

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.

STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

AND

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
Yeou Yih Steel Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone statements of Yeou Yih Steel Co., Ltd. (the "Company") as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the standalone statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards in of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. Based on our audits and the report of other independent 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 standalone financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters for the Company's standalone financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 are stated as follows:

Valuation of inventory

Please refer to Note 4.7 to the standalone financial statements for the accounting policy on inventories, Note 5.2(5) for critical accounting judgements, estimates and key sources of assumption uncertainty of inventories, and Note 6.4 for inventory valuation.

Description of key audit matter

As of December 31, 2023, inventory was \$858,352 thousand and accounted for 58.77% of the total assets. The inventory valuation is measured at the lower of inventory cost and net realizable value. Since inventory valuation is dependent on the influence of frequently volatile fluctuations of nickel price, further affecting stainless steel price.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

In relation to the key audit matter above, our principal audit procedures included evaluating the correctness of the valuation allowance, including obtaining the lower valuation information of inventory cost and net realizable value prepared by management, and verifying the estimated selling price data to the latest sales records; The basis and rationality of management's estimate of net realizable value.

Revenue recognition

Please refer to Note 4.17 to the standalone financial statements for the accounting policy on revenue recognition, Note 5.1(1) and 5.2(1) for critical accounting judgements, estimates and key sources of assumption uncertainty of revenue recognition and Note 6.19 for the details of revenue recognition.

Description of key audit matter

The Company sales revenue is easily influenced by various factors such as the industry boom, market environment and government policies, and has a significant impact on the capacity utilization rate of the Company (the recognition of idle capacity loss), inventory risk and cash flow. Consequently, revenue recognition is deemed to be a key audit matter.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

In relation to the key audit matter above, our principal audit procedures included testing the Company's controls surrounding revenue recognition; and analyzing two-year operating revenue status of industry trends, revenue types, and customer groups to confirm whether there are any abnormal situations or concentrated transactions to identify Possible risks; conduct sampling tests on the sales revenue transactions of the top ten newly added customers to confirm the authenticity of the sales transactions and perform sales revenue cut-off point testing.

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Shu Man Tsai and Kuo Ming Lee.

Crowe (TW) CPAs
Kaohsiung, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 12, 2024

Notice to Readers

The accompanying Standalone financial statements are intended Standalone to present the 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 financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying Standalone 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 Standalone financial statements shall prevail

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.
 STANDALONE BALANCE SHEETS
 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets	Note	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	6.1	\$153,547	11	\$185,304	12
Accounts receivable, net	6.2	57,948	4	45,947	3
Account receivable - related parties, net	6.2,7	-	-	7,541	1
Other receivables	6.3	13,059	1	15,885	1
Inventories	6.4	858,352	58	871,404	58
Prepayments		1,704	-	27,725	2
Other financial assets - current	6.5	3,300	-	3,300	-
Total current assets		<u>1,087,910</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>1,157,106</u>	<u>77</u>
NONCURRENT ASSETS					
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income or loss - noncurrent	6.6	15,840	1	26,830	2
Investments accounted for using equity method	6.7	20,386	1	20,673	1
Property, plant and equipment	6.8	329,895	24	285,407	20
Right-of-use assets	6.9	2,872	-	-	-
Intangible assets	6.10	-	-	196	-
Deferred income tax assets	6.24	2,800	-	2,788	-
Refundable deposits		648	-	635	-
Total noncurrent assets		<u>372,537</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>336,529</u>	<u>23</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>\$1,460,447</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$1,493,635</u>	<u>100</u>

Liabilities and Equity					
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Short-term loans	6.11	\$231,325	17	\$104,731	8
Contract liabilities - current	6.19	4,139	-	7,234	-
Notes payable		5,463	-	6,299	-
Accounts payable		6,971	-	71,999	5
Other payables	6.12	42,784	3	50,890	3
Current tax liabilities		2,397	-	36,186	2
Provisions - current	6.13	1,517	-	1,583	-
Lease liabilities - current	6.9	640	-	-	-
Total current liabilities		<u>\$295,236</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>\$278,922</u>	<u>18</u>

Liabilities and Equity	Note	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES					
Deferred income tax liabilities	6.24	-	-	\$13	-
Lease liabilities - noncurrent	6.9	2,290	-	-	-
Net defined benefit liability - noncurrent	6.14	10,356	1	11,850	1
Total noncurrent liabilities		12,646	1	11,863	1
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>307,882</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>290,785</u>	<u>19</u>
EQUITY					
Share capital	6.15				
Common stock		902,203	60	902,203	60
Capital surplus	6.16	8,385	1	8,385	1
Retained earnings	6.17				
Legal reserve		59,531	4	37,852	3
Special reserve		1,543	-	-	-
Unappropriated earnings		184,222	13	255,953	17
Other equity	6.18	(3,319)	-	(1,543)	-
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>1,152,565</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>1,202,850</u>	<u>81</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		<u><u>\$1,460,447</u></u>	<u><u>100</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,493,635</u></u>	<u><u>100</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.

STANDALONE STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

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

Item	Note	Year Ended December 31			
		2023		2022	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUE	6.19	\$3,496,341	100	\$3,531,799	100
OPERATING COST	6.4	(3,256,748)	(93)	(3,170,213)	(89)
GROSS PROFIT (LOSS)		239,593	7	361,586	11
UNREALIZED SALES PROFIT		-	-	(291)	-
REALIZED SALES PROFIT		291	-	-	-
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Sales and marketing		(38,123)	(1)	(40,757)	(1)
General and administrative		(60,724)	(2)	(70,058)	(2)
Expected credit gain (loss)	6.2	(7)	-	-	-
Total operating expenses		(98,854)	(3)	(110,815)	(3)
INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS		141,030	4	250,480	8
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES					
Interest income	6.21	1,554	-	534	-
Other income	6.22	4,986	-	5,489	-
Other gains and losses	6.23	(1,637)	-	12,064	-
Finance cost	6.24	(3,750)	-	(1,826)	-
Share of profit (loss) of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures		290	-	904	-
Total non-operating income and expenses		1,443	-	17,165	-
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX		142,473	4	267,645	8
INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE)	6.25	(28,708)	(1)	(54,594)	(2)
NET INCOME (LOSS)		113,765	3	213,051	6
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	6.26				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation		(785)	-	1,943	-
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		(1,024)	-	642	-
Income tax benefit (expense) related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		157	-	(389)	-
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of income tax		(1,652)	-	2,196	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		\$112,113	3	\$215,247	6
EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE					
Basic earnings (loss) per share	6.27	\$1.26		\$2.36	
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	6.27	\$1.26		\$2.35	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.
 STANDALONE STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Retained Earnings					Other Equity Item	
	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Legal reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Total Equity
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2022	\$902,203	\$8,087	\$23,093	\$ 693	\$152,471	-	\$1,086,547
Appropriations and distributions of prior years' earnings:							
Legal reserve	-	-	14,759	-	(14,759)	-	-
Cash dividend - \$1.1 per share	-	-	-	-	(99,242)	-	(99,242)
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	(693)	693	-	-
Net income (loss) in 2022	-	-	-	-	213,051	-	213,051
Other comprehensive income (loss) in 2022, net of income tax				-	1,554	642	2,196
Total comprehensive income in 2022	-	-	-	-	214,605	642	215,247
Disposal of financial instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	2,185	(2,185)	-
Other	-	298	-	-	-	-	298
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2022	902,203	8,385	37,852	-	255,953	(1,543)	1,202,850
Appropriations and distributions of prior years' earnings:							
Legal reserve	-	-	21,679	-	(21,679)	-	-
Cash dividend - \$1.8 per share	-	-	-	-	(1,543)	-	-
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	1,543	(162,396)	-	(162,396)
Net income (loss) in 2023	-	-	-	-	113,763	-	113,763
Other comprehensive income (loss) in 2023, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	(628)	(1,024)	(1,652)
Total comprehensive income (loss) in 2023	-	-	-	-	113,135	(1,024)	112,111
Disposal of financial instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	752	(752)	-
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2023	\$902,203	\$8,385	\$59,531	\$1,543	\$184,222	(\$ 3,319)	\$1,152,565

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.
 STANDALONE STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
1. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income (loss) before income tax	\$142,473	\$267,645
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)		
Depreciation	16,702	16,512
Amortization	639	778
Expected credit loss (gain)	7	-
Interest expense	3,750	1,826
Interest income	(1,554)	(534)
Dividend income	(840)	(820)
Share of loss (profit) of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	(290)	(904)
Loss (gain) on disposal and retirement of property, plant and equipment	172	(300)
Property, plant and equipment transfer to expense	-	544
Unrealized sales profit	-	291
Realized sales profit	(291)	-
Total adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)	18,295	17,393
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Net changes in operating assets:		
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	(4,467)	49,934
Decrease (increase) in other receivables	2,717	(93)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	13,052	271,076
Decrease (increase) in prepayments	26,021	10,447
Total net changes in operating assets	37,323	331,364
Net changes in operating liabilities:		
Increase (decrease) in contract liabilities	(3,095)	(4,173)
Increase (decrease) in notes payable	(836)	844
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(65,028)	36,624
Increase (decrease) in other payables	(15,028)	16,521
Increase (decrease) in provisions	(66)	(1,805)
Increase (decrease) in net defined benefit liability	(2,279)	(172)
Total net changes in operating liabilities	(86,332)	47,839
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities	(49,009)	379,203
Total adjustments	(30,714)	396,596
Cash generated from (used in) operations	111,759	664,241
Interest received	1,558	494
Dividends received	1,708	820
Interest paid	(3,571)	(1,960)
Income tax refund (paid)	(62,427)	(49,878)
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities	49,027	613,717

Item	Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
2.CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income or loss	-	(\$39,454)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income or loss	9,966	13,266
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(54,468)	(39,905)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	105	815
Increase in refundable deposits	(49)	-
Decrease in refundable deposits	-	45
Acquisition of intangible assets	(443)	(443)
Net cash generated from (used in) investing activities	<u>(44,889)</u>	<u>(65,676)</u>
3.CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in short-term loans	126,594	-
Decrease in short-term loans	-	(352,475)
Repayments of lease principal	(93)	-
Cash dividends paid	(162,396)	(99,242)
Other financing activities	-	298
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities	<u>(35,895)</u>	<u>(451,419)</u>
4.NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
5.CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>185,304</u>	<u>88,682</u>
6.CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - END OF YEAR	<u>153,547</u>	<u>185,304</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

(Amounts In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Stated Otherwise)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

(1) Yeou Yih Steel Co., Ltd. (collectively as the "Company") was incorporated in January 1996. The Company is primarily engaged in the heat treatment of stainless steel products. leveling, cut, picking, processing and processing and sales of various steel. The Company's shares have been approved by Taipei Exchange to be traded on over-the-counter from April 28, 2006. The Company does not have a parent company.

(2) The standalone financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

2. THE AUTHORIZATION OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying standalone financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the board of directors on March 12, 2024.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

(1) Effect of adoption of the amendments to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) (collectively, the "IFRSs") endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC):

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC and effective from 2023 are as follows:

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB
Amendments to IAS 1 "Disclosure of Accounting Policies"	January 1, 2023 (Note 1)
Amendments to IAS 8 "Definition of Accounting Estimates"	January 1, 2023 (Note 2)
Amendment to IAS 12 "Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction"	January 1, 2023 (Note 3)
Amendments to IAS 12 "International Tax Reform — Pillar Two Model Rules"	(Note 4)

Note 1: The amendments will be applied prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

Note 2: The amendments are applicable to changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies that occur on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

Note 3: Except for otherwise specified with for temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations, the amendments will be applied prospectively to transactions that occur on or after January 1, 2022

Note 4: As a temporary exception under IAS 12, the company shall not recognize deferred income tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income tax, nor shall it disclose their related information. However, the company shall disclose in its financial report that it has already applied this exception. The company shall apply this part of the amendment retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 since its issuance date (i.e. May 23, 2023). The company shall apply the remaining disclosure requirements for the annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 and needs not to disclose such information in its interim reports with a reporting dates ending before or on December 31, 2023.

