Stock Code: 6584

NAN JUEN INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.

Parent Company Only Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report

2023 and 2022

Company address: 6F, No. 202, Xingfu Road, Taoyuan District, Taoyuan City, Taiwan
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The independent auditors' report and the accompanying parent company only financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China.

If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language independent auditors' report and parent company only financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

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Independent Auditors' Report

To: The Board of Directors of NAN JUEN INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.

Audit Opinions

We have reviewed the accompanying parent company only balance sheet of NAN JUEN INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD. as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the parent company only, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the parent company only financial position of NAN JUEN INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD. as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, its parent company only financial performance and cash flows for the years then ended.

Basis for the audit opinion

We conducted the audit in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Audit of Financial Statements and Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under these standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements section of our report. We comply with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountants of the Republic of China and are independent of NAN JUEN INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the 2023 parent company only financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company only financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. The key audit matters determined by us to be communicated on the audit report are as follows:

I. Revenue recognition

For the accounting policy regarding revenue recognition, please refer to the parent company only financial statements Note 4(13) Revenue recognition; for the description of revenue recognition, please refer to the parent company only financial statements Note 6(15) Revenue from contracts with customers.

Description of Key Audit Matters:

The main business of NAN JUEN INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD. is the research and development, manufacturing, and trading of steel ball bearing slide. Since operating revenue is one of the important items in the financial statements, and it is expected to be one of the concerns of financial statement users, therefore, the testing of revenue recognition is one of the important evaluation matters in our audit of the parent company only financial statements.

The corresponding audit procedures:

Our audit procedures for the key audit matters above include:

- Evaluate whether the accounting policy for revenue recognition conforms to the specifications of the relevant bulletins.
- Test the design and implementation of the internal control system related to revenue recognition.
- Analyze the changes in the top ten customers and compare them with the same period last year to determine whether there are any significant changes or abnormalities.
- A sample of sales transactions within a certain period before and after the financial reporting date are selected to verify that the revenue, transaction records and various certificates cover the appropriate period.
- Assess whether there are significant sales returns and discounts after the assessment period.

Responsibilities of the management level and the governing body for the parent company only financial statements

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

In preparing the parent company only financial statements, the management is responsible for assessing the ability of the Company in continuing as a going concern, disclosing relevant matters, and adopting the going concern basis of accounting unless the management intends to liquidate the Company or cease the operations without other viable alternatives.

The governing body of the Company (including the Audit Committee) is responsible for supervising the financial reporting process.

Responsibilities of the Auditors for auditing the parent company only financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance on whether the parent company only financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement arising from fraud or error, and to issue an independent auditors' report. Reasonable assurance is a high-level 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. If the amounts of misstatements, either separately or in aggregate, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of the users of the parent company only financial statements, they are considered material.

We exercise professional judgment and skepticism in conducting audits in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. We also perform the following tasks:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement arising from fraud or error within the parent company only financial statements; design and execute countermeasures in response to said risks, and obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis of our opinion. Fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Therefore, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the one resulting from error.
2. Understand the internal control related to the audit in order to design appropriate audit procedures under the circumstances, while not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies adopted and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and relevant disclosures made by the management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's adoption of the going concern basis of accounting based on the audit evidence obtained and whether a material uncertainty exists for events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we are of the opinion that a material uncertainty exists, we shall remind users of the parent company only financial statements to pay attention to relevant disclosures in said statements within our audit report. If such disclosures are inadequate, we need to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the parent company only financial statements (including relevant notes), and whether the parent company only financial statements adequately present the relevant transactions and events.
6. For the financial information of the invested company under the equity method, obtain sufficient and appropriate evidence to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for guiding, supervising, and performing the audit and forming an audit opinion on the Company.

The matters communicated between us and the governing body include the planned scope and times of the audit and significant audit findings (including any significant deficiencies in internal control identified during the audit).

We also provided the governing body with a declaration that we have complied with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China regarding independence, and communicated with them all relationships and other matters that may possibly be regarded as detrimental to our independence (including relevant protective measures).

From the matters communicated with the governing body, we determined the key audit matters for the audit of the Company's parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023. We describe these matters in our auditors’ report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors’ report are Heng-Shen Lin and Ming-Fang Hsu.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
March 15, 2024

NAN JUEN INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.

Balance Sheet

December 31, 2023 and 2022

Unit: NTD thousand

		2023.12.31		2022.12.31	
	Assets	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
	Current assets:				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (Note VI(1))	$ 384,551	11	335,007	10
1110	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note VI(2))	392	-	11,655	-
1150	Notes receivable, net (Note VI(3)(15))	3,597	-	3,339	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net (Note VI(3)(15))	269,098	8	257,147	7
1180	Accounts receivable due from related parties, net (Note VI(3) and VII)	2,491	-	19,833	1
1210	Other receivables due from related parties (Note VII)	7,959	-	7,364	-
1310	Current inventories (Note VI(4))	250,968	7	268,454	8
1410	Prepayments	6,164	-	5,198	-
1470	Other current assets (Note VIII)	4,629	-	5,256	-
	Total current assets	929,849	26	913,253	26
	Non-current assets:				
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method	25,029	1	14,732	-
1600	Property, plant and equipment (Note VI(5) and VIII)	2,429,667	70	2,491,728	73
1755	Right-of-use assets (Note VI(6))	44,472	2	16,057	-
1780	Intangible assets	6,925	-	6,638	-
1900	Other non-current assets (Note VII)	6,569	-	7,590	-
1975	Non-current net defined benefit asset (Note VI(10))	24,127	1	26,127	1
	Total non-current assets	2,536,789	74	2,562,872	74
	Total assets	**$ 3,466,638**	**100**	**3,476,125**	**100**

		2023.12.31		2022.12.31	
	Liabilities and equity	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
	Current liabilities:				
2100	Current borrowings (Note VI(7))	$ 418,690	12	253,230	7
2150	Notes payable	-	-	71	-
2170	Accounts payable	97,336	3	110,125	3
2180	Accounts payable to related parties (Note VII)	38,241	1	38,920	1
2200	Other payables (Note VI(10))	94,535	3	109,584	3
2280	Current lease liabilities (Note VI(9) and Note VII)	10,520	-	16,080	-
2230	Current tax liabilities (Note VI(11))	1,653	-	28,990	1
2300	Other current liabilities	6,240	-	12,738	-
2322	Long-term borrowings-current portion (Note VI(8) and VIII)	142,109	4	165,831	5
	Total current liabilities	809,324	23	735,569	20
	Non-current liabilities:				
2540	Non-current portion of non-current borrowings (Note VI(8) and VIII)	695,719	21	1,165,664	34
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities (Note VI(11))	-	-	2,331	-
2580	Non-current lease liabilities (Note VI(9) and Note VII)	35,696	1	536	-
2600	Other non-current liabilities	452	-	750	-
	Total non-current liabilities	731,867	22	1,169,281	34
	Total liabilities	1,541,191	45	1,904,850	54
	Equity (Note VI(12)(13)):				
3110	Common stock	656,406	19	584,898	17
3200	Capital surplus	706,056	20	366,203	11
3310	Legal reserve	144,427	4	132,054	4
3320	Special reserve	-	-	1,071	-
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings	420,342	12	495,810	14
3410	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	131	-	276	-
3491	Other equity, unearned compensation	(1,915)	-	(9,037)	-
	Total equity	1,925,447	55	1,571,275	46
	Total liabilities and equity	**$ 3,466,638**	**100**	**3,476,125**	**100**

(See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.)

NAN JUEN INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.

Comprehensive Income Statement

January 1 to December 31, 2023 and 2022

Unit: NTD thousand

		2023		2022	
		Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
4000	**Operating revenue (Note VI(15) and Note VII)**	$ 1,202,636	100	1,885,928	100
5000	**Operating costs (Note VI(4)(10) and Note VII)**	(992,123)	(82)	(1,537,443)	(82)
	Gross profit	210,513	18	348,485	18
5910	Unrealized profit (loss) from sales	876	-	(1,473)	-
	Gross operating profit, net	211,389	18	347,012	18
	Operating expense (Note VI(10)(13)(16) and Note VII):				
6100	Selling expenses	(51,299)	(4)	(72,464)	(4)
6200	Administrative expenses	(114,936)	(10)	(133,881)	(7)
6300	Research and development expense	(42,382)	(4)	(40,525)	(2)
6450	Impairment loss determined in accordance with IFRS 9 (Note VI(3))	2,727	-	(5,834)	-
	Total operating expense	(205,890)	(18)	(252,704)	(13)
	Net operating profit	5,499	-	94,308	5
	Non-operating income and expenses:				
7100	Interest income (Note VI(17))	7,878	1	2,110	-
7010	Other income (Note VI(17))	16,040	1	11,560	1
7020	Other gains and losses (Note VI(2)(17))	(5,050)	-	96,362	5
7050	Finance costs (Note VI(17))	(24,344)	(2)	(24,225)	(1)
7070	Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method	1,917	-	(7,718)	-
	Total non-operating income and expenses	(3,559)	-	78,089	5
	Net income before tax	1,940	-	172,397	10
7950	**Less: Income tax expense (Note VI(11))**	(6,388)	(1)	41,740	2
	Profit	8,328	1	130,657	8
8300	**Other comprehensive income:**				
8310	**Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss**				
8311	Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans (Note VI(10))	(2,306)	-	6,618	-
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
	Total items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(2,306)	-	6,618	-
8360	**Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss**				
8361	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	(145)	-	1,347	-
8399	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
	Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(145)	-	1,347	-
8300	**Other comprehensive income**	(2,451)	-	7,965	-
8500	**Total comprehensive income**	**$ 5,877**	**1**	**138,622**	**8**
	Earnings per share (Note 6(14))				
9750	**Basic earnings per share (NT$)**	**$ 0.13**		**2.26**	
9850	**Diluted earnings per share (NT$)**	**$ 0.13**		**2.25**	

(See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.)

NAN JUEN INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.
Statement of Changes in Equity
January 1 to December 31, 2023 and 2022

Unit: NTD thousand

	Share Capital			Retained earnings					
	Common stock	**Advance receipts for share capital**	**Capital surplus**	**Legal reserve**	**Special reserve**	**Unappropriated retained earnings**	**Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements**	**Other equity, unearned compensation**	**Total equity**
Balance as of January 1, 2022	$ 524,940	45,389	210,323	123,232	854	420,068	(1,071)	(15,006)	1,308,729
Profit	-	-	-	-	-	130,657	-	-	130,657
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	6,618	1,347	-	7,965
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	137,275	1,347	-	138,622
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:									
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	-	8,822	-	(8,822)	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	-	217	(217)	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	-	(52,494)	-	-	(52,494)
Issue of shares	60,000	(45,389)	156,000	-	-	-	-	-	170,611
Share-based payment transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,807	5,807
Expired new restricted stock award shares issued to employees	(42)	-	(120)	-	-	-	-	162	-
Balance as of December 31, 2022	584,898	-	366,203	132,054	1,071	495,810	276	(9,037)	1,571,275
Profit	-	-	-	-	-	8,328	-	-	8,328
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(2,306)	(145)	-	(2,451)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	6,022	(145)	-	5,877
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:									
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	-	12,373	-	(12,373)	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	-	(70,188)	-	-	(70,188)
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	-	(1,071)	1,071	-	-	-
Other changes in capital surplus:									
Issue of shares	73,200	-	339,647	-	-	-	-	-	412,847
Share-based payment transactions	-	-	5,072	-	-	-	-	564	5,636
Expired new restricted stock award shares issued to employees	(1,692)	-	(4,866)	-	-	-	-	6,558	-
Balance as of December 31, 2023	**$ 656,406**	**-**	**706,056**	**144,427**	**-**	**420,342**	**131**	**(1,915)**	**1,925,447**

(See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.)

NAN JUEN INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.

