2,573	0.1
1840	Deferred tax assets	4, 5 and 6	77,853	2.3	66,461	1.9
1980	Other financial assets - Non-current	4 and 8	420	—	8,636	0.2
1990	Other non-current assets	6	22,718	0.7	19,642	0.6
15xx	Total Non-Current Assets		1,993,428	58.0	1,970,365	56.5
	Total assets		\$ 3,440,577	100.0	\$3,487,291	100.0

(To be continued)

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Acelon Chemicals & Fiber Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheet

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Liabilities and equity			December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
Code	Description	Note	Amount	%	Amount	%
21XX	Current liabilities					
2100	Short-term borrowings	6, 7 and 8	\$ 335,599	9.7	\$ 334,473	9.6
2130	Contract liabilities - Current	6	17,684	0.5	10,467	0.3
2150	Notes payable		3,493	0.1	1,206	—
2170	Accounts payable		249,685	7.2	222,050	6.4
2200	Other payables	6	126,046	3.7	158,451	4.5
2230	Current tax liabilities	4 and 6	—	—	266	—
2250	Provisions - Current	4 and 6	6,820	0.2	6,763	0.2
2280	Lease liabilities - Current	4 and 6	6,147	0.2	4,844	0.1
2322	Long-term borrowings, current portion	6, 7 and 8	60,918	1.8	100,340	2.9
2399	Other current liabilities - Others		8,894	0.3	3,138	0.1
21xx	Total Current Liabilities		815,286	23.7	841,998	24.1
25XX	Non-current liabilities					
2540	Non-current portion of non-current borrowings	6, 7 and 8	1,131,599	32.9	1,001,451	28.7
2570	Deferred tax liabilities	4 and 6	18,130	0.5	18,130	0.5
2580	Lease liabilities - Non-current	4 and 6	24,683	0.7	21,414	0.6
2640	Net defined benefit liability - Non-current	6	3,877	0.1	4,973	0.2
2645	Guarantee deposits received		3,432	0.1	3,432	0.1
25xx	Total Non-current Liabilities		1,181,721	34.3	1,049,400	30.1
	Total Liabilities		1,997,007	58.0	1,891,398	54.2
31XX	Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company					
3100	Capital	6	1,111,573	32.3	1,111,573	30.2
3200	Capital surplus	6	431,153	12.5	431,153	12.4
3300	Retained earnings	6				
3310	Legal reserve		18,308	0.6	18,308	0.5
3320	Special reserve		92,737	2.7	92,765	2.6
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings (accumulated deficit)		(204,022)	(5.9)	(53,176)	(1.5)
3400	Others		(6,179)	(0.2)	(4,730)	(0.1)
31xx	Total equity attributable to the parent company		1,443,570	42.0	1,595,893	45.8
	Total equity		1,443,570	42.0	1,595,893	45.8
	Total Liabilities and Equity		\$ 3,440,577	100.0	\$ 3,487,291	100.0

(Please refer to the attached Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements)

Chairman: Wen-Tung Chou

Managerial Officer: Wen-Tung Chou

Principal Accounting Officer: Feng-Hsiu Chang

Acelon Chemicals & Fiber Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
2023 and 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

Code	Description	Note	January 1 to December 31, 2023		January 1 to December 31, 2022	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Net revenue	4, 6 and 7	\$ 2,453,671	100.0	\$ 2,785,426	100.0
5110	Operating costs	6	2,372,858	96.7	2,614,571	93.9
5950	Gross profit from operations		80,813	3.3	170,855	6.1
	Operating expenses					
6100	Sales and marketing expenses		115,578	4.7	160,408	5.8
6200	Administrative expenses		72,343	3.0	81,003	2.9
6300	Research and development expenses		47,508	1.9	48,756	1.7
6450	Expected gain or loss on credit impairment	4 and 6	(35)	—	(174)	—
6000	Total operating expenses		235,394	9.6	289,993	10.4
6900	Net operating income (loss)		(154,581)	(6.3)	(119,138)	(4.3)
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest income		6,671	0.3	1,790	0.1
7010	Other income	6 and 7	19,766	0.8	20,987	0.8
7020	Other benefits and losses	6	4,661	0.2	60,998	2.2
7050	Finance costs	4 and 6	(37,107)	(1.5)	(27,012)	(1.0)
7060	Share of the profit or loss of associates and joint ventures using the equity method	4 and 6	(2,270)	(0.1)	(1,837)	(0.1)
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		(8,279)	(0.3)	54,926	2.0
7900	Profit before tax (net loss)		(162,860)	(6.6)	(64,212)	(2.3)
7950	Tax expense (income)	6	(11,511)	(0.5)	2,532	0.1
8200	Profit (loss)		(151,349)	(6.1)	(66,744)	(2.4)
	Other comprehensive income:					
8310	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
8311	Remeasurement of defined-benefit plans		594	—	16,952	0.6
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(119)	—	(3,390)	(0.1)
8360	Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
8361	Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations		(1,449)	(0.1)	4,004	0.1
8300	Other comprehensive income for the year (net)		(974)	(0.1)	17,566	0.6
8500	Total comprehensive income		(152,323)	(6.2)	(49,178)	(1.8)
			<u>\$ (152,323)</u>	<u>(6.2)</u>	<u>\$ (49,178)</u>	<u>(1.8)</u>
	Earnings per Share (loss):	6				
9750	Basic earnings per share (loss)		\$ (1.36)		\$ (0.60)	
9850	Diluted earnings per share (loss)		\$ (1.36)		\$ (0.60)	

(Please refer to the attached Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements)

Chairman: Wen-Tung Chou

Managerial Officer: Wen-Tung Chou

Principal Accounting Officer: Feng-Hsiu Chang

Acelon Chemicals & Fiber Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
January 1 to December 31, 2023 and 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Description	(in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)						
	Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company					Others	Total equity
	Ordinary share	Capital surplus	Retained earnings		Undistributed earnings (accumulated deficit)		
Legal reserve			Special reserve	Exchange differences on translation			
Balance on January 1, 2022	\$ 1,111,573	\$ 453,043	\$ —	\$ 17,269	\$ 183,077	\$ (8,734)	\$ 1,756,228
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings							
Legal reserve appropriated	—	—	18,308	—	(18,308)	—	—
Special reserve appropriated	—	—	—	75,502	(75,502)	—	—
Cash dividends of ordinary share	—	—	—	—	(89,267)	—	(89,267)
Cash dividends paid from capital surplus	—	(21,890)	—	—	—	—	(21,890)
Reversal of special reserve	—	—	—	(6)	6	—	—
2022 net income	—	—	—	—	(66,744)	—	(66,744)
2022 other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	13,562	4,004	17,566
Balance on December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 1,111,573</u>	<u>\$ 431,153</u>	<u>\$ 18,308</u>	<u>\$ 92,765</u>	<u>\$ (53,176)</u>	<u>\$ (4,730)</u>	<u>\$ 1,595,893</u>
Reversal of special reserve	—	—	—	(28)	28	—	—
2023 net income	—	—	—	—	(151,349)	—	(151,349)
2023 other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	475	(1,449)	(974)
Balance on December 31, 2023	<u>\$ 1,111,573</u>	<u>\$ 431,153</u>	<u>\$ 18,308</u>	<u>\$ 92,737</u>	<u>\$ (204,022)</u>	<u>\$ (6,179)</u>	<u>\$ 1,443,570</u>

(Please refer to the attached Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements)

Chairman: Wen-Tung Chou

Managerial Officer: Wen-Tung Chou

Principal Accounting Officer: Feng-Hsiu Chang

Acelon Chemicals & Fiber Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Cash Flow Statement
January 1 to December 31, 2023 and 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Description	January 1 to December 31, 2023	January 1 to December 31, 2022
Cash flow from operating activities:		
Profit (loss) before tax	\$ (162,860)	\$ (64,212)
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss) that do not affect cash flows		
Depreciation expense	185,733	186,246
Amortization expense	22,034	13,624
Impairment loss (impairment gain and reversal of impairment loss) determined in accordance with IFRS 9	(35)	(174)
Finance costs	37,107	27,012
Interest income	(6,671)	(1,790)
Net losses of financial assets at fair value measurement through profit or loss	—	(3,634)
Losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment (gains)	465	555
Share of the profit or loss of associates and joint ventures using the equity method	2,270	1,837
Total adjustments	240,903	223,676
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Changes in operating assets		
Decrease (increase) in notes receivable	(12,599)	90,901
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	(12,291)	44,628
Decrease (increase) in other receivable	(4,081)	51,556
Decrease (increase) in inventories	67,362	(64,364)
Decrease (increase) in prepayments	(24,708)	(10,872)
Adjustments for decrease (increase) in other current assets	77	2,885
Total changes in operating assets	13,760	114,734
Changes in operating liabilities		
Contract liabilities - Current increase or decrease	7,217	739
Increase (decrease) in notes payable	2,287	(471)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	27,635	(162,014)
Increase (decrease) in other payable	(9,323)	(48,699)
Provisions - Current increase or decrease	57	(1,850)
Adjustments for increase (decrease) in other current liabilities	5,756	1,433
Net defined benefit liability - Non-current increase or decrease	(502)	(15,969)
Total changes in operating liabilities	33,127	(226,831)
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities	46,887	(112,097)
Cash inflow (outflow) generated from operations	124,930	47,367
Interest received	6,420	1,790
Interest paid	(37,843)	(27,899)
Income tax refunded or paid	(266)	(1,459)
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	93,241	19,799

(To be continued in the next page)

Acelon Chemicals & Fiber Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Cash Flow Statement
January 1 to December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Continued from the previous page)

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Description	January 1 to December 31, 2023	January 1 to December 31, 2022
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities:		
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method	\$ —	\$ (2,812)
Proceeds from disposal of investments accounted for using equity method	—	—
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(220,307)	(228,382)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	66	512
Decrease (increase) in refundable deposits	(5,478)	(400)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(423)	(384)
Other financial assets -- Current increase or decrease	(2,593)	(16,710)
Other financial assets - Non-current increase or decrease	8,216	6
Decrease (increase) in other non-current assets	2,100	6,571
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	(218,419)	(241,599)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities:		
Increase (decrease) in short-term loans	1,126	246,936
Repayments of bonds	—	(300,000)
Increase (decrease) in non-current portion of non-current borrowings	91,462	321,324
Cash dividends paid	—	(111,157)
Increase or decrease in principal of lease liabilities	(5,282)	(74,383)
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities	87,306	82,720
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the current period	(37,872)	(139,080)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	225,398	364,478
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 187,526	\$ 225,398

(Please refer to the attached Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements)

Chairman: Wen-Tung Chou

Managerial Officer: Wen-Tung Chou

Principal Accounting Officer: Feng-Hsiu Chang

Acelon Chemicals & Fiber Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
2023 and 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)
(Unless otherwise specified)

I. Company history

Acelon Chemicals & Fiber Corporation (referred to as the Company) was established in July 1988, and the main business activities are production and sales of chemical fibers for weaving. The Company was approved by the Securities and Futures Commission of the Ministry of Finance on August 18, 1992 for retroactive handling of public offering, and was officially listed on April 4, 1998 with the approval of the Taiwan Stock Exchange. The combined company added medical materials and equipment manufacturing and sales to its line of business in 2020.

II. Date and procedures for approving the financial report

The accompanying consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issuance by the board of directors on March 15, 2024.

III. Application of New and Revised International Financial Reporting Standards

(I) The Company has adopted the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations and SIC Interpretations recognized and announced effective by the Financial Supervisory Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "FSC"), and the relevant newly released, revised and amended standards and interpretations are listed as follows:

New standards, interpretations and revisions	Effective date announced by IASB
Amendment to IAS 1 - "Disclosure of Accounting Policies"	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IAS 8 - "Definition of Accounting Estimates"	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IAS12 - "Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction"	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IAS12-"International Tax Reform -Pillar Two Model Rules"	May 23, 2023

The newly released and amended standards and interpretations approved by the FSC listed in the above table have no material impact on the Company.

(II) Impact of the newly released and amended IFRS recognized by the FSC not yet adopted by the Company

New standards, interpretations and revisions	Effective date announced by IASB
Amendment to IFRS 16 - " Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback "	January 1, 2024
Amendment to IAS 1-"Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"	January 1, 2024
Amendment to IAS 1 - " Non-current Liabilities with Covenants"	January 1, 2024
Amendment to IFRS 7 and IAS 7 -"Supplier Finance Arrangements"	January 1, 2024

The newly released and amended standards and interpretations approved by the FSC listed in the above table have no material impact on the Company.

(III) IFRSs issued by the IASB but not yet recognized by the FSC:

The following table summarizes the applicable newly released, corrected and amended standards and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the IASB but not yet recognized by the FSC:

New standards, interpretations and revisions	Effective date announced by IASB
IFRS 10 and IAS 28 amendments, "Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture"	To be determined by the IASB
IFRS 17 - "Insurance contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IFRS 17 - "Insurance contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IFRS 17 "Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 -- Comparative Information"	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IFRS 21 " Lack of Exchangeability"	January 1, 2025

As of the release date of the consolidated financial report, the Company has been evaluating the impact of the amendments to the above (II) and (III) standards and interpretations on the financial position and financial performance, and the relevant impact will be disclosed when the assessment is completed.

IV. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. Unless otherwise specified, the following accounting policies apply consistently throughout the year presented in the consolidated financial report.

(I) Compliance statement

The consolidated financial report is prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and the International Financial Reporting Standards endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

(II) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention, except for financial instruments that are measured at fair value. Historical cost is generally determined based on the fair value of the consideration paid for the acquired assets.

(III) Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars, which is the Company and its subsidiaries' functional currency. All financial information is expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise stated.

(IV) Classification of current and non-current asset and liability items

Current assets are assets that are held for trading and are expected to be realized in cash or used up within a year. Assets that are not current assets are non-current assets. Current liabilities include liabilities held for trading and those that are expected to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period. Liabilities that are not current liabilities are non-current liabilities.

1. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets, and those that are not current assets are non-current assets:

- (1) Assets that are generated by the enterprise due to its business operations, and are expected to be realized or consumed or intended to be sold during the normal operating cycle of the enterprise.
- (2) Assets held primarily for trading purposes.
- (3) Assets that are expected to be realized within twelve months from the balance sheet date.
- (4) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to pay off liabilities more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.

2. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities, and those that are not current liabilities are non-current liabilities:

- (1) Liabilities that are generated by the enterprise due to its business operations, and are expected to be paid off within the normal operating cycle.
- (2) Those that are held primarily for the purpose of being traded.
- (3) Liabilities that are to be settled within twelve months from the balance sheet date.
- (4) Liabilities for which the settlement date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.

(V) Foreign currency transactions

Items included in the consolidated financial report of the Company and its subsidiaries are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entities operates (the functional currency). The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars.

When preparing the separate financial statement of each entity, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currency) are recognized at the exchange rate on the transaction date. At the end of the reporting period, foreign currency monetary items are retranslated at the closing rate. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency shall be retranslated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost in a foreign currency shall be retranslated. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they occur.

(VI) Basis of consolidation

1. The basis for preparation of consolidated financial statements is as follows:

The subject of this consolidated financial report includes the financial reports of the Company and entities controlled by the Company (ie subsidiaries).

The consolidated statement of comprehensive income has properly included the operating profit and loss of the acquired or disposed subsidiaries in the current year from the effective date of acquisition or to the effective date of disposal. The comprehensive income of subsidiaries also attributes to the owners of the parent company and non-controlling interest, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

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

Significant transactions, balances, gains and losses between the merged entities of the Company have all been eliminated at the time of consolidation.

Changes in the Company's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the parent losing control of the subsidiary are equity transactions. The carrying amounts have been adjusted to reflect changes in the relative interests of the Company and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of

the consideration paid or received is directly recognized in equity and attributed to the owners of the Company.

2.Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements:

Name of Investor	company name	Main businesses	Ownership (%)		Explanation
			2023.12.31	2022.12.31	
The Company	Acegreen Eco-Material Technology Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and sales of non-woven fabrics and man-made fibers	100%	100%	—
The Company	Acenature Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and sales of non-woven fabrics and man-made fibers	100%	100%	—

3.Subsidiaries not included in the consolidated financial report: None.

(VII)Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes unrestricted currency and bank deposits. Cash equivalents refer to short-term and highly liquid time deposits or investments near maturity that can be converted into fixed amounts of cash at any time, with changes in interest rates having little impact on their value.

(VIII)Financial instruments

Accounts receivable are initially recognized when incurred. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial assets (other than receivables that do not contain a significant financing component) or financial liabilities measured at fair value not through profit or loss are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue. Accounts receivable that do not contain significant financing components are initially measured at transaction prices.

1.Financial assets

The consolidated company's financial assets are classified into financial assets measured at amortised cost; financial assets measured at fair value measurement through other comprehensive income; and financial assets measured at fair value measurement through profit or loss.

Only when we change the business model for managing financial assets, will we reclassify all affected financial assets in accordance with regulations.

(1)Financial assets measured at amortised cost

When a financial asset meets the following criteria at the same time and is not measured designation as at fair value through profit or loss, it is measured at amortised cost:

- (a) The objective of the business model is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows.
- (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.

At initial recognition, it is measured at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent measurement at amortised cost less impairment losses adopt the effective yield approach. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. The cumulative gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss at derecognition.

(2)Financial assets at fair value measurement through other comprehensive income

Debt instrument investments that meet the following criteria at the same time and are not designation as at fair value through profit or loss, are measured at fair value measurement through other comprehensive income:

- (a) 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.

The Company can conduct an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to report the subsequent fair value changes of equity investments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income. The aforementioned elections are made on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

At initial recognition, it is measured at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent measurement is at fair value, excluding exchange losses from debt instrument, interest income and impairment loss using the effective interest rate method and dividend income from equity instrument investment (unless the dividends clearly represent part of the recovery of investment costs), and changes in the remaining carrying amount are recognized in other comprehensive income, and accumulated in unrealized gains or losses on financial assets measured at fair value measurement through other comprehensive income under equity. At the time of derecognition, if it is a debt instrument, the cumulative amount of gains or losses under the equity item shall be reclassified to profit or loss; if it is an equity instrument, the cumulative amount of gains or losses under the equity item shall be reclassified as retained earnings, not reclassified to profit or loss.

(3) Financial assets at fair value measurement through profit or loss

Financial assets that are not measured at amortised cost or at fair value measurement through other comprehensive income as described above are measured at fair value measurement through profit or loss, including derivatives. In order to eliminate or significantly reduce accounting mismatches at initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate financial assets that meet the criteria of being measured at amortised cost or at fair value measurement through other comprehensive profit and loss as at fair value measurement through profit or loss.

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value and the net gain or loss (including any dividend and interest income) is recognized in profit or loss.

Dividend income from equity investment is recognized on the date when the Company is entitled to receive the dividend (usually the ex-dividend date).

(4) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost (including cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, other financial assets, etc.).

The loss allowance of the following financial assets are measured by the 12-month expected credit losses amount, and the rest are measured by the full lifetime expected credit losses (for example, the allowance loss of accounts receivable is measured by the full lifetime expected credit loss).

The credit risk of bank deposits (that is, the risk of default during the expected lifetime of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since the initial recognition.

Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events of a financial instrument within 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period, if the expected life of the financial instrument is shorter than 12 months).

The maximum period over which expected credit losses should be measured is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

When determining whether the credit risk has increased significantly after the initial recognition, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information (obtainable without undue cost or investment), including qualitative and quantitative information, the Company's historical experience, and analysis of credit ratings and forward-looking information.

If the contract payment is overdue for more than 60 days, the Company assumes that the credit risk of the financial asset has increased significantly.

If the contract payment is overdue for more than 180 days, or that the borrower is unlikely to fulfill the credit obligations and pay the full amount to the Company, we consider the financial asset to be in default.

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit loss over the expected life of a financial instrument. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls, which is the difference between the cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive. Expected credit losses are discounted at the financial asset's effective interest rate.

The Company assesses whether financial assets measured at amortised cost and debt securities measured at fair value measurement through other comprehensive income are credit-impaired at each reporting date. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- (a) Significant financial difficulties of the borrower or issuer;
- (b) A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event for more than 180 days;
- (c) We, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, have granted to the borrower a concession that we would not otherwise consider;
- (d) It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;
- (e) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

Loss allowance for financial assets at amortised cost is deducted from the carrying amount of the assets. Loss allowance for debt instruments at fair value measurement through other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income (without reducing the carrying

amount of the assets), and the amount of loss allowance or reversal is recognized in profit or loss.

When the Company has no reasonable expectation of recovery of all or part of the financial assets, it will directly reduce the gross carrying amount of such financial assets. It generally means that the Company determines that the debtor's assets or sources of income cannot generate sufficient cash flows to repay the written-off amount. However, the written-off financial assets can still be enforced to comply with the Company's procedures for recovering overdue amounts.

(5) De-recognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes the financial asset for the termination of the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset, or the financial asset has been transferred and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have been transferred to other enterprises.

When a single debt instrument is derecognized in its entirety, the difference between its carrying amount and the total amount of consideration received or receivable recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in "Other equities - Unrealized gains or losses from financial assets measured at fair value measurement through other comprehensive income" is recognized as profit or loss, and reported as a comprehensive income item under non-operating income and expenses.

When not derecognizing the entirety of a single debt instrument, the Company, on the basis of the relative fair value of each part on the date of transfer, allocates the initial carrying amount of the financial asset to the part that is continuously recognized due to continuous participation and the part that is derecognized. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the derecognized portion and the sum of any cumulative gain or loss allocated to the derecognized portion in addition to the consideration received for the derecognized portion that has been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss and reported as a comprehensive item under non-operating income and expenses. The cumulative gains or losses that have been recognized in other comprehensive income are allocated between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is derecognized based on their relative fair values.

(IX) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

1. Classification of financial liabilities or equity instruments

The debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as financial liabilities or equity according to the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of financial liabilities and equity instruments.

2. Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the amount after deducting direct issuance costs from the obtained proceeds.

3. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost, cost or fair value.

(1) Financial liabilities at fair value measurement through profit or loss

Financial liabilities that are held for trading or designated at fair value measurement through profit or loss are classified as financial liabilities at fair value measurement through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value measurement through profit or loss are measured at fair value, with any gain or loss on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The gain or loss recognized in profit or loss includes any interest paid on the financial liability, which is reported in the consolidated comprehensive income under "gains from financial liabilities at fair value measurement through profit or loss" or "losses in financial liabilities at fair value measurement through profit or loss".

If the financial liabilities measured at fair value measurement through profit or loss are "an obligation to sell a borrowed unquoted equity investment whose fair value cannot be reliably measured and which must be delivered" or "a derivative linked to an unquoted equity investment whose fair value cannot be reliably measured and is delivered with the equity instrument", it is measured at cost on the reporting date and listed in the "Financial liabilities measured at cost".

The gains or losses of financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments issued by the Company and designated as fair value measurement through profit or loss are recognized in profit or loss.

(2) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held for trading and not designated at fair value measurement through profit or loss are measured at amortised cost at the end of the subsequent reporting period. The carrying amount of financial liabilities measured at amortised cost is determined using the effective interest method. Interest expense not capitalized in the cost of the asset is presented in "Finance costs".

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and allocating the interest expense over the relevant periods. The effective interest rate refers to the discounting of the estimated future cash payment amount (including the service fee paid or received as an integral part of the effective interest rate and interest rate spread, transaction costs and other premiums and discounts) during the expected lifetime of the financial instrument or an appropriate shorter period, which is exactly equal to the interest rate on the net carrying amount at the time of initial recognition.

4. De-recognition of financial liabilities

When derecognizing a financial liability, the difference between its carrying amount and the total consideration paid or payable (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

(X)Derivative financial instruments

The Company enters into derivative financial instruments such as forward exchange, cross-currency swap and interest rate swap contracts to manage related exchange rate and interest rate risks.

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value, and are subsequently re-measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The gains or losses resulting from the subsequent measurement are directly listed in profit or loss, and are designated as effective hedging tools. The timing of recognition of derivatives in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedging relationship. When the fair value of derivative financial instruments is positive, it is listed as a financial asset; when the fair value is negative, it is listed as a financial liability.

Changes in the fair value of hedging instruments designated and in line with fair value hedging, and changes in the fair value of the hedged items attributable to hedged risk are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

For derivative financial instruments designated and eligible for cash flow hedging, the fair value changes as part of the effective hedging are recognized in other comprehensive income and cumulatively listed as cash flow hedging reserves of other equity items. When the hedged item is recognized in profit or loss, the amount initially recognized in other comprehensive income and cumulatively included in the cash flow hedging reserve will be reclassified to profit or loss, and will be included in the consolidated comprehensive income statement together with the recognized hedged items.

(XI)Inventory

The initial cost of inventory refers to the necessary expenditures for making the inventory ready for sale or production. Among them, the fixed production overheads is allocated to finished products and work-in-progress according to the normal production capacity of the production equipment, while the variable manufacturing cost is based on the actual reduction as the basis for allocation. If the actual production capacity is not significantly different from the normal production capacity, the fixed production overheads shall be allocated according to the actual output. If the actual output is abnormally higher than the normal production capacity, the fixed production overheads shall be allocated based on the actual production capacity. Subsequently, we measure each item by the lower of cost and the net realisable value. The cost is calculated using the weighted average method, and the net realisable value is calculated by subtracting the cost and selling expenses required to complete the projects from the estimated selling price under normal business conditions on the balance sheet date.

(XII)Investments accounted for using equity method

Investments accounted for using equity method include investments in associates and joint ventures

Associates are enterprises over which the Company has significant influence, but are not subsidiaries or interests in joint ventures. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee without the power to control or jointly control those policies.

A joint venture means that the Company and other entities engage in economic activities under joint control through contractual arrangement, which means that strategic financial and operational decisions related to the joint venture must reach the unanimous consensus of the shared controllers. If another entity is established in accordance with the joint venture agreement, each venturer has the rights and interests in the entity, and the entity is a jointly controlled entity.

Except for assets classified as held for sale, the operating results and assets and liabilities of associates and joint ventures are included in the parent-only financial statements using the equity method. Under the equity method, investments in associates and joint ventures are initially recognized at a cost in the parent-only balance sheet, and is subsequently adjusted according to changes in the Company's share of the investee's net assets. When the Company's share of losses in associates and joint ventures exceeds its equity in the associates, it shall only recognize additional losses within the scope of legal obligations or constructive obligations incurred, or having to have made payments on behalf of associates.

The portion of the acquisition cost exceeding the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the associates or joint ventures on the date of acquisition is goodwill, which is included in the carrying amount of the investment. If the share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the associates or joint ventures on the date of acquisition exceeds the acquisition cost, the portion is recognized as income immediately after reassessment.

When assessing impairment, we regard the overall carrying amount (including goodwill) as a single asset, and compare the recoverable amount (the higher of the value in use or the fair value less costs to sell) with the carrying amount for an impairment test. The recognized impairment loss is included in the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

In the event the Company does not subscribe to the new shares issued by an associate or joint ventures in accordance with the shareholding percentage, which results in a change in shareholding and an increase or decrease in the net equity value of the investment, the increase or decrease shall be adjusted using the capital surplus and investments accounted for using equity method. If the ownership interest in the associate is reduced by not subscribing to or obtaining shares according to the shareholding percentage, the amount recognized in other comprehensive income related to the associate will be reclassified according to the reduction percentage, and the basis of accounting record is the same as the one followed by the associate in directly disposing of the relevant assets or liabilities.

When there are transactions between an entity and associates and joint ventures, the unrealized gains and losses are eliminated according to their proportion during consolidation.

(XIII)Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recognized on the basis of acquisition cost, and are recognized at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of

a self-constructed asset includes raw materials and direct labour, any other directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to a usable condition for its intended use, and costs of dismantling and relocation and restoration to the original location. The aforementioned costs include renovation costs for replacing part of the plant and equipment and necessary interest expenses arising from the construction contract.

Property under construction is reported at cost less any recognized impairment losses. (Cost includes professional services fees). When such real property is completed and ready for intended use, it is classified into the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment. The depreciation basis of these assets is the same as that of other real property assets, which starts to be recognized when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Self-owned land does not recognize depreciation.

When a material component of property, plant and equipment needs to be replaced periodically, the Company treats the component as an individual asset and recognizes it as depreciation with a specific useful life and depreciation method. If material overhaul costs meet the recognition criteria, they are regarded as replacement costs and recognized as part of the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment. Other repair and maintenance expenses are recognized in profit or loss. With respect to the present value of the expected decommissioning costs after the asset is used, if it meets the recognition criteria of the provision, it will be included in the cost of the relevant asset.

