Stock Code：3152

ADVANCED CERAMIC X CORPORATION

Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report
December 31, 2023 and 2022

Address：No.16, Tzu Chiang Road, Hsinchu Industrial District, Hsinchu Hsien, Taiwan
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Notes to Readers

The independent auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English version and Chinese version, the Chinese-language independent auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Advanced Ceramic X Corporation:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Advanced Ceramic X Corporation ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for each of the years then ended, in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and with the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, interpretations as well as related guidance endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the "Regulations Governing Auditing and Certification of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants" and the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Certified Public Accountants Code of Professional Ethics in the Republic of China ("the Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters, the key audit matters we communicated in the auditors' report are as follows:

1. Revenue recognition

Please refer to note 4(12) "Revenue" for accounting principles, and note 6(11) "Operating revenue from contracts with customers" for significant accounts to the financial statements.

Description of key audit matter:

Revenue is recognized when the risks and rewards specified in each individual contract with customers are transferred. The Company recognizes revenue depending on the various sales terms in each individual contract with customers to ensure the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred. Revenue before and after the balance sheet date may not be recorded in the correct period. Therefore, the accuracy and appropriateness of revenue recognition is a key matter when conducting our audit.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

In relation to the key audit matter above, our principal audit procedures included testing the Company's controls surrounding revenue recognition; assessing whether appropriate revenue recognition policies are applied through comparison with accounting standards and understandings the Company's main revenue types, shipping terms, its related sales agreements, and sales terms; on a sample basis, inspecting customers' orders and sales terms and assessing whether the accounting treatment of the sales terms is applied appropriately; performing a test of details of sales revenue for any identified significant sales fluctuations and any significant reversals of revenue through sales discounts and sales returns which incurred within a certain period before and after the balance sheet date; assessing the adequacy of the Company's disclosures of its revenue recognition policy and other related disclosures.

2. Evaluation of inventory

Please refer to note 4(7) "Inventories" for accounting principles, note 5 for valuation of inventories, and note 6(3) "Inventories" for significant accounts to the financial statements.

Description of key audit matter:

The inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value at the reporting date; therefore, the Company needs to use judgments and estimates to determine the net realizable value of the inventory on the financial reporting date. With the rapid development of technology and introduction of new products, these may significantly impact market demand, as well as the products themselves, which can lead to product obsolescence that may result in the cost of inventory to be higher than the net realizable value. Therefore, the impairment of inventory is one of the key areas in our audit.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

Our audit procedures included: evaluating the reasonableness of the assessment policy including data basis, assumptions, functions, and verifying whether it is properly applied; inspecting the assessment on supporting documentation whether the estimation of provision for inventory obsolescence and devaluation loss is accurate; using sampling skills to verify inventory aging or testing age report; assessing whether the inventory allowance rate is reasonable and accurate, And assessing the reasonableness of the provision based on erosion and disposal of the obsolescence inventory.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

KPMG
Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
February 27, 2024

Notice to Readers

The accompanying financial statements are intended only to present the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and with the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, interpretations as well as related guidance endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China. The standards, procedures and practices to review such financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

The independent auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English version and Chinese version, the Chinese-language independent auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

Advanced Ceramic X Corporation

Balance Sheets

December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Assets	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
	Current Assets :				
1100	Cash and Cash Equivalents (Note 6(1))	$ 445,258	11	596,367	14
1170	Notes and Accounts Receivable, Net (Note 6(2))	155,975	4	216,164	5
1180	Receivables from Related Parties (Note 6(2) and 7)	103,155	2	66,209	2
1310	Inventories (Note 6(3))	139,208	3	186,008	5
1476	Other Current Financial Assets (Note 6(1))	852,950	20	322,836	8
1479	Other Current Assets	17,811	1	15,679	-
		1,714,357	41	1,403,263	34
	Noncurrent Assets :				
1600	Property, Plant and Equipment (Note 6(4) and 8)	2,437,365	58	2,707,740	65
1780	Intangible Assets (Note 6(5))	2,911	-	2,941	-
1840	Deferred Tax Assets (Note 6(8))	18,151	1	17,687	1
1975	Net Defined Benefit Asset- Noncurrent (Note 6(7))	6,955	-	6,514	-
1980	Other Noncurrent Financial Assets	810	-	1,210	-
1990	Other Noncurrent Assets	6,788	-	7,847	-
		2,472,980	59	2,743,939	66
	Total Assets	**$ 4,187,337**	**100**	**4,147,202**	**100**

		December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Liabilities and Equity	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
	Current Liabilities：				
2170	Accounts Payable	$ 59,141	1	30,109	1
2201	Salary and Bonus Payable	118,533	3	135,251	3
2213	Payables to Contractors and Equipment	16,842	-	32,535	1
2230	Income Tax Payable (Note 6(8))	152,465	4	130,392	3
2399	Other Current Liabilities (Note 6(6) and (11))	166,634	4	164,858	4
		513,615	12	493,145	12
	Noncurrent Liabilities：				
2560	Current Tax Liabilities – Noncurrent (Note 6(8))	64,060	2	80,499	2
2600	Other Noncurrent Liabilities	20,616	-	19,333	-
		84,676	2	99,832	2
	Total Liabilities	598,291	14	592,977	14
	Equity (Note 6(9))：				
3100	Capital Stock	690,162	16	690,162	17
3200	Capital Surplus	573,532	14	573,532	14
3300	Retained Earnings	2,325,352	56	2,290,531	55
	Total Equity	3,589,046	86	3,554,225	86
	Total Liabilities and Equity	**$ 4,187,337**	**100**	**4,147,202**	**100**

