SOLOMON Technology Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report

2023 and 2022

(Stock Code 2359)

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SOLOMON Technology Corporation and Subsidiaries

2023 and 2022 Consolidated Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report

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SOLOMON Technology Corporation
Declaration of Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliates

The Company hereby declares that considering that the companies to be included into the consolidated financial statements of affiliates under the “Criteria Governing Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises” were the same as those to be included into the consolidated financial statements of the parent and subsidiaries under IFRS 10 in 2023 (from January 1 to December 31, 2023), and the related information to be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates were already disclosed in the said consolidated financial statements of the parent and subsidiaries, no consolidated financial statements of affiliates were prepared separately.

Company Name: SOLOMON Technology Corporation

Person in Charge: Chen Cheng-Lung

March 11, 2024

Independent Auditors' Report

(2024) Letter Cai-Shen-Bao-Zi No. 23002314

To SOLOMON Technology Corporation:

Audit Opinions

We audited the consolidated balance sheets of SOLOMON Technology Corporation and its subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as "Solomon Group") as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and their consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for the periods from January 1 to December 31, 2023 and 2022 and the notes to the consolidated financial statements (including the summary of material accounting policies).

In our opinion, based on our audit results and other independent auditors' reports (Please refer to Other Matters paragraphs), with respect to all material aspects, the foregoing consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, interpretations and interpretation pronouncements endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission, and thus provided a fair presentation of the consolidated financial positions of Solomon Group on December 31, 2023 and 2022 and the consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the periods from January 1 to December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Basis for Audit Opinions

We conducted the audit in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and the auditing standards in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under such standards are further described in the paragraph of Responsibilities of CPAs for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements. As CPAs who are subject to independence requirements, we have, in accordance with the Standards of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountants of the Republic of China, remained independent from Solomon Group and fulfilled all other responsibilities under the requirements. According to our audit results and other independent auditors' reports, we believe that we have acquired sufficient and appropriate audit evidence as the basis of our audit opinions.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of Solomon Group for 2023. Such matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole and, in forming our opinions thereon, we have not provided any separate opinions on these matters.

The key audit matters for Solomon Group's consolidated financial statements for 2023 are described as follows:

Impairment Assessment of Accounts Receivable

Matter description

Please refer to Notes 4 (9) and 4 (10) to the consolidated financial statements for the accounting policies for accounts receivable. Please refer to Note 5 (2) to the consolidated financial statements for the uncertainty of accounting estimates and assumptions for impairment on accounts receivable. Please refer to Note 6 (4) to the consolidated financial statements for the description of the accounts receivable account. Solomon Group's accounts receivable and loss allowance as of December 31, 2023, were NT$974,212 thousand and NT$16,730 thousand, respectively.

Solomon Group's assessment of impairment on accounts receivable is affected by many factors, such as customers' financial position, internal credit ratings, and historical transaction records, which may affect the credit quality of customers, and the expected credit losses are assessed based on the assessment results. Considering that the aforementioned assessment often involves the subjective judgment of the management and the influence of Solomon Group's accounts receivable and its valuation amount on the financial statements is material, we deem the impairment assessment of accounts receivable to be one of the key audit matters.

Responsive audit procedures

The responsive procedures that we implemented for the impairment assessment of accounts receivable are listed as follows:

1. Understanding the credit risk management procedures of Solomon Group, including the management of customer credit limits and the assessment of expected credit losses; reviewing and testing the correctness of each aging interval; and recalculating the expected credit losses.
2. Understanding the reason for failure to collect material accounts receivable after the normal loan period expired or reviewing the subsequent collection of the accounts receivable to assess the recoverability of accounts receivable.

Valuation of Inventory

Matter description

Please refer to Note 4 (13) to the consolidated financial statements for the accounting policies for inventory valuation. Please refer to Note 5 (2) to the consolidated financial statements for the uncertainty of accounting estimates and assumptions for inventory valuation. Please refer to Note 6 (5) to the consolidated financial statements for the description of the inventory account. Solomon Group’s inventory and allowance for devaluation losses as of December 31, 2023, were NT$1,979,834 thousand and NT$87,196 thousand, respectively.

Solomon Group is mainly engaged in the manufacturing and sale of generators, semiconductors, electronic parts and LCDs. Solomon Group's inventory is measured at the lower of the cost or net realizable value. Due to the short life cycle of electronic products and fierce market competition, there is a higher risk of inventory devaluation and obsolescence. For inventory whose age exceeds a certain period of time, the net realizable value is extrapolated based on the level of destocking. Considering that the amount of inventory is material with plenty of items and the net realizable value used for the valuation of obsolete inventory often involves the subjective judgment of the management, we deem inventory valuation to be one of the key audit matters.

Responsive audit procedures

The responsive procedures that we implemented for inventory valuation are listed as follows:

1. Assessing Solomon Group’s accounting assumption policies for inventory devaluation losses and reviewing the consistency of the financial statements for the periods presented according to our understanding of its business and the industry that it is in.
2. Reviewing Solomon Group’s annual inventory plan and participating in its annual inventory to assess the effectiveness of the management’s separation and control of obsolete inventory.
3. Verifying the appropriateness of the logic of the inventory aging reporting system used by the management for valuation to make sure the information in the financial statements was consistent with Solomon Group’s policies.
4. Verifying the amount that Solomon Group used to determine if its inventory was obsolete and the net realizable value of its inventory, and recalculating the inventory devaluation losses to assess the reasonableness of the devaluation losses.

Other Matters – Reference to the Audits of Other CPAs

The financial statements of some subsidiaries of Solomon Group included in its consolidated financial statements and of its investee companies accounted for using the equity method were audited by other CPAs instead of us. Therefore, our opinions expressed on the foregoing consolidated financial statements with respect to the amounts in the financial statements of such companies were based on the CPAs' reports. The subsidiaries' total assets on December 31, 2023 and 2022, were NT$572,425 thousand and NT$500,333 thousand, respectively, accounting for 6.4% and 5.9% of the total consolidated assets. Their operating income for the periods from January 1 to December 31, 2023 and 2022, was NT$142,413 thousand and NT$109,174 thousand, respectively, accounting for 3.4% and 2.1% of the consolidated net operating income. The balance of investments in the investee companies accounted for using the equity method on December 31, 2023 and 2022, amounted to NT$74,517 thousand and NT$64,872 thousand, respectively, accounting for 0.8% and 0.8% of the total consolidated assets. Their comprehensive (loss) profit for the periods from January 1 to December 31, 2023 and 2022, amounted to NT$10,112 thousand and NT$4,265 thousand, respectively, accounting for 1.9% and 0.9% of the total consolidated comprehensive income.

Other Matters – Parent-only Financial Statements

SOLOMON Technology Corporation prepared its parent-only financial statements for 2023 and 2022. For the parent-only financial statements, we have issued an audit report with an unqualified opinion and Other Matters paragraphs for reference.

Responsibilities of the Management and Governance Unit for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The management was responsible for preparing the consolidated financial statements with fair presentation in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, interpretations and interpretation pronouncements endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission and maintaining necessary internal control related to preparation of the consolidated financial statements to ensure that the consolidated financial statements were free of material misstatements due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the management was also responsible for evaluating Solomon Group's going concern ability, disclosure of relevant matters and use of the going concern basis of accounting, unless the management intended to liquidate or cease the operation of Solomon Group, or there were no actual feasible solutions other than liquidation or cessation of operation.

The governance unit (including the Audit Committee) of Solomon Group was responsible for supervising the financial reporting process.

Responsibilities of CPAs for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

The purpose of our audit of the consolidated financial statements was to obtain reasonable assurance about whether or not the consolidated financial statements were free of material misstatements due to fraud or error, with an audit report issued thereafter. Reasonable assurance means a high degree of assurance. However, there was no guarantee that any material misstatement contained in the consolidated financial statements could be discovered during the audit conducted in accordance with the auditing standards in the Republic of China. A misstatement may be due to fraud or error. A misstatement was deemed material if the individual or aggregate amount misstated was reasonably expected to affect the economic decisions made by the users of the consolidated financial statements.

We relied on our professional judgment and maintained our professional skepticism during the audit conducted pursuant to the auditing standards in the Republic of China. We also performed the following tasks:

1. Identifying and assessing the risk of misstatements in the consolidated financial statements due to fraud or error; designing and implementing appropriate measures in response to the assessed risk; and acquiring sufficient and appropriate audit evidence as the basis of our audit opinions. Since fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omission, fraudulent statement or violation of internal control, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud

is higher than that resulting from error.

2. Acquiring necessary understanding of the internal control related to the audit to design audit procedures appropriate for the current circumstances, provided that the purpose of the foregoing was not to express opinions regarding the effectiveness of the internal control of Solomon Group.
3. Assessing the appropriateness of the accounting policies adopted by the management and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates and relevant disclosures made by the management.
4. Drawing a conclusion about the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and whether there was material uncertainty in an event or circumstance which might cast a significant doubt about the ability of Solomon Group to remain as a going concern. If any material uncertainty was deemed to exist in such event or circumstance, we must provide a reminder in the audit report for the users of the consolidated financial statements to pay attention to the relevant disclosures therein, or revise our audit opinions when any such disclosure was inappropriate. Our conclusion was based on the audit evidence obtained as of the date of this audit report. However, future events or circumstances could result in a situation where Solomon Group is no longer able to remain as a going concern.
5. Assessing the overall presentation, structure and contents of the consolidated financial statements (including relevant notes) and whether or not the consolidated financial statements provided a fair presentation of the relevant transactions and events.
6. Acquiring sufficient and appropriate audit evidence of the financial information of Solomon Group's investee companies to provide opinions regarding the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for guidance, supervision and implementation in relation to Solomon Group's audit cases and for the formation of audit opinions for Solomon Group.

The matters for which we communicated with the governance unit include the planned scope and time of the audit and our material audit findings (including significant internal control deficiencies identified during the audit).

We also provided a declaration to the governance unit stating that as CPAs who are subject to independence requirements, we have complied with the independence requirements in the Standards of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountants of the Republic of China. We also communicated with the governance unit regarding all relationships and other matters (including relevant safeguard measures) which were deemed likely to affect the independence of CPAs.

The key audit matters in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of Solomon Group for 2023 were determined by us from the matters regarding which we communicated with the governance unit. We shall specify such matters in the audit report, except where public disclosure of certain matters is prohibited by applicable laws or regulations or where, under very exceptional circumstances, we have decided not to communicate certain matters in the audit report due to the reasonable expectation that any negative effect arising from such communication would be greater than the public interest enhanced.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Taiwan

CPA Liang Yi-Chang
Wen Ya-Fang

Financial Supervisory Commission
Approval No.: Jin-Guan-Zheng-Shen-Zi No. 1070303009
Jin-Guan-Zheng-Shen-Zi No. 1100350706

March 11, 2024

SOLOMON Technology Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheet
December 31, 2023 and 2022

Unit: NT$ Thousand

	Assets	Note	December 31, 2023 Amount	%	December 31, 2022 Amount	%
	Current assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6 (1)	$ 1,255,387	14	$ 2,450,357	29
1110	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – current	6 (2)	368,120	4	237,933	3
1136	Financial assets measured at amortized cost – current	6 (3)	526,931	6	35,610	1
1150	Net notes receivable	6 (4)	45,582	1	93,369	1
1170	Net accounts receivable	6 (4)	957,482	11	752,778	9
1200	Other receivables		20,658	-	23,422	-
1220	Income tax assets in the current period		130	-	235	-
130X	Inventory	6 (5)	1,892,638	21	1,272,774	15
1410	Prepayments	6 (6)	379,430	4	520,941	6
1470	Other current assets	8	-	-	308	-
11XX	**Total current assets**		5,446,358	61	5,387,727	64
	Non-current assets					
1510	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – non-current	6 (2)	307,309	3	93,523	1
1535	Financial assets measured at amortized cost – non-current	6 (3) and 8	1,389,834	15	1,381,950	16
1550	Investments accounted for using the equity method	6 (7)	74,517	1	64,872	1
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6 (8) and 8	433,387	5	436,016	5
1755	Right-of-use assets	6 (9)	211,134	2	31,709	-
1760	Net investment property	6 (11) and 8	871,320	10	882,428	11
1780	Intangible assets		1,483	-	2,920	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6 (27)	66,668	1	14,046	-
1900	Other non-current assets	6 (12) (16) and 8	146,082	2	155,772	2
15XX	**Total non-current assets**		3,501,734	39	3,063,236	36
1XXX	**Total assets**		$ 8,948,092	100	$ 8,450,963	100

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SOLOMON Technology Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheet
December 31, 2023 and 2022

Unit: NT$ Thousand

	Liabilities and equity	Note	December 31, 2023 Amount	%	December 31, 2022 Amount	%
	Current liabilities					
2100	Short-term loans	6 (13)	$ 673,000	8	$ 994,000	12
2130	Contractual liabilities – current	6 (20)	1,131,473	13	1,150,020	14
2150	Notes payable		10,054	-	11,185	-
2170	Accounts payable		885,710	10	512,754	6
2200	Other payables	6 (14)	193,111	2	204,031	2
2230	Income tax liabilities in the current period		71,538	1	74,870	1
2250	Liability provisions – current	6 (15)	1,749	-	3,592	-
2280	Lease liabilities – current	6 (9)	23,593	-	28,688	-
2300	Other current liabilities		21,016	-	51,589	1
21XX	**Total current liabilities**		3,011,244	34	3,030,729	36
	Non-current liabilities					
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	6 (27)	82,127	1	80,976	1
2580	Lease liabilities – non-current	6 (9)	187,960	2	2,758	-
2600	Other non-current liabilities		8,357	-	7,943	-
25XX	**Total non-current liabilities**		278,444	3	91,677	1
2XXX	**Total liabilities**		3,289,688	37	3,122,406	37
	Share capital	6 (17)				
3110	Common share capital		1,714,711	19	1,714,711	20
	Capital reserves	6 (18)				
3200	Capital reserves		262,149	3	215,138	2
	Retained earnings	6 (19)				
3310	Legal reserves		463,352	5	417,135	5
3320	Special reserves		116,320	1	147,260	2
3350	Undistributed earnings		2,798,080	31	2,536,828	30
	Other equity					
3400	Other equity		(125,280)	(1)	(116,320)	(1)
3500	Treasury stocks	6 (17)	(6,042)	-	(6,042)	-
31XX	**Total equity attributable to owners of the parent company**		5,223,290	58	4,908,710	58
36XX	**Non-controlling interests**		435,114	5	419,847	5
3XXX	**Total equity**		5,658,404	63	5,328,557	63
	Material contingent liabilities and unrecognized contractual commitments	9				
3X2X	**Total liabilities and equity**		$ 8,948,092	100	$ 8,450,963	100

The attached notes to the consolidated financial statements are part of the consolidated financial statements and should be read in conjunction.

Chairman: Chen Cheng-Lung General Manager: Chen Cheng-Lung Chief Accountant: Huang Chien-Chi

SOLOMON Technology Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
January 1 to December 31, 2023 and 2022

Unit: NT$ Thousand
(Earnings per share in NT$)

	Item	Note	2023 Amount	2023 %	2022 Amount	2022 %
4000	Operating income	6 (20)	$ 4,219,903	100	$ 5,249,928	100
5000	Operating costs	6 (5)	(3,251,184)	(77)	(4,166,414)	(79)
5950	Net gross operating profit		968,719	23	1,083,514	21
	Operating expenses	6 (25) (26)				
6100	Marketing expenses		(341,541)	(8)	(343,415)	(7)
6200	Management expense		(355,537)	(9)	(360,311)	(7)
6300	R&D expense		(126,436)	(3)	(114,261)	(2)
6450	Expected credit impairment loss	12 (2)	(2,060)	-	(999)	-
6000	Total operating expenses		(825,574)	(20)	(818,986)	(16)
6900	Operating profit		143,145	3	264,528	5
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest income	6 (21)	155,228	4	133,435	2
7010	Other income	6 (22)	123,395	3	98,157	2
7020	Other gains and losses	6 (23)	223,411	5	172,384	3
7050	Financial costs	6 (24)	(16,767)	-	(16,932)	-
7060	Share of profits/losses of associates and joint ventures under the equity method	6 (7)	10,112	-	4,265	-
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		495,379	12	391,309	7
7900	**Pre-tax profit**		638,524	15	655,837	12
7950	Income tax expense	6 (27)	(80,737)	(2)	(179,894)	(3)
8200	**Net profit in the current period**		$ 557,787	13	$ 475,943	9

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SOLOMON Technology Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
January 1 to December 31, 2023 and 2022

Unit: NT$ Thousand
(Earnings per share in NT$)

Code	Item	Note	2023 Amount	2023 %	2022 Amount	2022 %
	Other comprehensive income (net)					
8311	Remeasurement of defined benefit plan	6 (16)	$ 1,871	-	$ 6,760	-
8349	Income tax related to items not reclassified	6 (27)	(368)	-	(1,177)	-
8310	Total amount of items not reclassified as profit or loss		1,503	-	5,583	-
	Items likely to be subsequently reclassified as profit or loss					
8361	Exchange differences on translation of financial statements of foreign operations		(29,119)	-	21,155	1
8360	Total items likely to be subsequently reclassified as profit and loss		(29,119)	-	21,155	1
8300	**Other comprehensive income (net)**		($ 27,616)	-	$ 26,738	1
8500	**Total comprehensive income in the current period**		$ 530,171	13	$ 502,681	10
	Net profit attributable to:					
8610	Owners of the parent company		$ 532,241	12	$ 458,232	9
8620	Non-controlling interests		$ 25,546	1	$ 17,711	-
	Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
8710	Owners of the parent company		$ 524,776	13	$ 493,115	10
8720	Non-controlling interests		$ 5,395	-	$ 9,566	-
	Basic earnings per share	6 (28)				
9750	Basic earnings per share		$ 3.11		$ 2.67	
	Diluted earnings per share	6 (28)				
9850	Diluted earnings per share		$ 3.10		$ 2.67	

The attached notes to the consolidated financial statements are part of the consolidated financial statements and should be read in conjunction.