A. Amendments to IAS 1 "Disclosure of Accounting Policies"

This amendment clarifies that when the size or nature of a transaction, other event or condition is material, and the related accounting policy information is also material to the financial report, the related material accounting policy information shall be disclosed. Conversely, if the company determines that the size or nature of a transaction, other event or condition is not material, or that the size or nature of a transaction is material but the related accounting policy information is not material, it does not need to disclose those immaterial accounting policy information. However, the company's conclusion that accounting policy information is immaterial does not affect the relevant disclosures required by other IFRS standards.

B. Amendments to IAS 8 "Definition of Accounting Estimates"

This amendment defines accounting estimates as the monetary amount of financial statements subject to measurement uncertainty, and provides further explanations that, except for corrections due to errors in the previous period, the impact of changes in input values or measurement techniques on accounting estimates is a change in accounting estimates.

C. Amendment to IAS 12 "Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction"

The amendments narrow the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of IAS 12 so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. When the Company initially applies the amendments, it will recognize the cumulative effect of applying the amendments initially as an adjustment to the opening balance of the retained earnings (or other components of equity, as appropriate) at the beginning of the earliest presented period for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning, and will prospectively apply the amendments for other transactions occurred on or after January 1, 2022.

As of the date the accompany consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue, the Company is still evaluating the impact on its financial position and financial performance as a result of the initial adoption of the aforementioned standards or interpretations. The related impact will be disclosed when the Company completes the evaluation.

D. Amendments to IAS 12 "International Tax Reform — Pillar Two Model Rules"

The amendments stipulates that, as a temporary exception to IAS 12, Company shall neither recognize nor disclose information about deferred income tax assets and liabilities for Pillar Two income tax relating to international tax reform; however, Company shall disclose in its financial reports that it has applied this exception. In addition, Company shall separately disclose its current income tax expenses (benefits) relating to Pillar Two income tax. If the Pillar Two bill has been enacted or has been substantively enacted but has not yet taken effect, Company should disclose qualitative and quantitative information on its exposure to Pillar Two income tax that is known or can be reasonably estimated.

(2) Effect of new issuances or amendments to IFRSs as endorsed by the FSC but not yet adopted:

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC and effective from 2024 are as follows

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 16 "Lease liabilities in sale and leaseback"	January 1, 2024 (Note 1)
Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Noncurrent"	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 "Non-current Liabilities with Covenants "	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 "Supplier finance arrangements "	January 1, 2024 (Note 2)

Note 1: The seller-lessee shall apply the amendments retroactively in accordance with IAS 8 for the sale and leaseback transactions made after the initial application of IFRS 16.

Note 2: his amendment provides certain transitional reliefs. When initially applying the amendment, Company are not required to disclose comparative information and interim period information, as well as opening information required by paragraph 44H(b)(ii)-(iii)

A. Amendments to IFRS 16 "Lease liability in a sale and leaseback"

This amendment clarifies that for a sale and leaseback transaction, if the transfer of the asset is treated as a sale in accordance with IFRS 15, the liabilities incurred by the seller and lessee due to the leaseback should be treated in accordance with IFRS 16 regarding

lease liabilities; however, if variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are involved, the seller-lessee should still determine and recognize the lease liability arising from such variable payments in a manner that does not recognize gains and losses related to the retained right of use. The difference between the subsequent actual lease payment amount and the reduced carrying amount of the lease liability is recognized in profit or loss.

B. Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Noncurrent"

The amendments clarify that when the Company determines whether a liability is classified as noncurrent, the Company should assess whether the Company has the right to defer the settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period. If the Company has that right on the end of reporting period, that liability must be classified as non-current regardless whether the Company expects whether to exercise the right or not. If the Company must follow certain conditions to have the right to defer the settlement of a liability, the Company must have followed those conditions on the end of reporting period in order to have that right even if the lender tests the Company's compliance on a later date.

The aforementioned settlement means transferring cash, other economic resources or the Company's equity instruments to the counter-party to extinguish the liability. If the terms of the liability give the counterparty an option to extinguish the liability by the Company's equity instruments, and this option is recognized separately in equity in accordance with IAS 32 "Financial Instruments: Presentation" then the classification of the liability will not be affected.

C. Amendment to IAS 1 "Non-current Liabilities with Covenants"

This amendment further clarifies that only contractual terms that are required to be complied with before the end of the reporting period will affect the classification of the liability at that date. The contractual terms that required to be complied with within 12 months after the reporting period do not affect the classification of liabilities at the reporting date. However, for liabilities classified as non-current and must be repaid within 12 months after the reporting period due to potential non-compliance, the relevant facts and circumstances should be disclosed in the notes.

D. Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 "Supplier finance arrangements "

Supplier financing arrangements involve one or more financing providers making payments to suppliers on behalf of Company, and Company agrees to repay the financing providers on the payment date agreed with the suppliers or a later date. The amendments to IAS 7 require Company to disclose information on its supplier financing arrangements to enable users of financial statements to assess the impact of these arrangements on Company's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity. The amendments to IFRS 7 include into its application guidance that when disclosing how Company manages the liquidity risk of its financial liabilities, it may also consider

whether it has obtained or can obtain financing facilities through supplier financing arrangements, and whether these arrangements may cause concentration of liquidity risk.

The Company has evaluated the aforementioned standards and interpretations, and there's no significant effect to the Company's financial position and performance.

(3) Effect of the IFRSs issued by IASB but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by FSC :

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture"	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 "Initial application IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – Compare Information"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 21 "Lack of Exchangeability"	January 1, 2025

As of the date the Standalone financial statements are authorized for issue, the Company is still evaluating the impact on its financial position and financial performance as a result of the initial adoption of the aforementioned standards or interpretations. The related impact will be disclosed when the Company completes the evaluation.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

4.1 Compliance statement

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

4.2 Basis of preparation

- A. Except for the following items, the accompany Standalone financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention:
 - a. Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income.
 - b. Defined benefit liabilities recognized based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation.
- B. The preparation of Standalone financial statements in compliance with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the Standalone financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

C. When preparing the Standalone financial statements, the Company accounts for subsidiaries and associates by using the equity method. In order to agree with the amount of net income, other comprehensive income and equity attributable to shareholders of the parent in the consolidated financial statements, the differences of the accounting treatment between the Standalone basis and the consolidated basis are adjusted under the heading of investments accounted for using equity method, share of profits of subsidiaries and associates and share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries and associates in the Standalone financial statements.

4.3 Foreign currency translation

(1). Foreign currency transactions and balance

- A. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are premeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.
- B. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the balance sheet date are recognized in profit or loss.
- C. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognized in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income. However, non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

4.4 Classification of current and non-current items

- (1) Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets:
 - A. Assets that are expected to be realized, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle;
 - B. Assets held mainly for trading purposes;
 - C. Assets that are expected to be realized within twelve months from the balance sheet date;
 - D. Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those

that are to be exchanged or used to settle liabilities more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.

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

- A. Liabilities that are expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle;
- B. Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;
- C. Liabilities that are to be settled within twelve months from the balance sheet date (Even if a long-term refinancing or re-arrangement of payment agreements is completed after the balance sheet date and before the issuance of the financial report is approved, it is classified as current liabilities);
- D. Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than twelve months after the balance sheet date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

4.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value (including the original maturity of the time deposits within three months.)

4.6 Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value plus or minus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

(1) Financial assets

The Company adopts trade-date accounting to recognize and derecognize financial assets.

A. Financial assets are classified into the following categories : financial at amortized cost and investments in equity instruments at (FVTOCI).

(A) Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortized cost:

- a. The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- b. The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified date to cash

flow that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortized cost, which equals to gross carrying amount determined by the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

Expect for the following two cases, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset.

- a. Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets: for those financial assets, the Company applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.
- b. Financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets: for those financial assets, the Company shall apply the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

(B) Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Company may make an irrevocable election to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other equity. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments, instead, they will be transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are recognized in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, unless the Company's right clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

B. Impairment of financial assets

(A) At the end of each reporting period, a loss allowance for expected credit loss is recognized for financial assets at amortized cost (including accounts receivable), investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, lease receivables and contract assets.

(B) The Company always recognizes lifetime Expected Credit Loss (i.e. ECL) for accounts receivable; contract assets and lease receivables. For other financial assets, the Company recognizes lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equaling to 12-month ECL.

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

(D) The Company recognizes an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset.

C. Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when one of the following conditions is met:

(A) The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset expire.

(B) The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.

(C) The Company neither retains nor transfers substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset; however, it has not retained control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of financial assets at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the financial asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss. On derecognition of investments in debt instruments measured at FVTOCI, the difference between the financial asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognized in profit or loss. On derecognition of investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI in its entirety, the cumulative profit and loss will be transferred directly to retained earnings without reclassified into profit and loss.

(2) Equity instruments

The Company classifies the instrument issued as a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

(3) Financial liabilities

A. Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities other than those held for trading purposes and designated as at FVTPL are subsequently measured at amortized cost at the end of each reporting periods.

(A) Financial liabilities at FVTPL are financial liabilities designated as at FVTPL on initial recognition. Financial liabilities held for trading or financial liabilities are classified in this category of held for trading if acquired principally the purpose of repurchasing in the short-term. Derivatives are also categorized as financial liabilities held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Financial liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are designated as at FVTPL on initial recognition:

- a. Hybrid (combined) contracts; or
- b. They eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or
- c. They are managed and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management policy.

(B) Financial liabilities at FVTPL are initially recognized at fair value. Related transaction costs are expensed in profit or loss. These financial liabilities are subsequently remeasured and stated at fair value, and any changes in the fair value of these financial liabilities are recognized in profit or loss.

(C) As for financial liabilities, the main changes in the classification and measurement relate to the subsequent measurement of financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss. The amount of change in the fair value of such financial liability attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is presented in other comprehensive income and the remaining amount of change in the fair value of that liability is presented in profit or loss, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. If the above accounting treatment would create or enlarge an accounting in profit or loss, the

Company presents all gains or losses on that liability in profit or loss.

B. Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

(4) Modification of Financial Instruments

When the contractual cash flows of a financial instrument are renegotiated or modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial instrument, the Company recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or the amortized cost of the financial liabilities using the original effective interest rate and recognises a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. Any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the modified financial instrument and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial instrument. If the renegotiation or modification results in that the derecognition of that financial instrument is required, then the financial instrument is derecognized accordingly.

If the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of a financial asset or financial liability changes resulting from interest rate benchmark reform and the change is necessary as a direct consequence of interest rate benchmark reform and the new basis for determining the contractual cash flows is economically equivalent to the previous basis, the Company applies the practical expedient to account for that change as a change in effective interest rate. If changes are made to a financial asset or financial liability in addition to changes to the basis for determining the contractual cash flows required by interest rate benchmark reform, the Company first applies the practical expedient aforementioned to the changes required by interest rate benchmark reform, and then applies the applicable requirements to any additional changes to which that practical expedient does not apply.

