

TAIWAN IC PACKAGING CORPORATION
INDIVIDUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

For the convenience of readers and for information purpose only, the auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. In the event of any discrepancy between the English version and the original Chinese version or any differences in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Taiwan IC Packaging Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying individual balance sheets of Taiwan IC Packaging Corporation (the "Company") as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the related individual statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying individual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

Basis for opinion

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

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Company's 2023 individual financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and, in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter- Assessment of allowance for inventory valuation losses

Description

Refer to Note 4(11) for accounting policies on inventory valuation and Note 5(2) for uncertainty of accounting estimates and assumptions in relation to inventory valuation. As at December 31, 2023, the cost of inventories and allowances for inventory valuation losses amounted to NT\$253,758 thousand and NT\$75,826 thousand, respectively.

The Company is primarily engaged in semiconductor packaging. As the Company operates in an environment characterised by rapidly changing technology, the risk of incurring inventory valuation losses or having obsolete inventories is relatively high. The Company's inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The item by item approach is used in applying the lower of cost and net realisable value. As a result of the inventory amount being significant, and the estimated amount of net realisable value involves management's subjective judgement; therefore, we consider the assessment of allowance for inventory valuation losses as a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures on the above key audit matter:

1. Obtained an understanding of the Company's operations and industry. Assessed the reasonableness of the policies and procedures used to recognise allowance for inventory valuation losses and the consistency of estimation accounting methods.
2. Obtained an understanding on the warehouse management processes, reviewed the annual physical inventory count plan and participated in the annual inventory count in order to evaluate the effectiveness of procedures used by the management to identify and control obsolete inventories.

3. Tested the accuracy of statements prepared by the Company for calculating inventory valuation loss; selected sampled with individual part numbers and verified the movement record to check the accuracy of classification range of inventory ages; sampled individual part numbers to verify their net realisable value, and further assessed the reasonableness of allowance for inventory valuation losses.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

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

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

Those charged with governance, including the audit committee, are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the individual financial statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chen, Ching Chang

Liao, A-Shen

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

February 27, 2024

The accompanying individual financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. The standards, procedures and practices in the Republic of China governing the audit of such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. Accordingly, the accompanying individual financial statements and independent auditors' report are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice.

As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, PricewaterhouseCoopers cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

TAIWAN IC PACKAGING CORPORATION
INDIVIDUAL BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Assets		Notes	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
			AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Current assets						
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$ 508,570	24	\$ 601,911	26
1136	Current financial assets at amortised cost	6(1)	49,500	2	108,900	5
1140	Current contract assets	6(12) and 7(2)	56,527	3	48,574	2
1150	Notes receivable, net	6(2)	-	-	-	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(2)	145,741	7	127,854	5
1180	Accounts receivable due from related parties,net	6(2) and 7(2)	39,736	2	28,394	1
1200	Other receivables		3,778	-	4,058	-
1220	Current tax assets		5,396	-	611	-
130X	Inventories	6(3)	177,932	8	293,121	12
1479	Other current assets, others		9,783	1	4,845	-
11XX	Total current assets		996,963	47	1,218,268	51
Non-current assets						
1535	Non-current financial assets at amortised cost	6(1) and 8	8,200	-	8,200	1
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(4)	993,415	47	1,014,409	43
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(5)	64,850	3	67,951	3
1840	Deferred tax assets	6(18)	23,413	1	23,413	1
1915	Prepayments for business facilities		2,997	-	-	-
1975	Non-current net defined benefit asset	6(7)	30,068	2	30,979	1
1990	Other non-current assets, others		7,001	-	7,001	-
15XX	Total non-current assets		1,129,944	53	1,151,953	49
1XXX	Total asset		\$ 2,126,907	100	\$ 2,370,221	100

(Continued)

TAIWAN IC PACKAGING CORPORATION
INDIVIDUAL BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Liabilities and equity			December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022					
			Notes	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%			
Current liabilities										
2130	Current contract liabilities	6(12)	\$	386	-	\$	290	-		
2170	Accounts payable			64,359	3		49,130	2		
2200	Other payables	6(6)		99,373	5		107,034	5		
2280	Current lease liabilities	6(5)		2,025	-		2,967	-		
2365	Current refund liabilities			-	-		-	-		
2399	Other current liabilities, others	6(3)		7,963	-		8,365	-		
21XX	Total current liabilities			174,106	8		167,786	7		
Non-current liabilities										
2570	Deferred tax liabilities	6(18)		7,941	1		7,941	-		
2580	Non-current lease liabilities	6(5)		65,361	3		67,386	3		
25XX	Total non-current liabilities			73,302	4		75,327	3		
2XXX	Total liabilities			247,408	12		243,113	10		
	Share capital	6(9)								
3110	Ordinary share			1,753,400	82		1,754,500	74		
	Capital surplus	6(10)								
3200	Capital surplus			133,905	7		131,180	6		
	Retained earnings	6(11)								
3310	Legal reserve			44,565	2		34,932	1		
3350	(Accumulated deficit)unappropriated retained earnings		(	40,086)	(	2)	235,619	10		
	Other equity interest									
3400	Other equity interest		(	12,285)	(	1)	(	29,123)	(	1)
3XXX	Total equity			1,879,499	88		2,127,108	90		
	Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognised contract commitments	9								
	Significant events after the balance sheet date	11								
3X2X	Total liabilities and equity		\$	2,126,907	100	\$	2,370,221	100		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these individual financial statements.

TAIWAN IC PACKAGING CORPORATION
INDIVIDUAL STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except earnings (loss) per share amounts)

			Year ended December 31			
			2023		2022	
Items		Notes	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
4000	Operating revenue	6(12) and 7(2)	\$ 861,693	100	\$ 1,223,212	100
5000	Operating costs	6(3)(17)	(969,285)	(113)	(1,106,301)	(91)
5900	Gross profit		(107,592)	(13)	116,911	9
	Operating expenses	6(17)				
6100	Selling expenses		(20,445)	(2)	(20,079)	(2)
6200	Administrative expenses		(44,706)	(5)	(50,974)	(4)
6300	Research and development expenses		(24,132)	(3)	(30,568)	(2)
6450	Expected credit loss	12(2)	(534)	-	(178)	-
6000	Total operating expenses		(89,817)	(10)	(101,799)	(8)
6900	Operating (loss) profit		(197,409)	(23)	15,112	1
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest income	6(13)	22,816	3	9,750	1
7010	Other income	6(14)	4,167	-	6,581	1
7020	Other gains and losses	6(15)	(5,715)	(1)	53,581	4
7050	Finance costs	6(5)(16)	(851)	-	(896)	-
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		20,417	2	69,016	6
7900	(Loss) profit before income tax		(176,992)	(21)	84,128	7
7950	Income tax expense	6(18)	-	-	-	-
8200	(Loss) profit for the year		<u>(\$ 176,992)</u>	<u>(21)</u>	<u>\$ 84,128</u>	<u>7</u>
	Other comprehensive income					
	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
8311	Remeasurement of defined benefit plan	6(7)	(\$ 1,375)	-	\$ 12,199	1
8300	Total other comprehensive (loss) income for the year		<u>(\$ 1,375)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 12,199</u>	<u>1</u>
8500	Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year		<u>(\$ 178,367)</u>	<u>(21)</u>	<u>\$ 96,327</u>	<u>8</u>
	Earnings(loss) per share	6(19)				
9750	Basic (loss) earnings per share		<u>(\$ 1.02)</u>		<u>\$ 0.49</u>	
9850	Diluted (loss) earnings per share		<u>(\$ 1.02)</u>		<u>\$ 0.49</u>	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these individual financial statements.