Statement of Cash Flow

January 1 to December 31, 2023 and 2022

Unit: NTD thousand

	2023	2022
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities:		
Income from continuing operations before income tax	$ 1,940	172,397
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)		
Depreciation expense	111,047	129,051
Amortization expense	3,958	3,817
Expected credit impairment loss	(2,727)	5,834
Net loss (gain) on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	11,263	(14,618)
Interest expense	24,344	24,225
Interest income	(7,878)	(2,110)
Share-based payments	5,636	5,807
Share of (profit) loss of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method	(1,917)	7,718
Gain on disposal of property, plan and equipment	(149)	(219)
Property, plan and equipment transferred to expenses	1,161	2,255
Unrealized (loss) profit from sales	(876)	1,473
Total adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)	143,862	163,233
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Changes in operating assets:		
Decrease (increase) in notes receivable	(258)	2,285
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	(9,224)	115,328
Decrease in accounts receivable - related parties	17,342	3,507
Decrease (increase) in other receivables due from related parties	(595)	2,194
Decrease in inventories	17,486	44,266
Decrease (increase) in other prepayments	(966)	16,678
Adjustments for increase in other current assets	779	10,120
Increase in net defined benefit asset	(306)	(13)
Total changes in operating assets	24,258	194,365
Changes in operating liabilities:		
Decrease in notes payable	(71)	-
Decrease in accounts payable	(12,789)	(78,209)
Decrease in accounts payable - related parties	(679)	(26,557)
Decrease in other payable	(15,049)	(4,666)
Adjustments for decrease in other current liabilities	(6,498)	(4,194)
Decrease in other non-current liabilities	(298)	-
Total changes in operating liabilities	(35,384)	(113,626)
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities	(11,126)	80,739
Total adjustments	132,736	243,972
Cash inflow generated from operations	134,676	416,369
Interest received	7,878	2,110
Interest paid	(24,344)	(24,225)
Income taxes paid	(23,280)	(24,029)
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	94,930	370,225
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities:		
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method	(7,649)	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(28,853)	(69,626)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	487	219
Increase in refundable deposits	1,021	(301)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(4,245)	(3,788)
Decrease (increase) in other financial assets	(152)	(345)
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	(39,391)	(73,841)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities:		
Decrease (increase) in short-term loans	165,460	(75,263)
Decrease in short-term notes and bills payable	-	(100,000)
Proceeds from long-term debt	17,250	151,120
Repayments of long-term debt	(510,917)	(358,789)
Payments of lease liabilities	(20,447)	(23,801)
Cash dividends paid	(70,188)	(52,494)
Issue of shares	412,847	170,611
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities	(5,995)	(288,616)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	49,544	7,768
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	335,007	327,239
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 384,551	335,007

(See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.)

NAN JUEN INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.
Notes to parent company only financial statements
2023 and 2022
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

I. Company history

NAN JUEN INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD. (hereinafter referred to as the "Company"), formerly known as NAN JUEN INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD., was established by approval of the Ministry of Economic Affairs on June 19, 1984. The Company changed its name to NAN JUEN INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD. in September 1996 and its registered address is 6F, No. 202, Xingfu Rd., Taoyuan Dist., Taoyuan City, Taiwan. The Company's main business items are the research and development, manufacturing and trading of steel ball bearing slide.

II. Date and procedure for adopting financial statements

The parent company only financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors for release on March 15, 2024.

III. Application of new and amended standards and interpretations

(I) The impact of the new and revised standards and interpretations approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission has been adopted.

The Company began to apply the following newly amended IFRSs on January 1, 2023, and there was no significant impact on the parent company only financial statements.

- Amendments to IAS 1 "Disclosure of Accounting Policies".
- Amendments to IAS 8 “Definition of Accounting Estimates”.
- Amendments to IAS 12 "Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction"

The Company began to apply the following newly amended IFRSs on May 23, 2023, and there was no significant impact on the parent company only financial statements.

- Amendments to IAS 12, “International Tax Reform — Pillar Two Model Rules”.

(II) The impact of not yet adopting the IFRS recognized by the FSC.

The Company evaluates the application of the following newly amended IFRSs effective from January 1, 2024, and there was no significant impact on the parent company only financial statements.

- Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current".
- Amendments to IAS 1 “Non-Current Liabilities with Covenants”.

- Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 "Supplier Financing Arrangements".
- Amendments to IFRS 16 “Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback”.

(III) Newly issued and amended standards and interpretations not yet approved by the FSC

The Company expects the following new amendments to standards that have not yet been approved to have no significant impact on the parent company only financial statements.

- Amendments to IFRS No. 10 and IAS No. 28 regarding "Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its affiliate or joint venture".
- Amendments to IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" and IFRS 17.
- Amendments to IAS 21 "Lack of Exchangeability".

IV. Summary of significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies adopted in the parent company only financial statements are summarized as follows. The following accounting policies have been applied throughout the presentation period of the parent company only financial statements.

(I) Compliance Statement

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

(II) Basis of preparation

1. Basis of measurement

Except for the following important items on the balance sheet, the parent company only financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost:

(1) Financial assets (liabilities) measured at fair value through gain or loss; and

(2) The net defined benefit liability (or asset) is measured by the fair value of the pension fund assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

2. Functional currency and presentation currency

The Company's functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment where it operates. The parent company only financial statements are presented in the Company's functional currency, NTD. All financial information expressed in NTD is with the unit of NTD thousand.

(III) Foreign currency

1. Foreign currency transactions

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency in accordance with the exchange rates prevailing on the transaction date. At the end of each subsequent reporting period (hereinafter referred to as the reporting date), monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency in accordance with the exchange rate of the day.

The non-monetary item denominated in foreign currency measured at fair value is translated into the functional currency in accordance with the exchange rate on the date the fair value is measured. The non-monetary item denominated in foreign currency measured at historical cost is translated in accordance with the exchange rate on the transaction date.

The foreign currency exchange difference arising from translation is generally recognized in profit or loss.

2. Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are converted into NTD in accordance with the exchange rate on the reporting date; the income and expense items are converted into NTD in accordance with the current average exchange rate. The exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

When the disposal of a foreign operation results in a loss of control, loss of joint control, or significant influence, the accumulated exchange difference related to the foreign operation is entirely reclassified as profit or loss. When the partial disposal includes subsidiaries of foreign operations, the relevant accumulated exchange differences are re-attributable to non-controlling interests on a pro rata basis. When the partial disposal includes investments in affiliates or joint ventures of foreign operations, the relevant accumulated exchange differences are reclassified to profit or loss on a pro rata basis.

If there is no settlement plan for the monetary receivables or payables of foreign operating institutions and it is impossible for them to be settled in the foreseeable future, the profit or loss from foreign currency exchange is considered as part of the net investments in foreign operations and is recognized in other comprehensive income.

(IV) Classification criteria for current and non-current assets and liabilities

Assets that meet one of the following conditions are classified as current assets; assets other than current assets are classified as non-current assets:

1. The asset is expected to be realized, or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal business cycle;
2. The asset is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
3. The asset is expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period; or
4. The assets are cash or cash equivalents, except for those that are subject to other restrictions on exchange or to be uses to settle a liability at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Liabilities that meet one of the following conditions are classified as current liabilities, and all liabilities other than current liabilities are classified as non-current liabilities:

1. The liability is expected to be settled in the normal business cycle;
2. The liability is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
3. Liabilities expected to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or
4. Liabilities that do not have the right to unconditionally defer the settlement period for at least 12 months after the reporting period. The terms of a liability that may, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by issue of equity instruments does not affect its classification.

(V) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalent is short-term investment with high liquidity that is readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits that meet the definition above and are held for the purpose of fulfilling short-term cash commitments rather than investment or other purposes are reported as cash equivalents.

(VI) Financial instruments

Accounts receivable and debt securities issued are recognized at time of generation. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the terms of a financial instrument contract. Financial assets that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss (except accounts receivable that do not contain significant financial components) or financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance. Accounts receivable that do not contain significant financial components are initially measured at transaction prices.

1. Financial assets

If the purchase or sale of financial assets is in line with customary transactions, the Company's accounting treatment of all financial assets classified in the same way adopts the trade date or settlement date for all purchases and sales.

At the time of initial recognition, financial assets are classified as: financial assets measured at amortized cost, debt instrument investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, equity instrument investment measured at fair value or financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss. The Company only reclassifies all affected financial assets from the first day of the next reporting period when the business model for managing financial assets is changed.

(1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets that meet the following conditions and are not designated to be measured at fair value through profit or loss are measured at amortized cost:

- The financial asset is held under the business model for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flow.
- The cash flow on a specific date in accordance with the contractual terms of the financial asset is solely the interest paid on the principal and the outstanding principal amount.

Such assets are subsequently measured at the initial recognized amount plus or minus the accumulated amortization calculated by the effective interest method, and any amortized cost of the allowance loss is adjusted. Interest revenue, foreign currency exchange gains and losses, and impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Upon derecognition, the profit or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

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

Financial assets that are not measured at amortized cost or financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (e.g.: financial assets held for trading or financial assets with performance assessed at fair value) are measured at fair value through profit and loss. Accounts receivable that the Company intends to sell immediately or in the near future are measured at fair value through profit or loss, but are included in accounts receivable.

Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value, and the net profit or loss (including any dividend and interest income).

These are recognized as profit or loss.

(3) Financial assets impairment

For the Company's financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, financial assets measured at amortized cost, notes and accounts receivable, other receivables, refundable deposits, and other financial assets), the expected credit losses of debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and contract assets are recognized in the allowance loss.

The following financial assets have allowance losses measured at the 12-month expected credit losses, and the rest are measured at the lifetime expected credit losses:

- Debt securities determined to have a low credit risk on the reporting date; and
- The credit risk of other debt securities and bank deposits (i.e. the risk of default during the expected duration of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since the initial recognition.

The loss allowance for accounts receivable is measured based on the expected credit loss throughout the duration.

In determining whether the credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Company considers reasonable and provable information (which can be obtained without excessive cost or investment), including qualitative and quantitative information, and based on the Company's historical experience, credit assessment and analysis of forward-looking information.

If the credit risk rating of a financial instrument is equivalent to the "investment grade" defined by the world (S&P's investment grade BBB- , and Baa3 ratings by Moody's or rated at twA by Taiwan Ratings, or higher than such ratings), and the Company considers the debt securities to have a low credit risk.

If the contract amount is overdue for more than 30 days, the Company assumes that the credit risk of the financial assets has increased significantly.

If the contract amount is overdue for more than 180 days, or the borrower is unlikely to perform its credit obligations and pay the full amount to the Company, the Company considers the financial asset to be in default.

The expected credit loss is the probability-weighted estimate of the credit loss during the expected duration of a financial instrument. Credit loss is measured at the present value of all cash shortfalls, which is the difference between the cash flow that the Company can collect in accordance with the contract and the cash flow that the Company expects to collect. Expected credit losses are discounted at the effective interest rate of financial assets.

The Company assesses whether credit impairment has occurred on each reporting date based on financial assets measured at amortized cost and debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. When one or more events that adversely affect the estimated future cash flow of a financial asset have occurred, the financial asset has credit impairment. Evidence of credit impairment of financial assets includes the observable data of the following matters:

- Major financial difficulties of the borrower or issuer;
- Default, such as delay or overdue for more than 180 days;
- Due to economic or contractual reasons related to the borrower's financial difficulty, the Company gives the borrower a concession it would not have otherwise considered;
- The borrower is likely to file for bankruptcy or undergo other financial restructuring; or
- The active market for the financial asset disappears due to financial difficulties.

The loss allowance of financial assets measured at amortized cost is deducted from the book value of the assets. The loss allowance of investments in debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income (without reducing the book value of the asset). The amount of the provision or reversal of the loss allowance is recognized in profit or loss.

When the Company cannot reasonably expect all or part of the recovered financial assets, it will directly reduce the total book value of its financial assets. Usually, the Company determines that the debtor's assets or sources of revenue cannot generate sufficient cash flow to repay the amount of the write-off. However, the written-off financial assets can still be enforced to meet the procedures for the Company to recover the overdue amount.