Advanced Ceramic X Corporation

Statements of Comprehensive Income

Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		2023		2022	
		Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
4000	**Net Revenue** (Note 6(11) and 7)	$ 1,488,195	100	1,465,282	100
5000	**Cost of Sales** (Note 6(3) and (12))	909,757	61	933,242	64
	Gross Profit	578,438	39	532,040	36
	Operating Expenses (Note 6(12) and 7)：				
6100	Selling and Distribution Expenses	26,683	2	27,843	2
6200	General and Administrative Expenses	112,938	8	113,228	8
6300	Research and Development Expenses	94,514	6	94,447	6
6450	Gains on Expected Credit Impairment (Note 6(2))	(235)	-	(2,766)	-
		233,900	16	232,752	16
	Gross Profit from Operations	344,538	23	299,288	20
	Non-Operating Income and Expenses：				
7101	Interest Income	19,586	2	6,518	1
7190	Other Income	614	-	392	-
7210	Gains on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment, Net	809	-	720	-
7230	Foreign Exchange Gains (Losses), Net	(9,005)	(1)	41,911	3
		12,004	1	49,541	4
7900	**Profit Before Income Tax**	356,542	24	348,829	24
7950	**Less：Income Tax Expense** (Note 6(8))	74,103	5	73,476	5
8200	**Net Income**	282,439	19	275,353	19
8300	**Other Comprehensive Income**：				
8310	**Components of Other Comprehensive Income that Will Not Be Reclassified to Profit or Loss**				
8311	Gains on Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans (Note 6(7))	150	-	5,032	-
8300	**Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax**	150	-	5,032	-
8500	**Total Comprehensive Income**	**$ 282,589**	**19**	**280,385**	**19**
	Earnings Per Share (Expressed in Dollars) (Note 6(10))				
9750	Basic Earnings Per Share	**$ 4.09**		**3.99**	
9850	Diluted Earnings Per Share	**$ 4.09**		**3.98**	

Advanced Ceramic X Corporation
Statements of Changes in Equity
Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings: Legal Reserve	Retained Earnings: Undistributed Earnings	Retained Earnings: Subtotal	Capital Surplus
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 690,162	573,532	863,694	1,698,581	2,562,275	3,825,969
Net income in 2022	-	-	-	275,353	275,353	275,353
Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax	-	-	-	5,032	5,032	5,032
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	-	-	280,385	280,385	280,385
Appropriation and Distribution of 2021 Earnings：						
Legal Reserve	-	-	102,671	(102,671)	-	-
Cash Dividends	-	-	-	(552,129)	(552,129)	(552,129)
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$ 690,162**	**573,532**	**966,365**	**1,324,166**	**2,290,531**	**3,554,225**
Net income in 2023	$ -	-	-	282,439	282,439	282,439
Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax	-	-	-	150	150	150
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	-	-	282,589	282,589	282,589
Appropriation and Distribution of 2022 Earnings：						
Legal Reserve	-	-	28,039	(28,039)	-	-
Cash Dividends	-	-	-	(247,768)	(247,768)	(247,768)
Balance at December 31, 2023	**$ 690,162**	**573,532**	**994,404**	**1,330,948**	**2,325,352**	**3,589,046**

Advanced Ceramic X Corporation

Statements of Cash Flows

Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		2023	2022
Cash Flows from Operating Activities：			
Income Before Income Tax	$	356,542	348,829
Adjustments for：			
Depreciation Expense		367,806	362,017
Amortization Expense		4,359	3,774
Expected Credit Gain		(235)	(2,766)
Interest Income		(19,586)	(6,518)
Gain on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment, Net		(809)	(720)
Provision (Reversal) for Inventory Obsolescence and Devaluation Loss		(11,588)	31,713
Total Adjustments to Reconcile Profit		339,947	387,500
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities：			
Notes and Accounts Receivable		60,797	35,907
Receivables from Related Parties		(37,319)	240,722
Inventories		58,388	101,226
Other Operating Current Assets		(2,132)	6,062
Net Defined Benefit Assets		(291)	(632)
Accounts Payable		29,032	(2,665)
Other Operating Current Liabilities		(14,942)	(84,041)
Other Noncurrent Liabilities		1,283	1,284
Total Net Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities		94,816	297,863
Cash Inflow Generated from Operations		791,305	1,034,192
Interest Received		19,172	6,157
Income Taxes Paid		(68,933)	(26,834)
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities		741,544	1,013,515
Cash Flows from Investing Activities：			
Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment		(113,124)	(208,889)
Proceeds from Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment		809	720
Decrease in Guarantee Deposits		400	36
Acquisition of Intangible Assets		(1,000)	(1,000)
Increase in Other Noncurrent Assets		(529,700)	(106,600)
Increase in Prepaid of Equipment		(2,270)	(1,296)
Net Cash Flows Used in Investing Activities		(644,885)	(317,029)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities：			
Cash Dividends		(247,768)	(552,129)
Net Cash Flows Used in Financing Activities		(247,768)	(552,129)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(151,109)	144,357
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of Period		596,367	452,010
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of Period	$	**445,258**	**596,367**

Advanced Ceramic X Corporation
Notes to Financial Statements
For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

1. Company history

Advanced Ceramic X Corporation ("the Company") was incorporated in April 15, 1998 as a company limited by shares and registered under the Company Act of the Republic of China (R.O.C.). The address of the Company's registered office is No.16, Tzu Chiang Road, Hsinchu Industrial District, Hsinchu Hsien, Taiwan. The major business activities of the Company are the design, manufacture and sale of RF Front-End devices and modules for applications in wireless communication.

2. The authorization of financial statements

These financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Audit Committee and Board of Directors of the Company on February 27, 2024.

3. Application of new standards, amendments and interpretations

The impact of adoption of new, revised or amended standards and interpretations endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. ("FSC")

The Company has adopted the following International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), International Accounting Standards ("IAS"), Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") or the former Standing Interpretations Committee ("SIC") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") (collectively, "IFRSs") and endorsed by the FSC.

(1) The Company has initially adopted the following new amendments, which do not have a significant impact on its financial statements, from January 1, 2023：

- Amendments to IAS 1 "Disclosure of Accounting Policies"
- Amendments to IAS 8 "Definition of Accounting Estimates"
- Amendments to IAS 12 "Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction"

The Company has initially adopted the new amendment, which do not have a significant impact on its financial statements, from May 23, 2023：

- Amendments to IAS 12 "International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules"

(2) The impact of IFRS issued by the FSC but not yet effective

The Company assesses that the adoption of the following new amendments, effective for annual period beginning on January 1, 2024, would not have a significant impact on its financial statements:

- Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"
- Amendments to IAS 1 "Non – Current Liabilities with Covenants"
- Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 "Supplier Finance Arrangements"
- Amendments to IFRS 16 "Requirements for Sale and Leaseback Transactions"

(3) The impact of IFRS issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

The Company does not expect the following new and amended standards, which have yet to be endorsed by the FSC, to have a significant impact on its financial statements:

- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture"
- IFRS 17 " Insurance Contracts" and its amendments
- Amendments to IFRS 17 "Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – Comparative Information"

・Amendments to IAS21 “Lack of Exchangeability”

4. Summary of significant accounting policies

The financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

The significant accounting policies presented in the financial statements are summarized below. Except for those specifically indicated, the following accounting policies were applied consistently throughout the periods presented in the financial statements.