TAIWAN IC PACKAGING CORPORATION
INDIVIDUAL STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Capital surplus			Retained Earnings		Unearned compensation	Total equity
		Ordinary share	Share premium	Employee restricted shares	Legal reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings (Accumulated deficit)		
2022								
Balance at January 1, 2022		\$ 1,751,000	\$ 90,703	\$ 34,817	\$ -	\$ 349,324	(\$ 56,025)	\$ 2,169,819
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	84,128	-	84,128
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	12,199	-	12,199
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	96,327	-	96,327
Share-based payment transactions	6(8)(9)(10)	3,500	-	5,660	-	-	26,902	36,062
Appropriation and distribution of 2021 retained earnings:								
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	(175,100)	-	(175,100)
Legal reserve		-	-	-	34,932	(34,932)	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2022		<u>\$ 1,754,500</u>	<u>\$ 90,703</u>	<u>\$ 40,477</u>	<u>\$ 34,932</u>	<u>\$ 235,619</u>	<u>(\$ 29,123)</u>	<u>\$ 2,127,108</u>
2023								
Balance at January 1, 2023		\$ 1,754,500	\$ 90,703	\$ 40,477	\$ 34,932	\$ 235,619	(\$ 29,123)	\$ 2,127,108
Loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(176,992)	-	(176,992)
Other comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(1,375)	-	(1,375)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(178,367)	-	(178,367)
Share-based payment transactions	6(8)(9)(10)	(1,100)	21,386	(18,661)	-	-	16,838	18,463
Appropriation and distribution of 2022 retained earnings:								
Cash dividends	6(11)	-	-	-	-	(87,705)	-	(87,705)
Legal reserve	6(11)	-	-	-	9,633	(9,633)	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2023		<u>\$ 1,753,400</u>	<u>\$ 112,089</u>	<u>\$ 21,816</u>	<u>\$ 44,565</u>	<u>(\$ 40,086)</u>	<u>(\$ 12,285)</u>	<u>\$ 1,879,499</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these individual financial statements.

TAIWAN IC PACKAGING CORPORATION
INDIVIDUAL STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

		Year ended December 31	
	Notes	2023	2022
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
(Loss) profit before tax		(\$ 176,992)	\$ 84,128
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Share-based payments	6(8)	18,463	36,062
Interest expense	6(5)(16)	851	896
Expected credit loss	12(2)	534	178
Depreciation charge	6(4)(5)(17)	172,179	158,117
Interest income	6(13)	(22,816)	(9,750)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(15)	(550)	(687)
Profit from lease modification		(20)	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Current contract assets		(7,953)	29,760
Accounts receivable		(18,319)	222,593
Accounts receivable due from related parties		(11,444)	23,767
Other receivables		86	1,069
Inventories		115,189	4,938
Other current assets, others		(4,938)	3,364
Non-current net defined benefit asset		(464)	(93)
Changes in operating liabilities			
Current contract liabilities		96	(25)
Accounts payable		15,229	(113,150)
Other payables		(6,798)	(70,742)
Current refund liabilities		-	(3,062)
Other current liabilities, others		(402)	(10,438)
Cash inflow generated from operations		71,931	356,925
Interest paid		(851)	(896)
Interest received		23,008	8,399
Income tax paid		(4,785)	(609)
Income tax received		2	73
Net cash flows from operating activities		89,305	363,892
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Decrease in financial assets at amortised cost		59,400	79,200
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(20)	(149,439)	(86,192)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		550	687
Increase in prepayments for business facilities		(2,997)	-
Increase in other non-current assets – others		-	(7,000)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(92,486)	(13,305)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payments of lease liabilities	6(21)	(2,455)	(2,999)
Cash dividends paid		(87,705)	(175,100)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(90,160)	(178,099)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(93,341)	172,488
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		601,911	429,423
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		\$ 508,570	\$ 601,911

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these individual financial statements.

TAIWAN IC PACKAGING CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

1. History and Organisation

Taiwan IC Packaging Corporation (the “Company”) was incorporated as a company limited by shares under the provisions of the Company Law of the Republic of China (R.O.C) on July 14, 1998. The Company is primarily engaged in semiconductor packaging and testing. Since December 2005, the Company’s stocks have been officially listed on the Taipei Exchange.

2. The Date of Authorisation for Issuance of the Financial Statements and Procedures for Authorisation

These financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on February 27, 2024.

3. Application of New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations

(1) Effect of the adoption of new issuances of or amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS[®]”) Accounting Standards that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission (“FSC”)

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IAS 1, ‘Disclosure of accounting policies’	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 8, ‘Definition of accounting estimates’	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 12, ‘Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction’	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 12, ‘International tax reform - pillar two model rules’	May 23, 2023

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

(2) Effect of new issuances of or amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards as endorsed by the FSC but not yet adopted by the Company

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 16, ‘Lease liability in a sale and leaseback’	January 1, 2024

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Classification of liabilities as current or non-current'	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Non-current liabilities with covenants'	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7, 'Supplier finance arrangements'	January 1, 2024

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

(3) IFRS Accounting Standards issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, 'Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture'	To be determined by International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IFRS 17, 'Initial application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – comparative information'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 21, 'Lack of exchangeability'	January 1, 2025

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

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

(1) Compliance statement

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations that came into effect as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the "IFRSs").

(2) Basis of preparation

- A. Except for the defined benefit assets recognised based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation, the financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.
- B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Foreign currency translation

The financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

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

(4) Classification of current and non-current items

- A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets:
 - (a) Assets arising from operating activities that are expected to be realised, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle;
 - (b) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;

- (c) Assets that are expected to be realised within twelve months from the balance sheet date;
 - (d) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to settle liabilities more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.
- B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities:
- (a) Liabilities that are expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle;
 - (b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;
 - (c) Liabilities that are to be settled within twelve months from the balance sheet date;
 - (d) Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than twelve months after the balance sheet date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

(5) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents refer to short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits that meet the definition above and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments in operations are classified as cash equivalents.

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

- A. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets that are not measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.
- B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised and derecognised using settlement date accounting.
- C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value and recognises the transaction costs in profit or loss. The Company subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value, and recognises the gain or loss in profit or loss.

(7) Financial assets at amortised cost

- A. Financial assets at amortised cost are those that meet all of the following criteria:
 - (a) The objective of the Company's business model is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows.
 - (b) The assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.
- B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at amortised cost are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.
- C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest method. A gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired.

D. The Company's time deposits which do not fall under cash equivalents are those with a short maturity period and are measured at initial investment amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(8) Account receivable

A. Account receivable entitle the Company a legal right to receive consideration in exchange for transferred goods or rendered services.

B. The short-term account receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(9) Impairment of financial assets

For debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at amortised cost including accounts receivable or contract assets that have a significant financing component, lease receivables, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, at each reporting date, the Company recognises the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or recognises the impairment provision for the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) if such credit risk has increased since initial recognition after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information that includes forecasts. On the other hand, for accounts receivable or contract assets that do not contain a significant financing component, the Company recognises the impairment provision for lifetime ECLs.

(10) Derecognition of financial assets

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

- A. The contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire.
- B. The contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.
- C. The contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset have been transferred; however, the Company has not retained control of the financial asset.

(11) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Inventories are recorded at standard cost and variances are allocated to inventories and cost of goods sold at the balance sheet date. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads (allocated based on normal operating capacity). It excludes borrowing costs. The item by item approach is used in applying the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and applicable variable selling expenses.

(12) Property, plant and equipment

A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period are capitalised.

- B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.
- C. Property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately.
- D. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', from the date of the change. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Buildings and structures	2 ~ 50 years
Machinery and equipment	1 ~ 10 year(s)
Mold equipment	1 ~ 3 year(s)
Transportation equipment	5 ~ 6 years
Furniture and fixtures and others	3 ~ 11 years

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

- A. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.
- B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate. Lease payments are fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable. The Company subsequently measures the lease liability at amortised cost using the interest method and recognises interest expense over the lease term. The lease liability is remeasured and the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset when there are changes in the lease term or lease payments and such changes do not arise from contract modifications.
- C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost comprising the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability. The right-of-use asset is measured subsequently using the cost model and is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the asset's useful life or the end of the lease term. When the lease liability is remeasured, the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

- D. In determining the lease term, the Company takes into consideration all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option or not to exercise a termination option. The assessment of lease period is reviewed if a significant event occurs which affects the assessment.

(14) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. When the circumstances or reasons for recognising impairment loss for an asset in prior years no longer exist or diminish, the impairment loss is reversed. The increased carrying amount due to reversal should not be more than what the depreciated or amortised historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognised.

(15) Accounts payable

- A. Accounts payable are liabilities for purchases of raw materials, goods or services.
- B. The short-term accounts payable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(16) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

(17) Non-hedging derivatives

Non-hedging derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and recorded as financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. They are subsequently remeasured at fair value and the gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss.