If the cost of each component of property, plant and equipment is significant relative to the total cost of the item, each component is depreciated separately and treated as a separate item (material component) of property, plant and equipment.

An item of property, plant and equipment or any major component that is disposed of after initial recognition will be derecognized and then recognized in profit or loss if it is disposed of or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss over the estimated useful life of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment on a straight-line basis as it best reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the asset's future economic effects.

Depreciation is accrued based on the following estimated useful life:

Buildings and structures	2 to 50 years
Machinery and equipment	1 to 15 years
Transportation equipment	5 to 10 years
Office equipment	3 to 10 years
Leasehold improvements	5 to 10 years
Other equipment	1 to 25 years

Depreciation adopts the straight-line method to write off the cost less the residual value of the asset over its useful life. Estimated useful life, residual value and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, and the effect of any change in estimate is treated on a deferred basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from the continued use of the asset. Gains or losses arising from the disposal or retirement of real property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as the difference between the disposal price and the carrying amount of the asset.

(XIV)Leases

1.Judgment on lease

The Company assesses whether the contract is or contains a lease on the date of establishment of the contract. If the contract conveys the right to control the use of the identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration, the contract is or contains a lease. In order to assess whether the contract is a lease, we evaluate the following items:

- (1)The contract involves the use of an identified asset that is physically distinct or represents substantially all capacity, either explicitly designated in the contract or implicitly designated by virtue of being available for use. An asset is not an identified asset if the supplier has a substantive right to substitute it; and
- (2)has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use; and
- (3)obtain the right to direct the use of identified assets when one of the following conditions is met:
 - The customer has the right to direct the use method and purpose of use of the identified assets throughout the period of use.
 - The relevant decisions about how and for what purpose the asset is used are predetermined; and
 - The customer has the right to operate the asset throughout the period of use without the supplier having the right to change those operating instructions; or
 - The way in which the customer has designed the asset predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used throughout its period of use.

On the inception date of the lease or when reassessing whether the contract includes the lease, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to the separate lease components on the basis of relative standalone prices. However, when leasing land and buildings, the Company chooses not to distinguish between non-lease components and lease components, and instead treats them as a single lease component.

2.Lessee

The Company recognizes the right-of-use asset and lease liability on the lease inception date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which includes the initial measurement of the lease liability, adjusting any lease payments made on or before the lease inception date, and adding all initial direct costs incurred and estimated costs of dismantling, removing and restoring the site or the underlying asset, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset recognized on a straight-line basis is depreciated from the inception of the lease date to the earlier of the end of the asset's service life or the end of the lease term. In addition, we regularly assess whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and handle any impairment loss that has occurred, and adjust the right-of-use asset in response to the remeasurement of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that have not been paid at the commencement date. If the implicit interest rate of the lease is easy to determine, the discount rate will be the interest rate; if it is not easy to determine, the incremental borrowing rate will be used. Generally speaking, we use our incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability include:

- (1) Fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- (2) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, which uses the index or rate on the lease commencement date for the initial measurement;
- (3) Amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees; and
- (4) The exercise price of a purchase option or lease termination option reasonably certain to be exercised or the payment for the termination penalty.

The lease liability subsequently accrues interest using the effective interest method, and its amount is remeasured when the following situations occur:

- (1) Changes in the index or rate used to determine lease payments lead to changes in future lease payments;
- (2) Changes in the amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees;
- (3) Changes in the valuation of the underlying asset purchase option;
- (4) Changes in the assessment of whether to exercise the extension or termination option, which changes the assessment of the lease period;
- (5) Modification of the underlying asset, scope or other terms of the lease.

When the lease liability is remeasured due to the aforementioned changes in the index or rate used to determine the lease payment, changes in the residual value guarantee amount, and changes in the evaluation of the purchase, extension or termination options, the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is adjusted accordingly, and when the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero, the remaining remeasured amount is recognized in profit or loss.

For lease modifications that reduce the scope of the lease, the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and the difference between this amount and the remeasurement amount of the lease liability is recognized in profit or loss.

The Company expresses the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities that do not meet the definition of investment property as separate line items in the balance sheet.

For short-term leases and leases of low-value underlying assets, we choose not to recognize the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, but recognizes the relevant lease payments as expenses during the lease period on a straight-line basis.

3.Lessor

The transaction in which the Company is the lessor is to classify the lease contract on the date of establishment of the lease according to whether it substantially transfers all the risks and rewards attached to the ownership of the underlying asset. If so, it is classified as a finance lease. Otherwise, it is classified as an operating lease. We consider relevant specific indicators including whether the lease period covers the major part of the economic life of the underlying asset in our assessment.

If we are a sublease lessor, we handle master lease and sublease transactions separately, and evaluate the classification of sublease transactions based on the right-of-use assets generated by the master lease. If the master lease is a short-term lease and the recognition exemption applies, the sublease transaction should be classified as an operating lease.

If the agreement contains lease and non-lease components, we apply the requirements of IFRS 15 to allocate the consideration in the contract.

Assets held under finance leases are expressed as finance lease receivables at the amount equal to the net investment in a lease. Initial direct costs arising from the negotiation and arrangement of operating leases are included in the net lease investment. The net lease investment is in a pattern that can reflect a constant periodic rate of return in each period, and is apportioned and recognized as interest income during the lease period. For operating leases, the Company adopts a straight-line basis to recognize the lease payments received as rental income during the lease period.

(XV) Investment property

The property held by the Company can only be classified as investment property if it is used to earn long-term rent or capital appreciation or both. Investment property refers to land that is leased out.

The subsequent measurement of the Company's investment property adopts the cost model, and the land is not depreciated.

(XVI) Intangible assets

1. Recognition and measurement

Expenditure related to research activities is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Development expenditure is only capitalized when the technological or commercial feasibility of reliably measured products or processes has been achieved, bringing future economic benefits to the Company, and the Company intends and has sufficient resources to complete such development and uses or sells the asset. Other development expenditures are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. After initial recognition, capitalized development expenditures are measured at their cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses.

Other intangible assets with limited useful lives, such as patents, computer software, etc., acquired by the Company are measured at the cost minus accumulated amortization and impairment.

2. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditures are capitalized only to the extent that they increase the future economic benefits of the related specific assets. All other expenditures are recognized in profit or loss as incurred, including internally developed goodwill and branding.

3. Amortization

Amortization, other than goodwill, is calculated as the cost of the asset less the estimated residual value and is recognized in profit or loss using the straight-line method from the time the intangible asset is ready for use over its projected useful life.

The projected useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Patents	10 to 18 years
Computer software	1 to 3 years

The Company reviews the amortization method, useful life and residual value of intangible assets, and makes appropriate adjustments when necessary.

(XVII) Impairment of non-financial assets

For inventories, deferred income tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, non-current assets classified as held for sale, and non-financial assets other than biological assets, the Company

assesses whether impairment has occurred at the end of each reporting period, and estimates the recoverable amount if there are indications of impairment. If the recoverable amount of an individual asset cannot be estimated, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs to assess impairment.

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. If the recoverable amount of an individual asset or cash-generating unit is lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is then adjusted to the recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses are recognized immediately in profit or loss for the period.

The Company reassesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that impairment losses recognized in prior years for non-financial assets other than goodwill may have ceased to exist or have decreased. If there is any change in the estimate used to determine the recoverable amount, the impairment loss is reversed to increase the carrying amount of the individual asset or cash-generating unit to its recoverable amount, but not more than the carrying amount after the recognized depreciation or amortization being deducted from the asset or cash-generating unit unrecognised the impairment loss the previous years.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired by an enterprise should be allocated to each cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) of the company that is expected to benefit from synergy. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is lower than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is firstly used to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill already allocated to the cash-generating unit, and, secondly, allocated in proportion to the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

(XVIII)Provisions

When the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive obligation) due to past events, and is very likely to have to pay off the obligation, and can reliably estimate the amount of the obligation, the provision is recognized.

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

(XIX)Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is measured by the consideration to which the goods are transferred and to which they are expected to be entitled. The Company recognizes revenue when control of the goods is transferred to the

customer and performance obligations are satisfied.

1. Selling goods

The Company recognizes revenue when control of the goods is transferred to the customer. The transfer of control of the products means that the products have been delivered to the customer and there are no outstanding obligations that would affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery is the cut-off point at which the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the transaction terms, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and the Company has objective evidence that all acceptance criteria have been met.

The Company recognizes accounts receivable when the goods are delivered, because the Company has the unconditional right to the consideration at that point.

2. Financial components

The Company expects that the time interval between the time of transferring the goods to the customer and the time when the customer pays for the goods will not exceed one year, so the Company has not adjusted the time value of money of the transaction price.

(XX) Employee welfare

1. Pensions

(1) Defined contribution plans

In the case of a defined contribution of retirement benefit plan, the amount that should be appropriated is recognized as current expenses during the employee's service tenure. For defined contribution plans, the contributions are recognized as pension expenses when they are due on an accrual basis. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent of a cash refund or a reduction in future payments.

(2) Defined benefit plans

Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Group in the current period or prior periods. The liability recognized in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets and unrecognised past service costs. The net defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest rates of government bonds (at the balance sheet date). Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. If the past service cost is immediately vested, the relevant expenses shall be recognized as profit or loss immediately; if it is not immediately vested, the relevant expenses shall be recognized as profit or loss during the average vesting period using the straight-line method.

The calculation of pension cost during the interim period adopts the pension cost rate determined by actuarial calculations at the end of the previous financial year, and is based on the beginning of the year to the end of the current period. If there are material market changes and

material reductions, liquidation or other material one-off events after the end date, adjustments shall be made and relevant information shall be disclosed in accordance with the abovementioned policies.

2. Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities related to short-term employee benefits are measured on a non-discounted cash basis of expected payments in exchange for employee services.

Regarding the amount expected to be paid with the short-term cash bonus or bonus plan, if the Company has a current legal or constructive payment obligation due to the past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be reliably estimated, the amount is recognized as a liability.

3. Remuneration for employees and directors

Remunerations for 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 difference between the amounts revolved by the board meeting and the subsequent actual distributed amounts is accounted for as changes in estimates.

(XXI)Government grants

When the Company can receive related government grants, it will recognize the unconditional grants as other income. For other grants related to assets, the Company recognizes them as deferred income at fair value if it can be reasonably sure that the conditions attached to the government grants will be met and the grants will be received, and the deferred income is recognized as other income on a systematic basis within the useful life of the asset. Government grants to compensate for the expenses or losses incurred by the Company are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis and related expenses are recognized at the same time.

(XXII)Finance costs

Finance costs include interest expenses arising from borrowings and discounted amortization of provisions.

(XXIII)Income tax

Income tax expense is the sum of current income tax and deferred income tax. The Company determines that the interests or fines related to income tax (including uncertain tax treatment) do not meet the definition of income tax, so the accounting record of International Accounting Standard No. 37 is applicable.

1.Current income tax

Current income tax is based on the taxable income of the current year. Since some income and expense losses are taxable or deductible items in other years, or are not taxable or deductible items according to relevant tax laws, the taxable income is different from the net profit reported in the parent-only comprehensive income statement. The Company calculates current income tax at the tax rates that have been legislated or substantively legislated as of the balance sheet date.

The undistributed earnings calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act are subject to a 5% income tax as the income tax expense for the year in which the income occurs and

related liabilities are estimated and measured at the tax rate of the undistributed earnings. On the resolution date of the next year's shareholder meeting, if the amount changes due to the resolved distribution, it will be treated as a change in accounting estimate, and will be adjusted and recorded in the year of the resolution of the shareholder meeting.

2. Deferred income tax

Deferred tax expenses are calculated and recognized based on temporary differences between the tax base of an asset or liability and its carrying amount in the statement of financial position. Deferred income tax liabilities are generally recognized for all future taxable temporary differences; deferred income tax assets are only recognized when it is highly likely that there will be sufficient taxable income in the future for the use of deductible temporary differences. If the temporary difference is caused by the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities (excluding business combination), and the transaction does not affect taxable profit or accounting profit at the time, it is not recognized as deferred income tax assets and liabilities.

Taxable temporary differences related to investment in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures are all recognized as deferred income tax liabilities, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred income tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences related to such investments and interests are only recognized when it is very probable that there will be sufficient taxable income to realize the benefits of the temporary differences and are in the scope of reversal in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of that deferred tax asset to be utilized. Those unrecognised as deferred income tax assets are also reviewed at the end of each reporting period, and for those that are likely to generate taxable income for recovering all or part of the assets in the future, the carrying amount is increased.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities shall be measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the liability is settled or asset is realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax effect of the method in which a company expects to recover or pay off the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities can only be offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred income tax is from the same taxable entity and related to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

3. Current and deferred income tax

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

(XXIV) Earnings per common share

Earnings per common share are calculated by dividing net profit for the period by the weighted average number of outstanding common shares. The number of shares for cash capital increase is calculated by the weighted average method based on the number of common shares issued (base date for capital increase); however, the number of shares for the capital increase from retained earnings and capital surplus is calculated retrospectively.

(XXV) Disclosure of operating segments' information

Operating segments are a component of the Company that engages in operating activities that may generate income and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses arising from transactions with other components within the Company). The operating results of all operating segments are regularly reviewed by the Company's chief operating decision-maker, who makes decisions on allocating resources to segments and evaluating the performance. Separate financial information is available for each operating segment.

(XXVI) Comparative Information

Unless otherwise permitted or required by the International Financial Reporting Standards, the current financial report shall have comparative information from prior periods disclosed. When there is a change in accounting policy or reclassification, the comparative information should be adjusted for comparison with the financial information of the current period.

V. Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation and Uncertainty

When adopting accounting policies, the management must make relevant judgments, estimates and assumptions based on historical experience and other relevant factors for relevant information that is not easy to obtain from other sources. Actual results may differ from estimates.

In preparing this consolidated financial report, the management must make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the adoption of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from estimates.

The following are other key sources of information on key assumptions concerning the future and estimation uncertainty at the reporting date. 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.

(I) Estimated impairment of financial assets

The estimated impairment of accounts receivable is based on the Company's assumptions about the rate of default and expected loss ratio. The Company considers historical experience, current market conditions and forward-looking information to formulate assumptions and select inputs for impairment assessments. If the actual future cash flow is less than expected, significant impairment losses may occur.