(4) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company will derecognize financial assets when its contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets are terminated, or it has transferred the financial assets and almost all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the assets to other enterprises, or that it has neither transferred nor retained all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the assets and has not retained the control over these financial assets.

When the Company enters into a transaction to transfer a financial asset, if all or almost all of the risks and rewards of the transferred asset ownership are retained, it will continue to be recognized in the balance sheet.

2. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

(1) Classification of liabilities or equity

The Company's debt and equity instruments are classified as financial liabilities or equity based on the substance of the contractual agreements and the definitions of financial liabilities and equity instruments.

(2) Equity transactions

Equity instrument refers to any contract in which the Company has residual equity after deducting all liabilities from assets. The equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the amount taking the acquisition price less the direct issuance cost.

(3) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as amortized cost or measured at fair value through profit or loss. If a financial liability is held for trading, derivative or designated at the time of initial recognition, it is classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and related net profits and losses, including any interest expenses, are recognized in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any profit or loss is recognized in profit or loss at the time of derecognition.

(4) Removal of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when contractual obligations are fulfilled, canceled, or expired. When the terms of a financial liability are amended and there is a significant difference in the cash flow of the liability after the amendment, the original financial liability is derecognized, and a new financial liability at the fair value based on the amended terms is recognized.

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

(5) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities can be offset against each other and reported in the balance sheet in net amount only when the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset them against each other and there is an intention to settle in net amount, or the assets are realized and the liabilities are repaid at the same time.

(VII) Inventory

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Costs include the acquisition, production or processing costs and other costs incurred to make them available for use, and are calculated in accordance with the weighted average method. The cost of inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress includes the manufacturing expenses amortized based on the normal production capacity in an appropriate proportion.

The net realizable value refers to the balance of the estimated selling price under normal operations less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated cost of sales.

(VIII) Investment in subsidiaries

In preparing the parent company only financial statements, the Company has adopted the equity method to evaluate the invested company that it has control over. Under the equity method, the amortization amount attributed to the owners of the parent company is the same as the profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the period in the parent company only financial statements and the consolidated financial statements. The owners' equity in the parent company only financial statements is the same as the equity attributable to the owners of the parent company in the consolidated financial statements.

Changes in the Company's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control are treated as equity transactions among owners.

(IX) Property, plant and equipment

1. Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost (including capitalized borrowing costs) less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment.

When significant components of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are treated as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

The gain or loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss.

2. Subsequent costs

Subsequent expenses may be capitalized only when their future economic benefits are likely to flow into the Company.

3. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated at the cost of the asset less residual value and recognized in profit or loss using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of each component.

Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives for the current period and the comparative period are as follows:

(1) Buildings	3 - 50 years
(2) Machinery and equipment	2 to 20 years
(3) Other equipment	1 to 10 years

The Company reviews the depreciation method, useful years, and residual value on each reporting date, and makes appropriate adjustments if necessary.

(X) Leases

The Company assesses whether the contract is or contains a lease on the date of establishment of the contract. If the contract transfers control over the use of identified assets for a period of time in exchange for consideration, the contract is or contains a lease.

1. Lessee

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the lease commencement date. Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which includes the initial measurement of lease liabilities, adjusted for any lease payments paid on or before the lease commencement date, and added incurred initial direct cost and the estimated cost of dismantling, removing the underlying asset and restoring the location or underlying asset, while deducting any lease incentives received.

The subsequent right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the lease start date to the end of their useful lives or the expiration of the lease term, whichever is earlier. In addition, the Company regularly assesses whether the right-of-use assets are impaired and handles any impairment losses that have occurred. The right-of-use assets are adjusted if the lease liabilities are remeasured.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the unpaid lease payments on the lease starting date. If the interest rate implicit in the lease is easy to determine, the discount rate is the interest rate. If it is not easy to determine, the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used. Generally, the Company adopts its incremental borrowing interest rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of lease liabilities include:

(1) Fixed payments, including substantive fixed payments;
(2) For the variable lease payment that depends on a certain index or rate, the index or the rate on the lease commencement date is used as the initial measurement;
(3) The residual guarantee amount expected to be paid; and
(4) The exercise price or penalty fee when the purchase option or lease termination option is reasonably determined to be exercised.

Subsequent interest on lease liabilities is accrued using the effective interest method, and the amount is re-measured when:

(1) Changes in the index or rate used to determine lease payments result in changes in future lease payments;
(2) There is a change in the residual guarantee amount expected to be paid;
(3) There is a change in the evaluation of the underlying asset purchase option;
(4) There is a change in the estimate of whether to extend or terminate the option, and the evaluation on the lease period is changed;
(5) Amendment to the subject, scope, or other terms and conditions of the lease.

When a lease liability is remeasured due to a change in the index or rate used to determine lease payments, changes in the residual guarantee amount, or an evaluation change in the purchase, extension, or termination of an option, the book value of the right-of-use asset shall be adjusted accordingly. When the book value of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, the remaining remeasured amount is recognized in profit or loss.

For a lease modification that reduces the scope of the lease, the book value of the right-of-use asset is reduced to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and the difference between the remeasured amount of the lease liability and the difference is recognized in profit or loss.

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

For other equipment and transportation equipment short-term lease and low-value underlying asset lease, the Company chooses not to recognize the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, but to recognize the relevant lease payments as expenses on the straight-line basis over the lease term.

Sale and leaseback transactions are based on the assessment of whether the transfer of assets to a buyer and lessor satisfies the requirements of a sale in accordance with

IFRS 15. If it is determined to be a sale, the asset is derecognized and the right transferred to the buyer and lessor is recognized in the relevant profit and loss. The leaseback transaction shall be subject to the lessee accounting model. The right-of-use asset is measured using the originally recognized amount of the leaseback. If it is judged that the requirements for treating as sales are not met, the transferred assets will continue to be recognized and the consideration received will be recognized as financial liabilities.

2. Lessor

For transactions in which the Company is a lessor, the lease contract is classified based on whether it transfers almost all the risks and returns attached to the ownership of the underlying asset on the date of establishment of the lease. If so, it is classified as a financing lease; otherwise, it is classified as an operating lease. During the evaluation, the Company considers relevant specific indicators, including whether the lease period covers the main part of the economic life of the underlying assets.

If the Company is the sublessor, it shall manage the main lease and sublease transactions separately, and use the right-of-use assets generated from the main lease to assess the classification of the sublease transactions. If the main lease is a short-term lease and the recognition exemption is applicable, the sublease transaction of the main lease should be classified as an operating lease.

If the agreement includes lease and non-lease components, the Company uses IFRS 15 to allocate the consideration in the contract.

For operating leases, the Company adopts a straight-line basis to recognize the lease payments received as rental income over the lease term.

(XI) Intangible assets

1. Recognition and measurement

Expenditures related to research activities are recognized in profit or loss when incurred.

Development expenditure shall be used only when the cost can be reliably measured, the technical or commercial feasibility of the product or process has been achieved, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the consolidated company, and the Company has the intention and sufficient resources to complete the development and use or sell the asset is capitalized. Other development expenditures are recognized in profit or loss when incurred. After initial recognition, the capitalized development expenditure is measured at its cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment.

The Company's acquisition of other finite intangible assets with useful years is measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment.

2. Subsequent expenses

Subsequent expenses are capitalized only when they increase the future economic benefits of the relevant specific assets. All other expenses are recognized as income upon occurrence, including the goodwill and brand developed internally.

3. Amortization

The amortization is calculated in accordance with the asset cost less the estimated residual value, and is recognized in profit or loss using the straight-line method over the estimated useful years from the intangible asset becoming available for use.

The Company reviews the amortization method, useful years and residual value of intangible assets on each reporting date, and makes appropriate adjustments if necessary.

(XII) Non-financial assets impairment

The Company assesses whether there is any indication that the book value of non-financial assets (except inventories and deferred income tax assets) may be impaired at each reporting date. If any sign exists, the recoverable amount of the asset shall be estimated. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually.

For the purpose of impairment testing, the group of assets whose cash inflow is mostly independent of other individual assets or asset group is recognized as the smallest identifiable asset group. The goodwill acquired in a business merger is amortized to each cash-generating unit or cash-generating unit group that is expected to benefit from the synergy of the merger.

The recoverable amount is the fair value of an individual asset or cash-generating unit less the cost of disposal and its value in use, whichever is higher. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are converted to the present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market's assessment of the time value of money and the specific risks of the asset or cash-generating unit.

If the recoverable amount of an individual asset or cash-generating unit is lower than the book value, it is recognized as impairment loss. The impairment loss is immediately recognized in profit or loss, and the book value of the amortized goodwill of the cash-generating unit is reduced first, and then the book value of each asset is reduced in proportion to the book value of other assets in the unit.

The impairment loss of goodwill shall not be reversed. The non-financial assets other than goodwill are only reversed within the book value (less depreciation or amortization) of the asset if no impairment loss was recognized in previous years.

(XIII) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the expected consideration for the right to be obtained from the transfer of goods or services. The Company recognizes revenue when the control of the product or labor service is transferred to the customer and the performance obligation is met. The main revenue items of the Company are described as follows:

1. Sale of goods

The Company recognizes the revenue as income when the control of the product is transferred. The transfer of control of the product means that the product has been delivered to the customer, and the customer can fully determine the sales channel and price of the product, and there are no outstanding obligations that would affect the customer's acceptance of the product. Delivery occurs when the product is transported to a specific location, and its obsolescence and risk of loss have been transferred to the customer, and the customer has accepted the product in accordance with the sales contract, and the acceptance terms and conditions have become invalid, or the Company has objective evidence that all acceptance conditions have been met.

The Company recognizes accounts receivable when the goods are delivered, as the Company has the right to unconditionally collect the consideration at that time.

2. Financial components

The Company expects that the interval between the time when all customers contract to transfer goods or services to the customer and the time when the customer pays for the goods or services will be less than one year. Therefore, the Company does not adjust the time value of money of the transaction price.

(XIV) Employee benefits

1. Defined contribution plan

The obligation of the defined contribution plan is recognized as an expense within the service period provided by the employee.

2. Defined benefit plan

The Company's net obligation to the defined benefit plan is converted to the present value of the future benefit amount earned by employees from the services in the current period or in the past for each benefit plan, and less the fair value of any planned assets.

Defined benefit obligations are calculated annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit benefit method. When the calculation result may be favorable to the Company, the assets recognized shall be up to the present value of any economic benefit that can be derived from the refund of the contribution from the plan or the reduction of the contribution from the plan in the future. The calculation of the present value of the economic benefits takes into account the minimum capital contribution required.

The remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability, including actuarial gains and losses, plan asset returns (excluding interest), and any change in the impact of asset ceilings (excluding interest) is immediately recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in retained earnings. The Company determines the net interest expense (revenue) of the net defined benefit liabilities (assets) using the net defined benefit liabilities (assets) and the discount rate at the beginning of the reporting period. The net interest expense and other expenses of the defined benefit plan are recognized in profit or loss.

When the plan is revised or curtailed, the changes in welfare related to the prior service cost or curtailment benefit or loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss. When the settlement occurs, the Company recognizes the settlement gain or loss of the defined benefit plan.

3. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are recognized as expenses when the services are provided. If the Company has a current legal or presumed payment obligation due to the past services provided by employees, and the obligation can be estimated reliably, the amount is recognized as liabilities.

(XV) Share-based payment transactions

For the equity-settled share-based payment agreement, the fair value on the grant date is recognized as an expense and increased in relative equity during the vested period. The recognized expenses are adjusted according to the quantity of remuneration expected to meet the service conditions and non-market value vested conditions; and the ultimately recognized amount is measured based on the quantity of remuneration meeting service conditions and non-market value vested conditions on the vesting day.

The non-vested conditions regarding the share-based payment incentives are reflected in the measurement of the fair value of the share-based payment and the difference between the expected and actual results is not subject to verification adjustment.