(18) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

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

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plans

For defined contribution plans, the contributions are recognised as pension expense when they are due on an accrual basis. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent of a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments.

(b) Defined benefit plans

- i. Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Company in current period or prior periods. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The net defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest rates of government bonds (at the balance sheet date).
- ii. Remeasurements arising on defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as retained earnings.

C. Termination benefits

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

D. Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration

Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration are recognised as expense and liability, provided that such recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts is accounted for as changes in estimates. If employee compensation is paid by shares, the Company calculates the number of shares based on the closing price at the previous day of the board meeting resolution.

(19) Employee share-based payment

Restricted stocks:

- A. Restricted stocks issued to employees are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the grant date, and are recognised as compensation cost over the vesting period.
- B. For restricted stocks where those stocks do not restrict distribution of dividends to employees and employees are not required to return the dividends received if they resign during the vesting period, the Company recognises the fair value of the dividends received by the employees who are expected to resign during the vesting period as compensation cost at the date of dividends declared.
- C. For restricted stocks where employees do not need to pay to acquire those stocks, if employees resign during the vesting period, the Company will redeem employees' unvested stocks at no consideration and retire those stocks.

(20) Income tax

- A. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or items recognised directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.
- B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.
- C. Deferred tax is recognised, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the balance sheet. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.
- D. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. At each balance sheet date, unrecognised and recognised deferred tax assets are reassessed.

(21) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or stock options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(22) Dividends

Cash dividends are recorded in the Company's financial statements in the period in which they are resolved by the Company's Board of Directors. Cash dividends are recorded as liabilities.

(23) Revenue recognition

A. Packaging and testing services

The Company provides semiconductor packaging and testing services. Revenue from providing services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered.

For fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognised based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided. This is determined based on the actual cost spent relative to the total expected cost. The customer pays at the time specified in the payment schedule.

B. Incremental costs of obtaining a contract

Given that the contractual period lasts less than one year, the Company recognises the incremental costs of obtaining a contract as an expense when incurred although the Company expects to recover those costs.

5. Critical Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Key Sources of Assumption Uncertainty

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies and make critical assumptions and estimates concerning future events. Assumptions and estimates may differ from the actual results and are continually evaluated and adjusted based on historical experience and other factors. Such assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year; and the related information is addressed below:

(1) Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

None.

(2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

A. Impairment assessment of tangible assets

The Company assesses impairment based on its subjective judgement and determines the separate cash flows of a specific group of assets, useful lives of assets and the future possible income and expenses arising from the assets depending on how assets are utilised and industrial characteristics. Any changes of economic circumstances or estimates due to the change of Company strategy might cause material impairment on assets in the future.

B. Evaluation of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, the Company must determine the net realisable value of inventories on balance sheet date using judgements and estimates. Due to the rapid technology innovation, the Company evaluates the amounts of normal inventory consumption, obsolete inventories or inventories without market selling value on balance sheet date, and writes down the cost of inventories to the net realisable value. Such an evaluation of inventories is principally based on the demand for the products within the specified period in the future. Therefore, there might be material changes to the evaluation.

6. Details of Significant Accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
Cash on hand and petty cash	\$ 39	\$ 39
Checking accounts	2	2
Demand deposits	104,451	110,510
Time deposits	404,078	491,360
	<u>\$ 508,570</u>	<u>\$ 601,911</u>

A. The Company transacts with a variety of financial institutions all with high credit quality to disperse credit risk, so it expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote.

- B. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, cash and cash equivalents both amounting to \$8,200 were pledged to others as collateral, and thus were classified as non-current financial assets at amortised cost. Details are provided in Note 8.
- C. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the time deposits with original maturity of more than three months held by the Company were \$49,500 and \$108,900 respectively; the effective interest rate ranged between 1.45%~1.53% and 1.33%~1.44%, respectively. The time deposits were not highly liquid investment and thus were reclassified to current financial assets at amortised cost. Information on interest income from the aforementioned time deposits recognised under interest income from bank deposits is provided in Note 6(13).

(2) Accounts receivable

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
Accounts receivable	\$ 146,881	\$ 128,562
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(1,140)	(708)
	<u>\$ 145,741</u>	<u>\$ 127,854</u>
Accounts receivable due from related parties	39,943	28,499
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(207)	(105)
	<u>\$ 39,736</u>	<u>\$ 28,394</u>

- A. The ageing analysis of accounts receivable that were past due but not impaired is as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
	<u>Accounts receivable</u>	<u>Accounts receivable</u>
Not past due	\$ 183,912	\$ 156,932
Up to 30 days	2,453	-
31 to 90 days	8	129
91 to 180 days	451	-
Over 180 days	-	-
	<u>\$ 186,824</u>	<u>\$ 157,061</u>

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

- B. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, accounts receivable were all from contracts with customers. And as of January 1, 2022, the balance of receivables from contracts with customers amounted to \$403,421.
- C. The Company does not hold any collateral as security.
- D. As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the Company's accounts receivable (including related parties) were \$185,477 and \$156,248, respectively.
- E. Information relating to credit risk of accounts receivable is provided in Note 12(2).

(3) Inventories

	December 31, 2023		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	<u>\$ 253,758</u>	<u>(\$ 75,826)</u>	<u>\$ 177,932</u>
	December 31, 2022		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	<u>\$ 357,479</u>	<u>(\$ 64,358)</u>	<u>\$ 293,121</u>

A. The cost of inventories recognised as expense for the year:

	Year ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Cost of goods sold	\$ 963,164	\$ 1,110,495
Loss on decline in market value	11,468	6,263
Revenue from sale of scraps	(5,347)	(10,457)
	<u>\$ 969,285</u>	<u>\$ 1,106,301</u>

B. The Company has no inventories pledged to others.

C. To avoid overstocking due to the preparation of materials, the Company entered into contracts with certain customers to receive deposits of customer-specific materials. Based on mutual agreement, if the customer-specific materials purchased by the Company are used up within one year after arriving at the factory and there is no need for subsequent preparation of materials, the Company will refund the deposits; whereas if the customer-specific materials are not used up within one year after arriving at the factory, the customers shall unconditionally repurchase the remaining customer-specific materials. The repurchase amount is determined based on the inventory quantities. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the deposits received by the Company from the aforementioned transactions amounted to \$3,844 and \$5,684, respectively (shown under other current liabilities-other).

(BLANK)

(4) Property, plant and equipment

	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Molding equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Miscellaneous equipment	Unfinished construction and equipment under acceptance	Total
2023								
Cost								
Opening net book amount as at January 1	\$ 1,050,234	\$ 4,881,130	\$ 497,260	\$ 5,366	\$ 27,767	\$ 210,984	\$ 24,457	\$ 6,697,198
Additions	7,520	12,705	9,506	3,848	4,406	2,779	107,812	148,576
Decreases	- (	1,755)	- (	1,076)	- (	140)	- (	2,971)
Reclassifications	686	-	-	-	-	2,670	(3,356)	-
Closing net book amount as at December 31	<u>\$ 1,058,440</u>	<u>\$ 4,892,080</u>	<u>\$ 506,766</u>	<u>\$ 8,138</u>	<u>\$ 32,173</u>	<u>\$ 216,293</u>	<u>\$ 128,913</u>	<u>\$ 6,842,803</u>
2023								
Accumulated depreciation and impairment								
Opening net book amount as at January 1	\$ 434,372	\$ 4,543,342	\$ 477,724	\$ 5,366	\$ 26,802	\$ 195,183	\$ -	\$ 5,682,789
Additions	40,809	106,639	13,650	481	858	7,133	-	169,570
Decreases	- (	1,755)	- (	1,076)	- (	140)	- (	2,971)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	<u>\$ 475,181</u>	<u>\$ 4,648,226</u>	<u>\$ 491,374</u>	<u>\$ 4,771</u>	<u>\$ 27,660</u>	<u>\$ 202,176</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,849,388</u>
Net ending balance	<u>\$ 583,259</u>	<u>\$ 243,854</u>	<u>\$ 15,392</u>	<u>\$ 3,367</u>	<u>\$ 4,513</u>	<u>\$ 14,117</u>	<u>\$ 128,913</u>	<u>\$ 993,415</u>
	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Molding equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Miscellaneous equipment	Unfinished construction and equipment under acceptance	Total
2022								
Cost								
Opening net book amount as at January 1	\$ 1,040,802	\$ 4,904,385	\$ 475,673	\$ 5,366	\$ 26,527	\$ 199,280	\$ 56,194	\$ 6,708,227
Additions	8,236	25,375	21,587	-	1,240	5,144	19,730	81,312
Decreases	- (	92,567)	-	-	-	-	- (	92,567)
Reclassifications	1,196	43,937	-	-	-	6,560	(51,467)	226
Closing net book amount as at December 31	<u>\$ 1,050,234</u>	<u>\$ 4,881,130</u>	<u>\$ 497,260</u>	<u>\$ 5,366</u>	<u>\$ 27,767</u>	<u>\$ 210,984</u>	<u>\$ 24,457</u>	<u>\$ 6,697,198</u>
2022								
Accumulated depreciation and impairment								
Opening net book amount as at January 1	\$ 394,721	\$ 4,537,973	\$ 469,125	\$ 5,366	\$ 26,143	\$ 187,033	\$ -	\$ 5,620,361
Additions	39,651	97,936	8,599	-	659	8,150	-	154,995
Decreases	- (	92,567)	-	-	-	-	- (	92,567)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	<u>\$ 434,372</u>	<u>\$ 4,543,342</u>	<u>\$ 477,724</u>	<u>\$ 5,366</u>	<u>\$ 26,802</u>	<u>\$ 195,183</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,682,789</u>
Net ending balance	<u>\$ 615,862</u>	<u>\$ 337,788</u>	<u>\$ 19,536</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 965</u>	<u>\$ 15,801</u>	<u>\$ 24,457</u>	<u>\$ 1,014,409</u>