(1) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers (hereinafter referred to as “the Regulations”) and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C..

(2) Basis of preparation

A. Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except defined benefit asset is recognized as plan assets, plus unrecognized past service cost and unrecognized actuarial losses, less the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

B. Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of the Company is determined based on the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollars, which is the Company’s functional currency. All financial information presented in New Taiwan Dollars has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

(3) Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currencies of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate of the date the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured based on historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

(4) Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

An asset is classified as current under one of the following criteria, and all other assets are classified as non-current.

A. It expected to be realized, or intends to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle;

B. It holds primarily for the purpose of trading;

C. It expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or

D. The asset is cash or a cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

A liability is classified as current under one of the following criteria, and all other liabilities are classified as non-current:

A. It expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;

B. It holds primarily for the purpose of trading;

C. It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or

D. It does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments that do not affect its classification.

(5) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investment that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in the value. Time deposits which meet the above definition and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term commitments rather than for investment or other purposes should be recognized as cash equivalents.

(6) Financial instruments

Trade receivables are initially recognized when they are originated.

All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

A. Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortized cost. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

(a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost, which is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition, plus/minus, the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method, adjusted for any loss allowance. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, as well as impairment, are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

(b) Impairment of financial assets

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

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). Expected credit losses are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Loss allowance for accounts receivable and contract assets are always measure at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss.

When determining whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant. This includes both qualitative and quantitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

As the Company's time deposits are dialed with financial institutions with good credit rating and graded above investment level, hence, there is no significant credit risk arising.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it more than 30 days past due. In the circumstance that a financial asset is more than 60 days past due or the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, the Company considers financial asset to be in default.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets measured at amortized cost are credit-impaired. Loss allowances for financial assets are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

(c) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized in its statement of balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

(7) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is based on the weighted-average method, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

(8) Property, plant and equipment

A. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalized borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

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

B. Subsequent cost

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

C. Depreciation

Land has an unlimited useful life and therefore is not depreciated.

Depreciation is calculated on the cost of an asset less its residual value and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment.

Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative years of significant items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

(a) Buildings and structures (additional equipment): 5~35 years

(b) Machinery and equipment: 2~10 years

(c) Office and other equipment: 2~10 years

The depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date, and adjusted if appropriate.

(9) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

As a lessee

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be reliably determined, the Company’s incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

(a) Fixed payments, including substantively fixed payments;

(b) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;

(c) Amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and

(d) Payments for purchase or termination options that is reasonably certain to be exercised.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when:

(a) There is a change in future lease payments arising from the change in an index or rate; or

(b) There is a change in the Company’s estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or

(c) There is a change of its assessment on whether it will have the option to exercise a purchase; or

(d) There is a change of its assessment on lease term as to whether it will be extended or terminated; or

(e) There is any lease modifications.

When the lease liability is remeasured, other than lease modifications, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or in profit and loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

When the lease liability is remeasured to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease for lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the Company accounts for the remeasurement of the lease liability by decreasing the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognize in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the lease.

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of transportation equipment and staff dormitory, those have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(10) Intangible assets

A. Research and development

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

Development expenditure is capitalized only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Group intends to, and has sufficient resources to, complete development and to use or sell the asset. Otherwise, it is recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, development expenditure is measured at cost, less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

Patent right with a finite useful life is measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

B. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditures are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

C. Amortization

The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is the cost less its residual value, and with a finite useful life is amortized using the straight-line method from the date that the asset is made available for use. The amortization charge is recognized in profit or loss.

The Company's intangible assets are mainly technology royalty, which are amortized from the date that they are available for use by using straight-line method. The estimated useful lives of technology royalty are as 5 years.

Amortization method, useful lives and residual value at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(11) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories and deferred tax assets, measured at fair value, less costs) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit ("CGU") to which the asset has been allocated to.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(12) Revenue

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is measured based on the consideration that the Company expects to be entitled in the transfer of goods. The Company recognizes revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of good to a customer. The transfer of control refers to the product has been delivered to and accepted by the customer without remaining performance obligations from the Company. Delivery occurs when a product is shipped to the specified location and the risk of loss over the product has been transferred to the customer, as well as when the product is accepted by the customer according to the terms of sales contract, or when the Company has objective evidence that all the acceptance conditions are satisfied.

(13) Employee benefits

A. Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided.

B. Defined benefit plans

The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each the plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset) which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding interest), are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income , and accumulated in retained earnings within equity. The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset). Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The Group recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

C. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(14) Income taxes

Income taxes comprise current taxes and deferred taxes. Except for expenses related to business combinations or recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, all current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss.

Current taxes comprise the expected tax payables or receivables on the taxable profits (losses) for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payables or receivables are the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred taxes arise due to temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax bases.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for the carry-forward of unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date, and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefits will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities shall be measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if the following criteria are met:

A. The Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

B. The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:

(a) The same taxable entity; or

(b) Different taxable entities which intend to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis, or to realize the assets and liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

(15) Earnings per share

The Company discloses the Company basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company. The calculation of basic earnings per share is based on the profit attributable to the ordinary shareholder of the Company divided by weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding. The calculation of diluted earnings per share is based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company, divided by weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. The effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares for the company is employee remuneration.

(16) Operating segments

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the Company). Operating results of the operating segment are regularly reviewed by the Company's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance. Each operating segment consists of standalone financial information.

5. Significant accounting assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with the IFRSs endorsed by the FSC requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The management continues to monitor the accounting estimates and assumptions. The management recognizes any changes in accounting estimates during the period and the impact of those changes in accounting estimates in the next period.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment with the next financial year is as follows:

Valuation of inventories: As inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, the Company estimates the net realizable value of inventories for obsolescence and unmarketable items at the end of the reporting period and then writes down the cost of inventories to net realizable value. The net realizable value of the inventory is mainly determined based on assumptions as to future demand within a specific time horizon. Due to the rapid industrial transformation, there may be significant changes in the net realizable value of inventories. Refer to note 6(3) for further description of the valuation of inventories.