4.7 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value, accounted for on a perpetual basis. Cost is determined using the weighted average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labor, other direct costs and related production overheads (allocated based on normal operating capacity). It excludes borrowing costs. The item by item approach is used in applying the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

4.8 Subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method

- (1) Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.
- (2) Unrealized profit (loss) occurred from the transactions between the Company and subsidiaries have been offset. The accounting policies of the subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.
- (3) The Company's share of its subsidiaries' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognized in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income. When the Company's share of losses in a subsidiary equals or exceeds its interest in the subsidiary, the Company continues to recognize losses proportionate to its ownership.
- (4) Associates are all entities over which the Company has significant influence but not control. In general, it is presumed that the investor has significant influence, if an investor holds, directly or indirectly 20 percent or more of the voting power of the investee. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognized at cost.
- (5) The Company's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognized in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income. When the Company's share of losses of its associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including the carrying amount of the investment in the associate determined using the equity method plus the long – term interests that, in substance, form part of the Company's net investment in the associate. the Company does not recognize further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.
- (6) Unrealized gains on transactions between the Company and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in the associates. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.
- (7) In the case that an associate issues new shares and the Company does not subscribe or acquire new shares proportionately, which results in a change in the Company's ownership percentage of the associate but maintains significant influence on the associate, then "capital surplus" and "investments accounted for using equity method" shall be adjusted for the increase or decrease of its share of equity interest. If the

above condition causes a decrease in the Company's ownership percentage of the associate, in addition to the above adjustment, the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are reclassified to profit or loss proportionately on the same basis as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of.

- (8) When the Company disposes its investment in an associate, if it loses significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate, are reclassified to profit or loss, on the same basis as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of. If it still retains significant influence over this associate, then the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are reclassified to profit or loss proportionately in accordance with the aforementioned approach.
- (9) Pursuant to the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers," profit (loss) of the current period and other comprehensive income in the parent company only financial statements shall equal to the amount attributable to owners of the parent in the consolidated financial statements. Owners' equity in the parent company only financial statements shall equal to equity attributable to owners of the parent in the consolidated financial statements.

4.9 Property, plant and equipment

- (1) Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period are capitalized. For property, plant and equipment under construction, sample produced from testing whether the asset is functioning properly before its intended use are measured at lower of the costs or net realizable value. Proceeds from selling such an item and the cost of the item are recognized in profit or loss.
- (2) Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance expense are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.
- (3) Land is not depreciated. Other property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets

have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate under IAS 8, "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors", from the date of the change. Service lives are estimated as follows:

Buildings and structures, 10 to 50 years;
Machinery equipment, 2 to 8 years;
Transportation equipment, 5 to 6 years;
Office equipment, 2 to 8 years;
Other equipment, 5 to 10 years;

(4) An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the assets. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

4.10 Lease

The Company assesses whether the contract is (or includes) a lease at the date of the contract. For a contract that includes a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Company will allocate the consideration to the lease component base on the individual price of each lease component and the aggregated individual price of the non-lease component.

A. The Company as a lessee

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

Right-of-use asset

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost (including the initial measurement amount of the lease liability, the payments less incentives, initial direct costs and the estimated recover cost), the subsequent measurement is based on the cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, and adjusting the amount of re-measures of lease liabilities.

The right-of-use asset recognized depreciation is using the straight-line basis from the date of the lease until the expiration of the useful life or the expiration of the lease term, the depreciation is provided that the title of the underlying asset will be acquired at the end of the lease period or, if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects the execution of the purchase option.

Lease liability

The lease liability is initially measured by the present value of the lease payment (including fixed payment, substantive fixed payment, change in lease payment depending on the index or rate, etc.). If the implied interest rate on the lease is easy to determine, the lease payment is discounted using that interest rate. If the interest rate is

not easy to determine, the lessee's increase borrowing rate is used.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. If the lease period, the evaluation of the purchase choice, the amount of expected to be paid under the residual value guarantee or the change in the index or rate used to determine the lease payment result in a change in the future lease payment, the Company will measure the lease liability and adjust the right to use assets relatively. If the carrying amount has been reduced to Zero, the remaining amount will recognize in the profit and loss. Lease liabilities are presented in a single-line project on the Standalone balance sheet.

B.The Company as lessor

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of a lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Under finance leases, the lease payments comprise fixed payments, in-substance fixed payments, variable lease payments which depend on an index or a rate, residual value guarantees, the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and payments of penalties for terminating a lease if the lease term reflects such termination, less any lease incentives payable. The net investment in a lease is measured at (a) the present value of the sum of the lease payments receivable by a lessor and any unguaranteed residual value accrued to the lessor plus (b) initial direct costs and is presented as a finance lease receivable. Finance lease income is allocated to the relevant accounting periods so as to reflect a constant, periodic rate of return on the Company's net investment outstanding in respect of leases.

Lease payments (less any lease incentives payable) from operating leases are recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the terms of the relevant leases. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining operating leases are added to the carrying amounts of the underlying assets and recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

4.11 Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over the following estimated lives: computer software - 1 to 3 year. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Intangible assets are derecognized when disposed of or expected to have no future economic benefits generated through usage or disposal. On derecognition of an intangible

asset, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

4.12 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. When the circumstances or reasons for recognizing impairment loss for an asset in prior years no longer exist, the impairment loss shall be reversed to the extent of the loss previously recognized in profit or loss.

4.13 Provisions

Provisions (including short-term employee benefits and more) are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation on the balance sheet date, which is discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

4.14 Employee benefits

(1) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in respect of service rendered by employees in a period and should be recognized as expenses in that period when the employees render service.

(2) Pensions

A. Defined contribution plans

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 from the plan or a reduction in future contributions to the plan payments.

B. Defined benefit plans

(A) Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Company in current period or prior periods. The liability recognized in the balance sheets in respect of defined benefit pension plans is

the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the financial reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit net 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 that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability (at the balance sheet date).

- (B) Actuarial gains and losses arising on defined benefit plans are recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as retained earnings.
- (C) Past service costs are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

(3) Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration

Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration are recognized as expenses and liabilities, provided that such recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. However, if the accrued amounts for employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration are different from the actual distributed amounts as resolved by the stockholders at their stockholders' meeting subsequently, the differences should be recognized based on the accounting for changes in estimates.

(4) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of employment as a result from either the Company's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date, or an employee's decision to accept an offer of redundancy benefits in exchange for the termination of employment. The Company recognizes expense when it can no longer withdraw an offer of termination benefits or it recognizes related restructuring cost, whichever is earlier. Benefits that are expected to be due more than 12 months after balance sheets date shall be discounted to their present value.

4.15 Capital stock

Capital stock is classified as equity. Incremental cost that can be attributed to the issuance of stocks or options is deducted from the capital issued.

4.16 Income tax

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

- (2) The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.
- (3) Deferred income tax is recognized, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the balance sheet. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. and it does not give rise to equal deductible and taxable temporary differences at the time of transaction. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled.
- (4) Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. At each balance sheet date, unrecognized and recognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed.
- (5) Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset on the balance sheet when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.
- (6) A deferred tax asset shall be recognized for the carryforward of unused tax credits resulting from acquisitions of equipment or technology, research and development expenditures and equity investments to the extent that it is possible that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax credits can be utilized.

4.17 Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue from contracts with customers in accordance with the principles and steps as stated below:

- (1) Identify the contract with the customer;

- (2) Identify the performance obligations in the contract;
- (3) Determine the transaction price;
- (4) Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in contracts; and
- (5) Recognize revenue upon satisfaction of performance obligations.

The Company does not adjust the transaction price in a contract for the effects of a significant financing component, if the period between when the customer pays for the goods or services and when the entity transfers the goods or services is one year or less.

Sales revenue from goods mainly comes from the sales of steel materials and stainless products. Sales revenue is recognized when the control of goods is passed to customers. Since customers have obtained the right to set the price and make use of the goods and assumed the responsibility for resale and risks of obsolescence, the Company recognizes revenue and accounts receivable at such time point, presented as the net amount after deducting sales returns, discounts and allowance.

When supplying materials for processing, significant risk and rewards of the processed goods is not transferred, in which case it is not recognized as revenue.

4.18 Government subsidy

Government subsidies are recognized at fair value when it is reasonably certain that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to the government subsidies and will receive such subsidies.

Government subsidies are recognized in profit and loss on a systematic basis during the period when the relevant costs that they intend to compensate are recognized as expenses by the company. If government subsidy is used to compensate for expenses or losses that have occurred, or for the purpose of providing the Company with immediate financial support and there is no future related cost, it is recognized in the profit and loss during the period when it can be received. Government subsidies related to property, plant and equipment are recognized as non-current liabilities, and recognized as profits and losses on a straight-line basis based on the estimated useful life of the relevant assets.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND KEY SOURCES OF ASSUMPTION UNCERTAINTY

In the preparation of the financial statements, the critical accounting judgments the Company has made and the major sources of estimation and assumption uncertainty are described as follows:

5.1 Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

(1) Revenue recognition

The Company follows IFRS 15 to determine if it controls the specified good or service before that good or service is transferred to the customer, and the Company is acting as a principal or an agent in that transaction. When the Company acts as an agent, revenue is recognized on a net basis.

The Company acts as a principal as that it meets one of the following situations:

- a. The Company gains control over the goods from the other party before transferring

goods to customers.

- b. The Company controls the right of providing service by the other party in order to control the ability of the party to provide service to customers.
- c. The Company gains control over goods or service from the other party in order to combine with other goods or services to provide specific goods or services to customers.

The indicators (not limited to) which assist making judgment on whether the Company controls the goods or services before transferring goods or services to customers:

- a. The Company has primary responsibilities for the goods or services it provides;
- b. The Company bears inventory risk before transferring the specific goods or services to customer, or after transferring the control to customer (for example, if the customer has the right to return).
- c. The Company has the discretion to set prices.

5.2 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

(1) Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes records a refund for estimated future returns and other allowances in the same period the related revenue is recorded. Refund for estimated sales returns and other allowances is generally made and adjusted at a specific percentage based on historical experience and any known factors that would significantly affect the allowance, and the management periodically reviews the adequacy of the percentage used.

(2) Impairment assessment of tangible and intangible assets

In the course of impairment assessments, the Company determines, based on how assets are utilized and relevant industrial characteristics, the useful lives of assets and the future cash flows of a specific company of the assets. Changes in economic circumstances or the Company's strategy might result in material impairment of assets in the future.

(3) Impairment assessment of investments accounted for using the equity method

The Company assesses the impairment of an investment accounted for using the equity method once there is any indication that it might have been impaired and its carrying amount cannot be recoverable. The Company assesses the recoverable amounts of an investment accounted for using the equity method based on the present value of the Company's share of expected future cash flows of the investee or the present value of expected cash dividends receivable from the investee and expected future cash flows from disposal of the investment, analyzing the reasonableness of related assumptions.

(4) Realizability of deferred tax assets

Deferred assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized. The Company's management assesses the realizability of deferred tax assets by making

critical accounting judgements and significant estimates of expected future revenue growth rate and gross profit rate, the tax exemption period, available tax credits, and tax planning, etc. Changes in global economic environment, industrial environment, and laws and regulations might result in material adjustments to deferred tax assets.

(5) Evaluation of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value, the Company must determine the net realizable value of inventories on balance sheet date using judgements and estimates. The Company evaluates the amounts of normal inventory consumption, obsolete inventories or inventories without market selling value on balance sheet date, and writes down the cost of inventories to the net realizable value.

(6) Calculation of net defined benefit liability

When calculating the present value of defined pension obligations, the Company uses judgments and actuarial assumptions to determine related estimates, including discount rates and future salary increase rate. Changes in these assumptions may have a significantly impact on the carrying amount of defined pension obligations.