(II) Inventory valuation

As the inventory is measured based on the lower of cost and net realisable value, the Company must use judgment and estimation to determine the net realisable value of the inventory at the end of the financial reporting period.

Due to the rapid changes in technology, the Company has to assess the wear and tear, obsolescence and market value of inventory the end of the financial reporting period, and write down the inventory cost to the net realisable value. The inventory valuation is mainly based on the estimated demand in a specific period in the future, so significant changes may occur.

(III) Impairment assessment of tangible assets and intangible assets (excluding goodwill)

To assess assets for impairment, the Company needs to rely on subjective judgments and determine the independent cash flow of specific asset groups, the useful life of assets and the possible future income and expenses based on the asset use models and the characteristics of the construction industry. Changes in circumstances or changes in estimates brought about by corporate strategy may result in material impairment in the future.

(IV) Realizability of deferred tax assets

Deferred income tax assets are only recognized when it is highly likely that there will be sufficient taxable income in the future for the use of deductible temporary differences. When assessing the realizability of deferred income tax assets, significant accounting judgments and estimates of the management must be involved, including assumptions such as expected future revenue growth and profit margins, available income tax deductions, and tax planning. Any changes in the global economic environment, industry environment, and laws and regulations may cause material adjustments to deferred income tax assets.

(V) Net defined benefit liability -- Non-current calculation

When calculating the present value of a 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 the expected return rate of plan assets. Any change in actuarial assumptions may significantly affect the amount of the Company's defined benefit obligations.

VI. Contents of significant accounts

(I) Cash and cash equivalents

	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Cash		
Cash on hand and petty cash	\$ 280	\$ 280
Checking account deposits	672	483
Demand and foreign currency deposits	125,064	224,635
Cash equivalents		
Repurchase agreement	61,510	
	\$ 187,526	\$ 225,398

As of December 31, 2023, the foreign currency amount equivalent to cash and cash equivalents is USD 2,000 thousand, with an agreed interest rate of 5.4%.

(II) Notes and accounts receivable / Overdue receivables

	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Notes receivable – Measured at amortised cost	\$ 71,087	\$ 58,488
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(729)	(729)
	<u>\$ 70,358</u>	<u>\$ 57,759</u>
Accounts receivable – Measured at amortised cost	\$ 320,386	\$ 308,095
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(791)	(826)
	<u>\$ 319,595</u>	<u>\$ 307,269</u>
	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Overdue receivable – Measured at amortised cost	\$ 7,319	\$ 7,319
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(7,319)	(7,319)
	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

The Company's credit period for customers is 45 days end of the month, and for some customers, it is 30 or 60 net.

For all notes receivable and accounts receivable, the Company adopts a simplified approach to estimate expected credit losses. That is, it is measured by expected credit losses during its lifetime. The expected credit losses analysis of the Company's notes receivable and accounts receivable is on December 31, 2023 and 2022 as follows:

	2023.12.31						
	Not past due	1 to 30 days past due	31 to 60 days past due	61 to 90 days past due	91 to 180 days past due	More than 180 days past due	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0%	0%	5%	20%	50%	100%	
Total carrying amount	\$ 363,054	\$ 23,360	\$ 4,800	\$ 136	\$ 123	\$ 7,319	\$ 398,792
Allowance for loss (lifetime expected credit loss)	(1,229)	—	(240)	(27)	(24)	(7,319)	(8,839)
amortised cost	<u>\$ 361,825</u>	<u>\$ 23,360</u>	<u>\$ 4,560</u>	<u>\$ 109</u>	<u>\$ 99</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 389,953</u>

	2022.12.31						
	Not past due	1 to 30 days past due	31 to 60 days past due	61 to 90 days past due	91 to 180 days past due	More than 180 days past due	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0%	0%	5%	20%	50%	100%	
Total carrying amount	\$ 328,271	\$ 35,923	\$ 1,909	\$ 430	\$ —	\$ 7,369	\$ 373,902
Allowance for loss (lifetime expected credit loss)	(1,375)	—	(95)	(85)	—	(7,319)	(8,874)
amortised cost	\$ 326,896	\$ 35,923	\$ 1,814	\$ 345	\$ —	\$ 50	\$ 365,028

Information on changes in the allowance for losses on notes and accounts receivable:

	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Opening balance	\$ 8,874	\$ 9,048
Expected loss on credit impairment in the current period	32	—
Current gains from expected credit recovery	(67)	(174)
Write-off in the current period	—	—
Ending balance	\$ 8,839	\$ 8,874

For the accounts receivable that are overdue but not yet recognized for impairment, the Company assessed that the credit quality had not been changed significantly and the relevant accounts are recoverable, in addition to the following description, so there is no concern with impairment yet.

Please refer to Note 8 for details of guarantee provision.

(III) Other receivables

	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Others	14,402	10,070
	\$ 14,402	\$ 10,070

(IV) Inventories

	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Raw materials	\$ 104,359	\$ 90,873
Supplies	54,897	72,727
Work in progress	4	5
Finished goods	611,417	673,334
Less: Allowance for losses on falling prices of inventory and inventory obsolescence	(66,216)	(65,116)
	\$ 704,461	\$ 771,823

1.Inventory-related expenses and losses recognized in the current period:

	2023	2022
Cost of inventories sold	\$ 2,303,221	\$ 2,489,784
Inventory obsolescence loss	1,347	—
Loss (profit) on inventory	71	10
Revenue from sales of leftovers	(2,274)	(3,837)
Recovered gain or loss on falling prices of inventory	1,100	630
Expenses associated with idle capacity	69,393	127,984
	<u>\$ 2,372,858</u>	<u>\$ 2,614,571</u>

2.The insured amount of inventories on December 31, 2023 and 2022 was NT\$834,443 thousand and NT\$895,454 thousand, respectively.

(V) Financial Asset at fair value measurement through Profit or Loss - Non-Current

	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Jukang Life Co., Ltd.	\$ 914	\$ 914
	<u>\$ 914</u>	<u>\$ 914</u>

The 2nd-tier subsidiary Jukang Life Co., Ltd. conducted a cash capital increase on May 5, 2021, and the Company's subsidiary Acenature Biotechnology did not participate in the capital increase in accordance with the shareholding percentage, which dropped the shareholding from 45% to 30%, and lost the managerial control over Jukang. Another 11% of the shares were sold on May 20, 2021, further dropping the shareholding from 30% to 19%, so it lost its significant influence starting that day. The investments accounted for using equity method was reclassified as non-current financial assets at fair value measurement through profit or loss.

(VI) Investments accounted for using equity method

The following lists the investments accounted for using equity method:

	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Associates	\$ 54,969	\$ 58,688
	<u>\$ 54,969</u>	<u>\$ 58,688</u>

The Company's associates are listed as follows:

Investee	Main businesses	Establishment and operating location	Carrying amount		Ownership interests and voting right percentage held by the Company	
			2023.12.31	2022.12.31	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
<u>Common stock</u>						
ADVANCE WISDOM LTD.	Overseas holding company	Seychelles	\$ 13,135	\$ 14,063	20.0%	20.0%
ALPHA BRAVE INC.	Overseas holding company	Seychelles	12,974	13,887	20.0%	20.0%
TIME GLORY CORP.	Overseas holding company	Seychelles	15,866	16,923	11.1%	11.1%
CHAMPION LEGEND CORP.	Overseas holding company	Seychelles	12,994	13,815	19.1%	19.1%
			\$ 54,969	\$ 58,688		

The total amounts of the Company's shares of associate companies recognized by the equity method in 2023 and 2022 were NT\$54,969 thousand and NT\$58,688 thousand, respectively, and the investment costs were both NT\$70,751 thousand. Except for the companies mentioned below, the remaining equity ownership percentages are all 20.0%.

The invested subsidiaries TIME GLORY CORP. and CHAMPION LEGEND CORP. went through a capital increase on February 5, 2020. The Company did not participate in the capital increase according to the shareholding, dropping the percentages from 20% in each to 11.1% and 19.1%, respectively. Although the shareholding is less than 20%, the Company has maintained a significant influence control of the companies, and the investment adopts the equity method. The increase in net equity value of NT\$307 thousand due to the non-subscription of new shares according to the shareholding percentage was recognized as capital surplus; in addition, the exchange difference realized on translation of foreign operations was reclassified as disposal losses of NT\$789 thousand.

The invested subsidiaries ADVANCE WISDOM LTD., ALPHA BRAVE INC., TIME GLORY CORP., and CHAMPION LEGEND CORP. completed a capital increase in February 2022 for a total of NT\$2,812 thousand. The Company participated in the capital increase in accordance with the shareholding percentage. It has maintained significant control of each company, so the investments still adopt the equity method.

For 2023 and 2022, the share of profits and losses of associates recognized by the Company using the equity method was recognized based on the financial statements audited by other accountants.

The financial information of the Company's associates is summarized as follows: (not in the order of shareholding percentage)

	2023	2022
Share of comprehensive income of associated accounted for using the equity method	(\$ 2,270)	(\$ 1,837)
	<u>2023.12.31</u>	<u>2022.12.31</u>
Total assets	\$ 341,690	\$ 364,716
Total liabilities	\$ —	\$ —

	2023 cumulative	2022 cumulative
Revenue	\$ —	\$ —
Annual total profit (loss)	(\$ 14,014)	(\$ 10,966)

(VII)Property, plant and equipment

	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Own land	\$ 371,560	\$ 371,560
Buildings and structures	303,817	330,705
Machinery and equipment	687,525	771,236
Other equipment	133,586	144,342
Unfinished construction and equipment under acceptance	306,835	169,071
	<u>\$ 1,803,323</u>	<u>\$ 1,786,914</u>

	Own land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Other equipment	Unfinished construction and equipment under acceptance	Total
<u>Cost</u>						
Balance on 2023.01.01	\$ 376,560	\$ 890,803	\$ 3,374,227	\$ 586,264	\$ 169,071	\$ 5,396,925
Additions	—	4,401	40,212	14,848	137,764	197,225
Disposal	—	(735)	(6,006)	(1,457)	—	(8,198)
Balance on 2023.12.31	\$ 376,560	\$ 894,469	\$ 3,408,433	\$ 599,655	\$ 306,835	\$ 5,585,952
	Own land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Other equipment	Total	
<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairments</u>						
Balance on 2023.01.01	\$ 5,000	\$ 560,098	\$ 2,602,991	\$ 441,922	\$ 3,610,011	
Depreciation expense	—	31,240	123,922	25,123	180,285	
Removal - Disposal of Assets	—	(686)	(6,005)	(976)	(7,667)	
Balance on 2023.12.31	\$ 5,000	\$ 590,652	\$ 2,720,908	\$ 466,069	\$ 3,782,629	
	Own land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Other equipment	Unfinished construction and equipment under acceptance	Total
<u>Cost</u>						
Balance on 2022.01.01	\$ 362,284	\$ 874,689	\$ 3,205,219	\$ 575,929	\$ 118,073	\$ 5,136,194
Additions	14,276	16,114	141,351	18,297	50,998	241,036
Disposal	—	—	(56,728)	(7,962)	—	(64,690)
Reclassification	—	—	84,385	—	—	84,385
Balance on 2022.12.31	\$ 376,560	\$ 890,803	\$ 3,374,227	\$ 586,264	\$ 169,071	\$ 5,396,925
	Own land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Other equipment	Total	
<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairments</u>						
Balance on 2022.01.01	\$ 5,000	\$ 528,566	\$ 2,520,814	\$ 424,060	\$ 3,478,440	
Depreciation expense	—	31,532	123,275	25,002	179,809	
Removal - Disposal of Assets	—	—	(56,483)	(7,140)	(63,623)	
Losing control	—	—	15,385	—	15,385	
Balance on 2022.12.31	\$ 5,000	\$ 560,098	\$ 2,602,991	\$ 441,922	\$ 3,610,011	

The material components of the Company's buildings include the main factory building, lifting equipment, air-conditioning system, etc., and their service life is 2 to 50 years.

1. For collateral used by the Company as guarantee for borrowings as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, please refer to Note 8.
2. Land, buildings and structures, machinery and other equipment were reevaluated in accordance with the previous Generally Accepted Accounting Principles when they were used in 2012 as the recognized cost. In 2023 and 2022, property, factory buildings and other equipment were partially reevaluated due to disposal. The undistributed earnings from the lifting of restricted reversal of special reserves were NT\$28 thousand and NT\$6 thousand, respectively.
3. The Company's subsidiary Acegreen Eco-Material Technology acquired land, with parcel number #0928-0000 in Phīnn-á-thâu of Ershui Township in April 2019 and registered it under director Wen-Po Yang.
4. The insured amounts on December 31, 2023 and 2022 were NT\$3,629,937 thousand and NT\$3,417,602 thousand, respectively.
5. For the fiscal year 2022, the consolidated companies capitalized NT\$392 thousand for interest on unfinished projects and equipment , with an interest rate of 1.75%.