6. Explanation of significant accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Cash	$ 25	25
Cash in bank	115,904	152,242
Time deposits	329,329	444,100
	$ 445,258	**596,367**

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the classified from cash and cash equivalents to other current financial assets for time deposits, amount were $852,150 thousand and $322,450 thousand, respectively.

Please refer to note 6(13) for the fair value sensitivity analysis and interest rate risk of the financial assets and liabilities of the Company.

(2) Notes and accounts receivable, net (including related parties)

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Notes receivable	$ -	201
Accounts receivable	157,550	218,146
Accounts receivable from related parties	104,197	66,878
Less: Allowance for impairment	(1,575)	(2,183)
Allowance for impairment from related parties	(1,042)	(669)
	$ 259,130	282,373
Notes and accounts receivable, net	$ 155,975	216,164
Accounts receivable from related parties, net	$ 103,155	66,209

As of January 1, 2022, notes and accounts receivable (including related parties) amount was $556,236 thousand.

The Company applies the simplified approach to provide for its loss allowance used for expected credit losses, which permit the use of lifetime expected loss provision for all receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, notes and accounts receivable have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and days past due, as well as incorporate forward looking information.

The loss allowance provision as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 were determined as follows:

	December 31, 2023		
	Gross carrying amount	Weighted-average expected loss rate	Lifetime expected credit loss allowance
Not past due	$ 257,983	1%	2,580
Past due less than 30 days	3,764	1%	37
	$ 261,747		2,617

	December 31, 2022		
	Gross carrying amount	Weighted-average expected loss rate	Lifetime expected credit loss allowance
Not past due	$ 284,140	1%	2,841
Past due less than 30 days	1,085	1%	11
	$ 285,225		2,852

The movements of allowance for doubtful accounts were as follows：

	2023	2022
Beginning balance	$ 2,852	5,618
Reversal of impairment loss	(235)	(2,766)
Ending balance	$ 2,617	2,852

The payment terms granted to customers are advance payment or 30 to 150 days from the end of the month during which the invoice is issued.

The above notes and accounts receivable were not pledged as collateral. For information on the Company’s credit risk was disclosed in note 6(13).

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(3) Inventories

		December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Raw materials and supplies	$	33,476	46,071
Work in process		63,334	60,040
Finished goods and merchandises		42,398	79,897
	$	139,208	186,008

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the amounts of inventories that were charged to cost of goods sold were $921,345 thousand and $901,529 thousand, respectively.
For the years ended December 31, 2022, the net of provisions that charged to cost of sales for inventories written down to net realizable value amounted was $31,713 thousand. For the years ended December 31, 2023, the reversals of inventories written down was $11,588 thousand.
The above inventories were not pledged as collateral.

(4) Property, plant and equipment

		Land	Building and construction	Machinery and equipment	Office & Other equipment	Construction in progress & equipment under installation	Total
Cost：							
Balance at January 1, 2023	$	248,651	1,347,742	3,258,916	290,696	171,539	5,317,544
Additions		-	5,787	8,861	10,357	72,426	97,431
Reclassifications		-	42,452	95,172	5,282	(142,906)	-
Disposals		-	-	(117,287)	(4,825)	-	(122,112)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$	248,651	1,395,981	3,245,662	301,510	101,059	5,292,863
Balance at January 1, 2022	$	248,651	1,318,635	3,110,245	285,810	257,610	5,220,951
Additions		-	10,807	27,711	2,226	97,130	137,874
Reclassifications		-	18,300	158,413	6,488	(183,201)	-
Disposals		-	-	(37,453)	(3,828)	-	(41,281)
Balance at December 31, 2022	$	248,651	1,347,742	3,258,916	290,696	171,539	5,317,544
Depreciation：							
Balance at January 1, 2023	$	-	365,787	2,041,741	202,276	-	2,609,804
Depreciation		-	67,559	273,740	26,507	-	367,806
Disposals		-	-	(117,287)	(4,825)	-	(122,112)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$	-	433,346	2,198,194	223,958	-	2,855,498
Balance at January 1, 2022	$	-	298,989	1,811,518	178,561	-	2,289,068
Depreciation		-	66,798	267,676	27,543	-	362,017
Disposals		-	-	(37,453)	(3,828)	-	(41,281)
Balance at December 31, 2022	$	-	365,787	2,041,741	202,276	-	2,609,804
Carrying value：							
Balance at December 31, 2023	$	248,651	962,635	1,047,468	77,552	101,059	2,437,365
Balance at January 1, 2022	$	248,651	1,019,646	1,298,727	107,249	257,610	2,931,883
Balance at December 31, 2022	$	248,651	981,955	1,217,175	88,420	171,539	2,707,740

The above property, plant and equipment of the Company had been pledged as collateral for short-term borrowings; please refer to note 8.

(5) Intangible assets

		2023	2022
Cost：			
Balance at January 1	$	4,900	3,900
Additions		1,000	1,000
Balance at December 31	$	5,900	4,900
Amortization：			
Balance at January 1	$	1,959	1,112
Additions		1,030	847
Balance at December 31	$	2,989	1,959
Carrying value：			
January 1	$	2,941	2,788
December 31	$	2,911	2,941

The amortization expense of intangible assets recognized in statements of comprehensive income; please refer to note 12.
The above intangible assets were not pledged as collateral.

(6) Other current liabilities

		December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Accrued expenses	$	142,274	143,246
Contract liabilities		16,025	13,187
Directors’ remuneration payable		5,720	5,596
Other		2,615	2,829
	$	166,634	164,858

The above accrued expenses included material consumption, insurance, service expense, and water and electricity expense.

(7) Employee benefits

A. Defined benefit plans

Reconciliation for defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan asset at the reporting date as follows:

		December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Present value of the defined benefit obligations	$	12,600	12,654
Fair value of plan assets		(19,555)	(19,168)
Net defined benefit assets	$	(6,955)	(6,514)

The Company makes defined benefit plan contributions to the pension fund account with Bank of Taiwan that provides pensions for employees upon retirement. Plans (covered by the Labor Standards Law) entitle a retired employee to receive retirement benefits based on years of service and average monthly salary for the six months prior to retirement.

(a) Composition of plan assets

The Company allocates pension funds in accordance with the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund, and such funds are managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor. With regard to the utilization of the funds, minimum earnings shall be no less than the earnings attainable from two-year time deposits with interest rates offered by local banks.