The Company has no property, plant and equipment pledged to others.

(5) Leasing arrangements-lessee

- A. The Company leases various assets including land, buildings, business vehicles and other equipment. Rental contracts are made from 2008 to 2024. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.
- B. The carrying amount of right-of-use assets and the depreciation charge are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>
Land	\$ 64,520	\$ 66,435
Buildings	-	493
Transportation equipment (Business vehicles)	285	713
Other equipment	45	310
	<u>\$ 64,850</u>	<u>\$ 67,951</u>
	<u>Year ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>Depreciation charge</u>	<u>Depreciation charge</u>
Land	\$ 1,915	\$ 1,934
Buildings	-	493
Transportation equipment (Business vehicles)	428	429
Other equipment	266	266
	<u>\$ 2,609</u>	<u>\$ 3,122</u>

- C. For the years ended December 31, 2022, right-of-use assets and lease liabilities decreased by \$9,560, respectively, due to the modification on lease consideration.
- D. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the additions to right-of-use assets were \$0 and \$856, respectively.
- E. For the Company terminated the buildings contract in advance for the year ended December 31, 2023. Due to the impact of the aforementioned termination of lease contract, the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities decreased by \$492 and \$512, respectively, and gain on lease modification of \$20 was recognised (shown as 'other gains and losses').
- F. The information on profit and loss accounts relating to lease contracts is as follows:

	<u>Year ended December 31</u>	
<u>Items affecting profit or loss</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Interest expense on lease liabilities	\$ 851	\$ 896
Gains (losses) from lease modification	20	-

- G. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company's total cash outflow for leases were \$3,306 and \$3,895, respectively.

H. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, information on lease liabilities is as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
Current lease liabilities	\$ 2,025	\$ 2,967
Non-current lease liabilities	65,361	67,386
	<u>\$ 67,386</u>	<u>\$ 70,353</u>

(6) Other payables

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
Wages, salaries and bonuses payable	\$ 40,021	\$ 38,116
Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration payable	176	10,657
Payable on machinery and equipment	16,543	16,205
Payable on construction	-	1,201
Utilities expense payable	9,804	7,795
Others (Note)	32,829	33,060
	<u>\$ 99,373</u>	<u>\$ 107,034</u>

Note: It included payables to related parties. Details are provided in Note 7, related party transactions.

(7) Pensions

A. (a) The Company has a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act, covering all regular employees' service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be subject to the pension mechanism under the Labor Standards Act. Under the defined benefit pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement. The Company contributes monthly an amount equal to 2% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the independent retirement fund committee. Also, the Company would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by the end of December 31, every year. If the account balance is insufficient to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned method to the employees expected to qualify for retirement in the following year, the Company will make contributions for the deficit by next March.

(b) The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
Present value of defined benefit obligations	(\$ 33,161)	(\$ 30,970)
Fair value of plan assets	63,229	61,949
Net defined benefit asset	<u>\$ 30,068</u>	<u>\$ 30,979</u>

(c) Movements in net defined benefit assets are as follows:

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan asset	Net defined benefit asset
2023			
At January 1	(\$ 30,970)	\$ 61,949	\$ 30,979
Interest (expense) income	(465)	929	464
	(31,435)	62,878	31,443
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	351	351
Change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Change in financial assumptions	(506)	-	(506)
Experience adjustments	(1,220)	-	(1,220)
	(1,726)	351	(1,375)
Pension contribution	-	-	-
Paid pension	-	-	-
At December 31	(\$ 33,161)	\$ 63,229	\$ 30,068
	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan asset	Net defined benefit asset
2022			
At January 1	(\$ 43,436)	\$ 62,123	\$ 18,687
Interest (expense) income	(218)	311	93
	(43,654)	62,434	18,780
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	4,803	4,803
Change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Change in financial assumptions	4,448	-	4,448
Experience adjustments	2,948	-	2,948
	7,396	4,803	12,199
Pension contribution	-	-	-
Paid Pension	5,288	(5,288)	-
At December 31	(\$ 30,970)	\$ 61,949	\$ 30,979

- (d) The Bank of Taiwan was commissioned to manage the Fund of the Company's defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Fund's annual investment and utilisation plan and the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilisation of the Labor Retirement Fund" (Article 6: The scope of utilisation for the Fund includes deposit in domestic or foreign financial institutions, investment in domestic or foreign listed, over-the-counter, or private placement equity securities, investment in domestic or foreign real estate securitisation products, etc.). With regard to the utilisation of the Fund, its minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statements shall be no less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. If the earnings is less than aforementioned rates, government shall make payment for the deficit after being authorised by the Regulator. The Company has no right to participate in managing and operating that fund and hence the Company is unable to disclose the classification of plan assets fair value in accordance with IAS 19 paragraph 142. The composition of fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 is given in the Annual Labor Retirement Fund Utilisation Report announced by the government.
- (e) The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Discount rate	1.38%	1.5%
Future salary increases	3.25%	3.25%

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set based on the 6th Taiwan Standard Ordinary Experience Mortality Table.

Because the main actuarial assumption changed, the present value of defined benefit obligation is affected. The analysis was as follows:

	Discount rate		Future salary increases	
	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%
December 31, 2023				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	(\$ 1,003)	\$ 1,044	\$ 1,007	(\$ 973)
December 31, 2022				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	(\$ 998)	\$ 1,042	\$ 1,006	(\$ 970)

The sensitivity analysis above is based on one assumption which changed while the other conditions remain unchanged. In practice, more than one assumption may change all at once. The method of analysing sensitivity and the method of calculating net pension liability in the balance sheet are the same.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous period.

- (f) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Company for the year ending December 31, 2024 amount to \$0.
- (g) As of December 31, 2023, the weighted average duration of the retirement plan is 12.3 years. The analysis of timing of the future pension payment was as follows:

Within 1 year	\$	832
1-2 year(s)		1,336
2-5 years		3,451
Over 5 years		6,593
	\$	<u>12,212</u>

- (h) The Company has applied for the postponement to contribute to defined benefit plans every year since December 2015 to comply with the Article 5 of ‘Regulations for the Allocation and Management of the Workers’ Retirement Reserve Fund’ as stated in the letter issued by the Export Processing Zone Administration of the Ministry of Economic Affairs.
- B. (a) Effective July 1, 2005, the Company has established a defined contribution pension plan (the “New Plan”) under the Labor Pension Act (the “Act”), covering all regular employees with R.O.C. nationality. Under the New Plan, the Company contributes monthly an amount based on no less than 6% of the employees’ monthly salaries and wages to the employees’ individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment.
- (b) The pension costs under defined contribution pension plans of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were \$10,772 and \$12,887, respectively.