Chairman: Chen Cheng-Lung General Manager: Chen Cheng-Lung Chief Accountant: Huang Chien-Chi

SOLOMON Technology Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
January 1 to December 31, 2023 and 2022

Unit: NT$ Thousand

	Note	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company								Non-controlling interests	Total equity
				Retained earnings							
		Common share capital	Capital reserves	Legal reserves	Special reserves	Undistributed earnings	Exchange differences on translation of financial statements of foreign operations	Treasury stocks	Total		
2022											
Balance on January 1, 2022		$ 1,714,711	$ 215,138	$ 397,012	$ 133,468	$ 2,262,892	($ 147,260)	($ 6,042)	$ 4,569,919	$ 405,381	$ 4,975,300
Net profit in the current period		-	-	-	-	458,232	-	-	458,232	17,711	475,943
Other comprehensive income in the current period		-	-	-	-	3,943	30,940	-	34,883	(8,145)	26,738
Total comprehensive income in the current period		-	-	-	-	462,175	30,940	-	493,115	9,566	502,681
Allocation and distribution of earnings:	六(十九)										
Set aside as legal reserve		-	-	20,123	-	(20,123)	-	-	-	-	-
Set aside as special reserve		-	-	-	13,792	(13,792)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	(154,324)	-	-	(154,324)	-	(154,324)
Non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,900	4,900
Balance on December 31, 2022		$ 1,714,711	$ 215,138	$ 417,135	$ 147,260	$ 2,536,828	($ 116,320)	($ 6,042)	$ 4,908,710	$ 419,847	$ 5,328,557
2023											
Balance on January 1, 2023		$ 1,714,711	$ 215,138	$ 417,135	$ 147,260	$ 2,536,828	($ 116,320)	($ 6,042)	$ 4,908,710	$ 419,847	$ 5,328,557
Net profit in the current period		-	-	-	-	532,241	-	-	532,241	25,546	557,787
Other comprehensive income in the current period		-	-	-	-	1,495	(8,960)	-	(7,465)	(20,151)	(27,616)
Total comprehensive income in the current period		-	-	-	-	533,736	(8,960)	-	524,776	5,395	530,171
Allocation and distribution of earnings:	六(十九)										
Set aside as legal reserve		-	-	46,217	-	(46,217)	-	-	-	-	-
Reversed as special reserve		-	-	-	(30,940)	30,940	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	(257,207)	-	-	(257,207)	-	(257,207)
Difference between the consideration and carrying amount of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of	六(十八)	-	47,011	-	-	-	-	-	47,011	9,872	56,883
Balance on December 31, 2023		$ 1,714,711	$ 262,149	$ 463,352	$ 116,320	$ 2,798,080	($ 125,280)	($ 6,042)	$ 5,223,290	$ 435,114	$ 5,658,404

The attached notes to the consolidated financial statements are part of the consolidated financial statements and should be read in conjunction.

Chairman: Chen Cheng-Lung   General Manager: Chen Cheng-Lung   Chief Accountant: Huang Chien-Chi

SOLOMON Technology Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
January 1 to December 31, 2023 and 2022

Unit: NT$ Thousand

	Note	January 1 to December 31, 2023	January 1 to December 31, 2022
Cash flows from operating activities			
Pre-tax profit in the current period		$ 638,524	$ 655,837
Adjustment items			
Profits and expenses having no effect on cash flows			
Depreciation expense (including investment property and right-of-use assets)	6 (8) (9) (11)	68,863	78,378
Amortization expense	6 (25)	2,846	3,397
Expected credit impairment gain	12 (2)	2,060	999
Net gain (loss) from financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	6 (2) (23)	(256,563)	112,420
Interest expense	6 (24)	16,767	16,932
Interest income	6 (21)	(155,228)	(133,435)
Dividend income	6 (22)	(15,656)	(19,553)
Share of profits of associates and joint ventures under the equity method	6 (7)	(10,112)	(4,265)
Loss from disposal of property, plant and equipment	6 (23)	-	2,427
Gain from disposal of investments accounted for using the equity method	6 (23)	-	(1,256)
Gain from lease modification	6 (23)	(1,839)	-
Changes in assets/liabilities related to operating activities			
Net changes in assets related to operating activities			
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		(87,410)	(15,007)
Net notes receivable		47,787	(33,816)
Accounts receivable		(206,764)	(13,454)
Other receivables		2,879	(9,284)
Inventory		(621,002)	(91,578)
Prepayments		141,511	(2,203)
Net changes in liabilities related to operating activities			
Contractual liabilities		(18,547)	427,867
Notes payable		(1,131)	10,429
Accounts payable		372,956	(4,639)
Other payables		(10,763)	(10,540)
Liability provisions – current		(1,843)	1,969
Other current liabilities		(30,573)	16,142
Cash (outflow) inflow from operations		(123,238)	987,767
Interest received		155,647	129,144
Interest paid		(16,924)	(16,738)
Dividends received		15,122	19,553
Income tax paid		(135,800)	(44,155)
Net cash (outflow) inflow from operating activities		(105,193)	1,075,571

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SOLOMON Technology Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
January 1 to December 31, 2023 and 2022

Unit: NT$ Thousand

	Note	January 1 to December 31, 2023	January 1 to December 31, 2022
Cash flows from investing activities			
Increase in financial assets measured at amortized cost		($ 534,815)	($ 171,960)
Decrease in financial assets measured at amortized cost		35,610	729,204
Proceeds from disposal of investments accounted for using the equity method		-	15,962
Cost of acquisition of investments accounted for using the equity method	6 (7)	-	(48,652)
Distribution of earnings from investments accounted for using the equity method	6 (7)	467	-
Cost of acquisition of property, plant, and equipment	6 (8)	(18,905)	(27,352)
Acquisition of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	9	(7,500)	-
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	32
Acquisition of subsidiaries (after deduction of cash acquired)		-	14,995
Cost of acquisition of intangible assets		(570)	(3,440)
Increase in other non-current assets		-	4,437
Decrease in other non-current assets		(14,650)	(29,545)
Net cash (outflow) inflow from investing activities		(540,363)	483,681
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of short-term loans	6 (30)	(1,598,439)	(1,444,825)
Borrowing of short-term loans	6 (30)	1,277,439	1,131,561
Repayment of principal of lease liabilities	6 (30)	(34,575)	(34,798)
Distribution of cash dividends	6 (19)	(257,207)	(154,324)
Disposal of equity in subsidiaries (without loss of control)	6 (30)	56,883	-
Increase in deposits received	6 (30)	414	531
Net cash outflow from financing activities		(555,485)	(501,855)
Effect of exchange rate		6,071	13,570
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents in the current period		(1,194,970)	1,070,967
Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents		2,450,357	1,379,390
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents		$ 1,255,387	$ 2,450,357

The attached notes to the consolidated financial statements are part of the consolidated financial statements and should be read in conjunction.

Chairman: Chen Cheng-Lung General Manager: Chen Cheng-Lung Chief Accountant: Huang Chien-Chi

SOLOMON Technology Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
2023 and 2022

Unit: NT$ Thousand
(Unless otherwise specified)

I. Company history

(I) SOLOMON Technology Corporation (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") was established in the Republic of China and commenced operation in May 1990. The Company was merged with its 100%-owned subsidiaries Mo Dao Investment Co., Ltd., Long Men Technology Corporation, and De Li Investment Co., Ltd. during 2007 and 2006. After the merger, the Company survived and Mo Dao Investment Co., Ltd., Long Men Technology Corporation, and De Li Investment Co., Ltd. were dissolved. The Company and its subsidiaries (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Group") are mainly engaged in the sale, manufacturing, agency, and import of generators, semiconductors, electronic parts, and LCDs.

(II) The Company's stock was listed on Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation in December 1996.

II. Approval date and procedures of the financial statements

The consolidated financial statements were approved for publication by the Board of Directors on March 11, 2024.

III. Application of new and amended standards and interpretations

(I) Effect of adopting the newly promulgated or revised IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "FSC")

The newly promulgated, amended and revised standards and interpretations of IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC and applicable in 2023 are listed in the following table:

New, revised or amended standards and interpretations	Effective date per IASB
Amendments to IAS 1, "Disclosure of Accounting Policies"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 8, "Definition of Accounting Estimates"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 12, "Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 12, "International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules"	May 23, 2023

As evaluated by the Group, the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact on the financial position and performance of the Group.

(II) Effect of not adopting the newly promulgated or revised IFRSs endorsed by the FSC

The newly promulgated, amended and revised standards and interpretations of IFRSs endorsed by the FSC and applicable in 2024 are listed in the following table:

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

As evaluated by the Group, the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact on the financial position and performance of the Group.

(III) Effect of the IFRSs issued by the IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

The newly promulgated or revised standards and interpretations of the IFRSs issued by the IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC are listed in the following table:

New, revised or amended standards and interpretations	Effective date per IASB
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture"	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IFRS 17, "Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9—Comparative Information"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 21, "Lack of Exchangeability"	January 1, 2025

As evaluated by the Group, the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact on the financial position and performance of the Group.

IV. Summary of material accounting policies

The main accounting policies used for preparing the consolidated financial statements are described as follows. Unless otherwise specified, such policies are consistently applicable to all reporting periods.

(I) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, interpretations and interpretation pronouncements endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC (IFRSs).

(II) Basis of preparation

1. The consolidated financial statements were prepared on the basis of historical cost, except for the key items listed below:

   (1) Financial assets and liabilities (including derivatives) measured at fair value through profit or loss, measured at fair value.

   (2) Defined benefit assets recognized at the net amount calculated as pension fund assets less the present value of defined benefit obligations.

2. Preparing financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, interpretations and pronouncements of interpretation endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC (hereinafter collectively referred to as IFRSs) requires the use of some important accounting estimates. During the adoption of the Group's accounting policies, the management needs to rely on their judgment when it comes to items that require demanding judgments, are highly complex or involve material assumptions and estimates in consolidated financial statements. For details, please refer to the description in Note 5.

(III) Basis of consolidation

1. Principle for preparation of the consolidated financial statements

   (1) The Group includes all its subsidiaries as entities in the consolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries refer to entities controlled by the Group. An entity is controlled by the Group when the Group is exposed and has rights to variable returns from its involvement in the entity and has the ability to affect the returns with its power over the entity. The subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which the Group obtains control and continue to be consolidated until the date when such control ceases.

   (2) Transactions, balances and unrealized gains or losses between companies within the Group have been eliminated. Necessary adjustments have been made to the accounting policies of the subsidiaries to keep them consistent with those of the Group.

   (3) All components of gains or losses and other comprehensive income as well as total comprehensive income are attributable to the owners of the parent company and non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

   (4) Changes in the Group's shareholding in the subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control (transactions with non-controlling interests) are treated as equity transactions, namely transactions with the owners. The difference between the adjusted amount of non-controlling interests and the fair value of considerations paid or received is directly recognized as equity.

(5) When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, the fair value of the remaining investment in the former subsidiary is remeasured and used as the fair value of the initially recognized financial assets or the cost of the initially recognized investments in associates or joint ventures. The difference between the fair value and the carrying amount is recognized as profit or loss in the current period. The accounting treatment of all amounts related to the subsidiary and previously recognized as other comprehensive income is on the same basis as that for the Group's direct disposal of the relevant assets or liabilities. In other words, profits or losses previously recognized as other comprehensive income are reclassified as profit or loss when the relevant assets or liabilities are disposed of. Thus, the profits or losses are reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the Group loses control over the subsidiary.

2. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements:

			Shareholding percentage		
Name of investor company	Name of subsidiary	Nature of business	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	Description
The Company	Moredel Investment Corp. (Moredel Investment)	Professional investment	100.00	100.00	
The Company	Solomon Goldentek Display Corp. (Solomon Goldentek Display)	Manufacturing and sale of LCDs	70.77	70.77	Note 1
The Company	Solomon Cayman International Corporation (Solomon Cayman)	Holding company	100.00	100.00	
The Company	Solomon Smartnet Corp. (Solomon Smartnet)	Manufacturing and sale of IC cards	100.00	100.00	
The Company	Solomon Wireless Technology Corp. (Solomon Wireless Technology)	Manufacturing and sale of communication products	96.41	96.41	Note 1
The Company	Total Profit Holdings Ltd. (Total Profit)	Holding company	100.00	100.00	
The Company	Solomon Data International Corporation (Solomon Data International)	Manufacturing and sale of LCD panels	29.60	30.45	Note 1
The Company	GD Investment Corp. (GD Investment)	Professional investment	-	100.00	Note 2
The Company	Cornucopia Innovation Corporation (Cornucopia Innovation)	Manufacturing of electronic parts and components	35.06	35.06	Notes 1, 4
The Company	Solomon Science Technology (VN) Company Limited (Solomon Science)	Supply and sale of intelligence technology	100.00	100.00	
The Company	Solomon Robotics (THAI) Ltd. (Solomon Robotics)	Supply and sale of intelligence technology	100.00	100.00	
The Company	Solomon Technology (USA) Corporation (Solomon USA)	Supply and sale of intelligence technology	100.00	100.00	
The Company	Solomon Technology Japan Co.,Ltd Ltd.	Supply and sale of intelligence technology	100.00	-	Note 3
The Company	Solomon Energy Technology Corporation (Solomon Energy)	Self-usage renewable energy generation equipment	100.00	100.00	Note 4
The Company	Sheng-Peng Technology Corp. (Sheng-Peng Technology)	Import and export of electrical power-related products	51.00	51.00	
Moredel Investment	Solomon Data International Corporation (Solomon Data International)	Manufacturing and sale of LCD panels	18.04	18.87	Note 1
Moredel Investment	Solomon Goldentek Display Corp. (Solomon Goldentek Display)	Manufacturing and sale of LCDs	9.26	9.26	Note 1
Solomon Cayman	Yumon International Trade Shanghai Limited Corporation (Yumon International)	International trade	100.00	100.00	
Solomon Cayman	Goldentek Display System (B.V.I.) Co.,Ltd.(Goldentek (B.V.I.))	Sale of LCDs and modules	0.39	0.39	Note 1

Name of investor company	Name of subsidiary	Nature of business	Shareholding percentage December 31, 2023	Shareholding percentage December 31, 2022	Description
Solomon Smartnet	Solomon Data International Corporation (Solomon Data International)	Manufacturing and sale of LCD panels	20.30	21.11	Note 1
Solomon Smartnet	Solomon Goldentek Display Corp. (Solomon Goldentek Display)	Manufacturing and sale of LCDs	9.26	9.26	Note 1
Total Profit	Solomon Trading (Shenzhen) Ltd. (Solomon Shenzhen)	International trade	100.00	100.00	
Solomon Energy	Solomon Energy Technology (Singapore) Pte.Ltd (Solomon Energy (Singapore))	Self-usage renewable energy generation equipment	100.00	100.00	Note 4
Solomon Goldentek Display	Goldentek Display System (B.V.I.)Co.,Ltd.(Goldentek (B.V.I.))	Sale of LCDs and modules	99.61	99.61	Note 1
Solomon Goldentek Display	Futek Trading Co.,Ltd.(Futek Trading)	Entrepot trade	100.00	100.00	
Solomon Goldentek Display	Cornucopia Innovation Corporation (Cornucopia Innovation)	Manufacturing of electronic parts and components	2.07	2.07	Notes 1, 4
Solomon Goldentek Display	Solomon Goldentek Display (Hong Kong) Corp. (Hong Kong Goldentek)	Entrepot trade	100.00	100.00	
Goldentek (B.V.I.)	Solomon Goldentek Display (Dong Guan) Ltd. (Dong Guan Goldentek)	Production and sale of LCDs and modules	100.00	100.00	
Solomon Data International	Cornucopia Innovation Corporation (Cornucopia Innovation)	Manufacturing of electronic parts and components	13.22	13.22	Notes 1, 4

Note 1: The Company, directly or indirectly, collectively holds a majority of voting rights in the company.

Note 2: The subsidiary was liquidated and wound up in December 2022.

Note 3: The subsidiary was incorporated in June 2023.

Note 4: The financial statements of the subsidiary were audited by other independent auditors.