The fair value of the cash share appreciation rights payable to the employees is recognized as an expense and increased in liabilities within the period when the employees are entitled to the remuneration unconditionally. The liability is re-measured at the fair value of the share appreciation rights on each reporting date and delivery date, with any changes recognized in profit or loss.

The payment date of the Company's share-based payment is the record date of the capital increase approved by the board of directors.

(XVI) Income tax

Income tax includes current income tax and deferred income tax. Except for those related to business combination and recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, current income tax and deferred income tax shall be recognized in profit or loss.

The current income tax includes the expected income tax payable or tax refund receivable calculated based on the taxable income (loss) of the current year, and any adjustment to the income tax payable in previous years. The amount is the best estimate of the expected payment or receipt based on the statutory tax rate or tax rate substantially enacted on the reporting date.

Deferred income tax is measured and recognized on temporary differences between the book value of assets and liabilities and their tax bases at the reporting date. Temporary differences arising from the following circumstances shall not be recognized as deferred income tax:

1. Assets or liabilities initially recognized in a transaction that is not a business merger, and at the time of the transaction (i) does not affect accounting profits and taxable income (loss); and (ii) does not give rise to equivalent taxable discrepancy;
2. The temporary difference arising from investment in subsidiaries and joint ventures, for which the Company controls the time of reversal and is very likely not to be reversed in the foreseeable future.

Unused tax losses and unused income tax credits carried forward and deductible temporary differences are recognized as deferred income tax assets within the range of future taxable income that is likely to be available for use. The Company shall reevaluate it at each reporting date, and adjust the relevant income tax benefits to the extent that it is not very likely to be realized; or to reverse the amount of reduction in the range where it is very likely that there will be sufficient taxable income.

Deferred income tax is measured at the tax rate expected to be enacted in the period when assets are realized or liabilities are settled, based on the statutory tax rate or substantive tax rate at the reporting date.

The Company will offset the deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities when the following conditions are met at the same time:

1. Has the legally enforceable right to offset current income tax assets and current income tax liabilities; and
2. Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are related to one of the following taxable entities levied by the same taxation authority;
   (1) the same taxable entity; or
   (2) Different taxable entities, but each entity intends to settle current income tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize assets and repayments simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred income tax assets are expected to be recovered and deferred income tax liabilities are expected to be settled.

(XVII) Earnings per share

The Company presents the basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to the Company's common stock shareholders. The basic earnings per share of the Company is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to the Company's common stock shareholders by the weighted average number of the outstanding common stock shares during the period. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by having the profit and loss attributable to the Company's common stock shareholders and the weighted average number of common stock shares outstanding adjusted for the effects of all potential diluted common stock shares, respectively.

(XVIII) Segment Information

The Company has disclosed the segment information in the consolidated financial statements; therefore, the segment information was not disclosed in the parent company only financial statements.

V. Major sources of uncertainty in major accounting judgments, estimates, and assumptions

In preparing the parent company only financial statements, the management must make judgments, estimates and assumptions that will affect the adopted accounting policies and the assets, liabilities, revenues and expense amounts. Actual results may differ from estimates.

The management continues to review the estimates and underlying assumptions, and changes in accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which they are affected and in the future.

The accounting policies do not involve significant judgments and do not have significant impact on the amounts recognized in the parent company only financial statements.

The uncertainty of assumptions and estimates does not have significant risks that will cause material adjustments in the following year.

VI. Description of significant accounting items

(I) Cash and cash equivalents

		2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Cash	$	325	274
Bank deposits		384,226	334,733
Total	$	384,551	335,007

Please refer to Note 6(18) for the disclosure of the interest rate risk and sensitivity analysis of the Company's financial assets and liabilities.

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

		2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:			
Non-hedging financial derivatives - foreign exchange swap contracts	$	392	11,655

	2023.12.31		
	Book value	Nominal principal (NTD thousand)	Maturity Date
Derivative financial assets:			
Foreign exchange contract (USD/TWD)	$ 392	USD 1,800	2024.03.28 - 2024.06.28

	2022.12.31		
	Book value	Nominal principal (NTD thousand)	Maturity Date
Derivative financial assets:			
Foreign exchange contract (USD/TWD)	$ 11,655	USD 4,200	2023.01.03 - 2023.06.06

The Company recognized net gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 for NT$51 thousand and NT$40,027 thousand, respectively; the Company recognized net gains (losses) of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss of NT$162 thousand and NT$11 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, included in the "Other gains and losses".

(III) Notes receivable and accounts receivable

	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Notes receivable - from operation	$ 3,597	3,339
Accounts receivable - measured at amortized cost	273,070	263,846
Accounts receivable - related parties	2,491	19,833
Less: Loss allowance	(3,972)	(6,699)
	$ 275,186	280,319

The Company uses simplified method to estimate expected credit losses for all notes and accounts receivable, that is, using expected credit losses throughout the duration. For this measurement, such notes and accounts receivable are grouped according to the common credit risk characteristics of the customers' ability to pay all amounts due in the contract terms which have been included in the forward-looking information. Expected credit losses of notes and accounts receivable of the Company are analyzed as follows:

	2023.12.31		
	Book value of notes and accounts receivable	**Weighted average rate of expected credit losses**	**Allowance for existing expected credit losses**
Not past due	$ 269,522	0.11%	300
Overdue for less than 30 days	5,590	2.23%	125
Overdue for 31 - 60 days	164	5.50%	9
Overdue for 61 - 180 days	476	27.88%	133
Overdue for more than 181 days	3,406	99.98%	3,405
Total	$ 279,158		3,972

	2022.12.31		
	Book value of notes and accounts receivable	**Weighted average expectation Credit loss rate**	**Allowance for existing expected credit losses**
Not past due	$ 247,450	0.16%	407
Overdue for less than 30 days	21,900	3.44%	754
Overdue for 31 - 60 days	15,030	28.76%	4,332
Overdue for 61 - 180 days	2,531	43.66%	1,105
Overdue for more than 181 days	107	94.44%	101
Total	$ 287,018		6,699

The changes in the allowance for notes and accounts receivable of the Company are as follows:

		2023	2022
Opening balance	$	6,699	865
Recognized impairment loss		-	5,834
Reversal of impairment loss		(2,727)	-
Closing balance	$	3,972	6,699

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company's notes receivable and accounts receivable were not discounted or provided as collateral.

(IV) Inventory

		2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Raw materials	$	85,911	129,073
Materials		6,965	4,993
Work in process		42,537	31,983
Finished goods		114,694	101,464
Commodities		861	941
Total	$	250,968	268,454

The Company's 2023 and 2022 cost of goods sold and inventory cost as expenses are NT$1,005,122 thousand and NT$1,526,235 thousand, respectively.

The factor that previously caused the net realizable value to be lower than the cost has disappeared leading to the increase in net realizable value, the Company, thus, has in 2023 recognized a decrease of NT$12,999 thousand in the cost of sales.

In 2022, the net realizable value due to the write-down of inventories was recognized as an inventory valuation loss of NT$11,208 thousand, and was listed as cost of sales.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company's inventories had not been provided as collateral.

(V) Property, plant and equipment

The details of changes in cost and depreciation of the Company's property, plant and equipment as of 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

Notes to the parent company only financial statements of NAN JUEN INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.. (Continued)

		Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Other equipment	Unfinished construction and equipment to be inspected	Total
Cost or recognized cost:							
Balance on January 1, 2023	$	1,183,627	1,148,200	433,230	220,859	74,321	3,060,237
Addition		-	-	829	14,090	13,934	28,853
Reclassification		-	-	(9,900)	41,225	(32,486)	(1,161)
Disposal		-	-	(4,885)	(15,464)	-	(20,349)
Balance on December 31, 2023	$	1,183,627	1,148,200	419,274	260,710	55,769	3,067,580
Balance on January 1, 2022	$	1,183,627	1,148,200	416,007	214,506	36,217	2,998,557
Addition		-	-	4,628	6,330	58,668	69,626
Reclassification		-	-	13,760	4,549	(20,564)	(2,255)
Disposal		-	-	(1,165)	(4,526)	-	(5,691)
Balance on December 31, 2022	$	1,183,627	1,148,200	433,230	220,859	74,321	3,060,237
Depreciation and impairment loss:							
Balance on January 1, 2023	$	-	159,362	269,478	139,669	-	568,509
Depreciation in the current year		-	33,870	35,121	20,424	-	89,415
Reclassification		-	-	(27,846)	27,846	-	-
Disposal		-	-	(4,800)	(15,211)	-	(20,011)
Balance on December 31, 2023	$	-	193,232	271,953	172,728	-	637,913
Balance on January 1, 2022	$	-	124,736	225,386	118,583	-	468,705
Depreciation in the current year		-	34,626	45,257	25,612	-	105,495
Disposal		-	-	(1,165)	(4,526)	-	(5,691)
Balance on December 31, 2022	$	-	159,362	269,478	139,669	-	568,509
Book value							
December 31, 2023	$	1,183,627	954,968	147,321	87,982	55,769	2,429,667
January 1, 2022	$	1,183,627	1,023,464	190,621	95,923	36,217	2,529,852
December 31, 2022	$	1,183,627	988,838	163,752	81,190	74,321	2,491,728

Please refer to Note VIII for details on bank loans and financing facilities as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

On November 6, 2023, the Company's board of directors resolved to sell the land at Lot No. 2-7, Nanyuan Road, Zhongli Industrial Park, with an area of 9,160 square meters (Lot No. 1771, 1788, Zhonggong Section, Zhongli District, Taoyuan City) by public auction, but was recognized as idle land by the Ministry of Economic Affairs on January 19, 2024. Therefore, the Company's board of directors passed a resolution on January 22, 2024 to change it to public auction or by way of price negotiation, and cancel the public auction on January 24, 2024, and hold the price negotiation with potential buyers instead. As of the release date of the consolidated financial report, the matter is in progress.

(VI) Right-of-use assets

The cost and depreciation of the Company's leased land, buildings, machinery and equipment, and transportation equipment are as follows:

		Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Total
Cost of right-of-use assets:					
Balance on January 1, 2023	$	80,485	293	4,457	85,235
Addition		48,452	666	978	50,096
Reduction		(80,485)	(293)	(1,359)	(82,137)
Balance on December 31, 2023	**$**	**48,452**	**666**	**4,076**	**53,194**
Balance on January 1, 2022	$	73,291	293	3,681	77,265
Addition		7,194	-	776	7,970
Balance on December 31, 2022	**$**	**80,485**	**293**	**4,457**	**85,235**
Depreciation and impairment loss of right-of-use assets:					
Balance on January 1, 2023	$	66,087	171	2,920	69,178
Current depreciation		20,376	115	1,141	21,632
Reduction		(80,485)	(244)	(1,359)	(82,088)
Balance on December 31, 2023	**$**	**5,978**	**42**	**2,702**	**8,722**
Balance on January 1, 2022	$	43,596	74	1,952	45,622
Current depreciation		22,491	97	968	23,556
Balance on December 31, 2022	**$**	**66,087**	**171**	**2,920**	**69,178**
Book value:					
December 31, 2023	**$**	**42,474**	**624**	**1,374**	**44,472**
January 1, 2022	**$**	**29,695**	**219**	**1,729**	**31,643**
December 31, 2022	**$**	**14,398**	**122**	**1,537**	**16,057**

(VII) Short-term borrowings

The details of the Company's short-term borrowings are as follows:

		2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Unsecured bank borrowings	$	128,690	253,230
Secured bank loan		290,000	-
Total	$	418,690	253,230
Unused credit limit	$	581,310	446,770
Interest rate range		1.75%~1.88%	1.5%~1.76%

Please refer to Note 8 for the Company's assets pledged as collateral for bank loans.