(7) Estimated impairment of financial assets

The provision for impairment of trade receivables is based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and in selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Where the actual future cash inflows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise.

6. CONTENTS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

6.1 Cash and cash equivalents

Item	December 31	
	2023	2022
Cash on hand	\$78	\$87
Checking account	59	59
Demand deposits	83,524	63,117
Foreign currency deposits	69,886	122,041
Total	\$153,547	\$185,304

- (1) The financial institutions dealing with the Company are credit worthy, and the Company's transactions with a number of financial institutions to diversify credit risk that are unlikely to be expected to default.
- (2) The Company had no cash and cash equivalents pledged to others.

6.2 Accounts receivable, net

Item	December 31	
	2023	2022
At amortized cost		
Accounts receivable	57,955	\$53,488
Less: Loss allowance	(7)	-
Net	\$57,948	\$53,488

(1) The company sells products mainly by collecting letters of credit in advance, and accounts receivable refers to the funds that have not yet been processed in the bank. The general work process can be collected in about 6 to 10 days.

(2) The company adopts a simplified method to recognize the provision loss of accounts receivable based on the expected credit loss during the duration. The expected credit loss during the duration is calculated using a provision matrix, which takes into account the customer's past default history, current financial situation and industry economic trends. As the company's credit loss historical experience shows that there is no significant difference in the loss patterns of different customer groups, the provision matrix does not further distinguish customer groups, and the expected credit loss rate is determined by the number of days overdue accounts receivable.

(3) The Company measured the allowance for notes receivable. and accounts receivable to the provision matrix (including related parties):

December 31, 2023	Expected credit loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	Amortized cost
Not past due	0%-0.5%	\$57,955	\$ (7)	\$57,948

December 31, 2022	Expected credit loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	Amortized cost
Not past due	0%-0.5%	\$53,488	\$ -	\$53,488

(4) Movements of the loss allowance for notes receivable and accounts receivable were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Beginning balance	\$ -	\$ -
Add: Provision for impairment	7	-
Less: Reversal of impairment	-	-
Less: Write-offs	-	-
Ending balance	\$ 7	\$ -

The above provision has already taken into consideration of other credit enhancement. The other credit enhancement possessed by above receivables (such as L/C) were

\$56,648 thousand and \$45,947 thousand as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

The Company writes off a trade receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery of the receivable. For trade receivables that have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivables which are due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognized in profit or loss. The Company's trade receivables for offsetting amount were both \$0 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

(5) Please refer to Note 12.2 for recognition on irrevocable purchase contracts.

(6) The company had no accounts receivable pledged to others.

6.3 Other receivables

Item	December 31	
	2023	2022
Receivable for business tax	\$13,003	\$15,719
Receivable for equipment	-	105
Interest receivable	36	40
Others	20	21
Total	\$13,059	\$15,885

6.4 Inventories and cost of goods sold

Item	December 31	
	2023	2022
Raw materials	\$161,043	\$251,831
Supplies	1,123	1,172
Work in process	102,830	92,631
Finished goods	593,356	561,770
Total	\$858,352	\$871,404

(1) The related inventory (gain) loss recognized as operating cost for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

Item	Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Cost of goods sold	\$3,255,979	\$3,167,216
Unallocated overheads	615	4,348
Loss on inventory valuation (recovery gain)	154	(1,351)
Total	\$3,256,748	\$3,170,213

(2) The Company recognized inventory valuation loss (recovery gain) of \$154 thousand and (\$1,351) thousand for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, due to inventory's write-down to net realizable value, or the net realizable value of inventories recovered as a result of market stabilization that enabled the Company to

raise prices on certain products.

(3) The Company had no inventories pledged to others.

6.5 Other financial assets-current

Item	December 31	
	2023	2022
Pledged time deposits	3,300	3,300
Range of change	1.310%	1.185%

6.6 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - noncurrent

Item	December 31	
	2023	2022
Equity instruments - noncurrent		
Domestic listed stocks	\$19,159	\$28,373
Subtotal	\$19,159	\$28,373
Evaluation adjustment	(3,319)	(1,543)
Total	\$15,840	\$26,830

- (1) The Company invests in domestic (foreign) listed stocks in accordance with its medium/ long-term strategies and expects to make a profit through long-term investment. Management of the Company believes that it is not consistent with the afore-mentioned long-term investment planning if the short-term fair value changes of such investment are presented in profit or loss. Therefore, the Company elects to designate such investment as to be measured at FVTOCI.
- (2) The company adjusted its investment positions in 2023 and 2022 to diversify risks, and sold some domestic listed counter stocks at fair values of 9,966 thousand and 13,266 thousand respectively. Related other interests financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive gains and losses have not been realized Gains and losses of 752 thousand and 2,185 thousand were transferred to retained earnings.
- (3) Please refer to Note 12 for relevant credit risk management and assessment methods.
- (4) The financial assets at FVTOCI were not pledged as collateral.

6.7 Investments accounted for using equity method

Investee Company	December 31	
	2023	2022
Subsidiaries :		
Yeou Yin International Co., Ltd.	\$20,386	\$20,673

- (1) Subsidiaries:
 - A. Please refer to Note 4.3 to the Company's consolidated financial statements for Year 2023 for subsidiary information.
 - B. The Company's of share of profit (loss) and other comprehensive income (loss) associates were recogniaed based on these associates audited financial statements,

which was recognized based on its unaudited financial statements.

(2) The company had no investments account for using equity method pledged to others, as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

6.8 Property, plant and equipment

Item	December 31	
	2023	2022
Land	\$180,803	\$180,803
Buildings	91,037	90,919
Machinery and equipment	284,762	274,032
Transportation equipment	16,800	16,800
Office equipment	8,959	8,670
Miscellaneous equipment	20,342	20,387
Equipment to be inspected and construction in progress	65,727	31,444
Total cost	\$668,430	\$623,055
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(338,535)	(337,648)
Less: Accumulated impairment	-	-
Total	\$329,895	\$285,407

Cost	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Miscellaneous equipment	Equipment to be Inspected and Construction in Progress		Total
Balance at January 1, 2023	\$180,803	\$90,919	\$274,032	\$16,800	\$8,670	\$20,387	\$31,444	\$623,055	
Additions	-	362	19,601	87	576	260	40,325	61,211	
Disposals	-	(244)	(14,913)	(87)	(287)	(305)	-	(15,836)	
Reclassification	-	-	6,042	-	-	-	(6,042)	-	
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$180,803	\$91,037	\$284,762	\$16,800	\$8,959	\$20,342	\$65,727	\$668,430	
<hr/>									
Accumulated depreciation and impairment									
Balance at January 1, 2023	\$ -	\$45,239	\$257,825	\$8,607	\$8,002	\$17,975	\$ -	\$337,648	
Depreciation	-	2,459	10,660	2,334	289	809	-	16,551	
Disposals	-	(152)	(14,833)	(87)	(287)	(305)	-	(15,664)	
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ -	\$47,546	\$253,652	\$10,854	\$8,004	\$18,479	\$ -	\$338,535	

Cost	Land	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Miscellaneous Equipment	Equipment to be Inspected and Construction in Progress	Total
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$180,803	\$90,709	\$277,867	\$16,800	\$8,659	\$20,120	\$3,277	\$598,235
Additions	-	823	8,888	-	328	912	29,092	40,043
Disposals	-	(876)	(12,723)	-	(317)	(763)	-	(14,679)
Reclassification	-	263	-	-	-	118	(381)	-
Transfer to expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	(544)	(544)
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$180,803</u>	<u>\$90,919</u>	<u>\$274,032</u>	<u>\$16,800</u>	<u>\$8,670</u>	<u>\$20,387</u>	<u>\$31,444</u>	<u>\$623,055</u>
Accumulated depreciation and impairment								
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ -	\$43,260	\$259,737	\$6,265	\$7,892	\$18,041	\$ -	\$335,195
Depreciation	-	2,416	10,632	2,342	425	697	-	16,512
Disposals	-	(437)	(12,544)	-	(315)	(763)	-	(14,059)
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$45,239</u>	<u>\$257,825</u>	<u>\$8,607</u>	<u>\$8,002</u>	<u>\$17,975</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$337,648</u>

(1) Reconciliations of current additions and the acquisition of property, plant and equipment in statements of cash flows were as follows:

Item	Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	\$61,211	\$40,043
Decrease (increase) in equipment payable	(6,743)	(138)
Cash paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	<u>\$54,468</u>	<u>\$39,905</u>

(2) The details of interest capitalized: None.

(3) Impairment loss of property, plant and equipment: None.

(4) Partial property, plant and equipment pledged for the borrowings: Please refer to Note 8.

6.9 Lease agreement

(1) Right-of-use assets

Item	December 31	
	2023	2022
Building	\$3,023	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(151)	-
Net	<u>\$2,872</u>	<u>-</u>

Cost	December 31	
	2023	2022
Balance at January 1	-	-
Additions	\$3,023	-
Balance at December 31	\$3,023	-

Accumulated Depreciation	December 31	
	2023	2022
Balance at January 1	-	-
Depreciation	\$151	-
Balance at December 31	\$151	-

(2)Lease liabilities

Item	December 31	
	2023	2022
Carrying amount of lease liabilities		
- current	\$640	-
- noncurrent	\$2,290	-

Ranges of discount rates for lease liabilities were as follows:

Item	December 31	
	2023	2022
Buildings	1.63%	-

Please refer to Note 12(2) for lease liabilities with repayment periods.

(3)Material lease-in activities and terms

The Company leased some land and buildings for operations, with the lease periods of 5 years. In accordance with the contract, without the lessor's consent, the Company is not allowed to sublet the leased object to the third party. There was no sign of impairment of right-of-use assets, hence the Company didn't assess the impairment as of December 31, 2023.

(4)Sublet: None

(5) Other lease information:

The current lease relevant expense information was as follows:

Item	Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Short-term lease expense	\$ -	\$ -
Low-value asset lease expense	\$142	\$ -
Variable lease payments that excluded in the measurement of lease liabilities	\$ -	\$ -
Total cash outflow for leases (Note)	(\$235)	\$ -

(Note): Including principle paid for current lease liabilities.

The Company does not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases for short-term leases and low-value asset leases accounted for by applying a recognition exemption.

6.10 Intangible assets

Item	December 31	
	2023	2022
Computer software	\$ -	\$705
Less: Accumulated amortization	-	(509)
Net	\$ -	\$196

Cost	Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Balance at January 1	\$705	\$905
Additions	443	443
Derecognition	(1,148)	(643)
Balance at December 31	\$ -	\$705

Accumulated amortization	Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Balance at January 1	\$509	\$374
Amortization	639	778
Derecognition	(1,148)	(643)
Balance at December 31	\$ -	\$509

6.11 Short-term loans

Item	December 31, 2023	
	Short-term loans	Range of change
Material loans	\$106,325	1.68%-1.685%
Secured loans	125,000	1.610%
Total	\$231,325	

Item	December 31, 2022	
	Short-term loans	Range of change
Material loans	\$104,731	1.535%

Please refer to Note 8 for pledged asset information.