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

4. Different adjustments and treatments for subsidiaries during the accounting period: None.

5. Significant restrictions: None.

6. Subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests to the Group:

The Group's total non-controlling interests on December 31, 2023 and 2022, were $435,114 and $419,847, respectively. The following is information on non-controlling interests and subsidiaries that are of materiality to the Group:

		Non-controlling interests			
		December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
Name of subsidiary	Principal place of business	Amount	Shareholding percentage	Amount	Shareholding percentage
Solomon Goldentek Display	Taiwan	$ 246,189	10.71%	$ 251,556	10.71%

Summary of subsidiaries' financial information:

Consolidated Balance Sheet

	Solomon Goldentek Display	
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Current assets	$ 1,654,535	$ 1,805,501
Non-current assets	625,255	371,154
Current liabilities	(248,128)	(335,663)
Non-current liabilities	(240,017)	(2,030)
Total net assets	$ 1,791,645	$ 1,838,962

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Solomon Goldentek Display	
	2023	2022
Income	$ 818,725	$ 1,335,778
Pre-tax profit	113,684	332,149
Income tax expense	(34,319)	(94,483)
Net profit from continuing operations in the current period	79,365	237,666
Other comprehensive (loss) profit (after tax, net)	(5,521)	24,680
Total comprehensive income in the current period	$ 73,844	$ 262,346
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	$ 7,964	$ 25,429
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	$ 12,979	$ 11,449

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

	Solomon Goldentek Display	
	2023	2022
Net cash (outflow) inflow from operating activities	($ 223,298)	$ 464,426
Net cash (outflow) inflow from investing activities	(319,187)	446,047
Net cash outflow from financing activities	(145,363)	(133,302)
Effect of changes in exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents	(1,573)	33,305
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents in the current period	(689,421)	810,476
Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents	1,273,114	462,638
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents	$ 583,693	$ 1,273,114

(IV) Foreign currency translation

All items in the financial statements of each entity in the Group are measured based on the currency of the primary economic environment where the entity operates (i.e. functional currency). The consolidated financial statements use the Company's functional currency, "NT dollars," as the presentation currency.

1. Foreign currency transactions and balances

(1) Foreign currencies in foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency based on the spot exchange rate on the transaction or measurement date. The translation difference generated by the translation is recognized as profit or loss in the current period.

(2) Valuation adjustments are made to the balance of monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities based on the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date. The translation difference generated by the adjustments is recognized as profit or loss in the current period.

(3) If the balance of non-monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities is measured at fair value through profit or loss, valuation adjustments are made based on the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date. The exchange difference generated by the adjustments is recognized as profit or loss in the current period. If the balance is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, valuation adjustments are made based on the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date. The exchange difference generated by the adjustments is recognized as other comprehensive income in the current period. If the balance is not measured at fair value, it is measured at the historical exchange rate on the initial transaction date.

(4) All exchange differences are recognized as "other gains and losses" in the income statement based on the nature of transaction.

2. Translation of foreign operations

   (1) The business results and financial position of all the Group's entities and associates whose functional currency and presentation currency are different are translated into the presentation currency using the following methods:

      A. Assets and liabilities presented in each balance sheet are translated at the closing rate on the balance sheet date;

      B. Profits and losses presented in each statement of comprehensive income are translated at the average exchange rate in the current period; and

      C. All exchange differences generated from translation are recognized as other comprehensive income.

   (2) When a foreign operation that is partially disposed of or sold is a subsidiary, the accumulated exchange difference recognized as other comprehensive income is re-attributed proportionally to the non-controlling interests of the foreign operation. However, when the Group retains partial interest in the former foreign subsidiary after losing control over it, such transactions should be accounted for as disposal of all interest in the foreign operation.

(V) <u>Criteria for classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities</u>

1. Assets that match any of the following conditions shall be classified as current assets:

   (1) The asset is expected to be realized or is intended to be sold or depleted over normal business cycles.

   (2) The asset is held primarily for the purpose of trading.

   (3) The asset is expected to be realized within 12 months after the balance sheet date.

   (4) Cash or cash equivalents, excluding those that are restricted for being used for exchange or settlement of liabilities at least within 12 months after the balance sheet date.

   The Group classifies all assets that do not match the above conditions as non-current.

2. Liabilities that match any of the following conditions shall be classified as current liabilities:

   (1) The liability is expected to be settled over normal business cycles.

   (2) The liability is held primarily for the purpose of trading.

   (3) The liability is expected to be due to be settled within 12 months after the balance sheet date.

   (4) The due date of the liability cannot be unconditionally extended for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date. The terms of the liability that may, at the option of the counterparty, result in settlement of the liability by issuance of equity instruments do not affect the classification of the liability.

   The Group classifies all liabilities that do not match the above conditions as non-current.

(VI) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents refer to short-term investments with high liquidity that can be converted into specified amounts of cash at any time with little risk of value changes. Time deposits and bonds under repurchase agreements that fit into the aforesaid definition and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term operating cash commitments are classified as cash equivalents.

(VII) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

1. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss refer to financial assets not measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

2. The Group uses settlement date accounting for financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with the trading practice.

3. The Group measures the financial assets at fair value at initial recognition and relevant transaction costs are recognized as profit or loss. The financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value and any gains or losses arising therefrom are recognized as profit or loss.

4. When the right to receive dividends is established, the Group recognizes the dividend income as profit or loss, provided that the economic benefits related to the dividends are likely to flow in and the amount of the dividends can be measured reliably.

(VIII) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

1. Financial assets measured at amortized cost refer to financial assets that meet all the following conditions:

   (1) The financial asset is held under an operating model with the purpose of receiving contractual cash flows.

   (2) The contractual terms of the financial asset generate cash flows on a specific date that are solely payments of principal and interest.

2. The Group uses transaction date accounting for financial assets measured at amortized cost in accordance with the trading practice.

3. The Group measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs at initial recognition and subsequently recognizes interest income using the effective interest method over the circulation period according to the amortization procedure as well as impairment losses. Derecognition gains or losses are then recognized as profit or loss.

(IX) Accounts and notes receivable

1. Accounts and notes receivable refer to accounts and notes with the right to unconditionally receive the consideration for which goods or services are exchanged pursuant to contractual agreements.

2. They are short-term accounts and notes receivable without payment of interest. As the discount of the accounts and notes receivable does not have significant effect, the Group measures them at the initial invoice amount.

(X) Impairment of financial assets

On each balance sheet, the Group measures the loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortized cost and accounts receivable containing significant financing components, whose credit risk is not significantly increased after initial recognition, at the amount of the 12-month expected credit losses in consideration of all reasonable and supportable information (including forward-looking information). If their credit risk is significantly increased after initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured at the amount of the expected credit losses throughout the lifetime. For accounts receivable that do not contain significant financing components, the loss allowance is measured at the amount of the expected credit losses throughout the lifetime.

(XI) Derecognition of financial assets

When the Group's contractual rights to receive the cash flows from financial assets become invalid, the financial assets will be derecognized.

(XII) Lessor's lease transactions – operating leases

The lease income from operating leases less any incentive given to the lessee is amortized under the straight-line method over the lease term and recognized as profit or loss in the current period.

(XIII) Inventory

Inventory is measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value, and its cost is determined using the moving average approach. The cost of finished goods and work in process includes the cost of raw materials and direct labor, other direct costs and production-related expenses (amortized based on normal production capacity) and excludes borrowing costs. The item-by-item method is adopted to determine the lower of cost or net realizable value. Net realizable value means the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost required for completion and the estimated cost necessary to make the sale.

(XIV) Investments accounted for using the equity method – associates

1. Associates refer to entities that the Group has significant influence and no control over, in which case, generally speaking, the Group directly or indirectly holds 20% or more of the voting rights in the entities. The Group adopts the equity method for its investments in associates and recognizes them at cost when acquiring them.

2. The Group recognizes its share of profits or losses after the acquisition of associates as profit or loss in the current period and recognizes its share of other comprehensive income after the acquisition as other comprehensive income. If the Group's share of losses in any associate is equal to or exceeds its interest in the associate (including any other unsecured accounts receivable), the Group does not recognize further losses, unless the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations to or made payments on behalf of the associate.

3. When there are changes in the equity of an associate that are not associated with profits or losses and other comprehensive income and do not affect the Group's shareholding percentage in the associate, the Group recognizes all equity changes as "capital reserves" in proportion to its shareholding.

4. Unrealized gains and losses generated from transactions between the Group and its associates have been derecognized based on the percentage of its interest in the associates. Unless there is any evidence indicating that the assets transferred in the transactions have impaired, the unrealized losses are derecognized, too. Necessary adjustments have been made to the accounting policies of the associates to keep them consistent with those of the Group.

5. If the Group loses significant influence over an associate when disposing of it, the accounting treatment of all amounts related to the associate previously recognized as other comprehensive income is on the same basis as that for the Group's direct disposal of the relevant assets or liabilities. In other words, profits or losses previously recognized as other comprehensive income are reclassified as profit or loss when the relevant assets or liabilities are disposed of. Thus, the profits or losses are reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the Group loses significant influence over the associate. If the Group still has significant influence over the associate, the amount previously recognized as other comprehensive income is transferred out proportionally based on the above method.

(XV) Property, plant and equipment

1. Property, plant and equipment are accounted for at the acquisition cost.

2. Subsequent costs are included in the carrying amount of the asset or recognized as an individual asset only when future economic benefits associated with the item are likely to flow in the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part shall be derecognized. All other maintenance expenses are recognized as profit or loss in the current period at the time of their occurrence.

3. The property, plant and equipment are subsequently measured under the cost model. Except for land that is not depreciated, all property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life. If the property, plant and equipment comprise any significant components, they are depreciated individually.

4. The Group reviews the residual value, useful life and depreciation method of all assets at the end of each fiscal year. If the expected residual value and useful life are different from the previous estimates or there has been a significant change in the pattern in which the future economic benefits of the asset are expected to be consumed, such change shall be treated in accordance with the requirements on changes in accounting estimates in IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" on the date of its occurrence.

   The useful life of different types of assets is as follows:

Premises and buildings	3-55 years
Machines/equipment	2-7 years
Office equipment	3-6 years
Other equipment	3-15 years

(XVI) Lessee's lease transactions – right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

1. Lease assets are recognized as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the date on which they become available for use by the Group. For short-term leases or leases of low-value underlying assets, the lease payments are recognized as expense using the straight-line method over the lease term.

2. As for lease liabilities, the unpaid lease payments are recognized at present value discounted at the incremental loan interest rate of the Group on the lease commencement date. Lease payments include fixed payments, less any receivable lease incentives.

   The lease liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the interest method and interest expenses are amortized over the lease term. If changes in the lease term or lease payments do not result from contract revisions, the lease liabilities are re-assessed and a re-measurement is made to adjust right-of-use assets.

3. The right-of-use assets are recognized at cost (including the initially measured amount of the lease liabilities and any initial direct cost incurred) on the lease commencement date.

   The right-of-use assets are subsequently measured under the cost model and are depreciated when the useful life of the right-of-use assets or the lease term expires, whichever is earlier. When reassessing the lease liabilities, any remeasurement of the lease liabilities is adjusted for the right-of-use assets.

4. For lease modifications that are changes in the lease scope, the lessee reduces the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets to reflect the partial or whole termination of the lease and recognizes the difference between the carrying amount and the remeasured amount of the lease liabilities as profit or loss.

(XVII) Investment property

Investment property is recognized at acquisition cost and subsequently measured under the cost model. Except for land, the investment property is depreciated using the straight-line method over an estimated useful life of 3-55 years.

(XVIII) Intangible assets

Computer software is recognized at acquisition cost and amortized using the straight-line method over an estimated useful life of 1-3 years.

(XIX) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group estimates the recoverable amount of assets with signs of impairment on the balance sheet date. When the recoverable amount falls below the carrying value, an impairment loss is recognized. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value of an asset less the disposal cost and the value in use. When an asset impairment recognized in prior years may no longer exist or has decreased, the impairment loss is reversed, provided that the carrying amount of the asset increased after reversal of the impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount of the asset less amortization or depreciation expense without recognition of the impairment loss.

(XX) Loans

Loans refer to short-term borrowings from banks. At initial recognition, the Group measures the loans at fair value less transaction costs and subsequently uses the effective interest method to recognize interest expenses at the difference between the proceeds net of transaction costs and the redemption value as profit or loss over the circulation period according to the amortization procedure.

(XXI) Accounts and notes payable

1. Accounts and notes payable refer to debts incurred due to the purchase of raw materials, goods, or services on credit terms and notes payable arising from operating and non-operating activities.

2. They are short-term accounts and notes payable without payment of interest. As the discount of the accounts and notes payable does not have significant effect, the Group measures them at the initial invoice amount.

(XXII) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognizes financial liabilities when the obligations specified in contracts are fulfilled, canceled, or expired.

(XXIII) Liability provisions

Liability provisions (including warranties and maintenance) mean that a present or constructive obligation is incurred due to past events, which is likely to result in the need to have economic benefits flow in to settle the obligation, and the obligation shall be recognized when its amount can be estimated reliably. The liability provisions are measured at the best estimated present value of expenses required for settling the obligation on the balance sheet date. The discount rate before tax that reflects the market's current assessment of the time value of money and liability-specific risk is used. The discounted amortization amount is recognized as interest expenses. Future operating losses shall not be recognized as liability provisions.

(XXIV) Employee benefits

1. Short-term employee benefits

   Short-term employee benefits are measured at an undiscounted amount expected to be paid and recognized as expense when the related services are provided.

2. Pension

   (1) Defined contribution plan

   Under the defined contribution plan, pension contributions that shall be made are recognized as pension cost in the current period on an accrual basis. Pre-paid contributions are recognized as assets to the extent that a cash refund or reduction in future payments is available.

   (2) Defined benefit plan

   A. Under the defined benefit plan, net obligations are calculated based on the discounted future benefits earned by employees for services rendered during the current period or in the past and stated at the present value of the defined benefit obligations on the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The net defined benefit obligations are calculated by an actuary

using the projected unit credit method every year. The discount rate is the yield rate of government bonds that have the same currency and period under the defined benefit plan on the balance sheet date.

B. Remeasurements arising from the defined benefit plan are recognized as other comprehensive income and recorded in retained earnings in the period of their incurrence.

C. Expenses related to past service costs are immediately recognized as profit or loss.

3. Remuneration to employees and to directors

Remuneration to employees and to directors is recognized as expense and liabilities when it is subject to legal or constructive obligations and its amount can be estimated reasonably. Any difference between the amount of remuneration actually distributed to employees and to directors as resolved at the shareholders' meeting and the estimated amount is treated as an accounting estimate change. If employees' remuneration is distributed in shares, the closing price on the day before the date of the Board's resolution is used as a basis for calculating the number of shares to be distributed.

(XXV) Income tax

1. Income tax expense includes current and deferred income taxes. Income taxes related to the items recognized as other comprehensive income or directly recognized as equity are recognized as comprehensive income or directly recognized as equity, respectively. The other income taxes are recognized as profit or loss.

2. The Group calculates the current income tax based on the tax rates and laws of countries where the Group operates or generates taxable income that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The management regularly assesses the reporting of income taxes in accordance with applicable income tax laws and regulations and estimates income tax liabilities based on tax payments expected to be made to the taxation authority, if applicable. The income tax imposed on undistributed earnings according to the Income Tax Act is recognized as income tax on undistributed earnings based on the actual distribution of earnings only after the earning distribution proposal is passed at the shareholders' meeting in the year following the year in which the earnings are generated.

3. Deferred income taxes are recognized at temporary difference between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet and their tax bases using the balance sheet approach. Temporary differences resulting from investments in subsidiaries and associates are not recognized if the Group are able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. The tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to be applicable when the relevant deferred income tax assets are realized or deferred income tax liabilities are settled are adopted for the deferred income taxes.

4. Deferred income tax assets are recognized when it is probable that temporary differences will be available for offsetting future taxable income. Unrecognized and recognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed on each balance sheet date.

5. When there is a legally enforceable right to offset the amounts of current income tax assets and liabilities recognized and an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, the current income tax assets may be offset against the current income tax liabilities. When there is a legally enforceable right to offset the amounts of current income tax assets and liabilities and when deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity or different taxable entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, the deferred income tax assets and liabilities may be offset against each other.

(XXVI) Share capital

1. Common shares are classified as equity. The incremental cost directly attributable to the issue of new shares or stock options is recognized as a debit item of the proceeds in equity, net of income taxes.

2. When repurchasing issued shares, the Company recognizes the considerations paid, including any directly attributable incremental cost, at the net amount after tax as a debit item of shareholders' equity. When reissuing the repurchased shares, the difference between the received considerations less any directly attributable incremental cost and income tax effects and the carrying value is recognized as an adjustment to shareholders' equity. In addition, since January 1, 2002, the Company's shares held by its subsidiaries have been treated as treasury stocks.

(XXVII) Distribution of dividends

Cash dividends distributed to the Company's shareholders are recognized in the financial statements when a resolution to distribute the dividends is adopted at a board meeting. Stock dividends are recognized as stock dividends to be distributed after a resolution at a shareholders' meeting and are transferred to common shares on the share issuance date.

(XXVIII) Recognition of income

1. Sale of goods

(1) Sales income is recognized when control over products is transferred to a customer. The customer has discretion regarding the sales channels and prices of the products and the Group has no unfulfilled performance obligations that may affect the customer's acceptance of the products. At the time the products are delivered to the designated location, the risk of the products being out of date and lost is already transferred to the customer. When the customer accepts the products pursuant to the sales contract or there is objective evidence demonstrating that all acceptance criteria have been met, the goods is deemed delivered.

(2) The Group offers a standard warranty for the products sold and is obligated to make refunds for product defects. The warranty is recognized as a liability provision at the time the products are sold.

(3) Accounts receivable are recognized when goods are delivered to a customer as the Group has had unconditional rights to contract proceeds since that time and may collect consideration from the customer after that time.

2. Costs of obtaining contracts with customers

Although it is expectable that the Group's incremental costs incurred for obtaining contracts with customers can be recovered, the costs are recognized as expense at the time of their incurrence since the relevant contract terms are shorter than one year.