The Company's Bank of Taiwan labor pension reserve account balance amounted to 19,555 as of December 31, 2023. For information on the utilization of the labor pension fund assets, including the asset allocation and yield of the fund, please refer to the website of the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor.

(b) Movements in present value of the defined benefit obligations

	2023	2022
Defined benefit obligation at January 1	$ 12,654	17,610
Current service cost and interest	253	156
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability (assets)		
—Actuarial (gains) losses arising from financial assumptions	610	(2,434)
—Experience adjustment	(734)	(1,202)
Benefits paid	(183)	(1,476)
Defined benefit obligation at December 31	**$ 12,600**	**12,654**

(c) Movement of defined benefit plan assets

	2023	2022
Fair value of plan assets at January 1	$ 19,168	18,460
Interest revenue	389	141
Contributions from plan participants	155	646
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (assets)		
—Return on plan assets (excluding interest revenue)	26	1,397
Benefits paid	(183)	(1,476)
Fair value of plan assets at December 31	**$ 19,555**	**19,168**

(d) Changes in the effect of plan asset ceiling

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, there were no changes in the effect of plan asset ceiling.

(e) Expenses recognized in profit or loss

	2023	2022
Current service cost	$ -	25
Net interest of net assets for defined benefit obligations	(136)	(9)
	$ (136)	**16**

(f) Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability (asset) recognized in other comprehensive income

		2023	2022
Accumulated amount at January 1	$	4,798	(234)
Recognized during the period		150	5,032
Accumulated amount at December 31	$	4,948	4,798

(g) Actuarial assumptions

The principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date were as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Discount rate	1.625%	2.000%
Future salary increases rate	2.000%	2.000%

The expected allocation payment to be made by the Company to the defined benefit plans for the one-year period after the reporting date is $0.

The weighted average lifetime of the defined benefit plans is 14.31 years.

(h) Sensitivity analysis

The changes in main actuarial assumptions might have an impact on the present value of the defined benefit obligation as follows:

		Influence of defined defined benefit obligation	
		Increase by 0.25%	Decrease by 0.25%
December 31, 2023			
Discount rate	$	(411)	428
Future salary increasing rate		418	(404)
December 31, 2022			
Discount rate		(429)	447
Future salary increasing rate		439	(423)

There is no change in other assumptions when performing the above-mentioned sensitivity analysis. In practice, assumptions may be interactive with each other. The method used on sensitivity analysis is consistent with the calculation on the net pension liabilities.

The method and assumptions used on current sensitivity analysis is the same as those of the prior year.

B. Defined contribution plans

The Company allocates 6% of each employee’s monthly wages to the labor pension personal account at the Bureau of Labor Insurance in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Pension Act. Under these defined contribution plans, the Company allocates a fixed amount to the Bureau of Labor Insurance without additional legal or constructive obligation.

The Company set aside $8,031 thousand and $9,121 thousand of the pension under the pension costs to the Bureau of Labor Insurance for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

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(8) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

The components of income tax as follows:

		2023	2022
Current tax expense			
Current period incurred	$	74,273	76,726
Adjustment for prior periods		294	3,710
		74,567	80,436
Deferred tax expense			
Origination and reversal of temporary differences		(464)	(6,960)
Income tax expense	**$**	**74,103**	**73,476**

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, there was no any income tax expense recognized in other comprehensive income.

Reconciliation of income tax expense and profit before income tax was as follows:

		2023	2022
Profit before income tax	$	356,542	348,829
Income tax at Company's domestic tax rate		71,308	69,766
Permanent difference and other		2,795	3,710
	$	**74,103**	**73,476**

B. Recognized deferred tax assets

		January 1, 2022	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	December 31, 2022	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	December 31, 2023
Deferred tax assets：								
Provision for inventory obsolescence	$	8,467	6,090	-	14,557	(2,400)	-	12,157
Unrealized foreign exchange loss, net		2,260	870	-	3,130	2,864	-	5,994
	$	**10,727**	**6,960**	**-**	**17,687**	**464**	**-**	**18,151**

C. As of December 31, 2023, the tax authorities have completed the examination of income tax returns of the Company through 2021.

D. In accordance with Permit No.11004582620 issued by the Ministry of Finance, the Company's 2022 and 2021 income tax expenses are paid in installments. As of December 31, 2023, the Company unpaid amount was $142,544 thousand.

(9) Capital and other equity

A. Ordinary share

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the authorized share of common stock of the Company amounted to $1,500,000 thousand with a par value of $10 per share, of which $90,000 thousand was reserved for employee stock options. The issued and outstanding shares of common stock amounted to $690,162 thousand as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

B. Capital surplus

Balances of capital surplus at the reporting date were as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Additional paid-in capital	$ 573,532	573,532

According to the R.O.C. Company Act, realized capital reserves can only be reclassified as share capital or be distributed as cash dividends after offsetting against losses. The aforementioned capital reserves include share premiums and donation gains. In accordance with the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers, the actual amount of capital reserves to be reclassified under share capital shall not exceed 10 % of the actual share capital amount.

C. Retained earnings

According to the amendment of Articles of Incorporation, current year's earnings, if any, shall be distributed in the following order:

(a) Payment of taxes.
(b) Making up loss for preceding years.
(c) Setting aside 10% for legal reserve, except for when accumulated legal reserve has reached the total paid-in capital.
(d) Appropriating or reversing special reserve by government officials or other regulations.
(e) The remaining, plus the previous year's unappropriated earnings, shall be distributed according to the distribution plan proposed by the Board of Directors according to the dividend policy and submitted to the stockholders' meeting for approval.

The Company conducts business to operate in its growth phase, the dividend policy shall be determined pursuant to factors such as the investment environment, capital requirements, domestic and overseas competitive environment and capital budget, as well as stockholders' interest, dividend balance and long-term financial plan. The Board of Directors shall propose the distribution plan and submit it to the stockholders' meeting every year. The cash portion of the dividend, which may be in the form of cash and stock, shall not be less than 10% of the total dividend distributed during the year.

D. Legal reserve

When a company incurs no loss, it may, in pursuant to a resolution to be adopted by a shareholders' meeting, distribute its legal reserve by issuing new shares or by cash. Only 10% of legal reserve which exceeds 25% of the paid-in capital may be distributed.