(VIII)Lease agreement

- 1.The changes in the cost, depreciation and impairment loss of the Company's leased land are as follows:

	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
Cost of right-of-use assets:				
Balance on January 1, 2023	\$ 31,102	\$ 7,224	\$ —	\$ 38,326
Additions	723	9,131	—	9,854
Less	(1,459)	(2,712)	—	(4,171)
Balance on December 31, 2023	\$ 30,366	\$ 13,643	\$ —	\$ 44,009
	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
Depreciation and impairment loss of right-of-use assets				
Balance on January 1, 2023	\$ 7,130	\$ 4,659	\$ —	\$ 11,789
Depreciation for the year	3,433	2,015	—	5,448
Less	(1,459)	(2,712)	—	(4,171)
Balance on December 31, 2023	\$ 9,104	\$ 3,962	\$ —	\$ 13,066
Carrying amount:				
December 31, 2023	\$ 21,262	\$ 9,681	\$ —	\$ 30,943
	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
Cost of right-of-use assets:				
Balance on January 1, 2022	\$ 27,613	\$ 4,512	\$ 84,385	\$ 116,510
Additions	4,835	2,712	—	7,547
Less	(1,346)	—	—	(1,346)
Reclassification	—	—	(84,385)	(84,385)
Balance on December 31, 2022	\$ 31,102	\$ 7,224	\$ —	\$ 38,326
	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
Depreciation and impairment loss of right-of-use assets				
Balance on January 1, 2022	\$ 4,332	\$ 2,943	\$ 14,069	\$ 21,344
Depreciation for the year	3,405	1,716	1,316	6,437
Less	(607)	—	—	(607)
Reclassification	—	—	(15,385)	(15,385)
Balance on December 31, 2022	\$ 7,130	\$ 4,659	\$ —	\$ 11,789
Carrying amount:				
December 31, 2022	\$ 23,972	\$ 2,565	\$ —	\$ 26,537

2.The details of lease liabilities are as follows:

	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Carrying amount of lease liabilities		
Current	\$ 6,147	\$ 4,844
Non-current	\$ 24,683	\$ 21,414
Range of discount rates for lease liabilities		
Right to use buildings, land and machinery	1.84%	1.84%~2.89%

3.We lease land and houses under long-term leases used as warehouses, factory land and offices. The lease period expires between 2024 and 2032. When the lease expires or is terminated, the buildings on the ground must be retained for the lessor. After the expiry of the lease, we have the priority right to renew the contract. Our expected rent payable in the future is summarized as follows (NT\$ thousand)

Duration	Amount
Within 1 year	\$ 6,503
2 to 5 years	19,836
Over 5 years	6,285
	\$ 32,624

4.Lease liabilities/Operating lease

(1) The amounts recognized in profit or loss for leases are as follows:

	2023	2022
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	\$ 417	\$ 664
Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability	\$ 4	\$ 200
Income from sublease of right-of-use assets	\$ —	\$ —
Short-term lease expense	\$ 3,534	\$ 3,643
Expenses on low-value leased assets (low-value leases excluding short-term leases)	\$ —	\$ 242

(2)Amounts recognized in the cash flow statement are as follows:

	2023	2022
Total cash used in leases	\$ 8,820	\$ 78,468

(IX) Other non-current assets

	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Prepayments for equipment	\$ 13,603	\$ 15,703
Refundable deposit	8,678	3,200
Others	437	739
	\$ 22,718	\$ 19,642

1. The capitalized interests of prepayment for equipment in 2023 and 2022 were NT\$3,520 thousand and

NT\$2,367 thousand, respectively. Ranges of interest rates were 2.11% to 2.56% and 1.613% to 2.107%, respectively.

2. Please refer to Notes 8 for details of guarantee provision.

(X) Short-term borrowings

	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Short-term secured loans	\$ 112,020	\$ 100,020
Funds borrowed to purchase materials	223,579	234,453
	<u>\$ 335,599</u>	<u>\$ 334,473</u>
Range of interest rate	<u>2.11%~2.415%</u>	<u>1.95%~6.50%</u>

Please refer to Notes 7 and 8 for details of guarantee provision.

(XI) Other accounts payable

	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Payroll payable	\$ 23,656	\$ 25,688
Payable on machinery and equipment	16,993	40,076
Employee remuneration payable	—	79
Other accrued expenses	85,397	92,608
	<u>\$ 126,046</u>	<u>\$ 158,451</u>

(XII) Provisions

	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Employee short-term paid-leave reserve	\$ 6,820	\$ 6,763
Total	<u>\$ 6,820</u>	<u>\$ 6,763</u>

1. Employee short-term paid-leave reserve

	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Opening balance	\$ 6,763	\$ 8,613
Add (less)	, 57	(1,850)
Ending balance	<u>\$ 6,820</u>	<u>\$ 6,763</u>

2. Provision is mainly based on history, experience, management judgment and other reasons that have been mentioned to estimate the likelihood of employee paid leave. It is expected that the provision will be used within one year.

(XIII) Bonds payable

	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
First series domestic secured corporate bonds	\$ —	\$ —
Less: Discount on corporate bonds payable	—	—
Subtotal	—	—
Less: Mature within one year	—	—
	\$ —	\$ —

1. The issuance criteria for the Company's first series domestic secured convertible bonds are as follows:

(1) The Company was approved by the competent authority to raise and issue the first series domestic secured corporate bonds. The total issue amount was NT\$300,000 thousand, the par value was NT\$1,000 thousand, and bonds were issued in full at the par value on the issue date, with a coupon rate of 0.97%. The maturity period of 5 years is from November 22, 2017 to November 22, 2022. The principal is repaid in one payment at maturity, which is 5 years from the issue date. As of November 22, 2022, the repayment has been made, and the de-registration was completed on November 23, 2022.

(2) Simple interest payment on the coupon rate for the outstanding balance is made once a year starting the issue date. Interest is calculated to the one place of the NTD of the par value, and rounded up if the amount is less than one dollar. If the principal and interest payment date falls on the day when the payor bank of the place of payment is closed for the day, the principal and interest will be paid on the business day following the closed business day, and no additional interest will be paid. No additional interests are calculated paid for those who receive principal and interests after the principal and interest payment date.

(3) Land Bank of Taiwan performs the guarantee of the corporate bonds in accordance with the delegation guarantee contract.

2. As of December 31, 2022, the amortization of discount on bonds payable for the secured ordinary corporate bond was NT\$3,040 thousand.

3. The guarantee fee for the Company's issuance of secured corporate bonds is calculated at an annual rate of 11/1000, with one year as one period, and the annual guarantee fee receivable is NT\$3,333 thousand.

4. Please refer to Notes 7 for details of guarantee provision.

(XIV) Long-term borrowings

Type of borrowings	Maturity date	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Long-term bank borrowings			
Secured borrowings	2038.07	\$ 147,278	\$ 220,816
Credit loan		—	25,000
Subtotal		147,278	245,816
Less: Mature within one year		(60,918)	(100,340)
		\$ 86,360	\$ 145,476

Type of borrowings	Maturity date	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Long-term commercial paper payable			
Mega Bills Finance Co., Ltd. -- Taichung branch	2025.05	\$ 1,050,000	\$ 860,000
Subtotal		1,050,000	860,000
Less: Discount on long-term notes payable		(4,761)	(4,025)
		\$ 1,045,239	\$ 855,975
Total		\$ 1,131,599	\$ 1,001,451

1. As of December 31, 2023, long-term secured loans from banks will mature between September 2024 and July 2038, and the repayments are in accordance with the agreements of each secured loan.
2. As of December 31, 2023, long-term credit loans from banks will mature in May 2023, and the repayments are in accordance with the agreements of each credit loan.
3. The subsidiary Acegreen Eco-Material Technology signed a Delegation Guarantee Issuance of Commercial Paper Contract with Mega Bills Finance, and the 2023 and 2022 expiration dates of the original contracts were on June 1, 2024 and March 10, 2023. In Q4 2023 and 2022, Mega Bills Finance agreed on the premise that the Company complies with the Act Governing Bills Finance Business, performs various agreed matters according to the Contract without a breach of contract, and provides Acegreen Eco-Material Technology and the Company's approved collaterals such as property and plants, the Company may apply for an extension to May 31, 2025 and March 10, 2024 in accordance with the credit granting procedures. The Company met the criteria for an extension for each period, and the Contract was recognized as long-term loans.
4. The Acelon Chemicals & Fiber Coporation signed a Delegation Guarantee Issuance of Commercial Paper Contract with Mega Bills Finance, and expiration dates of the original contracts were on May 31,

2024, Mega Bills Finance agreed on the premise that the Company complies with the Act Governing Bills Finance Business, performs various agreed matters according to the Contract without a breach of contract, and provides the Company's approved collaterals such as property and plants, the Company may apply for an extension to May 31, 2025 in accordance with the credit granting procedures. The Company met the criteria for an extension for each period, and the Contract was recognized as long-term loans.

5. The 2023 and 2022 interest rates for secured loans and credit loans were between 2.13% and 2.56% and 1.89% and 2.44%, respectively.
6. The 2023 and 2022 interest rates for long-term notes payable were 2.488%~2.788% and 2.588%, respectively.
7. Please refer to Notes 7 and 8 for details of guarantee provision.

(XV)Employee welfare

1. Defined benefit plans

The Company has established a retirement plan for employees based on the Labor Standards Act, which is considered a defined-benefit pension plan. According to the provisions of the plan, employee pensions are calculated based on years of service and the average salary the six months before retirement is approved. The Company contributes a monthly amount equal to 2% of employees' monthly salaries and wages to a retirement fund at the Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the labor retirement fund supervisory committee.

The composition, changes in present value, service costs recognized as expenses and key actuarial assumptions associated with the Company's defined-benefit obligations are explained as follows:

(1)Actuarial assumptions on the reporting date:

	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Discount rate	1.3%	1.3%
Expected future salary increases	2.00%	2.00%

(2)Amounts of pension costs recognized as expenses related to the defined-benefit plan are listed as follows:

	2023	2022
Current service cost	\$ 251	\$ 311
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)	58	261
Pension expense (benefit)	\$ 309	\$ 572

(3)The amounts included in the balance sheet of the Company's obligations arising from the

defined-benefit plan are listed as follows:

	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Defined benefit obligations	(\$ 14,358)	(\$ 98,192)
Fair value of plan assets	10,618	92,976
Net defined-benefit asset (liability)	(\$ 3,740)	(\$ 5,216)
(Net defined benefit liability -- Non-current)		

(4) Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation:

	2023	2023
Beginning defined benefit obligations	\$ 98,192	\$ 115,868
Current service cost	251	311
Interest cost of defined benefit obligation	1,254	753
Benefit payments	(84,693)	(6,861)
Actuarial gains or losses	(646)	(11,879)
Ending defined benefit obligations	\$ 14,358	\$ 98,192

(5) Changes in the fair value of plan assets in the current year are listed as follows:

	2023	2022
Beginning fair value of plan assets	\$ 92,976	\$ 77,731
Expected interest income on plan assets	1,197	492
Plan asset benefit payments	(84,693)	(6,861)
Gain (loss) in return on plan assets	(53)	5,074
Contributions by employer	1,191	16,540
Ending fair value of plan assets	\$ 10,618	\$ 92,976

(6) Compositions in percentage of the fair value of plan assets are listed as follows:

	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Cash and cash equivalents	100.00%	100.00%
Others	—	—
Fair value of plan assets (%)	100.00%	100.00%

The expected rate of return on overall assets is based on historical return trends and analysts' forecasts of the assets' market during the lifetime of the relevant obligations, and with reference to the use of labor pension funds by the labor retirement fund supervisory committee, while considering that the minimum return is not lower than the 2-year time deposit interest from local banks. The

actual returns on plan assets for 2023 and 2022 were \$1,144 thousand and \$5,566 thousand, respectively.

The historical information on experience adjustment is listed as follows:

	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Defined benefit obligations	(\$ 14,358)	(\$ 98,192)
Fair value of plan assets	10,618	92,976
Net defined-benefit asset (liability)	(\$ 3,740)	(\$ 5,216)
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities	(\$ 646)	(\$ 11,879)
Experience adjustments on plan assets	\$ 53	(\$ 5,074)

The Company recognized NT\$594 thousand and NT\$16,952 thousand of actuarial (loss) gain in other comprehensive income in 2023 and 2022, respectively; and the accumulated actuarial gains recognized in other comprehensive income was NT\$7,008 thousand as of December 31, 2023.

In 2023, the Company expected to allocate NT\$595 thousand to the defined-benefit plan in the next fiscal year.

2. Defined contribution plans

The Company has established a retirement plan for employees based on the Labor Pension Act, which is considered a defined-contribution plan. An amount equal to 6% of employees' monthly salaries and wages is allocated to employees' personal pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance on a monthly basis.

In accordance with the above relevant regulations, the Company's pension costs recognized as expenses in the statement of comprehensive income in 2023 and 2022 are explained as follows:

	2023	2022
Amount of contribution in the defined contribution plan	\$ 9,308	\$ 9,550
Total pension cost	\$ 9,308	\$ 9,550

As of December 31, 2023, the overdue contribution amount that had not been paid to the plan for the reporting period of 2023 was NT\$2,005 thousand. The amount was paid after the end date of the reporting period.

3. Please refer to Note 6 (12) for information on the employee short-term paid-leave reserve.

(XVI)Capital

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company's authorized capital was NT\$3,000,000 thousand, and the paid-in capital was NT\$1,111,573 thousand, and there were 111,157 thousand shares in both years, with a par value of NT\$10.

(XVII)Capital surplus

	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Issue of shares at premium	\$ 244,864	\$ 244,864
Conversion premium from convertible bonds	99,187	99,187
Employee stock options -- Expired	21,411	21,411
Trading of treasury stock	1,900	1,900
Convertible bonds -- Expired stock options	62,631	62,631
Loss of right of action for not claiming dividends in previous years	853	853
Changes in shares of associates and joint ventures recognized under the equity method	307	307
	<u>\$ 431,153</u>	<u>\$ 431,153</u>

1. According to the provisions of the Company Act, the capital surplus shall not be used except to make up for the Company's losses and to be allocated to working capital. Capital reserves should not be used to cover accumulated deficits unless the legal reserve is insufficient.
2. In accordance with the Company Act, any capital surplus arising from paid-in capital in excess of the par value on the issuance of common stocks and donations can be used to cover accumulated deficit or to issue new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, provided that the Company has no accumulated deficit. However, the capitalization is limited to a certain percentage of the paid-in capital every year. In addition, changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries are recognized to offset losses.
3. On October 15, 2010, the board resolution approved the issue of 20,000 thousand new shares for a cash capital increase, of which 15%, a total of 3,000 thousand shares, was reserved for employees subscription. On October 25, 2010, the weighted average fair value of NT\$9.15 per share as calculated by actuary recognized remuneration cost of NT\$27,453 thousand. Actual employee stock subscription of NT\$6,744 thousand was transferred to the premium of the issue shares, while the remaining recognized capital surplus -- expired employee stock options was NT\$20,709 thousand.
4. On September 30, 2014, the board resolution approved the issue of 5,000 thousand new shares for a cash capital increase, of which 15%, a total of 750 thousand shares, was reserved for employees subscription. On October 25, 2014, the weighted average fair value of NT\$0.95 per share as calculated by actuary recognized remuneration cost of NT\$713 thousand. Actual employee stock subscription of NT\$11 thousand was transferred to the premium of the issue shares, while the remaining recognized capital surplus -- expired employee stock options was NT\$702 thousand.
5. For the domestic 2nd series unsecured convertible corporate bond issued by the Company, the put option has expired on January 14, 2016, so the relevant capital surplus was reclassified and adjusted by NT\$5,154 thousand.
6. For the domestic 3rd series unsecured convertible corporate bond issued by the Company, the put option has been exercised on September 24, 2017, so the relevant capital surplus was reclassified and adjusted by NT\$31,360 thousand.
7. For the domestic 2nd series unsecured convertible corporate bond issued by the Company, the put

option has expired on January 14, 2018, so the relevant capital surplus was reclassified and adjusted by NT\$4,369 thousand.