(8) Share-based payment

- A. The Board of Directors during its meeting on March 1, 2022 and November 2, 2021 adopted a resolution to issue employee restricted ordinary shares, the Company’s share-based payment arrangements were as follows:

Type of arrangement (Note 1)	Grant date	Quantity granted	Contract period	Vesting conditions (Note 2)
Restricted stocks to employees	2021.11.2	3,000 thousand shares	3 years	Performance conditions achieved
Restricted stocks to employees	2022.3.1	500 thousand shares	3 years	Performance conditions achieved

Note 1: The restricted stocks issued by the Company cannot be transferred during the vesting period, but voting right and dividend right are not restricted on these stocks. Employees are required to return the stocks and the relevant dividends received if they resign during the vesting period.

Note 2: For the employees whose services with the Company have reached 1 year, 2 years and 3 years since the allocation of restricted stocks and who achieved the target performance and have made contributions, the ceiling of accumulated vested share ratio is 30%, 30% and 40%, respectively.

B. Details of the share-based payment arrangements are as follows: (Units: In thousand shares)

	Year ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Restricted stocks at January 1	\$ 3,350	\$ 3,000
Issued in the year	-	500
Retired in the year	(110)	(150)
Vested in the year	(1,830)	-
Restricted stocks at December 31	<u>\$ 1,410</u>	<u>\$ 3,350</u>

C. The fair value of share-based payment transactions granted by the Company on November 2, 2021 was NTD 22.55 (in dollars).

D. The fair value of share-based payment transactions granted by the Company on March 1, 2022 was NTD 20.00 (in dollars).

E. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the compensation costs recognised for share-based payment transactions were \$18,463 and \$36,062, respectively.

(9) Share capital

A. As of December 31, 2023, the Company's authorised capital was \$6,000,000, consisting of 600,000 thousand shares of ordinary stock, and the paid-in capital was \$1,754,500 with a par value of \$10 (in dollars) per share. All proceeds from shares issued have been collected. Movements in the number of the Company's ordinary shares outstanding are as follows:

	Units: In thousand shares	
	2023	2022
At January 1	175,450	175,100
Employee restricted shares	(110)	350
At December 31	<u>175,340</u>	<u>175,450</u>

B. The Board of Directors during its meeting on March 1, 2022 adopted a resolution to issue 500 thousand employee restricted ordinary shares with the effective date set on March 10, 2022. The shares had been registered on March 15, 2022.

The Board of Directors during its meetings on May 3, 2022 and August 2, 2022 adopted a resolution to retire 150 thousand employee restricted ordinary shares with the effective dates set on May 13, 2022 and August 10, 2022, respectively. The shares had been registered on May 19, 2022 and August 15, 2022, respectively.

The Board of Directors during its meetings on March 1, 2023 and August 1, 2023 adopted a resolution to retire 110 thousand employee restricted ordinary shares with the effective dates set on March 10, 2023 and August 10, 2023, respectively. The shares had been registered on March 14, 2023 and August 14, 2023, respectively.

(10) Capital surplus

Pursuant to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus arising from paid-in capital in excess of par value on issuance of common stocks and donations can be used to cover accumulated deficit or to issue new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, provided that the Company has no accumulated deficit. Further, the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act requires that the amount of capital surplus to be capitalised mentioned above should not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital each year. Capital surplus should not be used to cover accumulated deficit unless the legal reserve is insufficient.

	2023		
		Employee	
	Share premium	restricted shares	Total
At January 1	\$ 90,703	\$ 40,477	\$ 131,180
Employee restricted shares	21,386	(18,661)	2,725
At December 31	<u>\$ 112,089</u>	<u>\$ 21,816</u>	<u>\$ 133,905</u>
	2022		
		Employee	
	Share premium	restricted shares	Total
At January 1	\$ 90,703	\$ 34,817	\$ 125,520
Employee restricted shares	-	5,660	5,660
At December 31	<u>\$ 90,703</u>	<u>\$ 40,477</u>	<u>\$ 131,180</u>

(11) Retained earnings

- A. Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay all taxes and offset prior years' accumulated losses and then 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve. The remaining earnings, if any, along with accumulated unappropriated earnings, shall be proposed by the Board of Directors and be appropriated in accordance with the following regulations: In accordance with the Paragraph 5 of Article 240 of the Company Act, the Board of Directors is authorised by the Company to resolve the appropriation of dividends and bonuses or legal reserve and capital reserve, in whole or in part, in accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 241 of the Company Act in the form of cash by the resolution adopted by the majority vote at its meeting attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors, and then reported it to the shareholders; if earnings are distributed by issuing new shares, the appropriation of earnings shall be proposed to the shareholders pursuant to the Article 240 of the Company Act.

- B. The Company's dividends are appropriated taking into account the business environment and growing stage of the Company, in response to future capital requirements and long-term financial plan, and to meet shareholders' satisfaction as to cash inflow. Dividends are distributed as stock dividends and cash dividends, and the cash dividend shall not be less than 50% of the total amount of dividends.
- C. Except for covering accumulated deficit or issuing new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, the legal reserve shall not be used for any other purpose. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted, provided that the distribution of the reserve is limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the Company's paid-in capital.
- D. In accordance with the regulations, the Company shall set aside special reserve from the debit balance on other equity items at the balance sheet date before distributing earnings. When debit balance on other equity items is reversed subsequently, the reversed amount could be included in the distributable earnings.
- E. The appropriations of 2022 and 2021 earnings as resolved by the shareholders on June 14, 2023 and June 16, 2022, are as follows:

	Year ended December 31			
	2022		2021	
	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)
Legal reserve	\$ 9,633		\$ 34,932	
Cash dividends	87,705	\$ 0.50	175,100	\$ 1.00
	<u>\$ 97,338</u>		<u>\$ 210,032</u>	

- F. For the proposal for deficit compensation for the year ended December 31, 2023, dividends will not be distributed to stockholders as some accumulated deficits remain uncovered.

(12) Operating revenue

	Year ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Revenue from contracts with customers	<u>\$ 861,693</u>	<u>\$ 1,223,212</u>

- A. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Company derives revenue from the transfer of services over time in the following major geographical regions:

	Semiconductor packaging and testing		
	Domestic area	Foreign area	Total
2023			
Revenue from external customer contracts	<u>\$ 644,724</u>	<u>\$ 216,969</u>	<u>\$ 861,693</u>
Timing of revenue recognition			
Over time	<u>\$ 644,724</u>	<u>\$ 216,969</u>	<u>\$ 861,693</u>

2022	Semiconductor packaging and testing		
	Domestic area	Foreign area	Total
Revenue from external customer contracts	\$ 730,155	\$ 493,057	\$ 1,223,212
Timing of revenue recognition			
Over time	\$ 730,155	\$ 493,057	\$ 1,223,212

B. Contract assets and liabilities

The Company has recognised the following revenue-related contract assets and liabilities:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Contract assets:		
Contract assets - packaging and testing contracts	\$ 56,527	\$ 48,574
Contract liabilities:		
Contract liabilities - packaging and testing contracts	\$ 386	\$ 290

Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year:

	Year ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year		
Packaging and testing service contracts	\$ 38	\$ 6

(13) Interest income

	Year ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Interest income from bank deposits	\$ 22,816	\$ 9,750

(14) Other income

	Year ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Other income, others	\$ 4,167	\$ 6,581

(15) Other gains and losses

	Year ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	\$ 550	\$ 687
Profit from lease modification	20	-
Foreign exchange (losses) gains	(1,919)	54,039
Miscellaneous disbursements	(4,366)	(1,145)
	<u>(\$ 5,715)</u>	<u>\$ 53,581</u>

(16) Finance costs

	Year ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Interest expense on lease liabilities	<u>\$ 851</u>	<u>\$ 896</u>

(17) Expenses by nature

	Year ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Wages and salaries	\$ 232,377	\$ 269,111
Labour and health insurance fees	25,559	32,147
Pension costs	10,308	12,794
Share-based payments	18,463	36,062
Other personnel expenses	16,987	26,992
Depreciation charges on property, plant and equipment	169,570	154,995
Depreciation charges on right-of-use assets	2,609	3,122

A. Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings before tax and distribution of employees' compensation and directors' remuneration shall first be used to offset deficits. The Company shall appropriate no less than 10% and no higher than 1% of the remainder as compensation and remuneration to employees and directors, respectively.

B. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, employees' compensation was accrued at \$0 and \$9,453, respectively; while directors' remuneration was accrued at \$0 and \$945, respectively. The aforementioned amounts were recognised in salary expenses.

The employees' compensation and directors' remuneration were not estimated and accrued as the Company had incurred losses for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration of 2022 as resolved by the Board of Directors were in agreement with those amounts recognised in the 2022 financial statements.

(18) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

Components of income tax expense:

	Year ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the year	\$ -	\$ -

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit

	Year ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Tax calculated based on loss/profit before tax and statutory tax rate	(\$ 35,398)	\$ 16,826
Effect from items adjusted by tax regulation	(4,397)	(20,801)
Taxable loss not recognised as deferred tax assets	39,795	-
Change in assessment of realisation of deferred tax assets	-	3,975
Income tax expense	\$ -	\$ -

C. Amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities as a result of temporary differences are as follows:

	2023		
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	December 31
— Deferred tax assets:			
Temporary differences:			
Allowance for inventory valuation losses	\$ 12,872	\$ -	\$ 12,872
Others	10,541	-	10,541
	23,413	-	23,413
— Deferred tax liabilities:			
Unrealised foreign exchange loss	(\$ 3,592)	-	(3,592)
Book-tax difference on depreciation	(4,349)	-	(4,349)
	(7,941)	-	(7,941)
	\$ 15,472	\$ -	\$ 15,472

		2022		
		January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	December 31
— Deferred tax assets:				
Temporary differences:				
Allowance for inventory valuation losses	\$	11,619	\$ 1,253	\$ 12,872
Others		8,010	2,531	10,541
		<u>19,629</u>	<u>3,784</u>	<u>23,413</u>
— Deferred tax liabilities:				
Unrealised foreign exchange loss	\$	192	(3,784)	(3,592)
Book-tax difference on depreciation	(	4,349)	-	(4,349)
		<u>(4,157)</u>	<u>(3,784)</u>	<u>(7,941)</u>
	\$	<u>15,472</u>	\$ -	\$ 15,472

D. Expiration dates of the unused tax losses and amounts of unrecognised deferred tax assets are as follows:

December 31, 2023				
Year incurred	Amount filed/ assessed	Unused amount	Unrecognised deferred tax assets	Expiry year
2017	Amount assessed	\$ 308,313	\$ 308,313	2027
2018	Amount assessed	272,190	272,190	2028
2019	Amount assessed	211,520	211,520	2029
2020	Amount assessed	128,421	128,421	2030
2023	Amount expected to be filed	198,976	198,976	2033
		<u>\$ 1,119,420</u>	<u>\$ 1,119,420</u>	
December 31, 2022				
Year incurred	Amount filed/ assessed	Unused amount	Unrecognised deferred tax assets	Expiry year
2017	Amount assessed	\$ 308,313	\$ 308,313	2027
2018	Amount assessed	272,190	272,190	2028
2019	Amount assessed	211,520	211,520	2029
2020	Amount assessed	128,421	128,421	2030
		<u>\$ 920,444</u>	<u>\$ 920,444</u>	

E. The amounts of deductible temporary difference that are not recognised as deferred tax assets are as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Deductible temporary differences	<u>\$ 47,575</u>	<u>\$ 99,935</u>

F. The Company's income tax returns through 2020 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

(19) Earnings per share

	Year ended December 31, 2023		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Loss per share
<u>Basic/diluted loss per share</u>			
Loss attributable to ordinary shareholders	(\$ 176,992)	173,090	(\$ 1.02)
	Year ended December 31, 2022		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	\$ 84,128	172,157	\$ 0.49
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	\$ 84,128	172,157	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential Employee restricted shares	-	711	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	\$ 84,128	172,868	\$ 0.49

(20) Supplemental cash flow information

A. Investing activities with partial cash payments:

Acquisition of property, plant and equipment

	Year ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	\$ 148,576	\$ 81,312
Add: Opening balance of payable on construction	1,201	4,697
Opening balance of payable on equipment	16,205	17,589
Less: Ending balance of payable on construction	-	(1,201)
Ending balance of payable on equipment	(16,543)	(16,205)
Cash paid during the year	\$ 149,439	\$ 86,192

B. Investing activities with no cash flow effects:

	Year ended December 31	
	2023	2022
(a) Prepayments for business facilities transferred to property, plant and equipment	\$ -	\$ 4,808
(b) Property, plant and equipment written-off with other current liabilities, others	\$ -	\$ 4,582

(21) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	Lease liability
January 1, 2023	\$ 70,353
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	(2,455)
Changes in other non-cash items	(512)
At December 31, 2023	\$ 67,386
	Lease liability
January 1, 2022	\$ 82,056
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	(2,999)
Changes in other non-cash items	(8,704)
At December 31, 2022	\$ 70,353

7. Related Party Transactions

(1) Names of related parties and relationship

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Company
Transcend Information, Inc. (Transcend)	Entity with significant influence over the Company

(2) Significant related party transactions

A. Operating revenue

	Year ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Operating revenue:		
Transcend	\$ 193,844	\$ 208,571

The transaction price between the Company and the abovementioned related parties would be available to third parties. The collection term is 30 days after monthly billings for related parties and 30 to 60 days after monthly billings for third parties.

B. Purchases:

	Year ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Purchases of goods:		
Transcend	\$ 77	\$ -

The purchase price between the Company and related parties would be available to third parties. The payment term is 30 days after monthly billings for related parties and 60 to 90 days after monthly billings for third parties.

C. Receivables from related parties

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Transcend		
Contract assets	\$ 5,839	\$ 6,529
Accounts receivable	39,943	28,499
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(207)	(105)
	\$ 39,736	\$ 28,394

The receivables from related parties arise mainly from packaging and testing services and the credit term to related parties is 30 days after monthly billings. The receivables are unsecured in nature and bear no interest.

D. Payables to related parties

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Transcend		
Other payables	\$ 374	\$ 130

(3) Key management compensation

	Year ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 7,026	\$ 7,361
Post-employment benefits	216	216
Share-based payment	2,711	5,513
	\$ 9,953	\$ 13,090

8. Pledged Assets

The Company's assets pledged as collateral are as follows:

Pledged asset	Book value		Purpose
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	
Pledged time deposits (shown as non-current financial assets at amortised cost)	\$ 8,200	\$ 8,200	Customs deposits

9. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognised Contract Commitments

(1) Contingencies

None.

(2) Commitments

The total amount of the unfinished construction and equipment purchases contracted for as of December 31, 2022 was \$174,256 with the outstanding balance of \$49,429.

10. Significant Disaster Loss

None.

11. Significant Events after the Balance Sheet Date

None.

12. Others

(1) Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust to the optimal the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets.

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 508,570	\$ 601,911
Financial assets at amortised cost	57,700	117,100
Accounts receivable	185,477	156,248
Other receivables	3,778	4,058
	<u>\$ 755,525</u>	<u>\$ 879,317</u>
	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Accounts payable	\$ 64,359	\$ 49,130
Other payables	99,373	107,034
	<u>\$ 163,732</u>	<u>\$ 156,164</u>
Lease liability	<u>\$ 67,386</u>	<u>\$ 70,353</u>

B. Financial risk management policies

The objective of the Company's risk management is to identify and analyse all the risks (including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk) by examining the impact of the macroeconomics, industrial developments, market competition and the Company's business development so as to achieve the optimised risk position, to maintain adequate liquidity position and to centralise the management of all market risks.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

- i. The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from the transactions of the Company used in various functional currency, primarily with respect to the USD. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities.
- ii. The Company's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations (the Company's functional currency: NTD). The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

December 31, 2023				
	Foreign currency amount (in thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD in thousands)	
<u>Financial assets</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD	\$ 17,374	30.71	\$ 533,483	
JPY	111,699	0.22	24,317	
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD	\$ 938	30.71	\$ 28,792	
December 31, 2022				
	Foreign currency amount (in thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD in thousands)	
<u>Financial assets</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD	\$ 18,887	30.71	\$ 580,026	
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD	\$ 369	30.71	\$ 11,319	

- iii. The total exchange (loss) gain, including realised and unrealised, arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Company for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 amounted to (\$1,919) and \$54,039, respectively.
- iv. Sensitivity analysis of foreign exchange risk is primarily for foreign currency monetary items at financial reporting date. If NTD had appreciated or depreciated by 1% to USD, net income would have increased/decreased by \$5,047 and \$5,687 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

(b) Credit risk

- i. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Company arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. The main factor is that counterparties could not repay in full the accounts receivable based on the agreed terms, and the contract cash flows of debt instruments stated at amortised cost.
- ii. According to the Company's credit policy, the Company is responsible for managing and analysing the credit risk for each of their new clients before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. For banks and financial institutions, the

Company transacts with a variety of financial institutions all with high credit quality to disperse credit risk.