E. Special reserve

According to the regulations of the FSC, a portion of current period earnings and undistributed prior period earnings shall be reclassified as special earnings reserve during earnings distribution. The amount to be reclassified should be equal to the net debit balance of other components of the shareholders' equity adoption. Similarly, a portion of undistributed prior period earnings shall be reclassified as special earnings reserve to account for cumulative changes to the debit balance of other shareholders' equity pertaining to prior periods. For the subsequent decrease in the deduction amount to shareholders' equity, any special reserve appropriated may be reserved to the extent that the net debit balance reverses

F. Earnings distribution

	2022	2021
Board meeting date	February 21, 2023	February 22, 2022
Shareholders meeting date	June 7, 2023	June 17, 2022
Legal reserve	$ 28,039	102,671
Cash dividends	$ 247,768	552,129
Amount per share (dollars)	$ 3.59	8.00

The related information mentioned above can be found on websites such as the Market Observation Post System.

The cash dividend per share for 2023 was NT$3.68 per share according with the resolutions of the meeting of the Board of Directors on February 27, 2024. The appropriation of earnings has not yet been approved by the shareholders' meeting as of the reporting date. The related information mentioned above can be found on websites such as the Market Observation Post System.

(10) Earnings per share (EPS)

A. Basic EPS

	2023	2022
Profit belonging to common shareholders	$ 282,439	275,353
Weighted average number of outstanding share of common stock (in thousands)	69,016	69,016
Basic EPS (in dollars)	$ 4.09	3.99

B. Diluted EPS

	2023	2022
Profit belonging to common shareholders	$ 282,439	275,353
Weighted average number of outstanding share of common stock (in thousands)	69,016	69,016
Employee compensation	89	102
	69,105	69,118
Diluted EPS (in dollars)	$ 4.09	3.98

(11) Operating revenue from contracts with customers

A. Disaggregation of revenue

		2023	2022
Primary geographic markets			
China	$	666,931	598,500
United States		333,620	396,507
Taiwan		331,361	297,032
Other		156,283	173,243
	$	1,488,195	1,465,282
Main product			
RF front-end devices and modules	$	1,488,195	1,465,282

B. Contract balances

		December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Contract liabilities (Other Current Liabilities)	$	16,025	13,187

For details on trade receivables and allowance for impairment, please refer to note 6(2) and 7(2).

The contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance consideration received from customers for the RF Front-End devices and modules sales contracts, for which revenue is recognized when products are delivered to customers. The amount of revenue recognized for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 that was included in the contract liabilities balance at the beginning for the period were $10,614 thousand and $7,882 thousand, respectively.

(12) Remuneration of employees and directors

According to the Company Articles of Incorporation, the Company should distribute remuneration to employees and directors not less than 5% and not more than 1.5% of annual profits, respectively, after offsetting accumulated deficits, if any. The aforementioned profit is the net profit before income tax excluding the remuneration to employees and directors for each period. Only employees, including employees of affiliate companies that meet certain conditions are subject to the abovementioned remuneration which to be distributed in stock or cash.

For the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company estimated the remuneration to employees amounting to $19,066 thousand and $18,654 thousand, respectively, and remuneration to directors amounting to $5,720 thousand and $5,596 thousand, respectively. The estimated amounts mentioned above are calculated based on the net profit before tax, excluding the remuneration to employees and directors of each period, multiplied by the percentage of remuneration to employees and directors as specified in the Company's Articles of Incorporation. These remunerations were included in the operating costs or operating expenses of the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. The differences between the actual distributed amounts as determined by the Board of Directors and those recognized in the financial statements, if any, shall be accounted for as changes in accounting estimated and recognized in profit or loss in the next year. If remuneration to employees is resolved to be distributed in stock, the number of shares is determined by dividing the amount of remuneration by the closing price of the shares on the day preceding the Board of Directors.

There was no difference between the actual distribute amounts as determined by the Board of Directors and those recognized in the Company's financial statements of the years ended December 31, 2022.

The information about the Company's remuneration to employees and directors is available at the Market Observation Post System website.

(13) Financial instruments

A. Credit risk

(a) Exposure of credit risk

The carrying amount of financial and contract assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

(b) Concentration of credit risk

The major customers of the Company are centralized in the electronics industry. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company's notes and accounts receivable (including related parties) were both concentrated on 5 customers, whose accounts represented 72% of the account receivables. For the information about credit risk exposure of notes and accounts receivable, please refer to note 6(2).

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company's cash in bank and time deposits were both concentrated on one financial institution, whose accounts represented 67% and 70% of the cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets, respectively. Thus, credit risk is significantly centralized. To reduce cash risk, the Company evaluates financial institutions' financial positions and credit rating periodically. After the assessment, management does not expect significant losses.

(c) Credit risk of financial assets measured at amortized cost

The Company financial assets at amortized cost include cash and cash equivalents, notes and receivables, and time deposits on other financial assets. About their information of credit risk exposure, please refer note 6(1) and (2).

The above-mentioned of financial assets are considered to be of low risk, and thus, the impairment provision recognized during the period was limited to 12 months expected losses. For the Company's assessment on whether credit risk is to be of low risk, please refer note 4(6).

B. Liquidity risk

The following table shows the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments impact.

	Carrying amount (Contractual cash flows)	Within 6 months
December 31, 2023		
Non-derivative financial liabilities		
Accounts payable	$ 59,141	59,141
Payables to contractors and equipment	16,842	16,842
	$ 75,983	**75,983**
December 31, 2022		
Non-derivative financial liabilities		
Accounts payable	$ 30,109	30,109
Payables to contractors and equipment	32,535	32,535
	$ 62,644	**62,644**

The Company did not expect that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier or at significantly different amounts.

C. Currency risk

(a) The Company's significant exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows:

	December 31, 2023			December 31, 2022		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	NTD	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	NTD
Financial assets						
Monetary items						
USD	$ 19,139	30.655	586,706	21,340	30.660	654,284
JPY	369,466	0.2152	79,509	614,481	0.2304	141,576
Financial liabilities						
Monetary items						
USD	696	30.755	21,405	401	30.760	12,335
JPY	17,293	0.2192	3,791	47,943	0.2344	11,238

(b) Sensitivity analysis

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk arises from the translation of the foreign currency exchange gains and losses on cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and payable to contractors and equipment that are denominated in foreign currency. Depreciation or appreciation of the NTD by 1% against USD and JPY at December 31, 2023 and 2022,while all other variables were remained constant, would have increased (decreased) the net profit after tax by $5,128 thousand and $6,178 thousand, respectively. The analysis is performed on the same basis for both periods.