6.12 Other payables

Item	December 31	
	2023	2022
Salary and wages	\$14,012	\$18,484
Compensation to employees and remuneration to directors	5,936	11,152
Equipment	7,525	782
Fuel payable	874	1,110
Service fees payable	793	1,193
Supplies payable	2,246	2,064
Rebate	3,198	6,896
Interest	184	5
Others	8,016	9,204
Total	\$42,784	\$50,890

6.13 Provisions - current

Item	December 31	
	2023	2022
Employee benefits	\$1,517	\$1,583
Onerous purchase contracts	-	-
Total	\$1,517	\$1,583

Item	Employee benefits	Onerous purchase contracts	Total
Balance at January 1, 2023	\$1,583	\$ -	\$1,583
Additional provisions recognized	2,498	-	2,498
Used in current period	(2,564)	-	(2,564)
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$1,517	\$ -	\$1,517

Item	Employee benefits	Onerous purchase contracts	Total
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$1,407	\$1,981	\$3,388
Additional provisions recognized	2,368	-	2,368
Used in current period	(2,192)	(1,981)	(4,173)
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$1,583</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$1,583</u>

- (1) Provision for employee benefits represents vested short-term service leave entitlements accrued.
- (2) Provision for onerous contracts are material purchase contracts in which the Company's unavoidable costs incurred in fulfilling contractual obligations exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract.

6.14 Pension

(1) Defined Contribution Plans

- A. The pension plan under the Labor Pension Act is a defined contribution plan. Under the new plan, the Company makes monthly contributions to employees' individual pension accounts at 6% of monthly salaries and wages.
- B. The total expenses contributed under the defined contribution plan were \$2,307 thousand and \$2,191 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, and were recognized in the standalone statement of comprehensive income.

(2) Defined benefit plans

- A. The Company has defined benefit plan under the Labor Standards Law that provides benefits based on an employee's length of service and average monthly salary for the six-month period prior to retirement. The Company contributes an amount equal to 4% of salaries paid each month to the respective pension funds (the Funds), which are administered by the Labor Pension Fund Supervisory Committee (the Committee) and deposited in the Committee's name in the Bank of Taiwan. Before the end of each year, the Company assesses the balance in the Funds. If the amount of the balance in the Funds is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Company is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The Funds are operated and managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor; as such, the Company does not have any right to intervene in the investments of the Funds. The contribute amount made to the Funds were \$2,154 and \$0 thousand in March, 2023 and 2022.
- B. The amounts recognized in the standalone balance sheets were determined as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$25,702	\$25,088
Fair value of plan assets	(15,346)	(13,238)
Net defined benefit liability	<u>\$10,356</u>	<u>\$11,850</u>

C. Movements in net defined benefit liability were as follows:

Item	Year Ended December 31, 2023		
	Present value of defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
Balance at January 1	\$25,088	(\$13,238)	\$11,850
Cost of service			
Current service cost	391	-	391
Interest expense (income)	335	(180)	155
Recognized in profit and loss remeasurement	<u>\$726</u>	<u>(\$180)</u>	<u>\$546</u>
Return on plan asset (net interest income or expense excluded)	\$ -	(\$118)	(\$118)
Actuarial (gains) losses -			
Effect of change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Effect of change in financial assumptions	274	-	274
Experience adjustment	629	-	629
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>903</u>	<u>(\$118)</u>	<u>785</u>
Contributions from the employer	-	(2,825)	(\$2,825)
Benefits paid	(1,015)	1,015	-
Balance at December 31	<u><u>\$25,702</u></u>	<u><u>(\$15,346)</u></u>	<u><u>\$10,356</u></u>

Item	Year Ended December 31, 2022		
	Present value of defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
Balance at January 1	\$25,562	(\$11,597)	\$13,965
Cost of service			
Current service cost	407	-	407
Interest expense (income)	178	(82)	96
Recognized in profit and loss remeasurement	<u>\$585</u>	<u>(\$82)</u>	<u>\$503</u>
Return on plan asset (net interest income or expense excluded)	\$ -	(\$884)	(\$884)
Actuarial (gains) losses -			
Effect of change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Effect of change in financial assumptions	(1,905)	-	(1,905)
Experience adjustment	846	-	846
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(1,059)	(884)	(\$1,943)
Contributions from the employer	-	(675)	(675)
Balance at December 31	<u><u>\$25,088</u></u>	<u><u>(\$13,238)</u></u>	<u><u>\$11,850</u></u>

D. Through the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Law, the Company is exposed to the following risks:

(A) Investment risk

The pension funds are invested in equity and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the government's designated authorities or under the mandated management by Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor. However, the rate of return on the Company's planned assets shall not be less than the average interest rate on a two-year time deposit published by the local banks.

(B) Interest risk

A decrease in the government bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, the return on the debt investments of the plan assets will also increase. Those two will partially offset each other.

(C) Salary risk

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

E. The actuarial valuations of the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out by qualified actuaries. The significant assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

Item	Measurement date	
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Discount rate	1.25%	1.35%
Future salary increases rate	2.00%	2.00%
Average maturity period of defined benefit obligations	10 Years	11 Years

(A) Assumptions on future mortality experience are set based on the 6th Taiwan Standard Ordinary Experience Mortality Table (TSO).

(B) If a reasonable change in one of the principal assumptions for actuarial valuation occurred and all other assumptions were held constant, the increase (decrease) in the present value of defined benefit obligation would be as follows:

Item	December 31	
	2023	2022
Discount Rate		
Increase 0.25%	(\$678)	(\$684)
Decrease 0.25%	\$703	\$711
Expected growth rate of salaries		
Increase 0.25%	\$696	\$704

Decrease 0.25%	<u>(\$674)</u>	<u>(\$682)</u>
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The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

F. The Company expects to make contributions of \$716 thousand to the pension for the year ended December 31, 2024.

6.15 Share capital

(1) Movements in the number of the Company's ordinary shares outstanding were as follows:

Item	Year Ended December 31, 2023	
	Shares (in thousands)	Amount
Balance at January 1	90,220	\$902,203
Capital increase by cash	-	-
Balance at December 31	90,220	\$902,203

Item	Year Ended December 31, 2022	
	Shares (in thousands)	Amount
Balance at January 1	90,220	\$902,203
Capital increase by cash	-	-
Balance at December 31	90,220	\$902,203

(2) As of December 31, 2023, the authorized capital is \$1,200,000 thousand, consisting of 120,000 thousand shares.

6.16 Capital surplus

Item	December 31	
	2023	2022
Share premium	\$8,087	\$8,087
Other	298	298
Total	\$8,385	\$8,385

Under the Company Act, the capital surplus generated from the excess of the issuance price over the par value of capital stock and donations can be used to offset deficit or may be distributed as stock dividends or in cash. Under the regulations of the Security Exchange Law, the maximum amount transferred from the foregoing capital surplus to the Company's capital per year shall not be over 10% of the Company's paid-in capital. Capital surplus can't be used to offset deficit unless legal reserve is insufficient. The capital surplus from long-term investments may not be used for any purpose.

6.17 Retained earnings and Dividends Policy

(1) According to the surplus distribution policy stipulated in the articles of association of the company, if there is a surplus in the company's annual final accounts, it shall be distributed in the following order:

(A) Paying taxes. (B) Offsetting losses. (C) After deducting the provisions of (A) and (B), if there is any balance, setting aside as legal reserve 10% of the remaining profit (D) In accordance with laws or relevant regulations, when necessary, special surplus reserves may be withdrawn from the current period's surplus items or surplus reserves may be retained at discretion, and will be included in surplus distribution after the withdrawal conditions are eliminated and reversed. (E) setting aside a special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations, and the remainder plus prior year's unappropriated earnings will be recommended by the board of directors and approved through the shareholders' meeting.

The company distribute dividends on cash, after more than two-thirds of the directors, present at the meeting and more than half of the directors agree, the board of directors is authorized to do so and report to the general meeting of shareholders.

The Company's dividend policy is assort with current and future development plans, consider the capital expenditure demands of future and the maintenance of long-term financial structure of sound, satisfying shareholder's cash inflow demands, shareholders' dividends shall be distributed at least 50% of the distributable earnings and at least 10% of total dividends may be distributed as cash dividends .However, if cash dividend less than 0.1 per share, the dividend will adopts the stock dividend.

The shareholder's meeting can consider demand and profit situation that does not distribute all or parts of earnings.

(2) Legal reserve may be used to offset a deficit, and be transferred to capital or distributed in cash. However, legal reserve can be transferred to capital or distributed in cash only when the legal reserve has exceeded 25% of the Company's paid-in capital.

(3) Special reserve

Item	Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Reserve for the debit balance of other equities	\$ 1,543	\$ -

While earning distribution, the earnings can be distributed after appropriation of the equivalent amount of the debit balance of the other equites of the balance sheet.

(4)The appropriation of 2021 earnings had been resolved at the shareholders' meeting in June 2022 , respectively. Details were summarized below:

Item	Amount	Dividends Per Share (NTD)
Legal reserve	\$14,759	
Special reserve	(693)	
Cash dividends	99,242	1.1
Total	\$113,308	

(5) The appropriation of 2022 earnings had been proposed by the Board of Directors on March 17, 2023. Details were summarized below:

Item	Amount	Dividends Per Share
Legal reserve	\$21,679	
Special reserve	1,543	
Cash dividends	162,396	1.8
Total	\$185,618	

Regarding the amount of statutory surplus reserve and special surplus reserve fund for the year 2022, the resolution of the general meeting of shareholders held in June 2023 has been passed and the cash dividend distribution of the regular meeting of shareholders has been reported.

(6) The appropriation of 2023 earnings had been proposed by the Board of Directors on March 12, 2024. Details were summarized below

Item	Amount	Dividends Per Share
Legal reserve	\$11,389	
Special reserve	1,776	
Cash dividends	99,242	1.1
Total	\$112,407	

The appropriations of earnings for 2023 are to be presented for approval in the shareholders' meeting to be held in June 2024.

(7) Information on the earnings appropriation proposed by the Company's Board of Directors and approved by the Company's shareholders is available on the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

6.18 Other Equity Items

Item	Unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	
	2023	2022
Balance at January 1	\$ (1,543)	\$ -
Unrealized gain(loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(1,024)	642

Disposal Unrealized gain(loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(752)	(2,185)
Balance at December 31	(\$3,319)	(\$1,543)

6.19 Operating Revenue

Item	Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Revenue from sales of finished goods	\$2,753,961	\$3,065,557
Revenue from sales of raw materials	713,972	468,561
Revenue from sales of surplus materials	51,966	46,419
Processing revenue	7,621	5,007
Total sales revenue from contracts with customers	\$3,527,520	\$3,585,544
Less: Sales return	(1,073)	(1,159)
Sales discount	(30,106)	(52,586)
Net sales revenue from contracts with customers	<u>\$3,496,341</u>	<u>\$3,531,799</u>

(1) Explain of contract revenue

Sales and processing income of steel coils and steel plates, etc. are mainly to downstream manufacturers, and are sold at fixed prices per contractual terms.

(2) Segments of revenue from contracts with customers

The Company's revenue can be split into the following segments:

Year 2023 :

Main area of market	Steel	Processing	Total
Taiwan	\$2,296,286	\$7,621	\$2,303,907
South Korea	14,482	-	14,482
Thailand	206,073	-	206,073
Others	971,879	-	971,879
Total	<u>\$3,488,720</u>	<u>\$7,621</u>	<u>\$3,496,341</u>
Time of revenue recognition			
Revenue recognized at a specific timing	\$3,488,720	\$7,621	\$3,496,341
Revenue recognized over time	-	-	-
Total	<u>\$3,488,720</u>	<u>\$7,621</u>	<u>\$3,496,341</u>

Year 2022 :

Main area of market	Steel	Processing	Total
Taiwan	\$2,373,509	\$5,007	\$2,378,516
South Korea	638,410	-	638,410
Thailand	84,645	-	84,645
Others	430,228	-	430,228
Total	\$3,526,792	\$5,007	\$3,531,799
Time of revenue recognition			
Revenue recognized at a specific timing	\$3,526,792	\$5,007	\$3,531,799
Revenue recognized over time	-	-	-
Total	\$3,526,792	\$5,007	\$3,531,799

(3) Contract balances

The Company recognized the accounts receivable, contract assets and contract liabilities related to customer contract revenue as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Accounts receivable	\$57,948	\$53,488
Contract assets	-	-
Total	\$57,948	\$53,488
Contract liabilities - current	\$4,139	\$7,234

A. Significant change in contract assets and contract liabilities

The change in contract assets and contract liabilities primarily result from the timing difference between the satisfaction of performance obligation and the customer's payment, and there are no other significant changes.