(VIII) Long-term borrowings

The details, conditions and terms of the Company's long-term loan are as follows:

	2023.12.31				
	Type of currency	Interest rate range	Year to maturity		Amount
Unsecured bank borrowings	NTD	1.50%～1.70%	2024~2027	$	323,035
Secured bank loan	NTD	1.40%~2.01%	2028~2032		514,793
Subtotal					837,828
Less: Due within one year					(142,109)
Total				$	695,719
Unused credit limit				$	164,879

	2022.12.31				
	Type of currency	Interest rate range	Year to maturity		Amount
Unsecured bank borrowings	NTD	1.35%~1.58%	2024~2027	$	378,299
Secured bank loan	NTD	1.28%~1.89%	2028~2032		953,196
Subtotal					1,331,495
Less: Due within one year					(165,831)
Total				$	1,165,664
Unused credit limit				$	1,251,129

Please refer to Note 8 for the Company's assets pledged as collateral for bank loans.

(IX) Lease liabilities

The book value of lease liabilities of the Company is as follows:

		2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Current	$	10,520	16,080
Non-current	$	35,696	536

Please refer to Note 6(18) Financial instruments for maturity analysis.

The amount of lease recognized in profit or loss is as follows:

	2023	2022
Interest expense of lease liabilities	$ 661	302
Expenses of short-term leases	$ 2,499	818
Expenses of low-value lease assets	$ 1,071	1,053

The amount of lease recognized in the statement of cash flows is as follows:

	2023	2022
Total cash outflow for leases	$ 24,678	25,974

1. Lease of land and buildings

The Company leased land and buildings as office space on December 31, 2023. The lease period for office space is usually one to five years. Part of the lease includes an option for lease extension for the same period as the original contract at the end of the lease period.

2. Other leases

The Company leases machinery and transportation equipment for a lease period of three to five years. In some lease contracts, the Company has an option to purchase the leased assets at the end of the lease term, while in others, the Company guarantees the residual value of leased assets at the end of the lease period.

(X) Employee benefits

1. Defined benefit plan

The adjustment of the present value of the Company's defined benefit obligation and the fair value of the plan assets is as follows:

	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$ 30,550	30,509
Fair value of plan assets	(54,677)	(56,636)
Net defined benefit assets	$ (24,127)	(26,127)

The employee benefit liabilities of the Company are as follows:

	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Short-term paid absences liability (under other payables)	$ 5,010	4,042

The Company's defined benefit plan is appropriated to the labor pension reserve account at the Bank of Taiwan. The retirement payment of each employee under the Labor Standards Act is calculated based on the bases earned for the years of service and the average salary six months prior to retirement.

(1) Composition of plan assets

The pension fund appropriated by the Company in accordance with the Labor Standards Act is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor (hereinafter referred to as the "Bureau of Labor Funds"). The minimum income to be distributed in each year's settlement shall not be lower than the income calculated based on the two-year time deposit interest rate of the local bank.

The Company's labor pension fund account at the Bank of Taiwan is with a balance of NT$54,677 thousand as of the reporting date. Information on the utilization of assets of the Labor Pension Fund, including fund yield rate and fund asset allocation, is disclosed on the website of the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor.

(2) Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligations

Changes in the present value of the Company's defined benefit obligations as of 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	2023	2022
Defined benefit obligation as of January 1	$ 30,509	33,706
Current service cost and interest	459	253
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liabilities (assets)	2,792	(2,387)
Benefits planned to be paid	(3,210)	(1,063)
Defined benefit obligation as of December 31	**$ 30,550**	**30,509**

(3) Changes in the fair value of plan assets

Changes in the fair value of the Company's defined benefit plan assets in 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	2023	2022
Fair value of the plan assets on January 1	$ 56,636	53,202
Interest income	708	266
Remeasurement of net defined benefit assets	486	4,231
Amount appropriated to the plan	57	-
Benefits paid by the plan	(3,210)	(1,063)
Fair value of the plan assets on December 31	**$ 54,677**	**56,636**

(4) Expenses recognized in profit or loss

The details of expenses listed by the Company in 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	2023	2022
Current service cost	$ 459	253
Net interest of net defined benefit assets	(708)	(266)
	$ (249)	**(13)**

	2023	2022
Administrative expenses	**$ (249)**	**(13)**

(5) Remeasurement of net defined benefit (liability) assets recognized in other comprehensive income

The remeasurement of net defined benefit (liabilities) assets recognized by the Company in other comprehensive income as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

	2023	2022
Accumulated balance on January 1	$ 4,244	(2,374)
Recognized in current period	(2,306)	6,618
Accumulated balance on December 31	**$ 1,938**	**4,244**

(6) Actuarial assumptions

The significant actuarial assumptions used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation by the Company at the end of the financial reporting date are as follows:

	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Discount rate	1.25%	1.25%
Future salary increase	2.00%	2.00%

The Company expects to pay NT$58 thousand to the defined benefit plan within one year after the 2023 reporting date.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan is 9.9 years.

(7) Sensitivity analysis

The impact of changes in the main actuarial assumptions to be adopted on December 31, 2023 and 2022 and the impact on the present value of defined benefit obligations is as follows:

	Effect on defined benefit obligations	
	Increased amount	**Decreased amount**
December 31, 2023		
Discount rate (changed by 0.25%)	$ (476)	490
Future salary increase (1.00% change)	2,017	(1,827)
December 31, 2022		
Discount rate (changed by 0.25%)	(580)	599
Future salary increase (1.00% change)	2,473	(2,220)

The above sensitivity analysis analyzes the impact of changes in a single assumption with other assumptions remaining unchanged. In practice, many changes in assumptions may be linked. The sensitivity analysis is consistent with the method used to calculate the net pension liabilities on the balance sheet.

The methods and assumptions used in the preparation of the sensitivity analysis of the current period are the same as those used in the previous period.

2. Defined contribution plan

The Company's defined contribution plan complies with the Labor Pension Act. An amount equivalent to 6% of the employee's monthly wage is appropriated to the individual labor pension account with the Bureau of Labor Insurance. Under this plan, after appropriating a fixed amount to the Bureau of Labor Insurance, the Company has no legal or constructive obligation to make additional payments.

The Company's pension expenses under the 2023 and 2022 defined contribution plan were NT$11,776 thousand and NT$13,653 thousand, respectively.

(XI) Income tax

1. Income tax expenses (gains)

The Company's income tax expenses (gains) for 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

		2023	2022
Current income tax (gain) expense			
Occurred in the current period	$	(4,057)	39,409
Deferred income tax expense			
Occurrence and reversal of temporary difference		(2,331)	2,331
Income tax expenses (gains)	$	(6,388)	41,740

The relationship between the Company's income tax expenses and net income before tax for 2023 and 2022 is adjusted as follows:

		2023	2022
Net income before tax	$	1,940	172,397
Income tax calculated in accordance with the domestic tax rate in the place where the Company is located	$	388	34,479
Non-deductible expenses		12	-
Changes in unrecognized temporary differences		(2,384)	1,500
Previous period's (over) underestimation		(6,466)	2,098
Levies on undistributed earnings		2,112	1,334
Others		(50)	2,329
Total	$	(6,388)	41,740

2. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities

(1) Unrecognized deferred income tax assets

The items that have not been recognized by the Company as deferred income tax assets are as follows:

		2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Deductible temporary difference	$	2,620	4,621

(2) Recognized deferred income tax liabilities

Changes in deferred income tax liabilities are as follows:

Deferred income tax liabilities:		**Fair value gain**
Balance on January 1, 2023	$	(2,331)
Debited (credited) to income statement		2,331
Balance on December 31, 2023	**$**	**-**
Balance on January 1, 2022	$	-
Debit (credit) income statement		(2,331)
Balance on December 31, 2022	**$**	**(2,331)**

3. Assessment of income tax

The income tax returns of the Company's profit-seeking business have been audited and approved by the tax authorities up to 2021.

(XII) Capital and other equity

The Company's authorized capital amounted to NT800,000 thousand with 80,000 thousand shares issued at NT$10 par value per share on December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Total shares issued were 65,641 thousand and 58,490 thousand shares, respectively. All payments on the issued shares have been collected.

1. Issuance of common shares

To cooperate with the application for the public underwriting of initial public offering (IPO) of shares, the board of directors resolved to issue 7,320 thousand new shares for cash capital increase at NT$10 par value per share on December 28, 2022. The base date for the cash capital increase was May 16, 2023. The number of new shares issued for the cash capital increase included public subscription, employee subscription, and competitive auction, and the numbers were 1,317,000, 732,000, and 5,271,000 shares, respectively. Both public subscription and employee subscription were issued at a premium of NT$36 per share. Competitive auction is that the shares were issued at a premium which is the weighted average price of the winning bid at NT$64.9 per share for a total of 415,847,000 shares. The net amount of NT$339,647 derived from taking the difference between the issuance price and the face value of NT$342,647 thousand minus the issuance cost of NT$3,000 thousand and this amount was listed under the Capital Reserves - Issuance of Stocks Under the premium. All the payments for the shares issued have been collected, and the relevant statutory registration procedures have been completed.

On August 9, 2021, the Company's board of directors resolved to issue new shares for capital increase in cash, and 6,000 thousand common shares were issued at a premium of NT$36 per share for a total amount of NT$216,000 thousand. The base date of the cash capital increase was January 17, 2022. As of December 31, 2021, the Company has collected shares of NT$45,389 thousand in advance, and received full payment on January 14, 2022. Completion of change registration took place on February 10, 2022.

The Company recovered and canceled the restricted stock awards for employees for a total of 4 thousand shares in September 2022 and the legal registration procedures for the above cancellation have been completed.

The Company recovered and cancelled the restricted stock awards for employees in June 2023 for a total of 167 thousand shares in a total amount of NT$1,672 thousand, and the legal registration procedure for the cancellation was completed.

The Company recovered and cancelled the restricted stock awards for employees in December 2023 for a total of two thousand shares in a total amount of NT$20 thousand, and the legal registration procedure for the cancellation was completed.

2. Capital surplus

	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Issued stock premium	$ 695,897	356,250
New restricted stock award shares issued to employees	5,918	10,128
Expired stock options	(949)	(293)
Employee stock option	5,190	118
	$ 706,056	366,203

The Company's capital increase in cash is reserved for employees to subscribe according to the laws. Please refer to Note 6(12) for details.

Pursuant to the Company Act, capital reserves shall be first used to make up for losses before issuing new shares or cash based on realized capital reserve according to the original shareholding ratio. The realized capital reserve mentioned in the preceding paragraph includes the premium of shares issued in excess of the par value and the income from gifts received. According to the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers, the total amount of capital reserve for capitalization each year shall not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital.

3. Retained earnings

Pursuant to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, if the Company makes a profit in its financial report, it shall first pay tax and make up for past losses, and then appropriate 10% as legal reserve, and shall appropriate or reverse special reserve in accordance with the laws or regulations or the requirements of the competent authorities. If there is still any distributable earnings, the accumulated undistributed earnings of the previous years shall be added up, and the Board of Directors shall prepare a proposal for the distribution of shareholders' dividends and submit it to the shareholders' meeting for resolution.

The Company is currently in the growth stage. The needs for business expansion such as capital expenditures and working capital are taken into account, as well as the steady development of the Company's short, medium and long-term financial structure, while the focus is on the stability and growth of dividends. In accordance with the preceding Article, 20% or more of the distributable earnings as stated in the annual financial statements shall be set aside for dividend distribution. However, if the accumulated unappropriated earnings of prior years are less than 30% of the paid-in capital, the Company may propose not to distribute such earnings. When the Company distributes stock dividends and cash dividends at the same time, the cash dividends shall not be less than 20% of the total dividends to shareholders for the year.

(1) Legal reserve

When the Company has no losses, the shareholders' meeting may resolve to issue new shares or cash from the legal reserve, provided that such reserve exceeds 25% of the paid-in capital.