- iii. The Company adopts following assumptions under IFRS 9 to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition:

If the contract payments were past due over 30 days based on the terms, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition.

- iv. The Company adopts the assumptions under IFRS 9, the default occurs when the contract payments are past due over 90 days.
- v. The Company classifies customer's accounts receivable and contract assets in accordance with credit rating of customer. The Company applies the modified approach using the loss rate methodology to estimate the expected credit loss.
- vi. The following indicators are used to determine whether the credit impairment of debt instruments has occurred:
- (i) It becomes probable that the issuer will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation due to their financial difficulties;
 - (ii) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties;
 - (iii) Default or delinquency in interest or principal repayments;
 - (iv) Adverse changes in national or regional economic conditions that are expected to cause a default.
- vii. The Company used the forecastability to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of accounts receivable and contract assets. On December 31, 2023 and 2022, the loss rate methodology is as follows:

	Group A	Group B	Total
<u>At December 31, 2023</u>			
Expected loss rate	0.776%	0.518%	
Total book value	\$ 146,881	\$ 39,943	\$ 186,824
Loss allowance	\$ 1,140	\$ 207	\$ 1,347
	Group A	Group B	Total
<u>At December 31, 2022</u>			
Expected loss rate	0.551%	0.368%	
Total book value	\$ 128,562	\$ 28,499	\$ 157,061
Loss allowance	\$ 708	\$ 105	\$ 813

- viii. Movements in relation to the Company applying the modified approach to provide loss allowance for accounts receivable and contract assets are as follows:

	2023	
	Accounts receivable	Contract assets
At January 1	\$ 813	\$ -
Provision for impairment	534	-
At December 31	<u>\$ 1,347</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
	2022	
	Accounts receivable	Contract assets
At January 1	\$ 635	\$ -
Provision for impairment	178	-
At December 31	<u>\$ 813</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

For provisioned loss in 2023 and 2022, the impairment losses arising from customers' contracts are \$534 and \$178, respectively.

(c) Liquidity risk

- i. Cash flow forecasting is performed by Company treasury. Company treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs.
- ii. Company treasury invests surplus cash in interest bearing current accounts and time deposits, choosing instruments with appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to provide sufficient head-room as determined by the above-mentioned forecasts. As at December 31, 2023 and 2022 the Company held money market position of \$558,029 and \$710,770, respectively, that are expected to readily generate cash inflows for managing liquidity risk.
- iii. The table below analyses the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date for non-derivative financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	December 31, 2023		
	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Over 2 years
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities:</u>			
Accounts payable	\$ 64,359	\$ -	\$ -
Other payables	99,373	-	-
Lease liability	2,847	2,428	78,188
	December 31, 2022		
	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Over 2 years
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities:</u>			
Accounts payable	\$ 49,130	\$ -	\$ -
Other payables	107,034	-	-
Lease liability	3,825	2,847	80,616

(3) Fair value information

The Company has no financial instruments measured at fair value. The carrying amounts of financial instruments not measured at fair value including cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at amortised cost, accounts receivable, other receivables, accounts payable, other payables and lease liabilities are approximate to their fair values.

(4) Other matters

Due to the impact from the breakout of COVID-19 pandemic and the various preventive measures imposed by the government, the Company had implemented various preventive measures in accordance with the measures as announced by the Central Epidemic Command Center (CECC) and the epidemic prevention regulations stipulated in the Communicable Disease Control Act, such as real-name registration upon entry and taking turns coming to the office, to reduce the risks of personal contact and cross infection. The pandemic had no significant impact on the Company's overall operations and financial position.

13. Supplementary Disclosures

(1) Significant transactions information

- A. Loans to others: None.
- B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: None.
- C. Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): None.
- D. Acquisition or sale of the same security with the accumulated cost exceeding \$300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital: None.
- E. Acquisition of real estate reaching NT\$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
- F. Disposal of real estate reaching NT\$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
- G. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-

in capital or more: Please refer to table 1.

H. Receivables from related parties reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

I. Trading in derivative instruments undertaken during the reporting periods: None.

J. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods: None.

(2) Information on investees

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China): None.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

A. Basic information: None.

B. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area: None.

(4) Major shareholders information: Please refer to table 2 for names, number of shares and ownership of shareholders whose equity interest is greater than 5%.

14. Segment Information

(1) General information

The Company operates business only in a single industry. The Board of Directors, who allocates resources and assesses performance of the Company as a whole, has identified that the Company has only one reportable operating segment.

(2) Segment information

The segment information provided to the chief operating decision-maker for the reportable segments is as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2023	2022
	Semiconductor packaging and testing	Semiconductor packaging and testing
Revenue from external customers	\$ 861,693	\$ 1,223,212
Segment (loss)income	(\$ 197,409)	\$ 15,112
Non-operating income and expense	20,417	69,016
Profit before (loss)income tax	(176,992)	84,128
Income tax expense	-	-
(Loss) profit for the year	(\$ 176,992)	\$ 84,128

(3) Reconciliation for segment income (loss)

Sales between segments are carried out at arm's length. The revenue from external customers

reported to the chief operating decision-maker is measured in a manner consistent with that in the statement of comprehensive income.

(4) Information on products and services

Analysis of the Company's major products and service revenue is as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Advanced substrate or lead-frame integrated circuit packaging	\$ 584,807	\$ 668,913
Traditional lead-frame integrated circuits	256,866	536,071
Others	20,020	18,228
	<u>\$ 861,693</u>	<u>\$ 1,223,212</u>

(5) Geographical information

Geographical information for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

	Year ended December 31			
	2023		2022	
	Revenue	Non-current assets	Revenue	Non-current assets
Taiwan	\$ 644,724	\$ 1,003,413	\$ 747,097	\$ 1,021,410
Korea	117,527	-	300,739	-
America	61,425	-	121,959	-
Others	38,017	-	53,417	-
	<u>\$ 861,693</u>	<u>\$ 1,003,413</u>	<u>\$ 1,223,212</u>	<u>\$ 1,021,410</u>

(6) Major customer information

	Year ended December 31			
	2023		2022	
	Revenue	Percentage to total sales	Revenue	Percentage to total sales
A company	\$ 193,844	23%	\$ 208,571	17%
C company	133,249	16%	188,429	15%
	<u>\$ 327,093</u>	<u>39%</u>	<u>\$ 397,000</u>	<u>32%</u>

TAIWAN IC PACKAGING CORPORATION
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2023

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Item	Description	Amount
Cash on hand and petty cash		\$ 39
Cash in banks		
Checking accounts		2
Demand deposits - NTD		28,674
Demand deposits - Foreign currency	Mainly USD 1,676 thousand, exchange rate 30.71	75,777
Cash equivalents		
Time deposits - USD	Interest rate 5.3%~5.4%, the maturity: 2024.01.15	404,078
		<u>\$ 508,570</u>

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TAIWAN IC PACKAGING CORPORATION
CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST
DECEMBER 31, 2023

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Total Amount</u>	<u>Interest Rate Range</u>	<u>Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Note</u>
Time deposits with Bank SinoPac	\$ 9,900	1.45%	\$ 9,900	
Time deposits with Yuanta Commercial Bank	<u>39,600</u>	1.53%	<u>39,600</u>	
	<u>\$ 49,500</u>		<u>\$ 49,500</u>	

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TAIWAN IC PACKAGING CORPORATION
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE
DECEMBER 31, 2023

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

<u>Client Name</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Note</u>
B Company	\$ 39,957	
F Company	18,933	
C Company	10,339	
K Company	8,957	
J Company	8,499	
G Company	8,215	
H Company	7,621	
Others (Note)	44,360	
	146,881	
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(1,140)	
	<u>\$ 145,741</u>	

Note: Balance of each client has not exceeded 5% of total account balance.