B. The allowance for contract assets: None.

C. Amount from previous period's performance obligations satisfied and beginning contract liabilities recognized in the current period as income were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Revenue in the current period		
From beginning contract liabilities - goods sale	\$7,234	\$11,407
From previous period's satisfied performance	\$ -	\$ -

6.20 Labor cost, depreciation and amortization

Item	Year Ended December 31, 2023		
	Operating Cost	Operating Expenses	Total
Labor cost			
Salaries	\$39,145	\$30,363	\$69,508
Insurance	3,837	2,686	6,523
Pension	1,627	1,226	2,853
Remuneration to directors	-	4,056	4,056
Others	3,347	1,516	4,863
Depreciation	13,733	2,969	16,702
Amortization	196	443	639
Total	\$61,885	\$43,259	\$105,144

Item	Year Ended December 31, 2022		
	Operating Cost	Operating Expenses	Total
Labor cost			
Salaries	\$39,375	\$33,432	\$72,807
Insurance	3,485	2,377	5,862
Pension	1,557	1,137	2,694
Remuneration to directors	-	6,664	6,664
Others	3,248	1,394	4,642
Depreciation	13,380	3,132	16,512
Amortization	235	543	778
Total	\$61,280	\$48,679	\$109,959

(1) The number of employees of the company on December 31, 2023 and 2022 both of 98 respectively, of which 7 directors who are not concurrently employees.

(2) The Company's salary and remuneration policy, including that for directors, managers and employees, is as follows:

- The average employee benefit expenses is \$920 thousand and \$945 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.
- The average employee salary costs is \$764 thousand and \$800 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.
- Changes in adjusting average employee salary:-4.5%
- Remuneration of supervisors: not applicable..
- Company remuneration policy:

(A) Directors' remuneration:

The remuneration to the directors shall be determined by the Board of Directors according to their degree of participation in the operation of the Company, the value of their contribution, and the usual standards of the industry. The Company's Articles of Incorporation clearly stipulate that not higher than 3% of the annual profit shall be allocated as the director's remuneration.

(B) Managers' remuneration:

The remuneration to the managers is based on their duties, contributions, the Company's annual operation performance and in consideration of the Company's future risks, and is reviewed by the remuneration committee and submitted to the Board of Directors for resolution.

(C) Employees' compensation:

The Company is committed to providing employees with a salary and benefits above the industry average level. On the premise of considering external competition, internal fairness and legality, the Company has a competitive salary system and uphold the concept of profit sharing with employees to retain and motivate employees.

The employees' compensation includes monthly salary and various bonuses, annual year-end and performance bonuses, as well as remuneration issued by the Company based on annual profitability. The Company's Articles of Incorporation clearly stipulate that 2% of the annual profit is used as employees' compensation.

(3) The Company accrued employees' compensation and remuneration to directors at the rates 2% and not higher than 3% of net income before income tax, employees' compensation and remuneration to directors during the period. In 2023 and 2022, employee remuneration and director remuneration are estimated at 2% of the aforementioned net income before income tax.

(4) The employees' compensation and remuneration to directors for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 had been approved by the Company's Board of Directors meeting held on March 12, 2024 and March 17, 2023 respectively, and the relevant amounts recognized in the parent company only financial statement were as follows:

	Year ended December 31			
	2023		2022	
	Employees' compensation	Remuneration to directors	Employees' compensation	Remuneration to directors
Resolution amount of allotment	\$2,968	\$2,968	\$5,576	\$5,576
Recognized in financial statements	2,968	2,968	5,576	5,576
Difference	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

The above mentioned employees' compensation will be paid by cash.

(5) Information about employee compensation and remuneration to directors approved by the board of directors is available at the Taiwan Stock Exchange Market Observation Post System website.

6.21 Interest income

Item	Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Interest on bank deposits	\$1,554	\$534

6.22 Other income

Item	Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Subsidies	\$291	\$1,752
Dividend income	840	820
Compensation	11	171
Others	3,845	2,746
Total	\$4,987	\$5,489

The Company applied for the subsidy of the process capacity improvement plan, recognized the government subsidy income of 291 thousand and 1,570 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

6.23 Other gains and losses

Item	Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(\$172)	\$300
Net currency exchange gain (loss)	(1,465)	11,764
Total	(\$1,637)	\$12,064

6.24 Finance cost

Item	Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Interest on loans	\$3,738	\$1,826
Interest on lease liabilities	12	-
Subtotal	3,750	1,826
Less: capitalized amount for qualified assets	-	-
Net	\$3,750	\$1,826

6.25 Income tax

A. The major components of tax expense were as follows:

(1) Income tax expense (benefit) recognized in profit or loss

Item	Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
<u>Current income tax</u>		
Current tax expense	\$28,422	\$52,224
Undistributed surplus for income tax	216	1,126
Total	\$28,638	\$53,350

Deferred income tax

Origination and reversal of temporary differences	\$72	\$1,244
Total	\$72	\$1,244
Income tax expense (benefit)	<u>\$28,710</u>	<u>\$54,594</u>

The applicable tax rate used by the company is 20%. In addition, the tax rate applicable to unappropriated earnings is 5%.

According to the amendments to the Statute for Industrial Innovation announced in July 2019, the amounts of unappropriated earnings in 2018 and thereafter that are reinvested in the construction or purchase of certain assets or technologies are allowed as deduction when computing the income tax on unappropriated earnings. When calculating the tax on unappropriated earnings, the Company has already deducted the amount of the unappropriated earnings that has been reinvested as capital expenditures.

(2) Income tax expense (benefit) recognized in other comprehensive income was as follows :

Item	Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	\$157	(\$389)

(3) Reconciliation of income before income tax and income tax expense recognized in profit or loss is as follows:

Item	Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Income (loss) before income tax	\$142,473	\$267,645
Income tax expense at the statutory rate	28,494	53,529
Tax effect of adjusting items:		
Realized (unrealized) loss (gain) on inventories	31	(270)
Realized (unrealized) pension	(457)	(34)
Others	354	(1,001)
Undistributed surplus for income tax	216	1,126
Income tax impact of loss carryforwards		
Deferred income tax expense		
Temporary differences	72	1,244
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$28,710</u>	<u>\$54,594</u>

(4) Deferred tax assets and liabilities from temporary differences:

Item	Year Ended December 31, 2023			
	Beginning balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Ending balance
Deferred income tax assets:				
Temporary differences				
Unrealized pension	\$2,371	(\$457)	\$157	\$2,071
Unrealized loss on inventories	2	31	-	33
Unused compensated absences	316	(13)	-	303
Unrealized exchange loss	-	442	-	442
Others	99	(88)	-	11
Subtotal	\$2,788	(\$85)	\$157	\$2,860

Deferred income tax liabilities:

Item	Year Ended December 31, 2023			
	Beginning balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Ending balance
Temporary differences				
Unrealized exchange gain	(\$13)	\$13	\$ -	\$ -
Subtotal	(\$13)	\$13	\$ -	\$ -
Net	\$2,775	(\$72)	\$ 157	\$2,860

Item	Year Ended December 31, 2022			
	Beginning balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Ending balance
Deferred income tax assets:				
Temporary differences				
Unrealized pension	\$2,794	(\$34)	(\$389)	\$2,371
Unrealized loss on inventories	272	(270)	-	2
Unused compensated absences	281	35	-	316
Others	1,066	(967)	-	99
Subtotal	\$4,413	(\$1,236)	(\$389)	\$2,788
Deferred income tax liabilities:				
Temporary differences				
Unrealized exchange gain	(\$5)	(\$8)	\$ -	(\$13)
Subtotal	(\$5)	(\$8)	\$ -	(\$13)
Net	\$4,408	(\$1,244)	(\$389)	\$2,775

(5) Not recognized as deferred income tax asset item: None.

(6) Income tax returns through 2021 had been examined and cleared the tax authorities.

6.26 Other comprehensive income (loss)

Item	Year Ended December 31, 2023		
	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Before Tax	Income tax Benefit (Expense)	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Tax
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss :			
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(\$785)	\$157	(\$628)
Unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(1,024)	-	(1,024)
Recognized in other comprehensive income (loss)	(\$1,809)	\$157	(\$1,652)

Item	Year Ended December 31, 2022		
	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Before Tax	Income tax Benefit (Expense)	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Tax
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss :			
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	\$1,943	(\$389)	\$1,554
Unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	642	-	642
Recognized in other comprehensive income (loss)	\$2,585	(\$389)	\$2,196

6.27 Earnings per share

Item	Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
(1) Basic earnings (loss) per share		
Net income	\$113,763	\$213,051
Weighted average shares outstanding (in thousands)	90,220	90,220
Basic earnings per share (after tax)	\$1.26	\$2.36
(2) Diluted earnings (loss) per share		
Net income	\$113,763	\$213,051
Effect of potential dilutive ordinary shares	-	-
Net income used in computation of diluted earnings per share	\$113,763	\$213,051
Weighted average shares outstanding (in thousands)	\$90,220	\$90,220
Impact on employees' compensation (Note)	174	326

Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after dilution (in thousands)	\$90,394	\$90,546
Diluted earnings per share (after tax)	\$1.26	\$2.35

(Note) Since the Company offered to settle compensation paid to employees in cash or shares, the Company assumed the entire amount of the compensation would be settled in shares and the resulting potential shares were included in the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the computation of diluted earnings per share, as the effect is dilutive. Such dilutive effect of the potential shares is included in the computation of diluted earnings per share until the number of shares to be distributed to employees is resolved in the following year.

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

7.1 Parent and ultimate controlling party

The Company does not have a parent company nor ultimate controller.

7.2 Related party name and category:

Related Party Name	Related party category
Yeou Yih International Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
Pacific Harbour Stevedoring Corp.	Other related party
Sym Wang Iron Steel Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Sumi Steel Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Yi Jia Co., Ltd	Other related party

7.3 Significant transactions with related parties

(1) Sales

Related Party Category	Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Subsidiary	\$17,729	\$26,808
Other related parties	-	8
Total	\$17,729	\$26,816

Selling prices with the related parties are equivalent to those with ordinary customers. Collection period was 1 month.

(2) Purchase: None.

(3) Contract assets: None.

(4) Contract liabilities: None.

(5) Balance of receivables (excluding lending to related parties and contract assets):

Related Party Category	December 31	
	2023	2022
Accounts receivable:		
Subsidiaries		
Yeou Yih International Co., Ltd.	\$ -	\$7,541

(6) Balance of payables (excluding borrowing from related parties):

Related Party Category	December 31	
	2023	2022
Notes payables:		
Other related parties	\$ -	\$36
Accounts payables:		
Other related parties	\$12	\$3

(7) Prepayments: None.

(8) Property transactions: None.

(9) Lessee arrangements:

Item	Related Party Category	Year Ended December 31	
		2023	2022
Acquisition of right-of-use asset	Other related parties- Sym Wang	\$ 3,023	\$ -

Item	Related Party Category	December 31	
		2023	2022
Lease liabilities	Other related parties- Sym Wang	\$2,930	\$ -

Item	Related Party Category	Year Ended December 31	
		2023	2022
Interest expense	Other related parties- Sym Wang	\$12	\$ -

Above lease terms were based on the contract, and the rent was received monthly.