(2) Profit Distribution

The 2022 and 2021 earnings distribution proposals were resolved in the general shareholders' meetings on June 2, 2023 and June 2, 2022. The dividends distributed to the shareholders are as follows:

	2022		2021	
	Stock dividend rate (NTD)	**Amount**	**Stock dividend rate (NTD)**	**Amount**
Dividends distributed to common stock shareholders:				
Cash	$ 1.07	70,188	1.00	52,494

The amount of cash dividends for the 2023 earnings distribution proposal was proposed by the Board of Directors on March 15, 2024. The amount of dividends distributed to the shareholders is as follows:

	2023	
	Stock dividend rate (NTD)	**Amount**
Dividends distributed to common stock shareholders:		
Cash	$ 0.50	32,984

(XIII) Share-based payment

1. On June 11, 2020, the Company's annual shareholders' meeting resolved to issue 500 thousand Restricted Stock Awards (RSA). The recipients of the new shares are limited to the Company's full-time employees who meet specific conditions. It has been declared with the Securities and Futures Bureau of the Financial Supervisory Commission and went into effect. It was fully issued on March 9, 2020 as resolved by the board of directors. The capital increase base date was February 25, 2021. The fair value on the grant date was NT$19,378 thousand. The Scholes option evaluation model estimates the fair value of the share-based payment on the grant date.

   The parameters used in the evaluation model are as follows:

Reference market price	NT$38.67
Expected duration	3 years
Average fair value per share	NT$38.68 - NT$38.84
Expected volatility	39.6%
Risk-free interest rate	0.07%~0.19%

The expected volatility is based on the weighted average historical volatility and adjusted for expected changes due to publicly available information; the expected risk-free interest rate is based on government bonds.

Employees who are allocated the above-mentioned restricted stock award and have continuously worked for the Company for one, two and three years from the date of subscription receive 30%, 30% and 40% of the shares allocated to them, respectively. After the employee subscribes for the new shares, but before the vesting conditions are met, they must be transferred to an institution designated by the Company for custody and may not be sold, pledged, transferred, gifted or otherwise disposed of; during the period of the consignment to the trust, the voting rights of the shareholders' meeting shall be kept by the trust Institutions who shall implement these in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations. If an employee is not eligible for the vested conditions after the new shares are subscribed, the shares shall be repurchased by the Company at the issue price in full and written off.

Relevant information of the Company's Restricted Stock Awards (RSA):Unit: Thousand shares

	2023	2022
Outstanding quantity as of January 1	342	494
Quantity given in current period	-	-
Quantity vested in this period	-	(148)
Quantity lost in the current period	(169)	(4)
Outstanding quantity as of December 31	**173**	**342**

2. The Company's board of directors resolved the capital increase by cash on December 28, 2022, of which 732 thousand shares were reserved for employees to subscribe. The relevant information is as follows:

	Cash capital increase reserved for employee subscription
Grant date	May 16, 2023
Quantity given	732 thousand shares
Number of expired shares	(329) thousand shares
Grantees	All employees
Vesting conditions	Immediately vested

The consolidated company uses the option evaluation model to estimate the fair value of the share-based payment on the grant date.

The fair value of each share option is NT$12.60. In 2023, a remuneration cost of NT$5,072 thousand was recognized and listed as operating expenses. Please refer to Note 6(12) for the recognition of capital reserve.

3. The Company's employee expenses arising from the share-based payment are as follows:

	2023	2022
Restricted Stock Awards (RSA)	564	5,807
Employee stock option	5,072	-
	5,636	**5,807**

(XIV) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are calculated as follows:

	2023	2022
Basic earnings per share		
Net profit attributable to the Company's common stock shareholders	$ 8,328	130,657
Weighted average number of outstanding common stock (shares in thousands)	62,723	57,861
Basic earnings per share (NT$)	**$ 0.13**	**2.26**
Diluted earnings per share		
Current net income attributable to the Company	$ 8,328	130,657
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares	-	-
Net profit attributable to the Company's common stock shareholders (adjusted for dilutive potential common stock effect)	$ 8,328	130,657
Weighted average number of outstanding common stock (shares in thousands)	62,723	57,861
Restricted Stock Awards (RSA)	258	213
Effect of employee stock compensation	30	125
Weighted average number of outstanding common stock (After adjusting the dilutive potential ordinary shares)	63,011	58,199
Diluted earnings per share (NT$)	**$ 0.13**	**2.25**

(XV) Revenue from customer contracts

1. Breakdown of Revenue

		2023	2022
Key regional markets:			
Americas	$	574,101	932,731
Asia		436,924	717,146
Europe		130,335	140,685
Africa		15,873	26,389
Others		45,403	68,977
	$	1,202,636	1,885,928
Main product/service lines:			
Steel ball bearing slide	$	1,167,922	1,831,538
Others		34,714	54,390
	$	1,202,636	1,885,928

2. Contract balance

		2023.12.31	2022.12.31	2022.1.1
Notes receivable	$	3,597	3,339	5,624
Accounts receivable		273,070	263,846	379,174
Accounts receivable - related parties		2,491	19,833	23,340
Less: Loss allowance		(3,972)	(6,699)	(865)
Total	$	275,186	280,319	407,273

Please refer to Note 6(3) for the disclosure of accounts receivable and its impairment.

(XVI) Remuneration to employees and directors

Pursuant to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, if there is profit in the year, no less than 3% of the profit shall be appropriated as remuneration to employees and no more than 3% as remuneration to directors. However, if the Company still has accumulated losses, the amount shall be reserved in advance to offset the losses. The recipients of the employee compensation in the preceding paragraph, to whom shares or cash are paid, include the employees of the subsidiary who meet certain criteria.

The Company's 2023 and 2022 employees' remuneration is estimated to be NT$105 thousand and NT$9,369 thousand, and directors' remuneration is NT$63 thousand and NT$5,622 thousand, respectively. These are derived by taking the amount of the net income before tax before deducting the remuneration of employees and directors for the period, and multiplied by the share allocation of the remuneration of employees and directors as stipulated in the Articles of Incorporation of the Company as the basis for calculation, which is listed as operating costs or operating expenses for 2023 and 2022. Relevant information is available on the Market Observation Post System (MOPS).

The amount of remuneration distributed to employees and directors as resolved by the above-mentioned board meeting is no different from the estimated amount in the Company's 2023 and 2022 parent company only financial statements.

(XVII) Non-operating income and expenses

1. Interest income

The Company's interest income as of 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

	2023	2022
Interest on bank deposits	$ 7,878	2,110

2. Other income

The Company's other income as of 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

	2023	2022
Rental income	$ 3,536	4,027
Others	12,504	7,533
	$ 16,040	11,560

3. Other gains and losses

The Company's other gains and losses as of 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	2023	2022
Gains from the disposal of property, plant and equipment	$ 149	219
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(4,805)	56,105
Net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	51	40,027
Net gain of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	162	11
Others	(607)	-
	$ (5,050)	96,362

4. Financial cost

The Company's financial costs for 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

		2023	2022
Interest on bank borrowings	$	(23,659)	(23,923)
Interest on lease liabilities		(661)	(302)
Others		(24)	-
	$	(24,344)	(24,225)

(XVIII) Financial instruments

1. Credit risk

(1) Credit risk exposure

The book value of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk exposure amount.

(2) Concentration of credit risk

As the Company has a broad customer base and does not conduct transactions with a single customer significantly and has dispersed sales regions, the credit risk of accounts receivable does not have significant concentration. For the objective of lowering credit risk, the Company regularly assesses the financial position of its customers. However, customers are not required to provide collateral.

2. Liquidity risk

The following table shows the contractual maturity dates of financial liabilities, including the effect of estimated interest.

	Book value	Contractual cash flow	Within 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	Over 5 years
December 31, 2023							
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Short-term borrowings	$ 418,690	423,378	131,635	291,743	-	-	-
Accounts payable	97,336	97,336	97,336	-	-	-	-
Accounts payable- Related party	38,241	38,241	38,241	-	-	-	-
Other payables	45,806	45,806	45,806	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	46,216	48,188	5,742	5,558	10,917	25,971	-
Long-term borrowings (including those due within one year)	837,828	891,241	80,458	75,929	197,785	447,456	89,613
	$ 1,484,117	1,544,190	399,218	373,230	208,702	473,427	89,613

December 31, 2022							
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Short-term borrowings	$ 253,230	253,855	253,855	-	-	-	-
Notes payable	71	71	71	-	-	-	-
Accounts payable	110,125	110,125	110,125	-	-	-	-
Accounts payable- Related party	38,920	38,920	38,920	-	-	-	-
Other payables	57,151	57,151	57,151	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	16,616	16,708	11,092	5,077	473	66	-
Long-term borrowings (including those due within one year)	1,331,495	1,429,817	94,106	93,714	426,008	662,800	153,189
	$ 1,807,608	**1,906,647**	**565,320**	**98,791**	**426,481**	**662,866**	**153,189**

The Company does not expect the cash flow analysis on the maturity date will be significantly early or the actual amount will be significantly different.

3. Exchange rate risk

(1) Exchange rate risk exposure

The financial assets and liabilities of the Company exposed to significant foreign exchange rate risk are as follows:

Amount: NTD Thousand

	2023.12.31			**2022.12.31**		
	Foreign currency	**Exchange rate**	**NTD**	**Foreign currency**	**Exchange rate**	**NTD**
Financial assets						
Monetary assets						
USD	$ 15,612	30.705	479,366	14,291	30.71	438,877
Financial liabilities						
Monetary liabilities						
USD	957	30.705	29,385	1,110	30.71	34,088

(2) Sensitivity analysis

The exchange rate risk of the Company's monetary accounts mainly comes from the foreign currency exchange gains and losses arise during the translation of the cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable - related parties, denominated in foreign currencies. On December 31, 2023 and 2022, when the value of NTD depreciated or appreciated by 1% against USD, and all other factors remained unchanged, the 2023 and 2022 net income before tax would increase or decrease by NT$4,500 thousand and NT$4,048 thousand, respectively. The analysis of two terms is based on the same basis.

The Company discloses the exchange gain or loss of monetary items in a summarized manner. The foreign currency exchange loss (including realized and unrealized) for 2023 and 2022 were NT$(4,805) thousand and NT$56,105 thousand, respectively.

4. Interest rate analysis

The interest rate exposure of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities is described in the liquidity risk management of this note.

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the interest rate risk exposure of the derivative and non-derivative instruments on the reporting date. The analysis of liabilities with floating interest rates is based on the assumption that the amount of liabilities outstanding on the reporting date has been outstanding throughout the year. The rate of change used in the Company's internal reporting of interest rates to key management is an increase or decrease of 1%, which also represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible range of interest rates.

If the interest rate increases or decreases by 1%, and all other variables remain unchanged, the net income before tax of the Company for 2023 and 2022 will decrease or increase by NT$12,257 thousand and NT$6,724 thousand, respectively. This is mainly due to the variable interest rate borrowings of the Company.

5. Fair value information

(1) Type and fair value of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value on a repetitive basis. The book value and fair value of various financial assets and financial liabilities (including fair value hierarchy information, but the book value of the financial instrument not measured at fair value is a reasonable approximation of the fair value, and there is no quoted price in the active market and the fair value cannot rely on the measured equity instrument investment, and there is no need to disclose the fair value information according to the regulations) is shown as follows:

	2023.12.31				
		Fair value			
	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Derivative financial assets	$ 392	-	392	-	392

	2022.12.31				
		Fair value			
	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Derivative financial assets	$ 11,655	-	11,655	-	11,655

(2) Valuation technique for the fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value

(2.1) Non-derivative financial instruments

If there is a quoted market price for the financial instrument, the quoted price on the active market is used as the fair value. The market price announced by major exchanges and TPEx for central government bonds that are determined to be popular are the basis of fair value with open quotation on the active market.

If open quotations of financial instruments can be obtained in a timely manner from exchanges, brokers, underwriters, industrial associations, pricing service institutions or competent authorities, and the prices represent actual and frequently occurring fair market transactions, then the financial instruments have open quotations in the active market. If the above conditions are not met, the market is deemed inactive. Generally speaking, a large spread of the bid-ask spread, a significant increase in the spread of the bid-ask price, or a low trading volume are indicators of an inactive market.