(XXIX) Government subsidies

Government subsidies shall be recognized when it is reasonable to ensure that the business will comply with the conditions incident to the government subsidies and the subsidies may be received affirmatively. If the government subsidies in nature are used to offset the expenses incurred by the Group, they are recognized as profit or loss on a systematic basis in the period during which the relevant expenses are incurred.

(XXX) Operating segments

Information on the Group's operating segments is reported using the same method as that for internal management reports provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker is responsible for allocating resources to the operating segments and evaluating their performance. The Board of Directors is identified as the chief operating decision maker of the Group.

V. Main sources of uncertainty of material accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

When the Group prepared the consolidated financial statements, the management used their judgment to determine which accounting policies were to be adopted and made accounting estimates and assumptions based on reasonable expectations of future events and according to the situation on the balance sheet date. There might be differences between the material accounting estimates and assumptions and the actual results. Hence, historical experience and other factors would be taken into account to make continuous assessments and adjustments. Such estimates and assumptions led to a risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the following fiscal year. The following is the description of the uncertainty of material accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions:

(I) Important judgments for accounting policies adopted:

None.

(II) Important accounting estimates and assumptions

1. Valuation of accounts receivable

In the process of assessing impairment on accounts receivable, the Group must use judgments and estimates to determine the future recoverability of accounts receivable. The future recoverability is subject to a number of factors that may affect customers' ability to pay, such as their financial position, internal credit ratings within the Group, and historical transaction records. When there is doubt about the recoverability of accounts receivable, the Group shall assess the possibility of recovery and make appropriate allowances for the accounts receivable separately. The impairment assessment is based on the reasonable expectation of future events according to the situation on the balance sheet date. However, the actual result may differ from the estimate, which may result in a significant change. Please refer to Note 6 (4) for the description of the estimated impairment on accounts receivable.

2. Valuation of inventory

Inventory shall be evaluated on the basis of the lower of cost or net realizable value. Hence, the Group must use judgments and estimates to determine the net realizable value of the inventory on the balance sheet date. As technology advances rapidly, the Group assesses the amount of inventory with normal wear and tear and obsolescence and without market sales value on the balance sheet date and writes down the cost of the inventory to the net realizable value. The valuation of inventory is mainly estimated according to the product demand within a certain period in the future, therefore, significant changes may occur. Please refer to Note 6 (5) for the description of inventory valuation.

VI. Description of major accounts

(I) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Cash:		
Cash on hand and working capital	$ 1,181	$ 798
Check deposits and demand deposits	742,527	915,413
Cash equivalents:		
Time deposits	433,744	1,466,239
Bonds under repurchase agreements	77,935	67,907
	$ 1,255,387	$ 2,450,357

1. The Group deals with financial institutions with good credit ratings and has dealings with multiple financial institutions to spread credit risk. Thus, the possibility of defaults is expected to be extremely low.
2. The time deposits provided by the Group as customs import security have been transferred to "financial assets at amortized cost - non-current" or "other non-current assets." Please refer to Notes 6 (3), 6 (12), and 8 for details.
3. The Group did not pledge the cash and cash equivalents as collateral.

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

Assets	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Current items:		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss on a mandatory basis		
Listed/OTC stocks	$ 147,245	$ 209,937
Domestic and foreign funds	275,000	110,000
	422,245	319,937
Valuation adjustments	(54,125)	(82,004)
	$ 368,120	$ 237,933

Non-current items:		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss on a mandatory basis		
Listed/OTC stocks	$ 197,034	$ 198,344
Emerging stocks	7,207	-
Non-listed/non-OTC stocks	84,072	93,629
Limited partnership	22,500	15,000
	310,813	306,973
Valuation adjustments	(3,504)	(213,450)
	$ 307,309	$ 93,523

1. Details on financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss recognized as profit or loss are as follows:

	2023	2022
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss on a mandatory basis		
- Equity instruments	$ 251,013	($ 90,818)
- Beneficiary certificates	7,215	(31,964)
- Limited partnership	(1,665)	-
- Foreign exchange transaction contracts	-	10,362
	$ 256,563	($ 112,420)

2. In 2023, the Group did not engage in forward exchange transactions. The foreign exchange transaction contracts that the Group entered into in 2022 were for the forward purchase of foreign currencies. Although this aimed to avoid exchange rate risk, hedge accounting was not applicable. As of December 31, 2022, the Group did not have any unexpired contracts.

3. The Group did not pledge the financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

(III) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Current items:		
Time deposits with maturities over three months	$ 526,931	$ 35,610
Non-current items:		
Time deposits with maturities over one year	$ 8,109	$ -
Common corporate bonds	1,381,725	1,381,950
	$ 1,389,834	$ 1,381,950

1. Details on financial assets measured at amortized cost recognized as profit or loss are as follows:

	2023	2022
Interest income	$ 114,537	$ 111,001

2. Please refer to Note 8 for the Group's pledging of financial assets measured at amortized cost as collateral.
3. Without considering other credit enhancements, the carrying value can best represent the maximum amount of the Group’s financial assets measured at amortized cost exposed to credit risk as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.
4. The Group invests in certificates of deposit with financial institutions with good credit ratings. Thus, the possibility of defaults is expected to be extremely low.
5. The common corporate bonds that the Group has invested in have provided stable interest payments, and the counterparty credit risk has not increased significantly.

(IV) Notes and accounts receivable

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Notes receivable	$ 45,582	$ 93,369
Accounts receivable	$ 974,212	$ 767,678
Less: Loss allowance	(16,730)	(14,900)
	$ 957,482	$ 752,778

1. The Group’s notes receivable were not overdue. Please refer to the description in Note 12 (2) for the aging analysis of accounts receivable based on the number of days overdue.
2. The balances of the accounts and notes receivable on December 31, 2023 and 2022, were derived from customer contracts. The amount of total receivables from customer contracts on January 1, 2022, was $813,901, and the loss allowance was $14,025.
3. The Group did not pledge the notes and accounts receivable as collateral.
4. Without considering other credit enhancements, the amount that can best represent the maximum amount of the Group’s accounts receivable and notes receivable exposed to credit risk as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 was $1,003,064 and $846,147, respectively.
5. Please refer to Note 12 (2) for information on the credit risk of the accounts and notes receivable.

(V) Inventory

	December 31, 2023		
	Cost	Allowance for devaluation loss	Carrying amount
Raw materials	$ 95,152	($ 56,513)	$ 38,639
Work in process	28,666	(531)	28,135
Finished goods	46,878	(6,806)	40,072
Inventory of goods	1,809,138	(23,346)	1,785,792
	$ 1,979,834	($ 87,196)	$ 1,892,638

	December 31, 2022		
	Cost	Allowance for devaluation loss	Carrying amount
Raw materials	$ 148,336	($ 63,299)	$ 85,037
Work in process	103,685	(6,143)	97,542
Finished goods	4,445	(1,957)	2,488
Inventory of goods	1,110,422	(22,715)	1,087,707
	$ 1,366,888	($ 94,114)	$ 1,272,774

The inventory costs recognized by the Group as expenses and losses in the current period:

	2023	2022
Cost of sold inventory	$ 3,257,730	$ 4,159,327
Inventory overage	(1)	(6)
Loss from inventory devaluation (Gain from price recovery)	(6,545)	7,093
	$ 3,251,184	$ 4,166,414

The Group sold the products for which devaluation losses were recognized in 2023, resulting in a recovery of the net realizable value of inventory, which was recognized as a decrease in the cost of sales.

(VI) Prepayments

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Prepayment for purchase	$ 315,100	$ 427,536
Overpaid tax for offsetting future tax payable	43,789	19,594
Others	20,541	73,811
	$ 379,430	$ 520,941

(VII) Investments accounted for using the equity method

	2023	2022
January 1	$ 64,872	$ 14,781
Increase in investments accounted for using the equity method	-	48,652
Reclassification	-	11,880
Disposal of investments accounted for using the equity method	-	(14,706)
Share of gains or losses form investments accounted for using the equity method	10,112	4,265
Distribution of earnings from investments accounted for using the equity method	(467)	-
December 31	$ 74,517	$ 64,872

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
AggrEnergy Inc.	$ 36,423	$ 28,896
Ju Xin Energy Inc.	38,094	35,976
	$ 74,517	$ 64,872

1. Associate

(1) The basic information of the Group's associates is shown below:

		Shareholding percentage			
Company name	Principal place of business	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	Nature of relationship	Measurement method
AggrEnergy Inc.	Taiwan	18.21%	18.21%	With significant influence	Equity method
Ju Xin Energy Inc.	Taiwan	5.00%	5.00%	With significant influence	Equity method

(2) A summary of the financial information of the Group's associates is shown below:

Balance Sheet

	December 31, 2023	
	AggrEnergy Inc.	Ju Xin Energy Inc.
Current assets	$ 234,653	$ 221
Non-current assets	109,843	753,166
Current liabilities	(161,404)	(918)
Non-current liabilities	(34,333)	-
Total net assets	$ 148,759	$ 752,469
Share in the net assets of the associate	$ 27,089	$ 38,092
Goodwill	9,334	2
Carrying value of the associate	$ 36,423	$ 38,094

	December 31, 2022	
	AggrEnergy Inc.	Ju Xin Energy Inc.
Current assets	$ 59,466	$ 2
Non-current assets	98,681	720,005
Current liabilities	(42,981)	(528)
Total net assets	$ 115,166	$ 719,479
Share in the net assets of the associate	$ 19,562	$ 35,974
Goodwill	9,334	2
Carrying value of the associate	$ 28,896	$ 35,976

Statement of Comprehensive Income

	AggrEnergy Inc.	
	2023	2022
Income	$ 212,421	$ 83,076
Net profit in the current period	$ 58,466	$ 23,963
Total comprehensive income in the current period	$ 58,466	$ 23,963

	Ju Xin Energy Inc.	
	2023	2022
Income	$ -	$ 11,707
Net profit (loss) in the current period	$ 31,429	($ 521)
Total comprehensive income in the current period	$ 31,429	($ 521)

2. The Group recognized $10,112 and $4,265, respectively, as share of investment gains (losses) with respect to investments accounted for using the equity method in 2023 and 2022, which were calculated based on the financial statements of investee companies for the same periods audited by other CPAs.

3. The Group participated in the cash capital increase of AggrEnergy Inc. and Ju Xin Energy Inc. in the first quarter of 2022, amounting to $12,652 and $36,000, with 11,502 thousand shares and 3,600 thousand shares in total, respectively. Considering that the Company's shareholding in AggrEnergy Inc. was close to 20% and the Company will provide energy industry management services in the future, it was determined that the capital increase had a material impact on AggrEnergy Inc. The company was thus reclassified from financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss to investments accounted for using the equity method, totaling $11,880.

4. Due to the Group's participation in the aforementioned cash capital increase, the Group served as one of the directors of Ju Xin Energy Inc., which was determined to have a material impact on the company.

5. The Group sold all its equity in NANO Technology Co., Ltd. in January 2022, resulting in the Group losing its significant influence over the company.

(VIII) Property, plant and equipment

	2023						
	Land	Premises and buildings	Machines/equipment	Office equipment	Others	Unfinished construction and equipment pending for inspection	Total
January 1							
Cost	$ 261,233	$ 201,152	$ 506,594	$ 43,324	$ 44,839	$ -	$ 1,057,142
Accumulated depreciation	-	(79,652)	(463,993)	(39,477)	(38,004)	-	(621,126)
	$ 261,233	$ 121,500	$ 42,601	$ 3,847	$ 6,835	$ -	$ 436,016
January 1	$ 261,233	$ 121,500	$ 42,601	$ 3,847	$ 6,835	$ -	$ 436,016
Addition	-	-	7,688	1,034	968	9,215	18,905
Reclassification	-	-	1,936	329	6,461	(7,588)	1,138
Depreciation expense	-	(3,575)	(13,643)	(1,595)	(2,676)	-	(21,489)
Net exchange differences	-	-	(1,020)	(30)	(108)	(25)	(1,183)
December 31	$ 261,233	$ 117,925	$ 37,562	$ 3,585	$ 11,480	$ 1,602	$ 433,387
December 31							
Cost	$ 261,233	$ 201,152	$ 508,116	$ 44,311	$ 52,086	$ 1,602	$ 1,068,500
Accumulated depreciation	-	(83,227)	(470,554)	(40,726)	(40,606)	-	(635,113)
	$ 261,233	$ 117,925	$ 37,562	$ 3,585	$ 11,480	$ 1,602	$ 433,387

	2022						
	Land	Premises and buildings	Machines/equipment	Office equipment	Others	Unfinished construction and equipment pending for inspection	Total
January 1							
Cost	$ 261,233	$ 201,152	$ 477,737	$ 43,786	$ 44,082	$ 1,057	$ 1,029,047
Accumulated depreciation	-	(75,937)	(440,752)	(39,807)	(32,448)	-	(588,944)
	$ 261,233	$ 125,215	$ 36,985	$ 3,979	$ 11,634	$ 1,057	$ 440,103
January 1	$ 261,233	$ 125,215	$ 36,985	$ 3,979	$ 11,634	$ 1,057	$ 440,103
Addition	-	-	23,273	1,974	1,373	732	27,352
Disposal	-	-	(2,991)	(2,873)	(678)	-	(6,542)
Disposal - accumulated depreciation	-	-	575	2,873	635	-	4,083
Reclassification	-	-	1,988	-	-	(1,810)	178
Depreciation expense	-	(3,715)	(17,575)	(2,144)	(6,143)	-	(29,577)
Net exchange differences	-	-	346	38	14	21	419
December 31	$ 261,233	$ 121,500	$ 42,601	$ 3,847	$ 6,835	$ -	$ 436,016
December 31							
Cost	$ 261,233	$ 201,152	$ 506,594	$ 43,324	$ 44,839	$ -	$ 1,057,142
Accumulated depreciation	-	(79,652)	(463,993)	(39,477)	(38,004)	-	(621,126)
	$ 261,233	$ 121,500	$ 42,601	$ 3,847	$ 6,835	$ -	$ 436,016

1. Please refer to the description in Note 8 for information on the Group's provision of the property, plant and equipment as collateral.
2. There was no interest capitalization on the property, plant and equipment.

(IX) Lease transactions – lessee

1. The Group's leased assets include buildings and company vehicles and the leases often have a term of 2 to 10 years. The leases are individually negotiated and contain a variety of terms and conditions. The leased assets shall not be used as collateral for loans and are subject to no other limitations.
2. Some of the dormitories and business vehicles leased by the Group are leased for no more than 12 months, and some of the low-value assets leased are photocopiers.
3. Changes in the Group's right-of-use assets in 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	2023		
	Premises	Transportation equipment (company vehicles)	Total
January 1	$ 28,868	$ 2,841	$ 31,709
Addition	210,571	5,375	215,946
Depreciation expense	(33,255)	(3,011)	(36,266)
Net exchange differences	(255)	-	(255)
December 31	$ 205,929	$ 5,205	$ 211,134

	2022		
	Premises	Transportation equipment (company vehicles)	Total
January 1	$ 52,422	$ 4,598	$ 57,020
Addition	8,027	1,104	9,131
Depreciation expense	(34,733)	(2,861)	(37,594)
Net exchange differences	3,152	-	3,152
December 31	$ 28,868	$ 2,841	$ 31,709

4. Information on the profit or loss items related to leases is as follows:

	2023	2022
Items that affect profit or loss in the current period		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	$ 1,032	$ 457
Short-term lease expense	$ 8,945	$ 10,784
Low-value asset lease expense	$ 2,814	$ 2,365

5. The total cash outflow for leases of the Group in 2023 and 2022 was $47,366 and $48,404, respectively.

6. The Group adopted "COVID-19-related Rent Concessions" as a practical expedient and recognized the gain or loss of $1,839 from lease payment changes arising from rent reductions as other gains and losses in 2023.

(X) Lease transactions – lessor

1. The Group's assets leased out include land and buildings and the leases often have a term of 1 to 10 years. The leases are individually negotiated and contain a variety of terms and conditions. To secure the use of the assets leased out, the lessee is often prohibited from using the leased assets as collateral for loans or from providing them for use by others using any other methods.

2. The Group recognized $49,085 and $42,918 as rental income pursuant to operating leases in 2023 and 2022, respectively. There were no variable lease payments included.

3. The Group's rent received in advance as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, was $12,096 and $8,528, respectively, and stated as other current liabilities.