(10) Rent arrangements:

Related Party Category	December 31	
	2023	2022
Rental income		
Subsidiary	\$120	\$120

Above lease terms were based on the contract, and the rent was received monthly.

(11) Financing activities - lending: None.

(12) Financing activities - borrowing: None.

(13) Guarantee for related parties: None.

(14) Others:

A. Refundable deposits

Related Party Category	Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Other related parties- Sym Wang	\$105	\$ -

B. Miscellaneous expenses:

Related Party Category	Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Other related parties	\$308	\$553

Other expenses were mainly loading fee and consumables, etc.

C. Key management compensation:

Item	Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	\$19,855	\$24,640
Post-employment benefits	414	417
Total	\$20,269	\$25,057

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

The following assets have been pledged as collateral for long-term and short-term loans:

Item	December 31	
	2023	2022
Property, plant and equipment (net)	\$86,023	\$86,625
Other financial assets - current	3,300	3,300
Total	\$89,323	\$89,925

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

- (1) As of December 31, 2023, and 2022, the Company issued guarantee notes for bank loans amounting to \$300,998 thousand and \$304,720 thousand, respectively.
- (2) As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company received guarantee notes from customers for contract performing and securing creditor's rights amounting to both \$6,837 thousand.

(3) As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company applied to the Taiwan Small & Medium Enterprise Counseling Foundation for a process capability improvement plan, and the bank provided a performance guarantee amounting to \$0 thousand and \$1,573 thousand, respectively.

(4) As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company Export bill amounting to \$3,408 thousand and \$0 thousand, respectively.

(5) The unused letters of credit as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, were as follows:

Item	December 31		2022
	2023	2022	
Foreign L/C Amount	USD 261	USD 25	
Foreign L/C Amount	NTD 1,080	-	
Domestic L/C Amount	NTD 89,300	NTD 95,802	

10. SIGNIFICANT DIASATER LOSS: NONE.

11. SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS: NONE.

12. OTHERS

(1) Capital risk management

As the Company needs to maintain sufficient capital to meet the needs for expansion and plant and equipment improvement, capital management of the Company focuses on ensuring there are sufficient financial resources and operating plans to meet the demands for operating capital, capital expenditure, research and development expense, loan repayment and dividend distribution in the next 12 months.

(2) Financial Instruments

A. Financial risk of financial instruments

Financial risk management policies

The Company's daily operations are affected by various financial risks, e.g. market risk (including exchange rate, interest rate and price risks), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company is devoted to identify, assess and avoid market uncertainties in order to eliminate the potential adverse effects of market changes on the financial performance.

Before engaging in significant transactions, due approval process by the Board of Directors must be carried out based on related protocols and internal control procedures. While the financial plan is underway, the Company shall comply with relevant financial operation procedures on the overall financial risk management and segregation of duties at all times.

The nature and degree of significant financial risks

(A) Market risks

a. Foreign exchange rate risk

(a) The Company is exposed to exchange rate risk arising from the sales, purchases and borrowings in currencies other than the Company's functional currency, as well as from net investment of foreign operations. Functional currencies adopted by entities within the Company mainly comprise New Taiwan Dollars, such transactions are denominated mainly in USD. To avoid a decrease in the value of assets dominated in foreign currency and volatility in future cash flows due to changes in exchange rates, the Company hedges the exchange rate risk with foreign-currency borrowings and derivative financial instruments. Those derivative financial instruments can diminish but not completely eliminate the impacts of changes in exchange rate.

(b) Foreign currency risk and sensitivity analysis:

		December 31, 2023				Sensitivity analysis	
		Foreign Currency	Exchange rate	Carrying Value (NTD)	Variation	Profit and Loss Impact	Equity Impact
Financial assets							
Monetary item							
USD:NTD		3,216	30.705	98,752	increase 1%	988	-
EUR:NTD		27	33.98	917	increase 1%	9	-
		December 31, 2022				Sensitivity analysis	
		foreign currency	Exchange rate	Carrying Value (NTD)	Variation	Profit and Loss Impact	Equity Impact
Financial assets							
Monetary item							
USD:NTD		4,464	30.71	137,089	increase 1%	1,371	-
Financial liabilities							
Monetary item							
USD:NTD		71	30.71	2,178	increase 1%	(22)	-

If NTD appreciates against the above-mentioned currencies, held all other variables constant, the impact generated as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 would stay the same with the reverse result.

Due to the exchange rate volatility, total exchange gain and loss (including realized and unrealized) from the Company's monetary items amounted to (\$1,465) thousand and \$11,764 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

b. Price risk

Since the Company's investment in securities is classified as financial assets at FVTPL and FVTOCI on the standalone balance sheet, the Company exposes to price risks of securities. The Company mainly invests in domestic listed. The price of such securities can be affected by changes in future value of those investment targets.

If the equity instrument price increase or decrease by 1%. The post-tax other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 will increase or decrease by \$158 thousand and \$268 thousand due to the increase or decrease of the fair value of financial assets measured at FVTOCI.

c. Interest rate risk

The carrying amount of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities that are exposed to interest rate risk at the reporting date is stated as follows:

Item	Carrying Value	
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
With fair value interest rate risk:		
Financial assets	\$3,300	\$3,300
Financial liabilities	(2,930)	-
Net	\$370	\$3,300
With cash flow interest rate risk:		
Financial assets	\$153,410	\$185,158
Financial liabilities	(231,325)	(104,731)
Net	(\$77,915)	\$80,427

(a) Sensitivity analysis of those with fair value interest rate risk:

The Company does not classify any fixed-rate instruments as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. In addition, the Company does not designate derivatives (interest rate swap) as hedge instruments under hedge accounting. Therefore, the change of interest rate at reporting date does not have influence on net income and other comprehensive income.

(b) Sensitivity analysis of those with cash flow interest rate risk:

The interest-fluctuate instruments possessed by the Company were floating-interest assets (liabilities). Therefore the effective interest rate, as well as the future cash flows, changes along with the market movement. Every one percent increase in the market interest will decrease the net profit by (\$779) thousand and \$804 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

(B) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a contract leading to a financial loss to the Company. The Company is exposed to credit risk from operating activities, primarily accounts receivables, and from investing activities, primarily deposit and other financial instruments. Credit risk is managed separately for business related and financial related exposures.

a. Business related credit risk

In order to maintain the credit quality of accounts receivables, the Company has established procedures to monitor and limit exposure to credit risk on trade receivables. Credit evaluation is performed in the consideration of the relevant factors which may affect the customer's paying ability such as financial condition, external and internal credit scoring, historical experience, and economic conditions.

b. Financial credit risk

The Company's exposure to financial credit risk which pertained to bank deposits and other financial instruments were evaluated and monitored by Company Treasury function. The Company only deals with creditworthy counterparties, banks, and government so that no significant credit risk was identified. In addition, the Company has no financial assets at amortized and investments in debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(a) Credit concentration risk

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company's ten largest customers accounted for 84.39% and 79.87% of accounts receivable, respectively.

(b) Measurement of expected credit impairment loss

(I) Accounts receivables adopts a simplified approach. Please refer to Note 6.2.

(II) Collaterals and other credit enhancement held to avoid credit risks from financial assets

The following table shows the maximum exposure to credit risk regarding financial assets recognized in the standalone balance sheets, pledged collateral, master netting arrangements and other credit enhancement held by the Company:

December 31, 2023	Carrying amount	Decreased amount of maximum exposure to credit risks				Other credit enhancement	Total
		Collateral	Net settlement agreement	\$ -	\$ -		
Credit-impaired financial instruments to which impairment requirements of IFRS 9 are applicable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Financial instruments to which the impairment requirements of IFRS 9 are not applicable:

Financial assets measured at FVTOCI	15,840
Total	<u>\$15,840</u>

December 31, 2022	Carrying amount	Decreased amount of maximum exposure to credit risks			Other credit enhancement	Total
		Collateral	Net settlement agreement			
		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
Credit-impaired financial instruments to which impairment requirements of IFRS 9 are applicable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Financial instruments to which the impairment requirements of IFRS 9 are not applicable:						
Financial assets measured at FVTOCI	26,830					
Total	<u>\$26,830</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

(C) Liquidity risk

a. Liquidity risk management:

The objective of liquidity risk management is to ensure the Company has sufficient liquidity to fund its business requirements of cash and cash equivalents and the unused of financing facilities associated with existing operations.

b. Financial liabilities with repayment periods:

The following table details the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods:

	December 31, 2023						
Non-derivative financial liabilities :	Within 6 months	7-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	Over 5 years	Contract cash flow	Carrying amount
Short-term loans	\$231,325	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$231,325	\$231,325
Notes payable	5,463	-	-	-	-	5,463	5,463
Accounts payable	6,971	-	-	-	-	6,971	6,971
Other payables	42,784	-	-	-	-	42,784	42,784

Lease liabilities	315	315	630	1,680	2,940	2,930
Subtotal	\$ 286,858	\$ 315	\$ 630	\$ 1,680	\$ -	\$ 289,483

Further information for lease liabilities with repayment periods was as follows:

Item	Within 1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	Over 20 years	Undiscounted payments
Lease liabilities	\$630	\$2,310	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,940

December 31, 2022							
Non-derivative financial liabilities:	Within 6 months	7-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	Over 5 years	Contract cash flow	Carrying amount
Short-term loans	\$104,731	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$104,731	\$104,731
Notes payable	6,299	-	-	-	-	6,299	6,299
Accounts payable	71,999	-	-	-	-	71,999	71,999
Other payables	50,890	-	-	-	-	50,890	50,890
Subtotal	\$233,919	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$233,919	\$233,919

The Company does not expect a maturity analysis of which the cash flows timing would be significantly earlier, or the actual amount would be significantly different.

B. Types of Financial instruments

Financial assets	December 31	
	2023	2022
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$153,547	\$185,304
Notes receivable and account receivable (including related parties)	57,948	53,488
Other receivables	13,059	15,885
Other financial assets - current	3,300	3,300
Refundable deposits	684	635
Financial assets at FVTOCI - noncurrent	15,840	26,830
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		
Short-term loans	231,325	104,731
Notes payable and account payables (including related parties)	12,434	78,298
Other payables	42,784	50,890
Lease liabilities(including current and noncurrent)	2,930	-

(3) Fair Value Information

A. For information on fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value, please refer to Note 12(3)C.

B. Definition of the three levels in fair value:

Level 1:

Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. A market is regarded as active where a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. The fair value of the Company's investment in listed stocks is included in Level 1.

Level 2

Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. The Company does not hold financial assets and financial liabilities of Level 2.

Level 3

Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. The Company does not hold financial assets and financial liabilities of Level 3.

C. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The Company considers that the carrying amounts of financial instruments including cash and cash equivalents, receivables, other financial assets, refundable deposits, short-term loans and payables that are not measured at fair value approximate their fair values.

D. Fair value hierarchy:

The fair value hierarchy of financial instrument is measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Information about the Company's fair value hierarchy was disclosed in the following table:

Item	December 31, 2023			Total	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
Assets:					
<u>Recurring fair value</u>					
Financial assets at FVTOCI					
Domestic listed stocks	\$15,840	\$ -	\$ -	\$15,840	

Item	December 31, 2022			Total	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
Assets:					
<u>Recurring fair value</u>					
Financial assets at FVTOCI					
Domestic listed stocks	\$26,830	\$ -	\$ -	\$26,830	

E. Fair value valuation technique for instruments measured at fair value:

(A) The fair value of financial instruments with quoted prices in active markets is the quoted market prices. Market prices published by major trading centers and exchanges for on-the-run government bonds are the basis for the fair value of listed equity instruments and debt instruments with quoted prices in active markets. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry guild, pricing service or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. If one of the conditions fails, the market is not deemed active. In general, indications of an inactive market include a wide bid-ask spread, a significant increase in the bid-ask spread and low level of trading volume. The fair value of financial instruments with active markets held by the Company are stated by their natures and types as follows:

- a. Listed stocks: closing prices
- b. OTC stocks: closing prices

F. Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value hierarchy: None.