Except for the above-mentioned financial instruments with active markets, the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is obtained through evaluation technology or by referring to the quotations of the counterparties. The fair value obtained through the evaluation technology can be based on the current fair value of other financial instruments with similar conditions and characteristics, the discounted cash flow method or other evaluation technology, including the value obtained by applying the model to the market information available on the reporting date.

(2.2) Derivative financial instruments

The valuation is based on the valuation models widely accepted by the market users, such as the discount method and the option pricing model. Forward exchange contracts are usually evaluated based on the current forward exchange rate. Structured interest rate derivative financial instruments are based on an appropriate option pricing model (such as the Black-Scholes model) or other evaluation methods, such as Monte Carlo simulation.

(XIX) Financial risk management

1. Summary

The Company is exposed to the following risks due to the use of financial instruments:

(1) Credit risk

(2) Liquidity risk

(3) Market risk

The Company's risk exposure information and the objectives, policies and procedures of the Company's risk measurement and management are disclosed in the notes. Please refer to the notes to the parent company only financial statements for further quantitative disclosure.

2. Risk management framework

The Board of Directors is solely responsible for establishing and supervising the risk management framework of the Company. The Board of Directors has established a Risk Management Committee to be responsible for developing and controlling the risk management policies of the Company, and to report its operations to the Board of Directors on a regular basis.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and the compliance of risk limits. Risk management policies and systems are regularly reviewed to reflect changes in market conditions and the operation of the Company. The Company develops a disciplined and constructive controlled environment through training, management guidelines, and operating procedures so that all employees understand their roles and obligations.

Monitor the compliance of the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and review the adequacy of the Company's relevant risk management framework for the risks faced. The internal auditors assist the Company's Audit Committee to play a supervisory role. These personnel conduct regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, and report the results of the review to the Audit Committee.

3. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss resulting from the failure of the Company's customers or financial instrument trading counterparts to perform contractual obligations, which mainly comes from the Company's accounts receivable from customers and securities investment.

(1) Accounts receivable and other receivables

The Company has established a credit policy. According to the policy, before granting standard payment and shipping terms and conditions, the consolidated company shall analyze the credit rating of each new customer and establish an individual credit limit to control the credit risk.

(2) Investment

The credit risk of bank deposits and other financial instruments is measured and monitored by the Company's finance department. Since the counterparties of the Company are banks with good credit ratings and there is no significant performance doubts, there is no significant credit risk.

4. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company cannot deliver cash or other financial assets to settle financial liabilities and fail to fulfill related obligations. The Company manages liquidity by ensuring that, as far as possible, under normal and stressed circumstances, the Company has sufficient working capital to cover liabilities as they fall due, without causing unacceptable losses or risk of damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company manages and maintains sufficient cash and cash equivalents to fund its operations and mitigate the impact of cash flow fluctuations. The Company's management supervises the use of the bank's financing facilities and ensures compliance with the terms of the loan contract.

Bank borrowings are an important source of liquidity to the Company. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company's unused short-term bank facilities amounted to NT$581,310 thousand and NT$446,770 thousand, respectively.

5. Market risk

Market risk refers to the risk that changes in market prices, such as exchange rates, interest rates, and equity instrument price changes, which will affect the Company's income or the value of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to control market risk exposure within the tolerable range and to optimize investment returns.

(1) Exchange rate risk

The Company is exposed to the exchange rate risk generated by the sales transactions denominated in non-functional currency. The Company's functional currency is mainly the New Taiwan Dollar. These transactions are mainly denominated in the currencies of NTD and USD.

The Company uses USD forward contracts to balance accounts receivable denominated in USD to reduce the risk of valuation loss of USD accounts receivable due to exchange rate fluctuations.

The borrowing interest is denominated in the principal currency. In general, the borrowings are denominated in the same currency as the cash flows generated by the Company's operations, mainly in New Taiwan Dollars. In this case, the Company provides economic hedging without the need to enter into derivative instruments; therefore, hedge accounting is not adopted.

Regarding other monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, when a short-term imbalance occurs, the Company ensures that the net risk exposure is maintained at an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at the real-time exchange rate.

(2) Interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk arises from long-term and short-term borrowings (including long-term borrowings due within one year). Borrowings at floating interest rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk, which is partially offset by the cash and cash equivalents held at floating interest rates. The Company's borrowings at floating interest rates are denominated in NTD.

(XX) Capital management

The objectives of the Company's capital management are to ensure the ability to continue as a going concern, to continuously provide shareholder returns and other benefits for stakeholders, and to maintain the optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to pay off liabilities.

The Company manages capital based on the debt capital ratio. The said ratio is net debt divided by total capital. Net liabilities are the total liabilities shown in the balance sheet less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is all of the equity (i.e. share capital, capital reserve, retained earnings and other equity) plus net liabilities.

The debt capital ratios as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Total liabilities	$ 1,541,191	1,904,850
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(384,551)	(335,007)
Net liabilities	1,156,640	1,569,843
Total equity	1,925,447	1,571,275
Total capital	**$ 3,082,087**	**3,141,118**
Debt capital ratio	**37.53%**	**49.98%**

(XXI) Investment and financing activities of non-cash transactions

1. For the right-of-use assets acquired by lease, please refer to Note 6(6).
2. The adjustment of liabilities from financing activities is as follows:

	2023.1.1	Cash flow	Non-cash changes Others	2023.12.31
Long-term borrowings	$ 1,331,495	(493,667)	-	837,828
Short-term borrowings	253,230	165,460	-	418,690
Lease liabilities	16,616	(20,447)	50,047	46,216
Total liabilities from financing activities	**$ 1,601,341**	**(348,654)**	**50,047**	**1,302,734**

	2022.1.1	Cash flow	Non-cash changes Others	2022.12.31
Long-term borrowings	$ 1,539,164	(207,669)	-	1,331,495
Short-term borrowings	328,493	(75,263)	-	253,230
Short-term notes payable	100,000	(100,000)	-	-
Lease liabilities	32,447	(23,801)	7,970	16,616
Total liabilities from financing activities	**$ 2,000,104**	**(406,733)**	**7,970**	**1,601,341**

VII. Related party transactions

(I) Name of related party and relationship

Transactions with the Company's subsidiaries and other related parties during the period covered by the parent company only financial statements are as follows:

Name of related party	Relationship with the Company
Chin-Lan Lee	Chairman of the Company
Hsin-Cheng Wu	Director of the Company
Jen-Shan Wu	President of the Company
SUZHOU NAN JUEN TRADE CO., LTD (hereinafter referred to as "Suzhou Trading")	Subsidiary of the Company
REPON (USA), INC.	Subsidiary of the Company
Suzhou Repon Industrial Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Suzhou Repon")	Its chairman is the same as the chairman of the Company
SHERN DAR INDUSTRIAL CORP. (hereinafter referred to as Shern Dar Industrial)	Its Chairman is a second-degree relative of the Chairman of the Company
UNITED FORTUNE INVESTMENT LIMITED COMPANY	Its Chairman is the same as the President of the Company

(II) Significant transactions with related parties

1. Operating income

		2023	2022
Other related party	$	4,514	6,528
Subsidiary		21,445	36,728
	$	25,959	43,256

The payment terms of the above-mentioned sales of the Company are not significantly different from those of general customers, and the sales price is negotiated by both parties according to the specifications of individual item numbers. The receivables between related parties have not been accepted as collateral, and after assessment, it is not necessary to recognize the impairment loss.

2. Purchase of goods

The Company's purchase amount to the related party is as follows:

		2023	2022
Other related party - Suzhou Repon	$	82,613	124,190
Other related party		42,039	46,863
	$	**124,652**	**171,053**

The Company does not purchase the same type of products from other suppliers, so the purchase price from the related party is not comparable to that of general suppliers, and the payment term is 60 to 90 days, which is not significantly different from that of general suppliers.

3. Leases

The rent expenses paid by the Company to the key management personnel of the parent company for renting the Yunlin Beigang Plant on December 31, 2023 and 2022 were both NT$240 thousand. Up to December 31, 2023 and 2022, the proceeds from the above transactions have been paid.

The Company leased buildings and land from other related parties in January 2021, and with reference to the rent and land prices in the neighborhood, a three-year lease contract was signed with a total contract value of NT$25,740 thousand and a deposit of NT$2,040 thousand was paid and was accounted for under "other non-current assets." The rent paid in 2023 and 2022 are NT$9,000 thousand and NT$8,580 thousand respectively; as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the balance of lease liability is NT$0 thousand and NT$8,943 thousand.

4. Endorsements and guarantees

The Company's borrowings from financial institutions on December 31, 2023 and 2022 were jointly guaranteed by the key management personnel of the parent company in accordance with the requirements of some borrowing agreements.

5. Receivables from related parties

Presentation item	Category of related party	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Accounts receivable	Other related party	$ 1,219	526
Accounts receivable	Subsidiary	1,272	19,307
Other receivables	Other related party	-	-
Other receivables	Subsidiary	7,959	7,364
		$ 10,450	27,197

6. Property transactions

The Company had purchased machinery, equipment and molds from other related parties for a total price of NT$3,604 thousand in 2022. The purchase amount had been paid as of December 31, 2022. Please refer to Note 6(5) for details.

7. Payables to related parties

Presentation item	Category of related party	2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Accounts payable	Other related party - Suzhou Repon	$ 23,160	31,839
Accounts payable	Other related party	15,081	7,081
		$ 38,241	38,920

(III) Key management personnel transactions

The remuneration to the Company's key management personnel includes:

	2023	2022
Short-term employee benefits	$ 17,069	17,224
Post-employment benefits	436	480
	$ 17,505	17,704

VIII. Pledged assets

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company's assets pledged as collateral are as follows:

Mortgage and pledge of assets	Subject matter of guarantee		2023.12.31	2022.12.31
Other current assets	Option margin	$	3,399	3,247
Other current assets	Letter of guarantee for technical cooperation		180	180
Land, buildings and structures	Guarantee for bank loans		2,125,233	2,159,102
		$	2,128,812	2,162,529

IX. Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognized contractual commitments

(I) As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company had unused letters of credit for NT$23,296 thousand and NT$42,287 thousand, respectively, for the purchase of raw materials.

(II) The amount of the guaranteed deposit/guarantee notes issued by the Company to purchase goods from the vendor amounted to NT$12,500 thousand as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

(III) The amount of the letter of guarantee issued by the Company for the industry-university cooperation and technology transfer with the National Kaohsiung University of Applied Sciences was NT$180 thousand as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

(IV) As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the unrecognized contractual commitments of the Company for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment before tax amounted to NT$588,920 thousand and NT$559,460 thousand, respectively.

X. Losses due to major disasters: None.

(XI) Material events after the period: Please refer to Note 6(5)

XII. Others

The employee benefits, depreciation and amortization expenses are summarized by function as follows:

By function / By nature	2023			2022		
	Attributable to operating costs	Attributable to operating expenses	Total	Attributable to operating costs	Attributable to operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit expense						
Salary expenses	192,120	85,060	277,180	213,366	91,108	304,474
Labor and national health insurance expenses	22,216	8,687	30,903	27,704	8,443	36,147
Pension expense	7,889	3,638	11,527	9,807	3,833	13,640
Remuneration to directors	-	2,354	2,354	-	6,749	6,749
Other employee benefit expenses	8,648	2,294	10,942	9,473	1,799	11,272
Depreciation expense	81,503	29,544	111,047	93,808	35,243	129,051
Amortization expense	240	3,718	3,958	240	3,577	3,817

Additional information on the number of employees and employee benefit expenses as of 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

	2023	2022
Number of Employees	546	603
Number of Directors who are not also employees	7	5
Average employee benefit expense	$ 613	611
Average employee salaries and wages	$ 514	509
Average adjustment to employee salaries	0.98%	(4.86)%
Remuneration to supervisors	$ -	-

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

The remuneration to the Company's directors mainly consists of the directors' compensation and remuneration to directors. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the remuneration to the directors is determined by the Board of Directors after the approval of the Remuneration Committee based on their participation in the Company's operations and contribution value, and taking into account the general standards in the industry. In addition, in accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation, remuneration to directors may be made based on the annual profit not higher than 3%. In accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Remuneration of Directors and Functional Committee Members", the Company provides reasonable remuneration to the directors taking into account the annual performance evaluation of individual directors and the actual attendance, and the operational risk assessment and operational performance contribution by individual directors. Upon the approval of the Remuneration Committee, the Board of Directors resolves and submits the directors remuneration to the Shareholders' Meeting.