4. A maturity analysis of lease payments under the Group's operating leases is as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
2023	$ -	$ 33,476
2024	43,829	21,065
2025	29,009	5,544
2026	12,522	-
	$ 85,360	$ 60,085

(XI) Investment property

	2023		
	Land	Premises and buildings	Total
January 1			
Cost	$ 584,517	$ 593,765	$ 1,178,282
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(17,590)	(278,264)	(295,854)
	$ 566,927	$ 315,501	$ 882,428
January 1	$ 566,927	$ 315,501	$ 882,428
Depreciation expense	-	(11,108)	(11,108)
December 31	$ 566,927	$ 304,393	$ 871,320
December 31			
Cost	$ 584,517	$ 593,765	$ 1,178,282
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(17,590)	(289,372)	(306,962)
	$ 566,927	$ 304,393	$ 871,320

	2022		
	Land	Premises and buildings	Total
January 1			
Cost	$ 584,517	$ 593,765	$ 1,178,282
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(17,590)	(267,057)	(284,647)
	$ 566,927	$ 326,708	$ 893,635
January 1	$ 566,927	$ 326,708	$ 893,635
Depreciation expense	-	(11,207)	(11,207)
December 31	$ 566,927	$ 315,501	$ 882,428
December 31			
Cost	$ 584,517	$ 593,765	$ 1,178,282
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(17,590)	(278,264)	(295,854)
	$ 566,927	$ 315,501	$ 882,428

1. Rental income and direct operating expenses on investment property:

	2023	2022
Rental income on investment property	$ 49,085	$ 42,918
Direct operating expenses incurred from investment property generating rental income in the current period	$ 16,145	$ 11,764
Direct operating expenses incurred from investment property not generating rental income in the current period	$ 1,741	$ 5,906

2. The fair value of the investment property held by the Group on December 31, 2023 and 2022, was $1,726,704 and $1,640,115, respectively, according to the valuation results provided by the independent valuation experts. The fair values were valuated using the income approach and comparative approach and calculated with a certain weight taken into account, and are level 3 fair values. The key assumptions under the income approach are shown below:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Income capitalization rate	1.79%~3.92%	1.55%~4.35%

3. Please refer to the description in Note 8 for information on the Group's provision of the investment property as collateral.

(XII) Other non-current assets

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Receivables on demand	$ 200,633	$ 200,644
Less: Loss allowance	(200,633)	(200,644)
Prepayments for investments	7,500	-
Deposits paid	77,076	64,758
Net defined benefit assets	45,161	43,661
Restricted assets – time deposits	-	31,001
Others	16,345	16,352
	$ 146,082	$ 155,772

Please refer to the description in Note 8 for information on the Group's provision of time deposits as collateral.

(XIII) Short-term loans

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Bank loans		
Secured loans	$ 608,000	$ 914,000
Credit loans	65,000	80,000
	$ 673,000	$ 994,000
Range of interest rates	1.75%~2.33%	1.36%~2.15%

For the collateral for the Group's short-term loans, please refer to Note 8.

(XIV) Other payables

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Salaries and bonuses payable	$ 87,762	$ 110,540
Employee remuneration payable	6,155	6,659
Remuneration to directors and supervisors payable	12,325	11,570
Service expense payable	4,209	8,410
Freight payable	1,889	3,383
Others	80,771	63,469
	$ 193,111	$ 204,031

(XV) Liability provisions – current

	2023	2022
	Warranty provision	Warranty provision
Balance on January 1	$ 3,592	$ 1,623
Added liability provisions in the current period	570	2,548
Liability provisions used in the current period	(550)	(574)
Unused amount reversed in the current period	(1,863)	(5)
Balance on December 31	$ 1,749	$ 3,592

The Group's warranty liability provisions are mainly associated with the sale of LCD products and are estimated based on the historical warranty data of the products. The Group expects that the liability provisions will be used in the following year.

(XVI) Net defined benefit assets

1. Defined benefit plan

(1) The Company and its domestic subsidiaries have established defined benefit pension plans in accordance with the "Labor Standards Act." The plans are applicable to the length of service of all full-time employees calculated before the "Labor Pension Act" was implemented on July 1, 2005, and the length of service of employees who choose to stay in the pension scheme under the Labor Standards Act calculated after the implementation of the "Labor Pension Act." The pension paid to employees who meet the criteria for retirement is calculated based on their length of service and their average salary for the 6 months prior to their retirement. Employees whose length of service is no more than 15 years (inclusive) will receive two base points for each year of service and employees whose length of service is more than 15 years will receive one base point for each additional year of service. The maximum number of accumulated base points is 45. The Company and its domestic subsidiaries make a pension contribution of 2% of the total salary on a monthly basis and deposits it into a special account with the Bank of Taiwan in the name of the Labor Pension Fund Supervisory Committee. In addition, before the end of each fiscal year, if the balance of the labor pension fund account referred to in the preceding paragraph is insufficient to pay the pension calculated above to employees expected to meet the criteria for retirement in the following fiscal year, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries will make a full, one-off contribution by the end of March of the next fiscal year.

(2) The Company and subsidiary Solomon Goldentek Display Corp. applied to the Department of Labor, Taipei City Government for approval of a suspension of pension contribution from January 2022 to July 2024.

(3) The amounts recognized in the balance sheet are as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Present value of defined benefit obligations	$ 53,304	$ 60,440
Fair value of plan assets	(98,465)	(104,101)
	($ 45,161)	($ 43,661)
Net defined benefit assets (stated as "other non-current assets")	$ 45,161	$ 43,661

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

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit assets
2023			
Balance on January 1	$ 60,440	($ 104,101)	($ 43,661)
Service costs in the current period	1,003	-	1,003
Interest expense (income)	786	(1,353)	(567)
	62,229	(105,454)	(43,225)
Remeasurement:			
Return on plan assets (excluding any amount included in interest income or expense)	-	(462)	(462)
Effect of changes in financial assumptions	443	-	443
Experience adjustments	(1,806)	(46)	(1,852)
	(1,363)	(508)	(1,871)
Pension contributions made	-	(65)	(65)
Pension paid	(7,562)	7,562	-
Balance on December 31	$ 53,304	($ 98,465)	($ 45,161)

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit assets
2022			
Balance on January 1	$ 65,261	($ 101,900)	($ 36,639)
Service costs in the current period	152	-	152
Interest expense (income)	456	(713)	(257)
	65,869	(102,613)	(36,744)
Remeasurement:			
Return on plan assets (excluding any amount included in interest income or expense)	-	(7,522)	(7,522)
Effect of changes in financial assumptions	(3,336)	-	(3,336)
Experience adjustments	4,891	(793)	4,098
	1,555	(8,315)	(6,760)
Pension contributions made	-	(157)	(157)
Pension paid	(6,984)	6,984	-
Balance on December 31	$ 60,440	($ 104,101)	($ 43,661)

(5) The Company's defined retirement benefit plan fund assets are entrusted by the Bank of Taiwan through contracted management according to the proportion and amount for contracted management items set forth in the annual investment/utilization plan of the fund and within the scope as defined in Article 6 of the Regulations for Management, Utilization and Supervision of the National Pension Insurance Fund (i.e. being deposited in domestic or foreign financial institutions, invested in domestic/foreign listed, OTC, or privately offered equity securities and in domestic/foreign real estate-related securitized products, etc.) The relevant utilization is supervised by the Labor Pension Fund Supervisory Committee. Regarding the utilization of the fund, the minimum earnings approved to be distributed every year shall not be less than the attainable earnings calculated based on the 2-year time deposit interest rates offered by local banks. Any deficit shall be made up for with the money from the national treasury upon the approval of the competent authority. As the Company has no right to participate in the utilization and management of the fund, the classification of the fair value of plan assets cannot be disclosed in accordance with Paragraph 142 of IAS 19. Please refer to the labor pension fund utilization report for each year published by the government for the fair value of all assets constituting the fund on December 31, 2023 and 2022.

(6) A summary of pension-related actuarial assumptions is shown below:

	2023	2022
Discount rate	1.20%	1.30%
Future salary increase rate	2.00%~3.00%	2.50%~3.00%

The assumption of future mortality rates is made based on the 6th Taiwan Standard Ordinary Experience Mortality Table.

The present value of defined benefit obligations that has been affected due to changes in the main adopted actuarial assumptions is analyzed as follows:

	Discount rate		Future salary increase rate	
	Increase by 0.25%	Decrease by 0.25%	Increase by 0.25%	Decrease by 0.25%
December 31, 2023				
Effect on the present value of defined benefit obligations	($ 1,094)	$ 1,134	$ 983	($ 954)
December 31, 2022				
Effect on the present value of defined benefit obligations	($ 1,306)	$ 1,354	$ 1,181	($ 1,148)

The above sensitivity analysis was conducted to analyze the effect of changes in a single assumption, with all other assumptions remaining unchanged. Changes in many assumptions could be correlated with each other in practice. The sensitivity analysis used the same method as that for calculating the net pension liabilities in the balance sheet.

The method and assumptions used for the sensitivity analysis in the current period are the same as those in the previous period.

(7) The Group expects to pay a defined benefit plan contribution of $63 in 2024.

(8) As of December 31, 2023, the weighted average lifetime of the defined benefit plan was 8~11 years. A maturity analysis of pension payments is as follows:

Less than 1 year	$ 3,522
2-5 years	19,433
Over 5 years	16,855
	$ 39,810

2. Defined contribution plan

   (1) Since July 1, 2005, the Company and its subsidiaries have their defined contribution plans in place in accordance with the "Labor Pension Act." The plans are applicable to employees who are of Taiwanese nationality. The Company and its domestic subsidiaries make and deposit a labor pension distribution of 6% of the salary of the employees who choose to opt in to the labor pension scheme under the "Labor Pension Act" into their personal accounts with the Bureau of Labor Insurance every month. The pension is paid monthly or at once to the employees based on the amount of money in their personal pension accounts and the accumulated gains.

   (2) The Group's subsidiaries in China make an endowment insurance contribution of a certain percentage of the total salary of the local employees on a monthly basis under the endowment insurance system as required by the Government of the People's Republic of China. The pension of every employee is managed and arranged by the government. The Group is only obligated to make a monthly contribution and has no further obligation.

   (3) The pension cost recognized by the Group in accordance with the aforesaid pension plan in 2023 and 2022 was $40,082 and $40,321, respectively.

(XVII) Common share capital

1. As of both December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company's authorized capital was $5,000,000 (including employee stock warrants of $560,000 and shares of convertible corporate bonds amounting to $500,000), with 171,371 thousand outstanding shares (excluding treasury stocks) at a par value of NT$10 per share. Payment for the issued shares of the Company has been received.

2. Treasury stocks

   (1) The Company's consolidated subsidiary Moredel Investment Corp. held a total of 100 thousand shares in the Company to ensure financial operations before the Company Act was amended on November 12, 2001. The carrying value of the Company's treasury stocks on both December 31, 2023 and 2022, was $6,042.

   (2) According to the Securities and Exchange Act, treasury stocks held by the Company shall not be pledged or be entitled to any shareholder rights.

(XVIII) Capital reserves

1. Pursuant to the Company Act, the capital reserve generated from the income derived from the issuance of new shares at a premium and from the endowments received may not only be used to offset losses, but also be distributed to shareholders in new shares or cash in proportion to the shares initially held thereby if the Company has no accumulated losses. According to the relevant provisions in the Securities and Exchange Act, the total proportion of the above capital reserve used for capitalization is limited to 10% of the paid-in capital every year. The Company shall not use the capital reserve to offset capital losses, unless the surplus reserve is insufficient to offset such losses.

2. Details on and changes in the Company's capital reserve are shown below:

	2023					
	Trading of treasury stocks	Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	Difference between the consideration and the carrying value of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of	Consolidated excess	Others	Total
January 1	$ 32,683	$ 142,666	$ -	$ 9,473	$ 30,316	$ 215,138
Changes in interests in subsidiaries recognized according to shareholding	-	-	30,705	-	-	30,705
Difference between the consideration and the carrying value of subsidiaries disposed of	-	-	16,306	-	-	16,306
December 31	$ 32,683	$ 142,666	$ 47,011	$ 9,473	$ 30,316	$ 262,149

	2022				
	Trading of treasury stocks	Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	Consolidated excess	Others	Total
January 1	$ 32,683	$ 142,666	$ 9,473	$ 30,316	$ 215,138
Changes in the current period	-	-	-	-	-
December 31	$ 32,683	$ 142,666	$ 9,473	$ 30,316	$ 215,138

(XIX) Retained earnings

1. According to the Articles of Incorporation, where the Company has earnings at the year-end closing in a fiscal year, 10% thereof shall be set aside as legal reserves as required by laws after they are used to pay taxes and offset accumulated losses. Provision for special reserves is then required pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Act and related administrative rules. The remaining earnings, if any, shall be added to the undistributed earnings carried from prior years as distributable earnings. The Board of Directors shall subsequently draw up a distribution proposal and submit the same to a shareholders' meeting for a resolution on the distribution of the earnings. The Board of Directors is authorized to adopt a resolution to distribute the abovementioned earnings, legal reserve, and capital reserve in cash at a meeting attended by more than two-thirds of directors with the consent of a majority of all attending directors and the distribution shall be reported at a shareholders' meeting. The distribution of the earnings, legal reserve, and capital reserve by issuing new shares is subject to a resolution adopted at a shareholders' meeting according to the preceding paragraph.

2. The legal reserve shall not be used unless it is used to offset the Company's losses and distributed to shareholders in new shares or cash in proportion to the shares initially held thereby. The legal reserve shall not be distributed in new shares or cash unless the portion distributed exceeds 25% of the paid-in capital.

3. The Company may distribute earnings only after recognizing special reserves based on the debit balance of equity items on the balance sheet in the current year as required by laws. When the debit balance of the equity items is reversed subsequently, the reversed amount may be included as distributable earnings.

4. The Company's 2022 and 2021 earning distribution proposals approved at the shareholders' meeting held on June 9, 2023, and June 8, 2022, respectively, are stated as follows:

	2022		2021	
	Amount	Dividend per share (NT$)	Amount	Dividend per share (NT$)
Set aside as legal reserve	$ 46,217		$ 20,123	
(Reversed) Set aside as special reserve	(30,940)		13,792	
Cash dividends	257,207	$ 1.50	154,324	$ 0.90

5. The Board of Directors resolved on August 10, 2023, not to distribute earnings in the first half of 2023.

6. The 2023 earning distribution proposal presented by the Board of Directors on March 11, 2024, is as follows:

	2023	
	Amount	Dividend per share (NT$)
Set aside as legal reserve	$ 53,374	
Set aside as special reserve	8,960	
Cash dividends	291,501	$ 1.70

The 2023 earnings distribution proposal has not yet been approved by the shareholders' meeting as of the date of the audit report.

For the earnings distribution approved by the Board of Directors and resolved at the shareholders' meeting, please visit the Market Observation Post System.

(XX) Operating income

1. Sub-items of income from contracts with customers

The Group's income from goods and services transferred at a specific timing is disaggregated by product segment. Please refer to XIV (II) for relevant information.

	2023	2022
Income from contracts with customers	$ 4,219,903	$ 5,249,928

2. Contractual liabilities

The Group's recognized contractual liabilities related to the income from contracts with customers are as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	January 1, 2022
Electromechanical Business Group	$ 962,477	$ 960,365	$ 639,816
Others	168,996	189,655	82,337
	$ 1,131,472	$ 1,150,020	$ 722,153

(1) Material changes in contractual liabilities

The changes in the Group's contractual liabilities in 2022 were due to changes made by sales customers in response to demand changes in the industry or due to the timing of fulfilling obligations under individual contracts.

(2) The opening balance of the Group's contractual liabilities recognized as income in 2023 and 2022 was $545,282 and $588,044, respectively.

(XXI) Interest income

	2023	2022
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortized cost	$ 114,537	$ 111,001
Bank deposit interest	37,499	22,434
	$ 155,228	$ 133,435

(XXII) Other income

	2023	2022
Rental income	$ 49,085	$ 42,918
Government subsidy income	42,899	15,443
Dividend income	15,656	19,553
Others	15,755	20,243
	$ 123,395	$ 98,157

(XXIII) Other gains and losses

	2023	2022
Gain (loss) from financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 256,563	($ 112,420)
Net gain from foreign currency exchange	(13,076)	327,428
Depreciation expense of investment property	(11,108)	(11,207)
Gain from lease modification	1,839	-
Loss from disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	(2,427)
Gain from disposal of investments	-	806
Others	(10,807)	(29,796)
	$ 223,411	$ 172,384

(XXIV) Financial costs

	2023	2022
Interest expense		
– Bank loans	$ 15,735	$ 16,475
– Leases	1,032	457
	$ 16,767	$ 16,932

(XXV) Additional information on the nature of expense

	2023	2022
Employee benefit expenses	695,796	711,704
Depreciation expense of property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets)	57,755	67,171
Service expense	47,442	84,643
Operating rent	11,759	13,149
Transportation expense	8,564	15,478
Amortization expense	2,846	3,397
	$ 824,162	$ 895,542

(XXVI) Employee benefit expenses

	2023	2022
Salary expense	$ 563,099	$ 584,919
Labor and health insurance expenses	41,600	39,691
Pension expense	40,518	40,216
Remuneration to directors	17,234	15,527
Other employment expenses	33,345	31,351
	$ 695,796	$ 711,704

1. According to the Articles of Incorporation, the Company shall subtract any accumulated losses from earnings in the year. A minimum amount of 1% of the remaining (if any) shall be appropriated as remuneration to employees and a maximum amount of 2% shall be appropriated as remuneration to directors.

2. In 2023 and 2022, the Company's estimated amount of remuneration to employees was $5,851 and $5,600, respectively, and the estimated amount of remuneration to directors was $11,702 and $11,202, respectively. The above amounts were stated as remuneration expense. The remuneration to employees and to directors in 2023 was estimated as 1% and 2%, respectively, of the earnings in the year. The amount actually distributed as resolved by the Board of Directors was $5,851 and $11,702, respectively. The remuneration to employees was distributed in cash.

   There is consistency between the amounts of remuneration to employees and to directors for 2022 resolved by the Board of Directors and the amounts recognized in the financial statements for 2022.

   Please visit the Market Observation Post System for information on the remuneration to employees and to directors resolved by the Board of Directors.