8. Please refer to Note 6 (18) for the information on distribution of cash from capital surplus.

(XVIII) Retained earnings

1. According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the surplus income after the final accounts is distributed to the following accounts in their respective order:

- (1) Withholding taxes.
- (2) Make up for past losses.
- (3) Allocated 10% as legal reserve. If the legal reserve has reached the total share capital, no further allocations will be conducted.
- (4) Allocated or reversed special reserve.
- (5) The surplus is added to the accumulated undistributed earnings of the previous year to become the earnings available for distribution. The board reserves part of the earnings to meet the need of business operations, and then drafts a distribution proposal.

The allocation in the form of issuing new shares should be proposed to the shareholder meeting for resolution. Pursuant to Paragraph 5, Article 240 of the Company Act, the Company may authorize the board of directors to distribute dividends, profit-sharing, legal reserve and capital reserve (subject to compliance with Article 241 of The Company Act) wholly or partially in cash. Such decisions must be approved in a board meeting with at least two-thirds of directors present and supported by more than half of attending directors, and reported during a shareholder meeting afterwards.

2. In order to meet the needs of sustainable operations, capital expansion and healthy development, and in consideration of maximizing shareholder value, the Company's dividend policy shall appropriately distribute stock dividends and cash dividends in accordance with the Company's future capital expenditure budget and capital needs. The board is authorized to set the actual distribution percentage in accordance with the Company's capital status and capital budget situation.
3. For the information relating to employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration, please refer to Note 6 (21).
4. The legal reserve should be allocated until its total amount reaches the total paid-in capital. Legal reserve is used to make up for the Company's losses. If the Company has no losses, the portion of legal reserve exceeding 25% of the paid-in capital may be distributed in newly issued stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their shareholding.
5. The profit distribution plan for the fiscal year 2023, as the Company incurred a net loss for the fiscal year 2023, the Board of Directors resolved on March 15, 2024, not to distribute dividends. The remaining resolution will be subject to the decision at the shareholders' meeting scheduled for June 21, 2024. For information regarding the proposed resolutions passed by the Board of Directors and the dividend distribution approved at the shareholders' meeting, please refer to the "Public Information Observation Platform" of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.
6. The resolution of the shareholder meeting on June 16, 2023 approved the motion to make up for the 2022 losses:

	2022	
	Amount	Dividends per share (NT\$)
Legal reserve	\$ —	
Cash dividends	—	\$ —
	<u>\$ —</u>	

7. The shareholder meeting resolution on June 29, 2022 approved the 2022 earnings distribution shown as follows:

	Accumulated earnings	Dividends per share (NT\$)
	2021	2021
Beginning undistributed earnings	\$ —	
Add: Special reserve that can be reversed and released from restrictions (Note 1)	2,485	
Add: Net effect of remeasurement of defined-benefit plans	2,714	
Add: 2021 net income after taxes	177,878	
Unappropriated earnings	183,077	
Less: Allocated legal reserve	(18,308)	
Less: Make up the 2020 special reserve to make up for losses (Note 2)	(75,502)	
Earnings available for distribution in the current period	89,267	
Distributions:		
Cash dividends	(89,267)	\$ 0.8031
Ending undistributed earnings	<u>\$ —</u>	
	Distribution of capital surplus	
	2021	
Issue of shares at premium	\$ 266,755	
Distributions:		
Cash dividends	(21,890)	\$ 0.1969
Balance after distribution	<u>\$ 244,865</u>	

Note 1: 2021 reversal of restricted special reserve that has been disposed of.

Note 2: According to the provisions of the Tai-Tsai-Zheng-Yi-Zi Document #0910128347, if the Company has used special earned surplus to make up for losses, it should prioritize making up for the shortfall of the special earned surplus in the future years with surplus before distributing earnings.

(XIX)Net revenue

	2023	2022
Sales income	\$ 2,467,031	\$ 2,814,949
Sales return and discount	(13,360)	(29,523)
Net purchase	\$ 2,453,671	\$ 2,785,426

	2023	2022
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Revenue from product sales	\$ 2,453,671	\$ 2,785,426
Net purchase	\$ 2,453,671	\$ 2,785,426

(1)Disaggregation of revenue

	2023	2022
Main products		
Yarn	\$ 576,788	\$ 788,768
Textured yarn	1,232,920	1,428,682
Medical materials	61,497	186,594
Lyocell Yarn	353,531	82,917
Others	228,935	298,465
	\$ 2,453,671	\$ 2,785,426

Cut-off point of revenue recognition

	2023	2022
Cut-off point of revenue recognition		
Goods sales -- At a point in time	\$ 2,453,671	\$ 2,785,426
	\$ 2,453,671	\$ 2,785,426

(2)Contract balance

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the balance of contract liabilities from goods sales were NT\$17,684 thousand and NT\$10,467 thousand, respectively. Changes in contract liabilities are primarily attributable to differences in the timing of fulfilling performance obligations and the timing of payment by customers.

(XX)Non-operating income and expenses

1. Other income

	2023	2022
Rental income	\$ 543	\$ 595
Revenue from other government grants	2,993	4,306
Other income -- Others	16,230	16,086
	\$ 19,766	\$ 20,987

2. Other benefits and losses

	2023	2022
Gain (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(\$ 465)	(\$ 555)
Gain (loss) on foreign exchange	7,888	60,886
Gains (losses) on valuation of financial assets and liabilities	—	3,634
Other miscellaneous expenses	(2,762)	(2,967)
	<u>\$ 4,661</u>	<u>\$ 60,998</u>
Finance costs		
	2023	2022
Interest expense	\$ 40,627	\$ 29,771
Less: Capitalized interest	(3,520)	(2,759)
	<u>\$ 37,107</u>	<u>\$ 27,012</u>

(XXI)Employee benefits, depreciation, depletion and amortization in the current period

	2023		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits expenses			
Payroll expenses	\$ 200,892	\$ 68,794	\$ 269,686
Labor and health insurance fees	22,832	7,813	30,645
Pension expense	6,347	3,650	9,997
Other benefit expenses	10,672	3,574	14,246
Depreciation expense	171,350	14,383	185,733
Amortization expense	19,373	2,661	22,034
	2022		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits expenses			
Payroll expenses	\$ 229,649	\$ 66,869	\$ 296,518
Labor and health insurance fees	24,910	8,998	33,908
Pension expense	6,650	3,472	10,122
Other benefit expenses	12,048	4,012	16,060
Depreciation expense	171,463	14,783	186,246
Amortization expense	13,165	459	13,624

If the company achieves profitability for the fiscal year, it is mandated to allocate between 3% to 5% of the profits for employee remuneration and no more than 4% for director remuneration. However, if the Company still has accumulated losses, an amount shall be reserved in advance to make up for the losses, before using the remaining profit for distribution of remuneration. Employee bonus may be paid in stock or cash, and director bonus can only be paid in cash. The employees to whom the Company distributes remuneration, issues restricted stock award, share subscription warrants, subscription of new shares and

transfers repurchased shares should be those who meet the criteria of being in the Company or affiliated companies of which the Company has more than 50% of the ownership. Matters related to the payment of employee remuneration and directors' remuneration are handled in accordance with relevant laws and regulations, determined by the board, and reported to the shareholder meetings.

The 2023 and 2022 remuneration to employees and directors are estimated based on the net profit before tax for the year and are all NT\$0 thousand.

The board meeting on March 21, 2023 and the shareholder meeting on June 16, 2023 approved the 2022 remuneration of NT\$0 thousand to employees and directors, consistent with the amount recognized in the 2022 financial report.

The board meeting held on March 15, 2024 resolved to issue 2023 remuneration of NT\$0 thousand to employees and directors, which is consistent with the amount recognized in the 2023 financial report.

Information about employees' remuneration and directors' and supervisors' remuneration of the Company as resolved by the board and approved by the shareholder meeting will be posted in the Market Observation Post System.

(XXII)Income tax

1. Income tax recognized in profit or loss

	2023	2022
Current income tax		
Income tax incurred from the beginning of the year to the end of the current period	\$ —	\$ 267
Current adjustment based on the income tax in the previous year	—	647
Total current tax	—	914
Deferred income tax		
Loss deduction	(10,739)	(932)
Deferred tax expense (benefit) relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(772)	2,550
Income tax expense (benefit)	(\$ 11,511)	\$ 2,532

(1)Components of income tax expense:

The accounting income for the current year and the income tax expenses recognized in profit and loss are adjusted as follows:

	2023	2022
Net profit before tax (net loss)	(\$ 162,860)	(\$ 64,212)
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate	(\$ 32,572)	(\$ 12,842)
Effect of adjustments on income tax		
Current adjustment based on the income tax in the previous year	—	647
Tax effects of subsidiary	—	267
Unrecognised temporary differences and loss deduction	21,061	14,460
Income tax expense (benefit) recognized in profit or loss	(\$ 11,511)	\$ 2,532
(2)Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income		
	2023	2022
Income tax expense (benefit)		
Related to remeasurement of defined-benefit plans	\$ 119	\$ 3,390
	\$ 119	\$ 3,390

2. Changes in deferred income tax assets and liabilities:

2023	Opening balance	Current changes	Ending balance
Temporary difference			
Debit/(Credit) income statement			
Unrealized loss on inventory	\$ 13,023	\$ 220	\$ 13,243
Net defined benefit liability -- Non-current	6,155	(2,389)	3,766
Employee short-term paid-leave reserve	1,324	1	1,325
Others	1,449	2,940	4,389
Subtotal	21,951	772	22,723
Loss deduction	45,791	10,739	56,530
Debit/(Credit) other comprehensive income			
Remeasurement of defined-benefit plans	(1,281)	(119)	(1,400)
Deferred income tax assets	\$ 66,461	\$ 11,392	\$ 77,853
Land value increment tax	\$ 18,115	\$ —	\$ 18,115
Others	15	—	15
Deferred income tax liabilities	\$ 18,130	\$ —	\$ 18,130

2022	Opening balance	Current changes	Ending balance
Temporary difference			
Debit/(Credit) income statement			
Unrealized loss on inventory	\$ 12,897	\$ 126	\$ 13,023
Net defined benefit liability -- Non-current	9,334	(3,179)	6,155
Employee short-term paid-leave reserve	1,694	(370)	1,324
Others	576	873	1,449
Subtotal	24,501	(2,550)	21,951
Loss deduction	44,859	932	45,791
Debit/(Credit) other comprehensive income			
Remeasurement of defined-benefit plans	2,109	(3,390)	1,281
Deferred income tax assets	\$ 71,469	(\$ 5,008)	\$ 66,461
Land value increment tax	\$ 18,115	\$ —	\$ 18,115
Others	15	—	15
Deferred income tax liabilities	\$ 18,130	\$ —	\$ 18,130

Part of the deferred income tax assets and liabilities are expressed as the net amount after offset because the taxpayer and the tax authority are the same.

3. Deductible temporary difference unrecognised as deferred income tax assets and unused tax losses:

	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Impairment loss	\$ 1,800	\$ 1,800
Allowance for bad debts	2,886	2,886
Loss in long-term equity	63,556	53,577
Loss deduction	94,629	73,662
Others	197	158
	\$ 163,068	\$ 132,083

4. Unused loss deduction and tax exemption

(1) As of December 31, 2023, the relevant information on Acelon Chemicals & Fiber's loss deduction is as follows:

Loss year	Final year of	Balance not yet deducted
2019	2029	\$ 74,666 (Approved)
2022	2032	5,569 (Number to be filed)
2023	2033	109,302 (Estimated number to be filed)
		\$ 189,537

- (2) As of December 31, 2023, the relevant information on Acegreen Eco-Material Technology's loss deduction is as follows:

Loss year	Final year of deduction	Balance not yet deducted
2014	2024	\$ 3,971 (Approved)
2015	2025	10,884 (Approved)
2016	2026	76,073 (Approved)
2017	2027	76,612 (Approved)
2018	2028	73,305 (Approved)
2019	2029	136,258 (Approved)
2020	2030	15,306 (Approved)
2021	2031	42,634 (Approved)
2022	2032	75,486 (Number to be filed)
2023	2033	51,462 (Estimated number to be filed)
		<u>\$ 561,991</u>

5. The Company's 2021 income tax settlement and declaration have been reviewed and approved by the tax authority as of December 31, 2023.

6. The 2021 income tax settlement and declaration of main subsidiaries have been reviewed and approved by the tax authority as of December 31, 2023.

(XXIII) Earnings (loss) per share

The numerator and denominator for calculating earnings per share are disclosed as follows:

	2023		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average share outstanding (thousand shares)	Earnings per share (Loss) (NT\$)
Basic earnings per share			
Net profit (loss) for the year attributable to the parent company	(\$ 151,349)	111,157	(\$ 1.36)

		2022		
		Amount after tax	Weighted average share outstanding (thousand shares)	Earnings per share (Loss) (NT\$)
Basic earnings per share				
Net profit (loss) for the year attributable to the parent company		(\$ 66,744)	111,157	(\$ 0.60)

(XXIV) Supplement information of net cash flow

Investing activities with partial cash payments:

	2023	2022
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	\$ 197,225	\$ 241,036
Less: Reclassification of prepayments for equipment	(1)	—
Add: Opening balance of payable on equipment	40,076	27,422
Less: Ending balance of payable on equipment	(16,993)	(40,076)
Cash paid during the year	\$ 220,307	\$ 228,382

(XXV) Capital management

Based on the characteristics of the current industry and the future development of the Company, and considering factors such as changes in the external environment, we plan the working capital and dividend payments needed in the future to ensure that the Company can continue to operate, reward shareholders and take into account the interests of stakeholders, and maintain the optimal capital structure to enhance shareholder value in the long run.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, we may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, issue new shares, return cash capital to shareholders, or buy back the Company's shares.

Our management regularly reviews the capital structure and considers possible risks and opportunities with which it may be associated. In general, we adopt a prudent risk management strategy.