The Company's managerial officers and employees are compensated in the form of salaries, bonuses and remuneration. The fixed salaries for managerial officers and employees are approved based on the market standard. In addition to bonuses, the Company's Articles of Incorporation provides that employees' remuneration is based on a profit of no less than 3% for the year. Based on the operating performance targets set by the Company, individual performance of managers and employees is reviewed to pay bonuses to employees to encourage managers and employees to perform long-term work.

The remuneration policy of the Company's directors, managers and employees, in addition to assessing its positive correlation with business performance, takes into account industry business risks and future long-term development trends, while focusing on short-term and long-term reward systems to seek sustainable operations and the balance between risk management and control.

XIII. Disclosures in notes

(I) Information on significant transactions: None.

In accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, the Company shall further disclose the relevant information of the material transactions in 2023 as follows:

1. Loans to others: None.
2. Endorsements/guarantees for others: None.
3. Marketable securities held at the end of the period (excluding investments in subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures):

Notes to the parent company only financial statements of NAN JUEN INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.. (Continued)

Companies in possession	Type and name of marketable securities	Relationship with the securities issuer	Presentation account	End of period				Remarks
				Number of shares	Book value	Shareholding ratio	Fair value	
SUZHOU NAN JUEN TRADE CO., LTD	Bank of China's cumulative- Daily wealth management products	-	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss- Current	-	9,305	- %	9,305	

4. Accumulated purchases or sales of the same securities reaching NT$300 million or more than 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
5. Acquisition of real estate for an amount over NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
6. Disposal of real estate for an amount over NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
7. Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
8. Receivables from related parties amounting to NT$100 million or more than 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
9. Trading of derivatives: Please refer to Note 6(2).

(II) Information on investees:

Unit: Thousand shares

Name of Investment Company	Name of investee	Location of the area	Main business items	Initial investment amount		Held at end of period			Investee profit or loss for the period	Investment gains and losses recognized in the current period	Remarks
				End of current period	End of last year	Number of shares	Ratio	Book value			
The Company	REPON(USA),INC	US	Sale of steel ball bearing slide	14,974 (USD500)	7,325 (USD250)	1	100.00%	21,881	6,784	6,784	

(III) Mainland China Investment Information:

1. Information on investments in Mainland China:

Name of investee company in Mainland China	Main business items	Paid-in capital size	Investment method (Note)	Accumulated investment amount remitted from Taiwan at the beginning of current period	Investment amount remitted or recovered in the current period		Accumulated investment amount remitted from Taiwan at the end of the period	Investee profit or loss for the period	The Company's shareholding ratio in direct or indirect investments	Investment gains and losses recognized in the current period	Book value of investment at the end of the period	Repatriated investment income up to the current period
					Exported	Withdrawal						
SUZHOU NAN JUEN TRADE CO., LTD	Sale of steel ball bearing slide	15,500 (USD500)	(I)	15,500 (USD500)	-	-	15,500 (USD500)	(4,867)	100.00%	(4,867)	3,148	-

Note 1: There are three types of investment:
(I) Direct investment in Mainland China.
(II) Reinvestment in Mainland China companies is carried out through companies set up in third regions.
(III) By any other means.
Note 2: Investment gains and losses are recognized based on the financial statements audited by the parent company's CPAs in Taiwan.

2. Limit of investment in Mainland China:

Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China at the end of the period	Amount of investment approved by the Investment Commission, Ministry of Economic Affairs	The limit on investment in Mainland China stipulated by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs
15,500 (USD 500 thousand)	92,115 (USD 3,000 thousand)	1,155,268

3. Material transactions: None.

(IV) Information of major shareholders:

Unit: shares

Shares Name of major shareholder	Number of shares held	Shareholding ratio
He Ying Investment Co., Ltd.	8,840,525	13.46%
Junyi Investment Co., Ltd.	7,411,030	11.29%
AWESON TEK INVESTMENTS LIMITED	4,596,000	7.00%
Chin-Lan Li	4,195,965	6.39%
He Hung Investment Co., Ltd.	3,990,810	6.07%

XIV Segment Information

Please refer to the 2023 consolidated financial statements.

NAN JUEN INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.

Statement of Cash and Cash Equivalents

December 31, 2023

Unit: NTD thousand

Item	Summary	Amount
Cash	Cash on hand	$ 325
Demand deposits		85,614
Foreign currency deposits	USD 9,663 thousand	296,702
	EUR 56 thousand	1,910
	Subtotal	384,226
Total		**$ 384,551**

Note: Foreign currency deposits are converted at the spot exchange rate as of December 31, 2023.
USD: NTD = 1:30.705
Euro: NTD = 1: 33.98

Statement of Accounts Receivable

Item	Amount
Customer A	$ 48,760
Customer B	34,240
Customer H	19,634
Customer K	18,396
Customer G	17,987
Others (all less than 5%)	134,053
Less: Loss allowance	(3,972)
Total	**$ 269,098**

NAN JUEN INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.

Statement of Inventories

December 31, 2023

Unit: NTD thousand

Item	Amount		
	Cost		Net realizable value
Raw materials	$	87,050	88,177
Materials		8,192	8,184
Work-in-process and semi-finished products		44,785	48,211
Finished goods		115,772	163,136
Commodities		1,018	1,019
Subtotal		256,817	
Less: Allowance for inventory obsolescence losses		(5,849)	
Total	$	250,968	

NAN JUEN INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.

Statement of Changes in Investment Using Equity Method

January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023

Unit: NTD Thousand/Thousand shares

Name of investee	Opening balance		Increase in the current period		Decrease in current period		Investment income (loss) under equity method	Translation adjustment	Others	Closing balance			Market price or net equity amount	Guarantee or pledge
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount				Number of shares	Shareholding ratio %	Amount		
SUZHOU NAN JUEN TRADE CO., LTD	-	$ 8,088	-	-	-	-	(4,867)	(73)	-	-	100.00	3,148	3,148	None
REPON (USA), INC.	1	6,644	-	7,649	-	-	6,784	(72)	876	1	100.00	21,881	22,478	None
Subtotal		$ 14,732		7,649		-	1,917	(145)	876			25,029		

NAN JUEN INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.

Statement of short-term borrowings

December 31, 2023 **Unit: NTD thousand**

Type of loan	Description	Closing balance	Duration of contract	Interest Rate Range %	Financing limit	Pledge or guarantee
Credit loans	Chang Hwa Bank	$ 15,000	2023/11/17 ~ 2024/2/15	1.88%	160,000	None
Credit loans	Chang Hwa Bank	13,690	2023/12/29~ 2024/3/28	1.88%	200,000	"
Credit loans	Bank of Shanghai	100,000	2023/12/25 ~ 2024/2/26	1.80%	100,000	"
Secured borrowings	Chang Hwa Bank	290,000	2023/12/29 ~ 2024/12/29	1.75%	300,000	(Note 1)
		$ 418,690				

(Note 1) Please refer to Note 8 to the parent company only financial statements.

NAN JUEN INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.

Statement of Accounts Payable

December 31, 2023

Unit: NTD thousand

Item	Amount
Supplier E	$ 12,599
Supplier F	7,641
Supplier G	7,113
Supplier H	6,395
Supplier I	5,650
Others (all less than 5%)	57,938
Total	**$ 97,336**

Statement of other payables

Item	Amount
Payables and employee bonus	$ 45,678
Labor and health insurance premiums payable	7,128
Others (all less than 5%)	41,729
Total	**$ 94,535**

NAN JUEN INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.

Statement of long-term borrowings

December 31, 2023 **Unit: NTD thousand**

Summary	Creditors	Due within one year	Portion of maturity over one year	Duration of contract	Interest rate range	Financing limit	Pledge or guarantee
Credit loans	Chang Hwa Bank	$ 20,342	-	2019/10/15~2024/10/15	1.60%~1.65%	184,000	None
Credit loans	Chang Hwa Bank	-	139,000	2022/2/7~2027/1/5	1.65%	139,000	None
Secured borrowings	Chang Hwa Bank	37,070	303,078	2017/6/28~2032/6/28	2.01%	717,000	(Note 1)
Credit loans	Taiwan Cooperative Bank	13,744	24,051	2019/10/1~2026/10/1	1.50%	100,000	None
Secured borrowings	Taiwan Cooperative Bank	1,857	6,500	2021/6/30~2028/6/30	1.40%	46,000	(Note 1)
Secured borrowings	Taiwan Cooperative Bank	20,362	145,926	2017/2/3~2032/2/3	1.957%	609,000	(Note 1)
Credit loans	Mega Bank	48,734	77,164	2019/8/5~2026/8/5	1.70%	200,000	None
	Total	$ 142,109	695,719				

(Note 1) Please refer to Note 8 to the parent company only financial statements.

NAN JUEN INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.

Statement of Operating Revenue

January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023

Unit: NTD thousand

Item	Amount
Steel ball bearing slide	$ 1,167,922
Others	34,714
Net operating revenue	**$ 1,202,636**

Note: The above amount has deducted the sales returns and discount of NT$3,965 thousand.

NAN JUEN INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.

Statement of Operating Cost

January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023

Unit: NTD thousand

Item	Amount
Raw materials:	
Raw materials, beginning of period	$ 142,015
Add: Materials purchased	242,040
Less: Raw materials, end of the period	(87,050)
Inventory deficit	(109)
Raw materials consumed in current period	296,896
Materials at beginning of period	6,283
Add: Net purchase of materials in current period	240,180
Inventory profit	10
Less: Materials, end of the period	(8,192)
Transfer expenses	(19,874)
Scrapped	(253)
Consumed supplies in current period	218,154
Direct labor	98,304
Manufacturing overhead	328,454
Manufacturing cost	941,808
Add: Work in process at beginning of period	33,020
Less: Work in process at end of period	(44,785)
Cost of finished goods	930,043
Add: Finished goods at beginning of period	104,981
Current purchases	2,160
Inventory profit	262
Less: Finished goods at end of period	(115,772)
Scrapped	(3,206)
Cost of self-made goods sold	918,468
Merchandise, beginning	1,003
Add: Net purchase in current period	83,373
Less: Merchandise, end of the period	(1,018)
Scrapped	(113)
Cost of merchandise goods sold	83,245
Cost of goods sold	1,001,713
Inventory profit	(163)
Loss of obsolete inventory	3,572
Gain on reversal of decline in value of inventories	(12,999)
Operating cost	**$ 992,123**

NAN JUEN INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.

Statement of sales and marketing expenses

January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023 **Unit: NTD thousand**

Item	Amount
Salary expenses	$ 19,701
Export expenses	9,761
Freight charges	5,661
Insurance premium	2,894
Advertising expenses	2,654
Others (less than 5% of the account balance)	10,628
Total	**$ 51,299**

Statement of administrative expenses

Item	Amount
Salary expenses	$ 40,361
Depreciation	26,177
Miscellaneous expenses	13,006
Others (less than 5% of the account balance)	35,392
Total	**$ 114,936**

Statement of R&D expenses

Item	Amount
Salary expenses	$ 27,211
Depreciation	2,315
Insurance premium	2,838
Miscellaneous expenses	2,300
Others (less than 5% of the account balance)	7,718
Total	**$ 42,382**

Please refer to Note 6(5) for details of changes in property, plant and equipment.

Please refer to Note 6(5) for details of changes in accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment.

Please refer to Note 6(6) for details of changes in right-of-use assets.