(XXVII) Income tax

1. Income tax expense:

(1) The income tax expenses comprise the following:

	2023	2022
Income tax in the current period:		
Income tax incurred from income in the current period	$ 88,366	$ 83,374
Income tax levied on undistributed earnings	14,977	2,147
Underestimation of income tax in prior years	7,738	2,813
Income tax on overseas earnings	21,495	-
Total income tax in the current period	132,576	88,334
Deferred income tax:		
Initial generation and reversal of temporary differences	(51,839)	91,560
Income tax expense	$ 80,737	$ 179,894

(2) Income tax expenses related to other comprehensive income:

	2023	2022
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	$ 368	$ 1,177

2. The relationship between the income tax expenses and the accounting profit is as follows:

	2023	2022
Income tax on pre-tax profit calculated at the statutory tax rate	$ 154,708	$ 220,590
Income tax effect of adjustment items as per law	(6,635)	9,061
Non-taxable income losses under the tax act	(2,543)	(645)
Investment gain with respect to unrecognized deferred income tax liabilities	(63,566)	(45,229)
Temporary difference with respect to unrecognized deferred income tax assets (liabilities)	466	(3,546)
Changes in the realizability assessment of deferred income tax assets	(4,228)	(5,297)
Changes in the realizability assessment of deferred income tax liabilities	(42,252)	-
Underestimation of income tax in prior years	7,738	2,813
Income tax levied on undistributed earnings	14,977	2,147
Income tax on repatriation of overseas earnings	21,495	-
Others	577	-
Income tax expense	$ 80,737	$ 179,894

3. The amount of the deferred income tax assets or liabilities resulting from temporary differences is shown below:

	2023			
	January 1	Recognized as profit or loss	Recognized as other comprehensive income	December 31
Deferred income tax assets:				
Loss allowance in excess of limit	$ 4,134	$ 46	$ -	$ 4,180
Unrealized inventory devaluation loss	5,567	(176)	-	5,391
Unrealized exchange loss	-	81	-	81
Book-tax difference from lease liabilities	-	49,802	-	49,802
Others	4,345	2,869	-	7,214
	$ 14,046	$ 52,622	$ -	$ 66,668
- Deferred income tax liabilities:				
Unrealized exchange gain	($ 17,742)	$ 2,870	$ -	($ 14,872)
Book-tax difference from net defined benefit assets	(14,040)	1,440	(368)	(12,968)
Gain from overseas investments accounted for using the equity method	-	(1,702)	-	(1,702)
Time lag between installation income and cost	(47,865)	47,865	-	-
Book-tax difference from right-of-use assets	-	(49,692)	-	(49,692)
Others	(1,329)	(1,564)	-	(2,893)
	($ 80,976)	($ 783)	($ 368)	($ 82,127)

	2022			
	January 1	Recognized as profit or loss	Recognized as other comprehensive income	December 31
Deferred income tax assets:				
Loss allowance in excess of limit	$ 4,077	$ 57	$ -	$ 4,134
Unrealized inventory devaluation loss	3,621	1,946	-	5,567
Unrealized exchange loss	24,749	(24,749)	-	-
Time lag between installation income and cost	3,474	(3,474)	-	-
Others	4,055	290	-	4,345
	$ 39,976	($ 25,930)	$ -	$ 14,046
- Deferred income tax liabilities:				
Unrealized exchange gain	$ -	($ 17,742)	$ -	($ 17,742)
Book-tax difference from net defined benefit assets	(12,863)	(4)	(1,177)	(14,044)
Time lag between installation income and cost	-	(47,865)	-	(47,865)
Others	(1,305)	(20)	-	(1,325)
	($ 14,168)	($ 65,631)	($ 1,177)	($ 80,976)

4. The expiry dates of the Group's unused taxable losses and the amount of unrecognized deferred income tax assets are as follows:

December 31, 2023				
Year of occurrence	Reported amount/approved amount	Amount of unused taxable losses	Amount of unrecognized deferred income tax assets	Year of expiration
2014	254,057	204,147	204,147	2024
2018	124	124	124	2028
2019	151,688	151,688	151,688	2029
2020	452	452	452	2030

December 31, 2022				
Year of occurrence	Reported amount/approved amount	Amount of unused taxable losses	Amount of unrecognized deferred income tax assets	Year of expiration
2014	254,057	225,442	225,442	2024
2018	124	124	124	2028
2019	151,688	151,688	151,688	2029
2020	65,761	452	452	2030

5. Deductible temporary differences not recognized as deferred income tax assets:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Deductible temporary difference	$ 221,203	$ 217,507

6. The Group did not recognize deferred income tax liabilities with respect to taxable temporary differences related to investments in several subsidiaries. The amount of temporary differences with respect to unrecognized deferred income tax liabilities as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, was ($85,280) and $73,526.

7. Approval of the Group's profit-seeking enterprise income tax returns by the tax authority:

	Year of approval of income tax return
The Company	2021
Solomon Goldentek Display Corp.	2021
Solomon Data International Corporation	2022

(XXVIII) Earnings per share

	2023		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average outstanding shares (thousand shares)	Earnings per share (NT$)
Basic earnings per share			
Net profit attributable to the common shareholders of the parent company in the current period	$ 532,241	171,371	$ 3.11
Diluted earnings per share			
Effect of dilutive potential common shares - remuneration to employees		185	
Net profit attributable to the common shareholders of the parent company in the current period plus the effect of potential common shares	$ 532,241	171,556	$ 3.10

	2022		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average outstanding shares (thousand shares)	Earnings per share (NT$)
Basic earnings per share			
Net profit attributable to the common shareholders of the parent company in the current period	$ 458,232	171,371	$ 2.67
Diluted earnings per share			
Effect of dilutive potential common shares - remuneration to employees		215	
Net profit attributable to the common shareholders of the parent company in the current period plus the effect of potential common shares	$ 458,232	171,586	$ 2.67

(XXIX) Transactions with non-controlling interests - Acquisition of interests in subsidiaries

1. Acquisition of interests in subsidiaries

   The Group acquired 51% of the issued shares of Sheng-Peng Technology Corp. with $5,100 in cash in March 2022. The carrying amount of the non-controlling interests of the subsidiary on the acquisition date was $4,900. The transaction increased the non-controlling interests by $4,900.

2. Disposal of interests in subsidiaries (not resulting in loss of control)

   (1) The Group sold 2.49% of its equity in its subsidiary, Solomon Data International, for a consideration of $56,883 in the fourth quarter of 2023. The carrying amount of the non-controlling interests of Solomon Data International on the sale date was $76,874. The transaction increased the non-controlling interests by $9,872 and the equity attributable to owners of the parent company by $47,011.

   (2) The effect of changes in the interests in Solomon Data International in 2023 on the equity attributable to owners of the Company is as follows:

	2023
Cash	$ 56,883
Increase in the carrying amount of non-controlling interests	(9,872)
Capital reserve - difference between the consideration and the carrying value of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of	$ 47,011

(XXX) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	2023			
	Short-term loans	Deposits received	Lease liabilities	Total liabilities from financing activities
January 1	$ 994,000	$ 7,943	$ 31,446	$ 1,033,389
Changes in cash flows from financing activities	(321,000)	414	(34,575)	(355,161)
Interest expenses paid (Note)	-	-	(1,032)	(1,032)
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	-	40	40
Other non-cash changes	-	-	215,674	215,674
December 31	$ 673,000	$ 8,357	$ 211,553	$ 892,910

Note: Recognized as cash flows from operating activities

	2022			
	Short-term loans	Deposits received	Lease liabilities	Total liabilities from financing activities
January 1	$ 1,307,264	$ 7,412	$ 57,745	$ 1,372,421
Changes in cash flows from financing activities	(313,264)	531	(34,798)	(347,531)
Interest expenses paid (Note)	-	-	(457)	(457)
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	-	841	841
Other non-cash changes	-	-	8,115	8,115
December 31	$ 994,000	$ 7,943	$ 31,446	$ 1,033,389

Note: Recognized as cash flows from operating activities

VII. Related party transactions

(I) Names of related parties and their relationship with the Group

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Group
All directors, the General Manager, and key management	The Group's key management and governance bodies

(II) Significant transactions with the related parties

All the Group's related party transaction counterparties are entities included in the consolidated financial statements. The related transactions have been written off.

(III) Information on remuneration to key management

	2023	2022
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	$ 83,971	$ 77,809
Post-employment benefits	897	654
	$ 84,868	$ 78,463

VIII. Pledged assets

Details on assets	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	Purpose of collateral
Investment property	$ 866,126	$ 855,019	Collateral for short-term loans
Property, plant and equipment	360,121	385,818	Collateral for short-term loans
Deposits paid (stated as "other non-current assets")	77,076	64,758	Collateral for short-term loans
Financial assets measured at amortized cost – non-current	8,109	-	Collateral for short-term loans from financial institutions and customs import security
Restricted time deposits (stated as "other non-current assets")	-	31,001	Collateral for short-term loans from financial institutions and customs import security
Pledged demand deposits and reserve accounts (stated as "other current assets")	-	308	Collateral for short-term loans from financial institutions and customs bonds
	$ 1,311,432	$ 1,336,904	

IX. Material contingent liabilities and unrecognized contractual commitments

1. As of December 31, 2023, the Group's letter of credit issued but not yet used was $107,507.
2. As of December 31, 2023, the Group's promissory notes issued as security for the performance of sales contracts amounted to $82,216.
3. The Group committed a total capital contribution of $45,000 under a limited partnership investment contract signed. As of December 31, 2023, the Group has invested $30,000, of which $7,500 was stated as other non-current assets since the record date of the capital increase was set in January 2024 and the registration of changes has not been completed. Please refer to 6 (12) for details.

X. Material losses from disasters

None.

XI. Material subsequent events

Please refer to Note 6 (19) for the Company's 2023 earning distribution proposal.

XII. Others

(I) Capital management

The Group's capital management aims to ensure that the Group can operate as a going concern, maintain the best capital structure to reduce the cost of funds, and offer returns to shareholders. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust dividends paid to the shareholders, return capital to the shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debts.

(II) Financial instruments

1. Types of financial instruments

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 675,429	$ 331,456
Financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,255,387	2,450,357
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	1,916,765	1,417,560
Notes receivable	45,582	93,369
Accounts receivable	957,482	752,778
Other receivables	20,658	23,422
Deposits paid (stated as "other non-current assets")	77,076	64,758
Restricted assets (stated as "other non-current assets")	-	31,001
	$ 4,272,950	$ 4,833,245

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost		
Short-term loans	$ 673,000	$ 994,000
Notes payable	10,054	11,185
Accounts payable	885,710	512,754
Other payables	193,111	204,031
Deposits received (stated as "other non-current liabilities")	8,357	7,943
	$ 1,770,232	$ 1,729,913
Lease liabilities	$ 211,553	$ 31,446

2. Risk management policy

(1) The Group's day-to-day operations are affected by multiple financial risks, including market risk (exchange rate risk and price risk), credit risk, and liquidity risk.

(2) The Finance Department implements risk management in accordance with the policy approved by the Board of Directors. The Group's Finance Department is responsible for identifying, assessing, and avoiding financial risks by closing cooperating with the Group's operating units.

3. Nature and level of material financial risks

(1) Market risk

Exchange rate risk

A. The Group operates transnationally and thus incurs exchange rate risk generated from transactions using functional currencies different from those of the Company and its subsidiaries, which mainly are the US dollar and Chinese yuan. The relevant exchange rate risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognized assets and liabilities.

B. As the business activities that the Group is engaged in involve several functional currencies (the functional currencies of the Group and some of its subsidiaries are the NT dollar and the other subsidiaries' functional currencies are the US dollar and Chinese yuan), there is effect from exchange rate volatility on the Group. Information on foreign currency assets and liabilities with significant exchange rate volatility effect is shown below:

	December 31, 2023		
	Foreign currency (thousand dollars)	Exchange rate	Carrying amount (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD : NTD	$ 83,762	30.71	$ 2,571,902
EUR : NTD	966	33.98	32,825
HKD : NTD	13,330	3.93	52,374
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD : NTD	$ 1,043	30.71	$ 32,028
EUR : NTD	260	33.98	8,835
HKD : NTD	1,012	3.93	3,976
SGD : NTD	148	23.29	3,442

	December 31, 2022				
		Foreign currency (thousand dollars)	Exchange rate		Carrying amount (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)					
Financial assets					
Monetary items					
USD : NTD	$	99,326	30.71	$	3,050,303
EUR : NTD		1,395	32.72		45,644
HKD : NTD		13,476	3.94		53,068
USD : CNY		3,606	6.97		25,123
Financial liabilities					
Monetary items					
USD : NTD	$	2,375	30.71	$	72,936
EUR : NTD		70	32.72		2,290
HKD : NTD		710	3.94		2,796

C. As exchange rate volatility has a significant effect, all exchange gains (losses) (both realized and unrealized) recognized with respect to the monetary items of the Group in 2023 and 2022 were ($13,076) and $327,428, respectively.

D. The sensitivity analysis of the Group's exchange rate risk focused on the effect of the appreciation or depreciation of relevant foreign currencies with respect to the main foreign currency monetary items on the financial reporting date on the Group's profit or loss. When there was a 1% appreciation or depreciation of the NT dollar against the aforesaid foreign currencies, the profit or loss increased or decreased by $26,088 and $30,961 in 2023 and 2022, respectively, provided that all other factors remained the same.

Price risk

A. The Group's equity instruments exposed to price risk are financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss. To manage the price risk from investments in equity instruments, the Group diversifies its portfolio based on the limit set by it.

B. The Group mainly invests in equity instruments issued by domestic companies and open-end funds. The price of such equity instruments is affected due to the uncertainty of their future value. When the price of the equity instruments rose or dropped by 1% and all other factors remained the same, the net profit after tax increased or decreased by $6,516 and $3,144 in 2023 and 2022, respectively, due to the gain or loss from equity instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risks

A. The Group's interest rate risk mainly comes from short-term loans for purchasing materials issued at floating interest rates, exposing the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group's loans issued at floating interest rates were mainly denominated in NTD and EUR.

B. When the loan interest rate rose or dropped by 1% and all other factors remained the same, the profit after tax increased or decreased by $5,384 and $7,952 in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

(2) Credit risk

A. The Group's credit risk is the risk of failure of a customer or a counterparty trading financial instruments with the Group to fulfill the contractual obligations, leading to the Group's financial loss. The risk is mainly generated from accounts receivable that cannot be collected from the counterparty according to the payment terms and from contractual cash flows classified as investments in debt instruments measured at amortized cost.

B. According to the Group's explicitly defined internal loan policy, all operating entities of the Group must conduct management and credit risk analysis for every new customer before setting payment terms and proposing delivery terms and conditions. The customers' credit quality is assessed by taking into consideration their financial position, past experiences and other factors for internal risk control.

C. When a contract payment is more than 90 or 180 days (depending on individual operating entities) overdue according to the agreed payment terms, a default is considered to have occurred.

D. When a contract payment is more than 90 days overdue according to the agreed payment terms, the credit risk of financial assets is considered to have significantly increased after initial recognition.

E. The credit impairment indicators used by the Group to identify investments in debt instruments are shown below:

(A) The issuer incurs significant financial difficulties or there is a significantly increased possibility that it will enter into bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;

(B) The issuer incurs financial difficulties resulting in the disappearance of the active market of the financial asset;

(C) The issuer defaults on or fails to pay the interest or principal;

(D) There are changes adverse to national and regional economic situations that are associated with the default of the issuer.

F. The Group adopts the simplified approach to estimate expected credit losses for accounts receivable from customers by the characteristics of the customers based on a provision matrix.

G. The Group takes into consideration the study reports of Taiwan Institute of Economic Research for future prospects when adjusting the loss rate derived from information during specific historical and current periods to estimate the loss allowance for accounts receivable. The provision matrix on December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, is as follows:

	Not overdue	30 days overdue	31-90 days overdue	91-180 days overdue	More than 181 days overdue	Total
December 31, 2023						
Expected loss rate	0.02%-2.92%	6.23%-85.57%	24.76%-100%	66.61%-100%	100%	
Total carrying value	$ 950,306	$ 11,021	$ 3,031	$ 657	$ 8,110	$ 974,212
Loss allowance	$ 2,909	$ 2,324	$ 1,643	$ 3,485	$ 6,369	$ 16,730

	Not overdue	30 days overdue	31-90 days overdue	91-180 days overdue	More than 181 days overdue	Total
December 31, 2022						
Expected loss rate	0.03%-3.78%	3.30%-86.10%	5.72%-100%	64.24%-100%	100%	
Total carrying value	$ 705,545	$ 30,674	$ 22,675	$ 1,843	$ 6,941	$ 767,678
Loss allowance	$ 1,799	$ 2,251	$ 3,466	$ 443	$ 6,941	$ 14,900

H. The table about changes in the loss allowance for accounts receivable, for which the Group adopted the simplified approach, is as follows:

	2023	2022
January 1	$ 14,900	$ 14,025
Impairment losses set aside	2,060	999
Effect of exchange rate	(188)	563
Transferred to receivables on demand	(42)	(687)
December 31	$ 16,730	$ 14,900

(3) Liquidity risk

A. Cash flow forecasting is carried out individually by each operating entity of the Group and the results are summarized by the Group's Finance Department. The Group's Finance Department monitors the forecasting of the Group's needs for current funds to ensure there are sufficient funds to meet the operating needs and maintains adequate unused committed lending facilities to prevent the Group from violating relevant lending limits or terms. Consideration is given to the Group's debt financing plans, compliance with debt terms, and achievement of internal target balance sheet financial ratios when making such forecasts.