(XXVI) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	Balance on 2023.01.01	Cash flow	Non-cash transactions	Balance on 2023.12.31
Short-term borrowings	\$ 334,473	\$ 1,126	\$ —	\$ 335,599
Long-term bank borrowings (including current portion)	245,816	(98,538)	—	147,278
Long-term notes payable	860,000	190,000	—	1,050,000
Lease liabilities -- (Current and non-current)	26,258	(5,282)	9,854	30,830
	<u>\$ 1,466,547</u>	<u>\$ 87,306</u>	<u>\$ 9,854</u>	<u>\$ 1,563,707</u>
	Balance on 2022.01.01	Cash flow	Non-cash transactions	Balance on 2022.12.31
Short-term borrowings	\$ 87,537	\$ 246,936	\$ —	\$ 334,473
Bonds payable	300,000	(300,000)	—	—
Long-term bank borrowings (including current portion)	584,492	(338,676)	—	245,816
Long-term notes payable	200,000	660,000	—	860,000
Lease liabilities -- (Current and non-current)	95,626	(74,383)	5,015	26,258
	<u>\$ 1,267,655</u>	<u>\$ 193,877</u>	<u>\$ 5,015</u>	<u>\$ 1,466,547</u>

VII. Related party transaction

(I) Name of the related parties

Name of the related parties	Relationship with the Company
Wen-Tung Chou	Chairman of the Company
Wen-Po Yang	Director of the Company
Ming-Yi Lai	Vice president of the Company
Acegreen Eco-Material Technology Co., Ltd.	100% wholly owned subsidiary
Acenature Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	100% wholly owned subsidiary
Jukang Life Co., Ltd.	Our Vice President is also the Chairman

Acelon Chemicals & Fiber Corporation is the parent company and ultimate controller of the consolidated company.

The amount and balance of transactions between Acelon Chemicals & Fiber Corporation and its subsidiaries (related-parties) were eliminated when the consolidated financial report was being prepared and are not disclosed in the Note.

(II) Related party transaction details of the Company are disclosed as follows:

1. Accounts receivable

Name of the related parties	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Jukang Life Co., Ltd.	\$ —	\$ 233
	\$ —	\$ 233

2. Operating revenue

Name of the related parties	2023	2022
Jukang Life Co., Ltd.	\$ 716	\$ 1,009
	\$ 716	\$ 1,009

The Company's sales to related parties adopt the pricing in regular sales.

3. Other income

Name of the related parties	2023	2022
Jukang Life Co., Ltd.	\$ —	\$ 5
	\$ —	\$ 5

There are no material abnormalities in the purchase prices of the related parties compared to that of non-related parties.

4. Endorsement and guarantee

(1)The details of the amount of guarantee provided by the Company for related parties to apply for bank loans are as follows:

	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
	Amount	Amount
Acegreen Eco-Material Technology Co., Ltd.	\$ 1,250,000	\$ 1,294,015

(2)The Company and Chairman Wen-Tung Chou serve as the joint guarantors for loans to the Company's subsidiary Acegreen Eco-Material Technology Co., Ltd.

(3)Chairman Wen-Tung Chou, director Wen-Po Yang, Vice President Ming-Yi Lai and the subsidiary Acegreen Eco-Material Technology Co., Ltd. serve as joint guarantor for the issue of 2017 first series secured corporate bonds, and the joint guarantee was terminated in January 2022.

(4)Chairman Wen-Tung Chou, director Wen-Po Yang, Vice President Ming-Yi Lai serve as joint guarantors for the Company's borrowings.

5. Others

The shareholder general meeting held on June 20, 2001 resolved that 1% of guarantee amount provided by directors and supervisors for the Company's borrowings should be appropriated as joint guarantee remuneration for directors and supervisors, calculated according to the separate guarantee period. Starting in October 2003, 1% remuneration was reduced to 0.5% for credit loans, and for pledged loans, the 0.5% remuneration was reduced to 0.25%. In 2023 and 2022, the joint guarantee remuneration for directors and supervisors were NT\$1,623 thousand and NT\$869 thousand, respectively.

6. Compensation of key management personnel

	2023	2022
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 13,231	\$ 14,344
Post-employment benefits	88	51
	<u>\$ 13,319</u>	<u>\$ 14,395</u>

VIII. Pledge assets

The breakdown of assets pledged by the Company as collaterals are as follows:

Asset name	2023.12.31	2022.12.31	Purpose
Notes receivable	\$ 64,504	\$ 57,227	Short-term and long-term loans
Other financial assets (current and non-current)	75,763	81,386	Short-term and long-term loans, technology project guarantee
Property, plant and equipment	800,543	820,970	Short-term and long-term loans
	<u>\$ 940,810</u>	<u>\$ 959,583</u>	

IX. Material contingent liabilities and unrecognised contractual commitments

(I) As of December 31, 2023, the balance of unused letters of credit issued by the Company for imported raw materials or equipment included NTD 258,725 thousand, USD173 thousand, and JPY 16,300 thousand.

(II) The Company acted as the guarantor for endorsement of the subsidiary Acegreen Eco-Material Technology Co., Ltd. to take loans from Mega International Commercial Bank, at NT\$100,000 thousand; Mega Bills Finance, at NT\$1,100,000 thousand; and Taichung Commercial Bank, at NT\$50,000 thousand (totaling NT\$1,250,000 thousand).

(III) As of December 31, 2023, the Company has the following pending lawsuits:

- (1) In the filed patent infringement lawsuit between the subsidiary Acegreen Eco-Material Technology and (referred to as Acegreen) and Lenzing Taiwan Fibers of Austria, Lenzing claimed that the production technology implemented by Acegreen has infringed on Lenzing's patent. Therefore, Lenzing pleaded to have Acegreen and its representatives destroy the products made with the patented process and pay NT\$10,000 thousand in joint and several damages. The court compares the patent infringement and reviewing and judges the validity of the patent for the pending litigation. The lawyers have estimated that may be subject to a maximum amount of NT\$10,000 thousand in loss plus interest and litigation costs. The litigation in this case is pending before the court for adjudication and judgment regarding patent infringement and patent validity. On November 21, 2023, Acegreen and Lenzing agreed to cease litigation.
- (2) The subsidiary Acegreen filed a complaint with the Intellectual Property Office on March 11, 2021, arguing that the implementation of No. 183025 Taiwan patent owned by Lenzing was impossible or difficult, and filed an appeal with the Ministry of Economic Affairs on January 3, 2023 upon receiving the invalidation approval document. Acegreen then filed a statement of reasons on January 19, 2023, and another statement of reasons on March 17, 2023, arguing that the description of the patent and part of the claims have grounds for revoking the patent. On June 28, 2023, the decision of the Ministry of Economic Affairs to reject the appeal was made. Acegreen then filed an administrative lawsuit with the Intellectual Property Court on August 25, 2023. The case is now pending court review.
- (IV) We intend to purchase new production equipment for the needs of business expansion. Contracts worth a total amount of NT\$249,420 thousand (including tax) have been signed for the purchase of property, plants

and equipment. As of December 31, 2023, a purchase amount of NT\$69,559 thousand (including tax) has not been paid.

X. Losses due to material disasters: None.

XI. Material subsequent issues:

For operational needs, the board of directors of our company resolved on January 26, 2024, to establish a new subsidiary. The proposed registered capital for the subsidiary is NT\$200,000 thousand. The chairman is duly authorized to inject capital into the subsidiary in installments, as per actual operational needs, within the specified limit. The establishment of the subsidiary was completed on February 29, 2024.

XII. Others:

Financial instruments

(I)Liquidity risk

The following table shows the contractual maturity date of financial liabilities, including estimated interest (excluding long-term and short-term borrowings) and excluding the impact of netting agreements for derivative liabilities:

		2023.12.31			
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flow	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>					
Short-term borrowings	\$ 335,599	\$ 335,599	\$ 335,599	\$ —	\$ —
Accounts payable	379,224	379,224	379,000	224	—
Bank borrowings (including current portion)	147,278	147,278	60,918	69,215	17,145
Long-term notes payable	1,045,239	1,050,000	—	1,050,000	—
Lease liabilities -- (Current and non-current)	30,830	32,624	6,503	19,837	6,284
	<u>\$ 1,938,170</u>	<u>\$ 1,944,725</u>	<u>\$ 782,020</u>	<u>\$ 1,139,276</u>	<u>\$ 23,429</u>
		2022.12.31			
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flow	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>					
Short-term borrowings	\$ 334,473	\$ 334,473	\$ 334,473	\$ —	\$ —
Accounts payable	381,707	381,707	381,260	447	—
Bank borrowings (including current portion)	245,816	245,816	100,340	126,246	19,230
Long-term notes payable	855,975	860,000	—	860,000	—
Lease liabilities -- (Current and non-current)	26,258	28,443	5,251	14,103	9,089
	<u>\$ 1,844,229</u>	<u>\$ 1,850,439</u>	<u>\$ 821,324</u>	<u>\$ 1,000,796</u>	<u>\$ 28,319</u>

The Company does not expect that the cash flow analyzed for the maturity date will be significantly earlier or the actual amount will be significantly different.

(II)Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk includes currency risk and interest rate risk.

1.Foreign exchange risk

Our exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to our operating activities (when revenue or expense are denominated in a different currency from the Company's functional currency).

We have certain foreign currency receivables to be denominated in the same foreign currency with certain foreign currency payables. Therefore natural hedge is received. We also use forward

contracts to hedge the foreign currency risk on certain items denominated in foreign currencies. The aforementioned natural hedge and forward exchange contract in managing exchange risk does not comply with the rules of hedge accounting, so we have not adopted hedge accounting.

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

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk includes currency risk and interest rate risk.

2. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's interest rate risk arises from floating-rate loans.

3. The pre-tax sensitivity analysis of related risk changes in 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

2023		
Major risks	Fluctuation	Profit or loss sensitivity
Foreign exchange risk	NTD/USD exchange rate +/- 1%	3,065 thousand
Interest rate risk	Market rate +/- 10 basis points	1,528 thousand
2022		
Major risks	Fluctuation	Profit or loss sensitivity
Foreign exchange risk	NTD/USD exchange rate +/- 1%	3,686 thousand
Interest rate risk	Market rate +/- 10 basis points	1,436 thousand

(III) Fair value information

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

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

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

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

2. Financial instruments not measured at fair value, including the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost as reasonable approximation of fair value.

3. For financial assets traded in an active market, their fair value is determined based on market quotation price on the balance sheet date. When quotes are readily and regularly available from a stock exchange, dealer, broker, industry, rating agency or regulatory agency, and such quotes represent actual and regular market transactions on an arm's length basis, the market is considered an active market. The quoted price of financial assets held by the Group is the closing price, and the instruments are considered in Level 1. Level 1 instruments primarily include equity instruments and debt instruments, which are classified as financial assets and liabilities at fair value measurement through profit or loss.

4. For financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (such as derivatives traded over the

counter), the fair value is determined using valuation techniques. Valuation techniques use as much possible observable market data (if available) and rely as little as possible on company-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to calculate fair value of an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2.

5.If one or more significant inputs are not obtained based on observable market data, the financial instrument is in Level 3.

6.Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

(1)Open market quotations or dealer quotations for instruments of the same type.

(2)The fair value of interest rate exchange is the present value of the estimated future cash flow discounted according to the observable yield curve.

(3)The fair value of a forward exchange contract is determined by discounting the forward exchange rate on the balance sheet date to the present value.

(4)Other valuation techniques to determine the fair value of other financial instruments, such as discounted cash flow analysis.

(5)The stocks of companies that are unlisted or are not traded over-the-counter use methods such as the asset-based approach to re-measure the changes in values of assets and liabilities on each financial reporting date.

7.There were no transfers between Level 1 and 2 in the periods between January 1 and December 31, 2023 and 2022.

8.Between January 1 and December 31, 2023 and 2022, there were no transfers in or out of Level 3.

9.Fair value information: Types and fair values of financial instruments

The non-current financial assets at fair value measurement through profit or loss and current financial liabilities at fair value measurement through profit or loss are financial instruments at fair value on a recurring basis. The carrying amount and fair value (if the carrying amount of a financial instrument not measured at fair value is a reasonable approximation to fair value, it is not required to disclose the fair value information according to regulations) of various financial assets and financial liabilities are shown as follows:

		2023.12.31				
		Carrying amount	Fair value			
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value measurement through profit or loss						
Financial Asset at fair value measurement through Profit or Loss - Non-Current						
	\$	914	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 914	\$ 914

		2022.12.31				
		Carrying amount	Fair value			
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value measurement through profit or loss						
Financial Asset at fair value measurement through Profit or Loss - Non-Current						
		\$ 914	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 914	\$ 914

(IV) Financial risk management

The credit risk of bank deposits, fixed-income investments and other financial instruments is measured and monitored by the Finance Department of the company. Since the counterparties of transactions and contract performance are all creditworthy banks and financial institutions, corporate organizations, and government agencies with investment grades and above, so there is no material concern with the performance of the contract, and there is no material credit risk.

(V) Significant influence on financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

Company's significant influence on financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies:

		2023.12.31		2022.12.31	
		Foreign currency	Exchange rate	Foreign currency	Exchange rate
<u>Financial assets</u>					
Monetary items					
US dollars	\$	9,984	30.77	\$ 12,454	30.84
Euro		—	—	47	32.19
Non-monetary items					
Japanese yen		—	—	27,552	0.24
Euro		—	—	—	—
<u>Financial liabilities</u>					
Monetary items					
US dollars	\$	—	—	\$ 502	31.42
Japanese yen		—	—	24,000	0.24
Non-monetary items					
US dollars		99	30.94	190	30.67

XIII. Supplementary Disclosures

For 2023, the re-disclosure of relevant information on significant transactions in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers is shown as follows:

(I) Significant transactions information

1. Loans to others: Table 1.
2. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: Table 2.
3. Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Table 6.
4. Acquisition or sale of the same security with the accumulated cost exceeding NT \$300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital: None.
5. Acquisition of property exceeding NT \$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
6. Disposal of property exceeding NT \$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
7. Purchases or sales of goods from or to 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. Financial instruments and derivative transactions: None.
10. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting period: Table 3.

(II) Information on investees:

Names, locations and other information of investee companies: Table 4.

(III) Information on investments in China: None.

(IV) Information on principal shareholders: Table 5.

XIV. Operating Segments Information

(I) Operating segment information: The Company is considered a single operating segment, and the basis for measuring profit and loss, assets and liabilities of the operating segment is the same as the basis for preparing financial statements.