G. Statement of changes in Level 3 fair value hierarchy: None.

(4) Transfer of financial assets: None.

(5) Offset of financial assets and liabilities: None.

13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

A. Significant transactions information

- (A) Financings provided: None.
- (B) Endorsement/guarantee provided: None.
- (C) Marketable securities held: Table 1.
- (D) Marketable securities acquired and disposed of at costs or prices of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
- (E) Acquisition of individual real estate properties at costs of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
- (F) Disposal of individual real estate properties at prices of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
- (G) Total purchases from or sales to related parties of at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
- (H) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
- (I) Information about the derivative financial instruments transaction: None.

B. Information on investees: Table 2.

- C. Information on investments in Mainland China: Not applicable.
- D. Information on major shareholders (including name of the shareholders with shareholding above 5%, shares held and shareholding ratio): Table 3.

Table 1

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.
MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD
DECEMBER 31, 2023

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars: thousand shares)

Investor	Type and Name of Securities	Relationship with the Issuer	General Ledger Account	Ending balance				Remarks
				Number of Shares (in thousands)	Carrying Value	Percentage of Ownership	Fair Value	
Yeou Yih steel Co., Ltd.	Stock-Formosa Plastics Corporation	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income or loss - noncurrent	200	15,840	-	15,840	-

Table 2

YEOU YIH STEEL L CO., LTD.

NAMES, LOCATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION OF INVESTEE COMPANIES (EXCLUDING INVESTEE IN MAINLAND)

DECEMBER 31, 2023

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and Foreign Currencies)

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		Balance as of December 31, 2023			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of Profit/Loss of Investee
				As of December 31, 2023	As of December 31, 2022	Shares (In Thousands)	Percentage of Ownership	Carrying Value		
Yeou Yih steel Co., Ltd.	Yeou Yih International Co., Ltd.	Kaohsiung	Wholesale of building materials and hardware	20,000	20,000	2,000	100%	20,386	290	290

Table 3

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.
INFORMATION ON MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS
DECEMBER 31, 2023

(Unit: share)

Name of Major Shareholder	Shares	Number of Shares	Percentage of Ownership (%)
YU SHENG INVESTMENT & DEVELOPMENT CO.,LTD		5,409,129	5.99%

Note: The information of major shareholders is based on the number of ordinary shares and preferred shares held by shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater, that have been issued without physical registration (included treasury shares) by the Company. The share capital in consolidated financial report may differ from the actual number of shares that have been issued without physical registration because of different preparation basis.

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company has provided the operating segments disclosure in the consolidated financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF MAJOR ACCOUNTING ITEMS

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STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2023

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and Foreign Currencies)

Item	Description	Amount	Remark
Cash	Petty cash-foreign currencies	\$28	
	Petty cash-Now Taiwan Dollars	50	
Subtotal		\$78	
Bank savings	Checking accounts	\$59	
	Demand deposits - New Taiwan Dollars	83,524	
	Demand deposits - foreign currencies	69,886 USD 2,246	
		CNY 6	
		EUR 26	
Subtotal		\$153,469	
Total		\$153,547	

Exchange rate as of December 31, 2023: USD:NTD 1:30.705

CNY:NTD 1:4.327

EUR:NTD 1:33.98

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE
DECEMBER 31, 2023

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)			
Client Name	Description	Amount	Remark
Company A	trade receivable	\$23,576	USD 768
Company B	trade receivable	14,322	
Company C	trade receivable	11,011	USD 293
Company D	trade receivable	4,726	USD 154
Others	Under 5%	<u>4,320</u>	
Total		<u>\$57,955</u>	
Less: Allowance for impairment loss		<u>(7)</u>	
Net		<u><u>\$57,948</u></u>	

Exchange rate as of December 31, 2023: USD:NTD 1:30.705

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES
DECEMBER 31, 2023

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount		Remark
		Cost	Fair Value	
Raw materials	Raw materials	\$161,043	\$194,361	
Supplies	Supplies	1,123	1,123	
Work in process	Work in process	102,830	116,001	
Finished goods	Finished goods	593,356	643,203	
Total		\$858,352	\$954,688	

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF PREPAYMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2023

Item	Description	Amount	Remark
Prepaid expenses	Prepaid expenses	809	
Overpaid sales tax	Overpaid sales tax	200	
Prepaid sales tax	Prepaid sales tax	516	
Others	Others temporary payments	<u>179</u>	
Total		<u>\$1,704</u>	

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - NONCURRENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Beginning Balance		Increase		Decrease		Ending Balance			Collateral	Remark		
	Shares		Shares		Shares		Shares						
	(In Thousands)	Fair Value	(In Thousands)	Fair Value	(In Thousands)	Fair Value	(In Thousands)	Fair Value	(In Thousands)				
TAIWAN MOBILE CO., LTD.	100	\$ 9,470		-	100	\$ 9,470		-					
FORMOSA PLASTICS CORPORATION	200	17,360		-	-	1,520	200	15,840					
Net		<u>\$26,830</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>\$10,990</u>			<u>\$15,840</u>				

1. Current decrease of \$10,990 thousand includes proceeds from capital reduction for \$9,966 thousand and unrealized loss on financial assets at FVTOCI for \$1,024 thousand.

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.
 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

(In Thousand Shares & Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name	Market Value or										Collateral or Pledge	Remark		
	Beginning Balance		Increase		Decrease		Ending Balance			Net Value				
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	%	Amount	Unit Price	Total Amount			
Yeou Yih International Co., Ltd.	2,000	\$20,673	-	\$581	-	\$868	2,000	100%	\$20,386	\$10.19	\$20,386	None		

Note: 1. Current increase of \$581 thousand includes realized profit 291 thousand and acquisition and share of profits of subsidiaries 290 thousand.

2. Current decrease of \$868 thousand includes allocate cash dividends for this period.

3. The investments accounted for using equity method and the share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those investments were based on the financial statements

4. The acquisition cost of the long-term equity investment on December 31, 2023 and the equity method are hereby accounted separately

Invested company	Acquisition cost	Acquisition	Total
Yeou Yih International Co., Ltd.	\$20,000	\$386	\$20,386

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF REFUNDABLE DEPOSITS
DECEMBER 31, 2023

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount	Remark
Refundable deposits	Industrial waste discharge	\$ 579	
Refundable deposits	Rent	105	
		\$ 684	

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.
 STATEMENT OF SHORT-TERM LOANS
 DECEMBER 31, 2023

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Creditor	Description	Ending Balance	Contract Period	Loan Commitment (Note)	Collateral	Remark
First Bank - Zuoying Branch	Credit Loan	\$125,000	May 3, 2023~ May 3, 2024	500,000	Working capital	
E.SUN Bank- Kaohsiung	Loan for material purchase	24,026	December 19, 2023~ June 23, 2024	200,000	Property, Plant and Equipment	
Taishin Bank- Zuoying Branch	Loan for material purchase	62,457	December 19, 2023~ June 21, 2024	200,000	Property, Plant and Equipment	
Mega Bank- Zuoying Branch	Loan for material purchase	19,842	December 28, 2023~ June 25, 2024	100,000	Property, Plant and Equipment	
	total	<u>\$ 231,325</u>				
Range of Interest Rates (%)			<u>1.610%~1.685%</u>			

Note: Comprehensive quota

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF CONTRACT LIABILITIES - CURRENT
DECEMBER 31, 2023

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Client Name	Description	Amount	Remark
Company A	Unearned sales revenue	\$2,245	
Company B	Unearned sales revenue	1,043	
Company C	Unearned sales revenue	668	
Others	Under 5%	183	
Total		\$4,139	

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.
 STATEMENT OF NOTES PAYABLE
 DECEMBER 31, 2023

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Vendor Name	Description	Amount	Remark
Company A	Trade payables 、 Expense bills	\$826	
Company B	Trade payables 、 Expense bills	567	
Company C	Trade payables 、 Expense bills	300	
Company D	Trade payables 、 Expense bills	496	
Company E	Trade payables 、 Expense bills	380	
Company F	Trade payables 、 Expense bills	395	
Others	Under 5%	2,499	
Total		\$5,463	

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLES
DECEMBER 31, 2023

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Vendor Name	Description	Amount	Remark
Unrelated parties:			
Company A	Trade payables	\$6,903	
Others	Under 5%	68	Including related parties 12 thousands
Total		<u>\$6,971</u>	

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Quantity (tons)	Amount	Remark
Revenue from contracts with customers			
Finished goods 304	601	\$52,995	
Finished goods 304L	24,283	1,968,615	
Finished goods 304H	272	23,427	
Finished goods 316L	5,230	708,924	
Scraps	945	51,966	
Subtotal		<u>\$2,805,927</u>	
Raw materials	8,338	713,972	
Processing income	1,655	<u>7,621</u>	
Total		<u><u>\$3,527,520</u></u>	
Less: Sales return and sales discount		<u><u>(31,179)</u></u>	
Net operating revenue		<u><u><u>\$3,496,341</u></u></u>	

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF OPERATING COST
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

Item	(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)
	Amount
Raw materials, beginning of the year	\$215,840
Add: Raw materials purchased	3,120,954
Other-price adjustments, etc.	7,988
Less: Raw materials, ending of the year	161,206
Raw materials sold	698,410
Raw materials used	<u>\$2,485,166</u>
Supplies, beginning of the year	\$1,172
Add: Supplies purchased	18,305
Less: Supplies, ending of the year	1,123
Transfer to operating expenses	18,354
Raw materials used	-
Direct labor	\$20,325
Factory overheads	98,694
Production cost	<u>\$2,604,185</u>
Add: Work in progress, beginning of the year	92,631
Other-Transfer from finished goods	685,674
Less: Work in progress, ending of the year	102,830
Cost of finished goods	<u>\$3,279,660</u>
Add: Finished goods, beginning of the year	561,770
Finished goods purchased	1,300
Less: Finished goods, ending of the year	593,356
Transfer to work in progress	685,673
Other-Variance adjustments, etc.	17,220
Cost of finished goods sold	<u>\$2,546,481</u>
Processing cost	3,403
Cost of raw materials sold	698,410
Impairment loss (recovery gain) on inventories	154
Unallocated factory overhead	615
Other-Variance adjustments, etc.	7,685
Total operating cost	<u>\$3,256,748</u>

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF FACTORY OVERHEAD
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Indirect labor	\$16,964
Repair and maintenance	8,385
Utilities expense	10,735
Depreciation	13,733
Comsumables	8,591
Fuel expense	13,960
Freight	5,141
Others (Note)	21,800
Unallocated manufacturing expenses	(615)
Total	\$98,694

Note: The amount of each item does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF SALES AND MARKETING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Salary and wages	\$5,483
Shipping	6,784
Commission	2,623
Outward freight	10,977
Packing	7,922
Others (Note)	4,334
Total	\$38,123

Note: The amount of each item does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Salary and wages	\$28,937
Entertainment	3,816
Professional service fees	3,549
Others (Note)	24,423
Total	\$60,725

Note: The amount of each item does not exceed 5% of the account balance.