B. The Group groups non-derivative financial liabilities and derivative financial liabilities settled at net amount or total amount by relevant maturity dates. The non-derivative financial liabilities are analyzed based on the remaining period from the balance sheet date to the contract maturity date. The derivative financial liabilities are analyzed based on the remaining period from the balance sheet date to the expected maturity date. The undiscounted contractual cash flows of financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, notes payable, and other payables are equivalent to their carrying values and will fall due within one year. The undiscounted contractual cash flows of the other financial liabilities are shown in detail below.

Non-derivative financial liabilities:

December 31, 2023	Within 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years
Short-term loans	$ 673,679	$ -	$ -	$ -
Lease liabilities	32,045	50,888	74,607	102,857

Non-derivative financial liabilities:

December 31, 2022	Within 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years
Short-term loans	$ 994,872	$ -	$ -	$ -
Lease liabilities	28,122	3,179	228	-

(III) Fair value information

1. The levels of the valuation technique adopted to measure the fair value of financial instruments and non-financial instruments are defined as follows:

   Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities accessible to an entity on the measurement date (unadjusted). Active markets are ones where asset or liability transactions take place with sufficient frequency and volume for pricing information to be provided on an ongoing basis. All the fair values of the Group's investments in listed/OTC stocks fall under Level 1.

   Level 2: Level 2 inputs are inputs other than the quoted prices included in Level 1 that are directly or indirectly observable for the asset or liability. The Group's investments in bond instruments without active market fall under Level 2.

   Level 3: Level 3 inputs are inputs that are unobservable to the asset or liability.

2. Please refer to the description in Note 6 (11) for information on the fair value of investment property measured at cost.

3. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

   The carrying amounts of the Group's cash and cash equivalents, financial assets measured at amortized cost, notes and accounts receivable, other receivables, deposits paid for other non-current assets, notes and accounts payable, other payables, and deposits received are reasonable approximations of their fair values.

4. The Group classifies the financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities as well as the levels of the fair values. The relevant information is shown below:

(1) The following is information on the Group's classification based on the nature of the assets and liabilities:

December 31, 2023	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity securities	$ 601,448	$ -	$ 53,146	$ 654,594
Limited partnership	-	-	20,835	20,835
	$ 601,448	$ -	$ 73,981	$ 675,429

December 31, 2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity securities	$ 239,964	$ -	$ 76,492	$ 316,456
Limited partnership	-	-	15,000	15,000
	$ 239,964	$ -	$ 91,492	$ 331,456

(2) The methods and assumptions used by the Group to measure the fair value are as follows:

A. The quoted market price used by the Group as fair value inputs (i.e. Level 1 inputs) is listed based on the characteristics of the instruments in the following:

	Listed (OTC) stocks	Open-end funds
Quoted market price	Closing price	Net value

B. The fair value of all financial instruments, except for the aforementioned financial instruments in the active market, is acquired using the valuation technique or with reference to the quotation of the counterparty. When the valuation technique is used for acquisition of the fair value, the current fair value of other financial instruments with substantially similar conditions and characteristics, the cash flow discounting method, and other valuation techniques may be used as a reference, including the market information application model acquirable on the consolidated balance sheet date (e.g. TPEx yield curve and Reuters average interest rate quote of commercial paper).

C. The valuation model is created based on the estimated approximation and the valuation technique may not be able to reflect all factors associated with the Group's financial and non-financial instruments. Therefore, estimates made using the valuation model are adjusted properly based on additional parameters, such as model risk or liquidity risk. According to the Group's fair value valuation model management policy and relevant control procedures, the management believes that valuation adjustments are appropriate and necessary for fair presentation of the fair value of financial and non-financial instruments in the consolidated balance sheet. The

price information and parameters used in the valuation process are carefully assessed and adjusted based on the current market situation appropriately.

5. There was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2 in 2023 and 2022.

6. Movements in Level 3 equity instruments in 2023 and 2022 are listed in the following table:

	2023	2022
January 1	$ 91,492	$ 89,391
Profits recognized as profit or loss	4,139	2,055
Purchase in the current period	7,500	20,000
Sale in the current period	(2,963)	(14,495)
Share capital returned from capital reduction	-	(6,476)
Transferred out from Level 3	(29,832)	-
Effect of exchange rate	3,645	1,017
December 31	$ 73,981	$ 91,492

7. There was no transfer-in to Level 3 in 2023 and 2022. The only equity investment instrument was listed for trading as an emerging stock in May 2023. As there was sufficient observable market information available, the Group transferred the fair value adopted from Level 3 to Level 1 at the end of the month when the event occurred.

8. The Group's Finance Department is responsible for verifying the independent fair value of financial instruments in the process of valuation of Level 3 fair values to make valuation results close to the market situation based on information from independent sources and make sure that the information sources are independent, reliable and consistent with other resources and reflect executable prices. The Group also regularly adjusts the valuation model, conducts retrospective testing, updates inputs and data required for the valuation model, and makes any other necessary fair value adjustment to ensure reasonable valuation results.

9. The quantitative significant unobservable inputs of the valuation model used for Level 3 fair value measurements are analyzed and described as follows:

	Fair value on December 31, 2023	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)	Relationship between the input and the fair value
Non-derivative equity instruments:					
Non-listed/non-OTC stocks	$ 53,146	Comparable company method	PE multiplier, PB multiplier, discount for lack of marketability.	25%	The higher the multipliers, the higher the fair value. The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value.
Non-listed/non-OTC stocks	-	Net asset value method	N/A	N/A	N/A
Limited partnership	20,835	Net asset value method	N/A	N/A	N/A

	Fair value on December 31, 2022	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)	Relationship between the input and the fair value
Non-derivative equity instruments:					
Non-listed/non-OTC stocks	$ 76,492	Comparable company method	PE multiplier, PB multiplier, discount for lack of marketability.	25%	The higher the multipliers, the higher the fair value. The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value.
Limited partnership	15,000	Net asset value method	N/A	N/A	N/A

XIII. Note disclosures

(I) Information of material transactions

1. Loaning of funds to others: Please refer to Table 1.
2. Making of endorsements/guarantees for others: Please refer to Table 2.
3. Securities held at end of period (excluding those controlled by investee subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Please refer to Table 3.
4. Aggregate purchases or sales of the same securities amounting to NT$300 million or more than 20% of the paid-in capital: Please refer to Table 4.
5. Acquisition of property amounting to NT$300 million or more than 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
6. Disposal of property amounting to NT$300 million or more than 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
7. Purchases and sales with related parties amounting to NT$100 million or more than 20% of the paid-in capital: Please refer to Table 5.
8. Accounts receivable from related parties amounting to NT$100 million or more than 20% of the paid-in capital: Please refer to Table 6.
9. Transactions of derivatives: Please refer to Note 6 (2).
10. Business relationship and important transactions between the parent company and subsidiaries and between the subsidiaries, and the amounts of such transactions: Please refer to Table 7.

(II) Information of investee companies

Information related to investee companies (excluding those in Mainland China), their place of registration, etc.: Please refer to Table 8.

(III) Information of investments in Mainland China

1. Basic information: Please refer to Table 9.
2. Material matters occurring directly or indirectly through businesses in a third area and investee companies in Mainland China: Please refer to the description in Tables 4, 5, 6.

(IV) Information of major shareholders

Please refer to Table 10.

(The End)

XIV. Operating segment information

(I) General information

1. The management of the Group had identified the reportable segments according to the reporting package that the operating decision maker uses to formulate policies.

2. The operating decision maker of the Group operates and manages the business by product business groups.

(II) Measurement of segment information

The Group's operating decision maker evaluates the performance of the operating segments based on the profit or loss of the segments. Segment profit or loss means the profit earned or the loss incurred by each segment and is used as a basis for the chief operating decision maker to allocate resources to the segments and evaluate their performance.

(III) Information on segment profits or losses, assets and liabilities

Information on reportable segments provided to the chief operating decision maker is as follows:

2023	Electromechanical Business Group	Intelligent Business Group	Optoelectronic manufacturing industry	Electronic channel industry	Others	Adjustment and write-off	Consolidated
External income	$ 2,036,516	$ 1,012,457	$ 838,585	$ 240,592	$ 91,753	$ -	$ 4,219,903
Internal segment income	325,410	1,232	27,539	-	-	(354,181)	-
Segment income	$ 2,361,822	$ 1,013,689	$ 866,124	$ 240,592	$ 91,857	($ 354,181)	$ 4,219,903
After-tax segment profit (loss)	$ 157,718	($ 28,836)	$ 83,796	$ 1,893	$ 699,140	($ 355,924)	$ 557,787
Depreciation and amortization	$ 12,425	$ 15,474	$ 32,677	$ 1,118	$ 18,254	($ 8,239)	$ 71,709
Gain from investments accounted for using the equity method	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 10,112	$ -	$ 10,112
Segment assets	$ 2,670,632	$ 1,400,830	$ 2,641,112	$ 1,149,229	$ 4,713,068	($ 3,626,779)	$ 8,948,092

2022	Electromechanical Business Group	Intelligent Business Group	Optoelectronic manufacturing industry	Electronic channel industry	Others	Adjustment and write-off	Consolidated
External income	$ 1,795,648	$ 1,683,439	$ 1,317,624	$ 344,042	$ 109,175	$ -	$ 5,249,928
Internal segment income	437,689	6,630	84,300	-	2,684	(531,303)	-
Segment income	$ 2,233,337	$ 1,690,069	$ 1,401,924	$ 344,042	$ 111,859	($ 531,303)	$ 5,249,928
After-tax segment profit (loss)	$ 75,657	$ 64,306	$ 262,283	$ 6,931	$ 306,514	($ 239,748)	$ 475,943
Depreciation and amortization	$ 14,820	$ 17,404	$ 34,927	$ 572	$ 20,486	($ 6,434)	$ 81,775
Gain from investments accounted for using the equity method	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 4,265	$ -	$ 4,265
Segment assets	$ 2,616,571	$ 1,221,890	$ 2,603,562	$ 1,000,352	$ 3,902,506	($ 2,893,918)	$ 8,450,963

(IV) Information on the reconciliations of segment profit or loss

1. The external income reported to the chief operating decision maker used the same measurement approach as that for the income presented in the income statement.

2. The performance of the reportable operating segments was evaluated based on their after-tax profit or loss. The total profit or loss was consistent with the after-tax profit or loss from continuing operations. Thus, there was no need for reconciliation.

3. The total asset amount provided to the chief operating decision maker was measured using the same approach as that for the assets presented in the financial statements. Please refer to the description in Note 14 (3) for information on the reconciliation and write-off of reportable segment assets in the current period.

(V) Information by product and service

The Group is mainly engaged in the sale, manufacture, agency, and import of generators, semiconductors, electronic parts and LCDs. Details on the balance of income are shown below:

	2023	2022
Income from sale of goods	$ 4,212,832	$ 5,239,651
Maintenance income	7,071	10,277
	$ 4,219,903	$ 5,249,928

(VI) Information by region

The following is information on the Group's income from external customers and non-current assets, listed by the region where the customers and assets are located:

	2023		2022	
	Income	Non-current assets	Income	Non-current assets
Taiwan	$ 2,287,781	$ 1,517,357	$ 2,921,039	$ 1,318,819
Mainland China and Hong Kong	1,093,384	6,083	1,323,871	32,121
Others	838,738	1,591	1,005,018	2,133
	$ 4,219,903	$ 1,525,031	$ 5,249,928	$ 1,353,073

Note: Non-current assets include property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, investment property, intangible assets, and long-term deferred expenses.

(VII) Information of important customers

The Group had no customers accounting for 10% or more of operating income in 2023 and 2022.

SOLOMON Technology Corporation and Subsidiaries
Loaning Funds to Others
January 1 to December 31, 2023

Table 1

Unit: NT$ Thousand
(Unless otherwise specified)

No. (Note 1)	Lending company	Borrowing company	Current account	Related party	Maximum amount in the current period	Closing balance	Actual drawdown amount	Range of interest rates	Nature of loaning of funds (Note 4)	Business transaction amount	Reasons for the need of short-term financing	Allowance set aside for bad debts	Collateral		Limit on loans to individual borrowers (Note 2)	Limit on total loans (Note 3)	Remarks
													Name	Value			
1	Moredel Investment	Solomon Energy	Other receivables	Y	$ 39,000	$ 39,000	$ 39,000	2%	2	$ -	Working capital	$ -	-	-	$ 228,237	$ 456,475	
2	Solomon Smartnet	Solomon Energy Technology (Singapore) PTE.LTD	Other receivables	Y	4,956	4,956	4,956	4%	2	-	Working capital	-	-	-	112,688	225,376	
3	SOLOMON	Solomon Energy Technology (Singapore) PTE.LTD	Other receivables	Y	33,225	33,225	4,153	4%	2	-	Working capital	-	-	-	2,089,315	4,178,631	
4	Solomon Goldentek Display	SOLOMON	Other receivables	Y	500,000	500,000	364,480	1.75%	2	-	Working capital	-	-	-	716,658	1,433,316	

Note 1: Number column description:
(1) "0" is reserved for the issuer.
(2) Each investee company is numbered in sequential order starting from 1.

Note 2: According to the Group's lending procedure, the amount of loans to a single enterprise with short-term financing needs is limited to 40% of the lending company's net worth (for Dong Guan Goldentek, the amount of total loans is limited to 80% of its net worth). The amount of loans to companies having business dealings with the lending company is limited to the higher of the amount of purchases and sales between both parties.

Note 3: According to the Group's lending procedure, the amount of total loans given is limited to 80% of the net worth of the lending company.

Note: The nature of loaning of funds is described as follows:
(1) Business relationships: 1.
(2) Needs for short-term financing: 2.

SOLOMON Technology Corporation and Subsidiaries
Endorsements/Guarantees for Others
January 1 to December 31, 2023

Table 2

Unit: NT$ Thousand
(Unless otherwise specified)

No. (Note 1)	Endorser/guarantor	Endorsee/guarantee		Limit on endorsements/ guarantees to a single enterprise (Note 3)	Maximum endorsement/ guarantee balance in the current period	Closing endorsement/guarantee balance	Actual drawdown amount	Endorsement/ guarantee amount secured with property	Cumulative endorsement/ guarantee amount as a percentage of the net worth in the most recent financial statements	Maximum limit on endorsements/ guarantees (Note 3)	Endorsements/ guarantees made by the parent company for subsidiaries	Endorsements/ guarantees made by subsidiaries for the parent company	Endorsements/ guarantees made for the operations in Mainland China	Remarks
		Company name	Relationship (Note 2)											
0	SOLOMON	Solomon Energy	2	$ 1,045,194	$ 245,000	$ 245,000	$ 56,779	$ -	4.69	$ 2,611,645	Y	N	N	

Note 1: Number column description:
(1) "0" is reserved for the issuer.
(2) Each investee company is numbered in sequential order starting from 1.

Note 2: The relationship between the endorser/guarantor and the endorsee/guarantee is classified under the following six categories. It is only necessary to mark the type:
(1) Companies with business relationships.
(2) Subsidiaries in which the Company holds more than 50% of the common stock equity.
(3) Investee companies in which the parent company and its subsidiaries hold more than 50% of the common stock equity, calculated on a consolidated basis.
(4) The parent company, directly or indirectly through a subsidiary, holding more than 50% of the common stock equity of the Company.
(5) Companies in the same industry that are required to provide mutual guarantee pursuant to contracts for undertaking engineering projects.
(6) Companies receiving endorsements/guarantees from the shareholders proportionally to their shareholding due to a joint venture relationship.

Note 3: According to the Company's endorsement/guarantee procedure, the amount of the Company's total endorsements/guarantees is limited to 50% of the net worth of the Company and the amount of endorsements/guarantees provided for the same company shall not exceed 20% of the guarantor's net worth.