(II) Geographical information:

Regions	2023		2022	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Americas	\$ 1,391,110	56.7	\$ 1,922,111	69.0
Asia	853,047	34.8	782,684	28.1
Europe	207,122	8.4	77,243	2.8
Africa	2,392	0.1	3,388	0.1
	<u>\$ 2,453,671</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$ 2,785,426</u>	<u>100.0</u>

(III) Financial information by industry: The Company is in a single textile industry, so it is not applicable.

(IV) Information on major customers: We do not have any single customer who accounts for more than 10% of revenue, so this does not apply.

Table 1
Loans to others
2023

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Code (Note 1)	Company that lent funds	Borrowing party	General ledger account (Note 2)	Related party?	Maximum balance of the period (Note 3)	Ending balance (Note 8)	Actual amount drawn down (Note 9)	Range of interest rate	Nature of loan (Note 4)	Amount of transaction with borrower (Note 5)	Reason for short-term financing (Note 6)	Amount of recognized allowance for bad debts	Collateral		Limit on loans granted to a single party (Note 7)	Ceiling on total loan granted (Note 7)
													Item	Value		
0	The Company	Acegreen Eco-Material Technology Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Yes	350,000	200,000	—	2.48%	Short-term financing	- —	Business operations	—	None		577,428	577,428

Note 1: The explanation of the Code column is as follows:

(1) Issuer fills in 0.

(2) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from 1.

Note 2: Accounts receivable from affiliates and related parties, shareholders' transactions, prepayments, temporary payments and others must be filled in this field if they are considered loans in nature.

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

Note 4: The nature of the loan should be listed as business transactions or those that have the needs for short-term financing.

Note 5: If the nature of the loans is business transactions, the amount of transactions should be filled in. The amount of transactions refers to the amount between the company which provides the loans and the borrower.

Note 6: If the nature of the loans is short-term financing, the reasons for borrowing and the purposes of the loans must be specified, such as repayment of loans, purchase of equipment, business operations and others.

Note 7: Procedures for Lending Funds to Others:

(I) A company with which the Company has business dealings:

1. Restriction on the total amount of loans: No more than 20% of the shareholders' equity in the Company's latest financial statement.

2. Limits for a single enterprise: Evaluated based on the amount of business transactions between the enterprise and the Company in the last 6 months, not exceeding 10% of the shareholder's equity in the Company's latest financial statement.

(II) There is a need for short-term financing:

1. Restriction on the total amount of loans: No more than 40% of the shareholders' equity in the Company's latest financial statement.

2. Limits for a single enterprise: Evaluated based on the working capital needs of the Company within 1 year, not exceeding 40% of the shareholder's equity in the Company's latest financial statement.

(III) Restriction on the cumulative amount of loans: No more than 40% of the shareholders' equity in the Company's latest financial statement.

(IV) Inter-company loans of funds between overseas companies in which the Company owns, directly or indirectly, 100% of the voting shares, are not restricted by the abovementioned (I) and (II) paragraphs. However, the total amount of loans shall not exceed the Company's shareholders' equity in the latest financial statements, and the

loan period and interest calculation shall comply with the provisions of Article 6 of the procedures.

Note 8: If a publicly traded company wishes to propose the entries of loans to the board for resolution in accordance with Paragraph 1, Article 14 of the Regulations Governing Loaning of Funds and Making of Endorsements/Guarantees by Public Companies, the amounts determined by the board shall be listed in the announced balance before the disbursement of loans to disclose the risks the Company undertakes. The remaining balances after repayments should also be disclosed to reflect the adjustment of risks. According to Paragraph 2, Article 14 of the Regulations Governing Loaning of Funds and Making of Endorsements/Guarantees by Public Companies, once the board authorizes the chairman to issue the loans in multiple disbursements at a specific amount within a year or in a revolving credit line, the limit of the loan authorized by the board should still be put in the public announcement.

This is in consideration of the fact that loans may be given out again after the repayments, so the amounts determined by the board shall be listed in the announced balance.

Note 9: It has been eliminated when preparing this consolidated financial report.

Table 2

Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others

2023

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Code (Note 1)	Endorser / Guarantor	Party being endorsed/guaranteed		Limit on endorsements /guarantees provided for a single party (Note 3)	Maximum outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount for the period (Note 4)	Outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount for the period (Note 5)	Actual amount drawn down (Note 6)	Amount of endorsements /guarantees secured with collateral	Percentage of accumulated endorsement/ guarantee amount to net asset value of the endorser/guar antor company	Ceiling on total amount of endorsements /guarantees provided (Note 3)	Provision of endorsements /guarantees by parent company to subsidiary	Provision of endorsements /guarantees by subsidiary to parent company	Provision of endorsements /guarantees to the party in China
		company name	Relations hip with the Company (Note 2)										
0	The Company	Acegreen Eco-Material Technology Co., Ltd.	2	1,732,284	1,350,000	1,250,000	855,320	117,722	86.59%	1,732,284	Y		

Note 1: The explanation of the Code column is as follows:

(1) Issuer fills in 0.

(2) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from 1.

Note 2: Relationship between the endorser/guarantor and the party being endorsed/guaranteed is classified into the following seven categories; fill in the number of categories each case belongs to:

(1) A company with which it has business dealings.

(2) The Company directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of the voting shares of the other company.

(3) The other company directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of the voting shares of the Company.

(4) The Company directly or indirectly holds more than 90% of the voting shares of the other company.

(5) Companies that are mutually protected due to mutual endorsement between industry partners or joint construction builders based on the needs of the project.

(6) A company endorsed or guaranteed by all contributing shareholders in the order of their shareholding proportion for a co-investment relationship.

(7) Industry partners who are engaged in the sales of pre-construction homes and conduct joint guarantee for the performance of contracts based on the Consumer Protection Act.

Note 3: (1) The guarantee amount of Acelon Chemicals & Fiber's endorsement of a single enterprise is capped at 80% of Acelon's shareholders' equity in the latest financial statements. The total guarantee amount of Acelon Chemicals & Fiber's endorsement is capped at 100% of Acelon's shareholders' equity in the latest financial statements.

(2) The guarantee amount of Acegreen Eco-Material Technology's endorsement of a single enterprise is capped at the net worth of Acegreen's latest financial statements. However, for the parent which directly or indirectly holds 100% voting rights of Acegreen, the amount of guarantee for endorsement is capped at 150% of Acegreen's net worth. The total guarantee amount of Acegreen Eco-Material Technology's endorsement is capped at the net worth of Acegreen's latest financial statements. However, for the parent which directly or indirectly holds 100% voting rights of Acegreen, the total amount of guarantee for endorsement is capped at 150% of Acegreen's net worth.

Note 4: Maximum outstanding balance of endorsements/guarantees provided as of the reporting period.

Note 5: Fill in the amount approved by the board. However, if the board authorizes the chairman to make decisions in accordance with Paragraph 8, Article 12 of the Regulations Governing Loaning of Funds and Making of Endorsements/Guarantees by Public Companies, the amount is considered the chairman's decision.

Note 6: Fill in the actual amount of endorsements/guarantees used by the endorsed/guaranteed company.

Note 7: Fill in 'Y' for those cases of provision of endorsements/guarantees by the listed parent company to subsidiary, provision by subsidiary to listed parent company, and provision to the party in China.

Table 3: Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting period
December 31, 2023

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Code (Note 1)	Company Name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Status of transaction			
				General ledger account	Amount	Transaction terms	Percentage (%) of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 3)
0	Acelon Chemicals & Fiber	Acegreen Eco-Material Technology Co., Ltd.	1	Manpower support for other companies (including deduction in costs and expenses)	4,836	Subject to general transaction terms (Note 4)	0.2%
0	Acelon Chemicals & Fiber	Acegreen Eco-Material Technology Co., Ltd.	1	Operating revenue	4,622	Subject to general transaction terms (Note 4)	0.2%
0	Acelon Chemicals & Fiber	Acegreen Eco-Material Technology Co., Ltd.	1	Other income	2,851	Subject to general transaction terms (Note 4)	0.1%
0	Acelon Chemicals & Fiber	Acenature Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	1	Manpower support for other companies (including deduction in costs and expenses)	1,087	Subject to general transaction terms (Note 4)	—
0	Acelon Chemicals & Fiber	Acenature Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	1	Operating revenue	9,993	Subject to general transaction terms (Note 4)	0.4%
2	Acenature Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	Acegreen Eco-Material Technology Co., Ltd.	3	Incoming finished goods	7,437	Subject to general transaction terms (Note 4)	0.3%
2	Acenature Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	Acegreen Eco-Material Technology Co., Ltd.	3	Operating revenue	2,973	Subject to general transaction terms (Note 4)	0.1%

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

1. Parent company is "0".
2. The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from "1".

Note 2: Relationship between transaction company and counterparty is classified into the following three categories; fill in the number of categories each case belongs to (If transactions between the parent company and subsidiaries or between subsidiaries refer to the same transaction, it is not required to disclose twice. For example, if the parent company has already disclosed its transaction with a subsidiary, then the subsidiary is not required to disclose the transaction; for transactions between two subsidiaries, if one of the subsidiaries has disclosed the transaction, then the other is not required to disclose the transaction):

1. Parent company to subsidiary.
2. Subsidiary to parent company.
3. Subsidiary to subsidiaries.

Note 3: Regarding the percentage of the transaction amount to consolidated total operating revenues or total assets, it is computed based on the period-end balance of the transaction to the consolidated total assets for balance sheet accounts and based on accumulated transaction amount for the period to the consolidated total operating

revenues for income statement accounts

Note 4: The Group considers the operating status of the parent company as a whole, so there are no restrictions on the payment terms.

Table 4

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (2023)

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of Investor	Investee (Note 1 and 2)	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as of the end of period			Net profit (loss) of the investee for the current period (Note 2 (2))	Investment income(loss) recognized by the Company for the current period (Note 2 (3))	Remarks
				Balance at the end of period	End of the previous year	Number of Shares	Ownership	Carrying amount			
The Company	Acegreen Eco-Material	Changhua County, Taiwan	Manufacturing and sales of non-woven	750,000	750,000	52,000,000	100.0%	199,517	(47,274)	(47,274)	Subsidiaries (Note 3)
The Company	Acenature Biotechnology	Changhua County, Taiwan	Manufacturing and sales of non-woven	27,500	27,500	3,000,000	100.0%	30,897	(353)	(353)	Subsidiaries (Note 3)
The Company	ADVANCE WISDOM LTD.	Seychelles	Offshore holding company	17,307 (USD542 thousand)	17,307 (USD542 thousand)	—	20.0%	13,135	(2,867)	(574)	Investments accounted for using equity method
The Company	ALPHA BRAVE INC.	Seychelles	Offshore holding company	17,050 (USD534 thousand)	17,050 (USD534 thousand)	—	20.0%	12,974	(2,846)	(569)	Investments accounted for using equity method
The Company	TIME GLORY CORP.	Seychelles	Offshore holding company	20,036 (USD625 thousand)	20,036 (USD625 thousand)	—	11.1%	15,866	(5,735)	(636)	Investments accounted for using equity method
The Company	CHAMPION LEGEND CORP.	Seychelles	Offshore holding company	16,358 (USD510 thousand)	16,358 (USD510 thousand)	—	19.1%	12,994	(2,567)	(491)	Investments accounted for using equity method

Note 1: If the futures exchange organized as a company has an offshore holding company and uses the consolidated financial report as the main financial report in accordance with the local laws and regulations, the disclosure of the overseas invested company may only disclose the relevant information of the holding company.

Note 2: Those that are not as described in Note 1 shall be filled in accordance with the following rules:

- (1)"Investee," "Location," "Main business activities," "Initial investment amount" and "End-of-year shareholdings" are to be filled on order of the Company and its re-investment and all investees either directly or indirectly invested and the further re-investment. The relation (either subsidiaries or second-tier subsidiaries) between investees and the Company is to be specified in the remarks field.
- (2)The field of "Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended" shall have the profit or loss of each investee filled in.
- (3)The field of "Investment income (loss) recognized by the Company for the year ended" only requires the Company to recognize the directly-invested subsidiaries and the profit or loss incurred by adopting the equity method, and the rest can be omitted. When filling in "Recognition of profit or loss in directly-invested subsidiaries for the year", make sure that the profit or loss of subsidiary have included their own profit or loss incurred in their re-investment.

Note 3: It has been eliminated when preparing this consolidated financial report.

Table 5: Information on principal shareholders
2023:

Unit: Thousand shares

Name of Principal Shareholders	Number of shares	Percentage of ownership (%)
Honghou Investment	7,432 thousand shares	6.68%
Shao-Hua Chou	6,578 thousand shares	5.91%
Ming-Yi Lai	6,047 thousand shares	5.43%

Note: If the Company applies to the TDCC for the information in this table, it may explain the following matters in the notes attached to this table:

- (1) The information on principal shareholders presented in this schedule is provided by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation based on the number of ordinary shares and preference shares held by shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater, that have been issued without physical registration (including treasury shares) by the Company as of the last business day for the current quarter. The share capital in the Company's financial report may differ from the actual number of shares that have been issued without physical registration because of different preparation basis.
- (2) If a shareholder delivers the shareholdings to the trust, the above information will be disclosed by the individual trustor who opened the trust account. For shareholders who declare insider shareholdings with ownership greater than 10% in accordance with the Security and Exchange Act, the shareholdings include shares held by shareholders and those delivered to the trust over which shareholders have rights to determine the use of trust property. For information relating to insider shareholding declaration, please refer to the Market Observation Post System.

Table 6: Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, interests in joint ventures)

December 31, 2023:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Company name of the shareholding	Marketable securities (Note 1)	Relationship (Note 2)	General ledger account	End of period				Remarks
				Number of shares (thousand)	Carrying amount (Note 3)	Percentage of ownership (%)	Fair value	
Acenature Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	Jukang Life Co., Ltd.	The Company's key managerial officer is the chairman of that company	Financial Asset at fair value measurement through Profit or Loss - Non-Current	285	914	19.00%	914	

Note 1: Marketable securities in the table refer to stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificates and other related derivative securities within the scope of IFRS 9, Financial Instruments

Note 2: The box is exempt if the issuer of the negotiable securities is not a related person.

Note 3: Fair value is determined based on fair value less accumulated impairment for marketable securities measured at fair value. Fair value is determined based on the acquisition cost or amortised cost less accumulated impairment for marketable securities not measured at fair value.

Note 4: If the listed negotiable securities are restricted due to being used as a guarantee, pledge or other agreements, the remark box shall be filled with a description to clarify the number of shares as guarantee or borrowings or the amount and restrictions.