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TAIWAN IC PACKAGING CORPORATION

INVENTORIES

DECEMBER 31, 2023

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Item	Description	Amount		Notes
		Cost	Net Realisable Value	
Raw materials		\$ 253,758	\$ 271,275	
Less : Allowance for valuation loss		(75,826)	-	
		<u>\$ 177,932</u>	<u>\$ 271,275</u>	

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TAIWAN IC PACKAGING CORPORATION
CHANGES IN COSTS OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Details of “property, plant and equipment” are provided in Note 6(4).

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TAIWAN IC PACKAGING CORPORATION
CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Details of “property, plant and equipment” are provided in Note 6(4).

Details of depreciation methods and useful lives are provided in Note 4(12).

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TAIWAN IC PACKAGING CORPORATION
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
DECEMBER 31, 2023

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

<u>Supplier Name</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Note</u>
A Company	\$ 9,489	
B Company	5,693	
C Company	4,930	
D Company	4,988	
E Company	4,332	
F Company	3,653	
Others (Note)	<u>31,274</u>	
	<u>\$ 64,359</u>	

Note: Balance of each supplier has not exceeded 5% of total account balance.

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TAIWAN IC PACKAGING CORPORATION
OTHER PAYABLES
DECEMBER 31, 2023

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Details of “other payables” are provided in Note 6(6).

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TAIWAN IC PACKAGING CORPORATION
OPERATING REVENUES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Item	Volume (in thousands)	Amount	Note
Advanced substrate or lead-frame integrated circuit packaging	285,807	\$ 584,807	
Traditional lead-frame integrated circuits	137,730	256,866	
Others (Note)	214	20,020	
		<u>\$ 861,693</u>	

Note: The revenue from other items has not exceeded 10% of total revenue.

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TAIWAN IC PACKAGING CORPORATION
OPERATING COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Item	Amount
Beginning raw materials	\$ 357,479
Raw materials purchased	219,524
Cost of raw materials sold	(8,425)
Ending raw materials	(253,758)
Raw materials used	314,820
Direct labor	120,505
Manufacturing expense	519,414
Manufacturing cost	954,739
Cost of raw materials sold	8,425
Loss on decline in market value	11,468
Revenue from sale of scraps	(5,347)
Operating costs	\$ 969,285

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TAIWAN IC PACKAGING CORPORATION
MANUFACTURING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Wages and salaries	Including salaries and overtime pay, etc.	\$ 102,437	
Depreciation		161,571	
Utilities expense		120,130	
Manufacturing on indirect supplies		49,361	
Expense on machine parts		27,543	
Others		58,372	The balance of each expense account has not exceeded 5% of the manufacturing expense
		<u>\$ 519,414</u>	

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TAIWAN IC PACKAGING CORPORATION
SELLING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Wages and salaries	Including salaries and overtime pay, etc.	\$ 12,377	
Export expense		1,496	
Insurance expense		1,099	
Others		5,473	The balance of each expense account has not exceeded 5% of the selling expense
		<u>\$ 20,445</u>	

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TAIWAN IC PACKAGING CORPORATION
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Wages and salaries	Including salaries and overtime pay, etc.	\$ 21,782	
Depreciation		10,141	
Others		12,783	The balance of each expense account has not exceeded 5% of the administrative expense
		<u>\$ 44,706</u>	

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TAIWAN IC PACKAGING CORPORATION
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Wages and salaries	Including salaries and overtime pay, etc.	\$ 18,436	
Insurance expense		1,641	
Others		4,055	The balance of each expense account has not exceeded 5% of the research and development expenses
		<u>\$ 24,132</u>	

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TAIWAN IC PACKAGING CORPORATION
FINANCE COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Details of “finance costs” are provided in Note 6(16).

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TAIWAN IC PACKAGING CORPORATION
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, DEPRECIATION, DEPLETION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSES BY FUNCTION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Function Nature	Year ended December 31					
	2023			2022		
	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total
Employee benefit expense						
Wages and salaries	\$ 188,804	\$ 40,953	\$ 229,757	\$ 219,672	\$ 45,807	\$ 265,479
Labour and health insurance fees	21,401	4,158	25,559	27,566	4,581	32,147
Pension costs	8,550	1,757	10,307	10,557	2,237	12,794
Directors' remuneration	-	2,620	2,620	-	3,632	3,632
Share-based payments	9,441	9,022	18,463	18,434	17,628	36,062
Other personnel expenses	15,043	1,944	16,987	24,578	2,416	26,994
Depreciation charge	161,571	10,608	172,179	151,656	6,461	158,117

Note:

1. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company had 392 and 475 employees, respectively, both including 6 non-employee directors.

2. A company whose stock is listed for trading on the over-the-counter securities exchange shall additionally disclose the following information:

(1) Average employee benefit expense in current year was \$780 ((Total employee benefit expense in current year–Total directors' remuneration in current year)/(Number of employees in current year–Number of non-employee directors in current year)).

Average employee benefit expense in previous year was \$796 ((Total employee benefit expense in previous year–Total directors' remuneration in previous year)/(Number of employees in previous year – Number of non-employee directors in previous year)).

(2) Average employee salary in current year was \$643 (Total employee salaries in current year(including Share-based payments/ (Number of employees in current year–Number of non-employee directors in current year)).

Average employee salary in previous year was \$643 (Total employee salaries in previous year / (Number of employees in previous year–Number of non-employee directors in previous year)).

(3) Adjustment of average employee salaries was 0.00% ((Average employee salaries in current year - Average employee salaries in previous year) / Average employee salaries in previous year).

(4) The Company's salary and compensation policy (including directors, supervisors, managers and employees) is as follows:

A. Directors: Under the Article 26 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, if the Company has earnings in the current year, the profit before deducting tax and employees' compensation and directors' remuneration shall be appropriated as directors' remuneration, and the ratio shall be no higher than 1%. If the Company has accumulated deficit, earnings shall be retained to cover losses.

B. Managers and employees: The Company's salary and compensation are set as a salary system that is externally competitive and internally fair in accordance with the internal salary policy. The salary and compensation include fixed and variable salaries. Fixed salaries are paid in accordance with the job responsibility and professional skills; variable salaries are paid as an incentive in accordance with individual performance and degree of contribution. Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, if the Company has earnings in the current year, the profit before deducting tax and employees' compensation and directors' remuneration shall be appropriated as employees' remuneration, and the ratio shall be no lower than 10%, if the Company has accumulated deficit, earnings shall retained to cover losses.

Taiwan IC Packaging Corporation
Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more
For the year ended December 31, 2023

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Purchaser/seller	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Transaction				Compared to third party transactions (Note 1)		Notes/accounts receivable (payable)		Footnote
			Purchases	Amount (Note 2)	Percentage of total purchases (sales)	Credit term	Unit price	Credit term	Balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	
			(sales)								
Taiwan IC Packaging Corporation	Transcend Information, Inc.	Investor with significant influence to the Company	Sales	\$ 193,844	22%	30 days after monthly billings	Note 1	Collected approximately 30 to 60 days for third parties	\$ 45,575	19%	

Note 1: Details are provided in Note 7.

Note 2: Including the revenue arising from contract assets.

Taiwan IC Packaging Corporation

Major shareholders information

December 31, 2023

Table 2

Name of major shareholders	Shares	
	Number of shares	Ownership (%)
Transcend Information, Inc.	21,928,036	12.50%
Wan An Technology Inc.	14,482,208	8.25%

- (1) The major shareholders' information was derived from the data using the Company issued common shares (including treasury shares) and preference shares in dematerialised form which were registered and held by the shareholders above 5% on the last operating date of each quarter and was calculated by Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation. The share capital which was recorded on the financial statements may be different from the actual number of shares in dematerialised form due to the difference of calculation basis.
- (2) If the aforementioned data contains shares which were kept in the trust by the shareholders, the data was disclosed as a separate account of the client which was set by the trustee. As for the shareholder who reports share equity as an insider whose shareholding ratio was greater than 10% in accordance with Securities and Exchange Act, the shareholding ratio included the self-owned shares and trusted shares, at the same time, persons who have power to decide how to allocate the trust assets. For the information on reported share equity of insiders, please refer to the Market Observation Post System.