SOLOMON Technology Corporation and Subsidiaries
Securities Held at End of Period (Excluding Those Controlled by Investee Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures)
December 31, 2023

Table 3

Unit: NT$ Thousand
(Unless otherwise specified)

Holding company	Type and name of securities	Relationship with the securities issuer	Account	End of period				Remarks
				Number of shares	Carrying amount	Shareholding percentage	Fair value	
SOLOMON	Hua Nan Phoenix Money Market Fund	None	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – current	1,795,064	$ 30,000	-	$ 30,000	Note
	Evergreen	〃	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – current	84,000	12,054	-	12,054	〃
	Unimicron	〃	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – current	128,000	22,528	0.01%	22,528	〃
	i-baas	〃	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – non-current	50,745	1,630	0.20%	1,630	〃
	CHENFENG OPTRONICS	〃	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – non-current	1,500,000	15,648	1.49%	15,648	〃
	Taiwan Truewin Technology	〃	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – non-current	261,269	11,041	0.49%	11,041	〃
	Liwatt X	〃	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – non-current	500,000	3,441	7.14%	3,441	〃
	Sogotec Enterprise	〃	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – non-current	852	-	-	-	〃
	TAIWAN-CA	〃	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – non-current	29,847	-	0.12%	-	〃
	Tai-Ling Biotech	〃	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – non-current	321,538	-	0.90%	-	〃
Moredel Investment	SOLOMON	Parent company of the Company	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – current	100,432	3,927	0.06%	3,927	〃
	Hwa Fong Rubber Ind.	None	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – current	1,361,556	20,014	0.49%	20,014	〃
	Integrated Solutions	〃	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – non-current	1,452,659	231,698	3.83%	231,698	〃
	Airbag Packing	〃	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – non-current	200,000	3,099	0.80%	3,099	〃
	Keystone Tech	〃	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – non-current	200,000	-	2.22%	-	〃
	Gintung Energy	〃	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – non-current	57,141	-	0.15%	-	〃
Solomon Cayman	Capital Investment Development Corp	〃	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – non-current	330,000	15,129	0.89%	15,129	〃
	Polar Tech.	〃	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – non-current	190,000	-	18.21%	-	〃
	UKNOWIKNOW HOLDINGS INC.	〃	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – non-current	150,000	-	5.22%	-	〃
Solomon Data International	Hua Nan Phoenix Money Market Fund	〃	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – current	2,719,296	45,479	-	45,479	〃
	CENZ Automation	〃	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – non-current	80,000	-	1.27%	-	〃
	Taiwan Truewin Technology	〃	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – non-current	130,634	4,788	0.26%	4,788	〃
	Cerulean Asset Management Venture Capital Limited Partnership	〃	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – non-current	-	5,816	-	5,816	〃
	Meng-Lue Venture Capital Limited Partnership	〃	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – non-current	-	1,574	-	1,574	〃
Solomon Goldentek Display	Hua Nan Phoenix Money Market Fund	〃	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – current	11,155,929	185,000	-	185,000	〃
	Unimicron	〃	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – current	90,000	15,840	0.01%	15,840	〃

	CENZ Automation	〃	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – non-current	250,000	-	3.73%	-	〃
	Meng-Lue Venture Capital Limited Partnership	〃	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – non-current	-	3,148	-	3,148	〃
	Cerulean Asset Management Venture Capital Limited Partnership	〃	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – non-current	-	8,724	-	8,724	〃
Cornucopia Innovation	Hua Nan Phoenix Money Market Fund	〃	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – current	904,306	15,124	-	15,124	〃
	Weltrend	〃	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – current	300,000	22,081	0.17%	22,081	〃
	Meng-Lue Venture Capital Limited Partnership	〃	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – non-current	-	1,573	-	1,573	〃

SOLOMON Technology Corporation and Subsidiaries
Aggregate Purchases or Sales of the Same Securities Amounting to NT$300 Million or More than 20% of the Paid-in Capital
January 1 to December 31, 2023

Table 4

Unit: NT$ Thousand
(Unless otherwise specified)

Purchasing/ selling company	Type and name of securities	Account	Counterparty	Relationship	Beginning of period		Purchasing		Selling				End of period	
					Number of shares/units	Amount	Number of shares/units	Amount	Number of shares/units	Selling price	Book cost	Disposal gain or loss	Number of shares/units	Amount
SOLOMON	Hua Nan Phoenix Money Market Fund	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – current	HUA NAN COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.	None	6,669,817	$ 110,000	6,924,565	$ 115,000	11,799,318	$ 195,919	$ 195,000	$ 919	1,795,064	$ 30,000
Solomon Data International	〃	〃	〃	〃	-	-	3,625,728	60,000	906,432	15,096	15,000	96	2,719,296	45,479
Solomon Goldentek Display	〃	〃	〃	〃	-	-	34,817,623	577,000	23,661,694	394,243	392,000	2,243	11,155,929	185,000
Solomon Smartnet	〃	〃	〃	〃	243,047	4,000	742,431	12,300	985,478	16,409	16,300	109	-	-
Cornucopia Innovation	〃	〃	〃	〃	-	-	904,306	15,000	-	-	-	-	904,306	15,124

SOLOMON Technology Corporation and Subsidiaries
Purchases and Sales with Related Parties Amounting to NT$100 Million or More Than 20% of the Paid-in Capital
January 1 to December 31, 2023

Table 5

Unit: NT$ Thousand
(Unless otherwise specified)

Purchasing (selling) company	Name of counterparty	Relationship	Transaction				Differences of transaction terms from those of regular transactions and reasons for such differences		Notes/accounts receivable (payable)		Remarks
			Purchase (sale)	Amount	Percentage in total purchases (sales)	Loan period	Unit price	Loan period	Balance	Percentage in total accounts/notes receivable (payable)	
SOLOMON	Yumon International	Parent-subsidiary	(Sale)	(315,832)	(12)	Note 1	Agreed by both parties	Note 2	$ -	-	
Yumon International	SOLOMON	Parent-subsidiary	Purchase	315,832	31	Note 1	Agreed by both parties	Note 2	-	-	
Solomon Goldentek Display	Dong Guan Goldentek	Parent-subsidiary	Purchase	419,804	77	Note 3	Note 3	Note 3	(110,657)	(89)	
Solomon Goldentek Display	Dong Guan Goldentek	Parent-subsidiary	Note 4	(125,122)	-	Note 4	Note 4	Note 4			
Dong Guan Goldentek	Solomon Goldentek Display	Parent-subsidiary	(Sale)	(419,804)	(87)	Note 3	Note 3	Note 3	110,657	85	
Dong Guan Goldentek	Solomon Goldentek Display	Parent-subsidiary	Note 4	125,122	-	Note 4	Note 4	Note 4			

Note 1: The payment was collected after being offset against the accounts receivable based on the funding status of Yumon International.
Note 2: The loan period for regular customers ranges from 90 to 120 days.
Note 3: The unit price was negotiated by both parties. The payment was made based on the funding status after being offset against the payment receivable for entrusted procurement. The payment term for regular suppliers ranges from about 60 to 90 days.
Note 4: It was an entrusted procurement transaction. The payment was collected after being offset against the accounts payable based on the funding status on a monthly basis.

SOLOMON Technology Corporation and Subsidiaries
Accounts Receivable from Related Parties Amounting to NT$100 Million or More Than 20% of the Paid-in Capital
December 31, 2023

Table 6

Unit: NT$ Thousand
(Unless otherwise specified)

Company from which payments accounted for are receivable	Name of counterparty	Relationship	Balance of payments receivable from the related party	Turnover	Overdue payments receivable from the related party		Subsequently recovered amount of payments receivable from the related party (Note)	Allowance set aside for bad debts
					Amount	Treatment		
Dong Guan Goldentek	Solomon Goldentek Display	Parent-subsidiary	$ 110,657	3.31	$ -	Active collection	$ -	-

Note: The information is as of February 29, 2024

SOLOMON Technology Corporation and Subsidiaries
Business Relationship and Important Transactions between the Parent Company and Subsidiaries and between the Subsidiaries, and the Amounts of Such Transactions
January 1 to December 31, 2023

Table 7

Unit: NT$ Thousand
(Unless otherwise specified)

No. (Note 5)	Name of transacting party	Counterparty	Relationship with transacting party (Note 6)	Transaction			
				Account	Amount	Transaction terms	As a percentage of total consolidated operating income or assets (Note 7)
0	SOLOMON	Yumon International	1	Sale	$ 315,832	Note 1	7%
0	SOLOMON	Solomon Goldentek Display	1	Other payables	300,000	Note 2	4%
1	Solomon Goldentek Display	Dong Guan Goldentek	1	Purchase	419,804	Note 3	10%
1	Solomon Goldentek Display	Dong Guan Goldentek	1	Accounts payable	110,657	Note 3	1%
1	Solomon Goldentek Display	Dong Guan Goldentek	1	Other receivables	125,122	Note 4	2%

Note 1: After the payments receivable and payable were offset against each other, the payments were collected based on the funding status. The payment term for regular customers ranges from about 90-120 days.
Note 2: Loaning of funds. Please refer to Table 1.
Note 3: The payment term was 90-180 days after the payments receivable and payable were offset against each other.
Note 4: The receivables were the procurement payments made by the parent company on behalf of the subsidiary.
Note 5: The business transactions between the parent company and its subsidiaries shall be indicated in the "No." column. This column shall be completed as follows:

(1) 0 is reserved for the parent company.
(2) Each subsidiary is numbered in sequential order starting from 1.

Note 6: The relationship with the transacting party is classified into the following three categories. It is only necessary to mark the type (It is not necessary to disclose the same transaction between the parent company and its subsidiaries or between the subsidiaries repeatedly. For example, if the parent company has disclosed a transaction with one of its subsidiaries, it is not required for the subsidiary to disclose the transaction again. If a subsidiary has disclosed a transaction with another subsidiary, it is not required for the latter to disclose the transaction again):

(1) Parent to subsidiary.
(2) Subsidiary to parent.
(3) Subsidiary to subsidiary.

Note 7: For asset or liability accounts, the transaction amount's percentage of total consolidated operating income or assets shall be calculated as the closing balance as a share of the total assets; for profit or loss accounts, the percentage shall be calculated as the accumulated amount as a share of the total consolidated operating income.
Note 8: Transactions over $9,000 shall be disclosed.

SOLOMON Technology Corporation and Subsidiaries
Information Related to Investee Companies (Excluding Those in Mainland China), Their Place of Registration, etc.
January 1 to December 31, 2023

Table 8

Unit: NT$ Thousand
(Unless otherwise specified)

Name of investor company	Name of investee company	Place of registration	Principal business	Initial investment amount: End of current period	Initial investment amount: End of previous year	Holding percentage at end of period: Number of shares	Holding percentage at end of period: Percentage	Holding percentage at end of period: Carrying amount	Gain or loss of investee company in the current period	Investment gain or loss recognized in the current period	Remarks
SOLOMON	Solomon Cayman	Cayman Islands	Holding company	$ 264,367	$ 264,367	7,232,836	100.00	$ 216,506	$ 18,671	$ 18,671	1
SOLOMON	Solomon Smartnet	Taiwan	IC CARD	200,000	200,000	20,000,000	100.00	263,050	30,144	14,547	1
SOLOMON	Solomon Goldentek Display	Taiwan	Manufacturing of LCDs	1,359,694	1,359,694	42,871,029	70.77	1,218,957	79,418	56,202	1
SOLOMON	Moredel Investment	Taiwan	Professional investment	457,384	457,384	28,460,900	100.00	555,092	244,615	243,309	1
SOLOMON	Solomon Wireless Technology	Taiwan	Communication products	599,665	599,665	96,407	96.41	16	-	-	1
SOLOMON	Solomon Data International	Taiwan	Manufacturing of LCD panels	38,813	58,339	6,298,676	29.60	137,130	26,870	8,139	1
SOLOMON	Total Profit	Samoa	Holding company	13,859	13,859	3,088,700	100.00	3,862	(2,531)	(2,531)	1
SOLOMON	GD Investment	Taiwan	Installation and sale of generators	-	434	-	-	-	(39)	(39)	1
SOLOMON	Cornucopia Innovation	Taiwan	Manufacturing of machines/equipment and electronic parts and components	65,000	65,000	6,100,000	35.06	44,085	11,558	4,052	1
SOLOMON	Solomon Science Technology(VN)	Vietnam	Supply and sale of intelligence technology	27,200	27,200	-	100.00	6,195	(4,647)	(4,647)	1
SOLOMON	Solomon Robotics(THAI) Ltd.	Thailand	Supply and sale of intelligence technology	8,209	8,209	2,488,000	100.00	5,238	(529)	(529)	1
SOLOMON	Solomon Technology (USA)	United States	Supply and sale of intelligence technology	73,268	54,074	24,500	100.00	13,534	(17,047)	(17,047)	1
SOLOMON	Solomon Technology (Japan) Ltd.	Japan	Supply and sale of intelligence technology	4,844	-	22,000	100	4,778	-	-	1
SOLOMON	Solomon Energy	Taiwan	Import and export of electrical power-related products	220,000	180,000	22,000,000	100.00	152,053	(9,572)	(9,572)	1
SOLOMON	Sheng-Peng Technology	Taiwan	Import and export of electrical power-related products	5,100	5,100	510,000	51.00	8,099	4,507	2,299	1
Moredel Investment	Solomon Data International	Taiwan	Manufacturing of LCD panels	23,221	41,883	3,733,740	18.05	79,058	29,204	-	1, 4
Moredel Investment	Solomon Goldentek Display	Taiwan	Manufacturing of LCDs	62,233	62,233	5,610,000	9.26	162,681	79,418	-	1, 4
Solomon Smartnet	Solomon Data International	Taiwan	Manufacturing of LCD panels	34,912	38,418	4,199,117	20.30	88,525	29,204	-	1, 4
Solomon Smartnet	Solomon Goldentek Display	Taiwan	Manufacturing of LCDs	62,233	62,233	5,610,000	9.26	162,681	79,418	-	1, 4
Solomon Cayman	Soundtek Ltd.	Seychelles	Professional investment	23,764	23,764	-	30.00	-	-	-	4
Solomon Cayman	Goldentek (B.V.I.)	British Virgin Islands	Sale of LCDs and modules	305	452	43,706	0.39	1,242	14,201	-	2, 4
Solomon Energy	Solomon Energy Technology (Singapore) PTE.LTD	Singapore	Self-usage renewable energy generation equipment	21,835	14,752	1,000,000	100.00	40	(7,138)	-	2, 4
Solomon Data International	Cornucopia Innovation	Taiwan	Manufacturing of machines/equipment and electronic parts and components	25,300	25,300	2,300,000	13.22	21,398	10,298	-	1, 4
Solomon Data International	AggrEnergy	Taiwan	Energy technology service	24,532	24,532	23,502,128	18.21	36,423	58,466	-	3, 4
Solomon Data International	Ju Xin Energy	Taiwan	Energy technology service	36,000	36,000	3,600,000	5.00	38,094	31,429	-	3, 4
Solomon Goldentek Display Corp.	Goldentek Display System (BVI) Co., Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	Production and sale of LCDs and modules	362,876	400,499	11,163,205	99.61	319,121	14,201	-	2, 4
Solomon Goldentek Display Corp.	Futek Trading Co., Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	Entrepot trade	14,406	14,406	1,050,000	100.00	-	-	-	2, 4, 5
Solomon Goldentek Display Corp.	Cornucopia Innovation Corporation	Taiwan	Manufacturing of machines/equipment and electronic parts and components	4,500	4,500	360,000	2.07	2,736	10,298	-	1, 4
Solomon Goldentek Display Corp.	Solomon Goldentek Display (Hong Kong) Corp.	Hong Kong	Entrepot trade	2,175	2,175	500,000	100.00	338	(46)	-	1, 4, 5

Note 1: A subsidiary.
Note 2: A sub-subsidiary.
Note 3: Associate.
Note 4: The investee company's profit or loss in the current period was recognized as that of the ultimate parent company.
Note 5: In order to simplify the investment structure, the Group transferred Futek Trading Co., Ltd.'s equity in Solomon Goldentek Display (Hong Kong) Corp. to Solomon Goldentek Display Corp. at the carrying value in the fourth quarter of 2023.

SOLOMON Technology Corporation and Subsidiaries
Information of Investments in Mainland China – Basic Information
January 1 to December 31, 2023

Table 9

Unit: NT$ Thousand
(Unless otherwise specified)

Name of investee company in Mainland China	Principal business	Paid-in capital	Method of investment (Note 1)	Accumulated amount of investments remitted from Taiwan at beginning of current period	Amount of investments remitted or recovered in the current period		Accumulated amount of investments remitted from Taiwan at end of current period	Gain or loss of investee company in the current period	The Company's shareholding in direct or indirect investments	Investment gain or loss recognized in the current period	Carrying amount of investments at end of period	Investment gain received as of the current period	Remarks
					Remitted	Recovered							
Solomon Goldentek Display (Dong Guan) Ltd.	Production and sale of new types of LCDs and modules	$ 161,760	1	$ 104,891	$ -	$ -	$ 104,891	$ 27,061	99.61	$ 26,956	$ 317,250	$ 128,164	Note 4
Solomon Shenzhen	International trade	11,787	1	11,547	-	-	11,547	(2,531)	100.00	(2,531)	3,850	-	
Yumon International	International trade	208,794	1	65,956	-	-	65,956	13,660	100.00	13,660	189,926	-	Notes 3, 4
Zhuhai Wan Jia	Manufacturing and sale of magnetic materials	61,410	1	4,497	-	-	4,497	-	7.65	-	-	-	

Note 1: Investment methods are classified into following two categories. It is only necessary to mark the type:
(1) Investment in Mainland China companies through an investee company established in a third area.
(2) Investment in Mainland China companies by investing in an existing company in a third area.
(3) Investment in Mainland China companies through an existing investee company established in Mainland China.
Note 2: The subsidiary Solomon Cayman invested US$90 thousand from its own funds in Soundtek Ltd. in Mainland China.
Note 3: Solomon Cayman, a 100% owned subsidiary of the Company, increased the capital of Yumon International with US$800 thousand and US$3,000 thousand from its own funds in 2011 and 2013, respectively.
Note 4: Recognized as investment gain or loss based on the financial statements for the same period audited by the parent company's CPA.

Company name	Accumulated amount of investments remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China at end of current period	Amount of investments approved by the Investment Commission, MOEA	Limit on the amount of investments in Mainland China as required by the Investment Commission, MOEA
SOLOMON Technology Corporation	$ 614,867	$ 912,070	$ 3,395,042

Note: Dong Guan Goldentek is an investment of Solomon Goldentek Display in Mainland China, which has been reported. The listed figure includes the information of Dong Guan Goldentek.

SOLOMON Technology Corporation and Subsidiaries
Information of Major Shareholders
December 31, 2023

Table 10

Name of major shareholders	Shares: Number of shares held	Shares: Shareholding percentage (%)
Chen Cheng-Lung	15,733,057	9.17
Chen Lu Su-Yue	13,958,843	8.14
Chen Jan-Sun	9,481,377	5.52
Xin Li Investment Corp.	9,235,114	5.38