(c) Foreign exchange gain and loss on monetary items

Since the Company has many kinds of functional currency, the information on foreign exchange gains (losses) on monetary items is disclosed by total amount. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the foreign exchange gains (losses) (including realized and unrealized portions) amounted to ($9,005) thousand and $41,911 thousand, respectively.

D. Interest rate risk

Please refer to the attached note for the liquidity risk and the Company's interest rate exposure to its financial liabilities.

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the risk exposure to interest rates on the derivatives and non-derivatives financial instruments on the reporting date. For variable rate instrument, the sensitivity analysis assumes the variable rate liabilities are outstanding for the whole year on the reporting date. The Company's internal management reported the increases (decreases) in the interest rates and the exposure to changes in interest rates of 1% is considered by management to be a reasonable change of interest rate.

The Company's exposure to Interest rate risk arises from the bank deposit interest rates change. If the interest rate had increased (decreased) by 1%, the Company's net profit after tax would have increased (decreased) by $10,379 thousand and $7,350 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively with all other variable factors that remain constant.

E. Fair value

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-derivative financial instruments-current, including financial assets at amortized cost, such as cash and cash equivalents, notes and receivables (including related parties), and other financial assets, and financial liabilities at amortized cost, such as accounts payable and payables to contractors and equipment, were considered to approximate their fair value due to their short-term nature.

(15) Financial risk management

A. Overview

The company is exposed to the extent of the risks arising from financial instruments as below:

(a) Credit risk

(b) Liquidity risk

(c) Market risk

Detailed information about exposure risk arising from the aforementioned risks was listed below. The Company's objective, policies and processes for managing risks and methods used to measure the risk arising from financial instruments.

B. Risk management framework

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. The board is responsible for developing and monitoring company's risk management policies. Internal auditors assist the Board of Directors to monitor and review the risk management control and internal procedures regularly and report them to the Board of Directors. If it is subject to approval by the Board of Directors in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations, it shall be decided by the Board of Directors.

C. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations that arise principally from the Company's accounts receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

(a) Accounts receivables

The Company has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness before the Company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Purchase limits are established for each customer and these limits are reviewed annually. Customers that fail to meet the Company's benchmark creditworthiness may transact with the Company only on a prepayment basis.

If the Company retains the rights to the products that have already been sold, the Company shall also have the right to require collateral if payment has not been received. The Company does not require any collateral for accounts receivable.

(b) Investments

The credit risk exposures in the bank deposits and other financial assets are measured and monitored by the Company's finance department. Since the Company's transactions resulted from good credit standing financial institutions, there are no incompliance issues and therefore no significant credit risk.

(c) Guarantees

According to the Company’s policy, the Company did not provide guarantee to anyone. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company did not provide any guarantee except for customs duty guarantee.

D. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. As the Company’s working capital will be sufficient to fulfill all of its contractual obligations, management believes that there is no liquidity risk resulting from incapable of financing to fulfill the contractual obligations.

E. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company’s income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

(a) Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk on sales and purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of the Company’s entities, the New Taiwan dollars. The currencies used in these transactions are denominated in NTD, USD and JPY.

(b) Interest risk

Any change in interest rates will cause the effective interest rates of bank deposits to change and thus cause the future cash flows to fluctuate over time.

(15) Capital management

The Board of Directors' policy is to maintain a strong capital base to maintain the confidence of investors, creditors and market, and to sustain future development of the business. The capital includes the Company’s common stock, capital surplus, and retained earnings. The Board of Directors will manage the return on capital and the dividend payment to the shareholders.

As of December 31, 2023, the Company’s capital management strategy is consistent with the prior year.

The Company’s debt to equity ratios at the reporting date were as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Total liabilities	$ 598,291	592,977
Total equity	$ 3,589,046	3,554,225
Debt to equity ratio	16.67%	16.68%

7. Related-party transactions:

(1) Names and relationship with related parties

The followings are entities that have had transactions with the Company during the periods covered in the financial statements.

Names of the related parties	Relationships
Johanson Technology Inc. (JOHANSON)	The Company's director
Scientific Components Corporation (doing business as Mini-Circuits (MINI-CKT))	The Company's director

(2) Significant transactions with related parties

A. Operating revenue

	2023	2022
Key management personnel－JOHANSON	$ 253,732	218,350
Key management personnel－MINI-CKT	79,900	169,970
	$ 333,632	388,320

B. Receivables from related parties

Categories	Account	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Key management personnel－JOHANSON	Receivables from related parties	$ 91,114	58,242
	Bad debt provision	(911)	(583)
Key management personnel －MINI-CKT	Receivables from related parties	13,083	8,636
	Bad debt provision	(131)	(86)
		$ 103,155	66,209

The selling price and collection terms of sales to related parties were determined in the economic environment and market competition, payment terms are 30 to 150 days. The payment terms granted to routine sales customers are advance receipt or 30 to 120 days base on trading experience and credit assessment.

(3) Transactions with key management personnel

The key management personnel compensation was comprised as follows:

	2023	2022
Short-term employee benefits	$ 38,917	30,691
Post-employment benefits	108	108
	$ 39,025	30,799

8. Pledged assets:

The carrying amounts of pledged assets were as follows:

Pledge assets	Pledged to secure	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Land	Bank line guarantee		
(Property, plant and equipment)		$ 168,944	168,944

9. Commitments and contingencies:

(1) The unused letters of credit for the Company's purchases of machinery and equipment and raw materials amount were as follows:

December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
$ 4,402	16,938

(2) The Company purchased machinery and equipment and the unpaid amount were as follows:

December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
$ 214,266	49,327

(3) The bank guarantees of the Company's purchases of raw materials, machinery and equipment amount were as follows:

December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
$ 1,000	2,000

10. Losses due to major disasters: None

11. Subsequent events: None

12. Other:

(1) The employee benefits, depreciation and amortization expenses, categorized by function, were as follows:

	2023			2022		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits						
Salaries	105,583	81,246	186,829	117,717	82,030	199,747
Labor and health insurance	12,573	8,474	21,047	14,915	8,296	23,211
Pension	4,428	3,467	7,895	5,489	3,648	9,137
Directors remuneration	5,205	701	5,906	5,092	684	5,776
Others	4,706	2,368	7,074	5,775	2,440	8,215
Depreciation	317,264	50,542	367,806	312,044	49,973	362,017
Amortization	3,189	1,170	4,359	2,855	919	3,774

The employee benefits expense information of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, were as follows:

	2023	2022
Employee numbers	292	295
Non-employee directors	10	10
Average employee benefit expenses	$ 790	843
Average employee salary expenses	$ 663	701
Average adjustment rate of employee salary expenses	(5)%	
Supervisor’s remuneration	$ -	-

The Company's salary and remuneration policy (including directors, managers and employees) are as follows:
Remuneration for directors is made according to the Company’s Articles of Incorporation. According to the Article, if there is any net profit after closing of a fiscal year, no more than 1.5% of the same shall be allocated as directors’ compensation. The rational of directors’ remuneration policy takes into account the Procedures for Board Performance Evaluation, overall business performance of the Company, operation requirement and development of the industry in the future, individual director contribution to the Company’s operations and remuneration standard of the industry. The reasonable directors’ compensation is proposed by the Compensation Committee and approved by the Board of Directors. Compensation to management is according to the Company’s Articles of Incorporation, employer salary and performance assessment rules. The compensation is measured based on the employee’s performance assessment (such as goal achievement rate, ethics and compliance), contribution made to the business operation, and remuneration standard of the industry. Thus, the Company does not expect any significant risk of uncertainty arising from the compensation policy in the future.

13. Other disclosures:

(1) Information on significant transactions:

A. Loans to other parties: None

B. Guarantees and endorsements for other parties: None

C. Securities held as of December 31, 2023 (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): None

D. Individual securities acquired or disposed off with accumulated amount exceeding the lower of NTD$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None

E. Acquisition of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NTD$300 million or 20% of the capital stock:

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Company name	Types of property	Transaction date	Transaction Amount	Status of payment	Counter-party	Nature of relationships	Prior transaction of related counter-party				Price reference	Purpose of acquisition	Other terms
							Owner	Relationships	Transfer date	Amount			
The company	New construction plant	2017.11.7	663,695	661,223	Xu Yuan Construction Corp.	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	Bidding	Manufacturing purpose	None

F. Disposal of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NTD$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None

G. Related-party transactions for purchases and sales with amounts exceeding the lower of NTD$100 million or 20% of the capital stock:

Company name	Related party	Nature of relationship	Transaction details				Transactions with terms different from others		Notes/Accounts receivable (payable)		Note
			Purchases (Sales)	Amount	Percentage of total purchases (sales)	Payment terms	Unit price	Payment terms	Ending balance	Percentage of total notes / accounts receivable (payable)	
The Company	JOHANSON	Corporate director	(Sales)	253,732	(17%)	150 days	Note	Note	91,114	35%	

Note: Please refer note 7(2)

H. Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20% of capital stock: None

I. Trading in derivative instruments: None

(2) Information on investments: None

(3) Information on investment in Mainland China: None

(4) Information of major shareholders as of December 31, 2023:

Shareholder name	Number of shares	Percentage of ownership (%)
Kuo Chia Fu Investment Corporation	5,485,189	7.94%

The major shareholders list of 5% or more is provided by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation.

14. Segment information:

(1) General information:
The Company has only one reportable segment. The major business activities of the Company are the design, manufacture and sale of RF Front-End devices and modules for applications in wireless communication.

(2) Operating segment:
The segment profit or loss, assets and liabilities of the operation segment were consistent with the related accounts shown in the balance sheet and statement of comprehensive income of the Company.

(3) Product information
Please refer to note 6 (11).

(4) Geographic information
Please refer to note 6 (11).
The Company's noncurrent assets are all located in Taiwan. Please refer to the balance sheet for the amount.

Advanced Ceramic X Corporation
Notes to Financial Statements

(5) Major customers

	2023	2022
Corporation l	$ 253,732	218,350
Corporation o	190,436	176,433
Corporation d	185,453	91,964
Corporation t	79,900	169,970
	$ 709,521	**656,717**

Advanced Ceramic X Corporation

Statement of cash and cash equivalents

December 31, 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Amount Shown in the Notes)

Item	Description	Amount
Cash	Petty cash	$ 25
Bank deposit	Demand deposit	35,445
	Foreign currency demand deposit	
	Note 1:JPY：369,465,606	79,509
	EUR：27,924.58	943
	USD：233.53	7
		115,904
	Foreign currency time deposit	
	Note 1:USD：10,743,070.56	329,329
	Total	**$ 445,258**

Note 1：The exchange rate on December 31, 2023 is as follows：

JPY1=0.2152

USD1=30.655

EUR1= 33.78

Advanced Ceramic X Corporation

Statement of notes and accounts receivable

December 31, 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Notes receivable：	
Corporation n	$ 35,620
Corporation j	21,326
Corporation d	20,951
Corporation g	18,260
Corporation f	11,210
Corporation h	10,533
Others (individual amount not exceeding 10,000 thousands)	39,650
	157,550
Less: Allowance for impairment	(1,575)
Total	**$ 155,975**

Note：Notes and accounts receivable are generated by operating activities.

Advanced Ceramic X Corporation

Statement of inventories

December 31, 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount		Note
	Cost	Net realizable value	
Raw materials and supplies	$ 33,476	33,115	Please refer to note 4(7) for further description of the net realizable value of inventories.
Work in progress	63,334	100,479	
Finished goods and merchandises	42,398	98,934	
	$ 139,208	**232,528**	

Statement of other current financial assets

Item	Amount
Time deposits (more than three months)	$ 852,150
Interest receivable	800
	$ 852,950

Advanced Ceramic X Corporation

Statement of other current assets

December 31, 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Supplies inventory	$ 11,500
Business tax refund receivable	5,473
Others (individual amount not exceeding 5,000 thousands)	838
	$ 17,811

Statement of changes in property, plant and equipment

For the year ended December 31, 2023

Please refer to note 6(4) for Property, plant and equipment.

Statement of changes in intangible assets

Please refer to note 6(5) for Intangible assets.

Advanced Ceramic X Corporation

Statement of deferred income tax assets

December 31, 2023

Please refer to note 6(8) for Deferred income tax assets.

Statement of other noncurrent assets

December 31, 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount
Other deferred expenses		**$ 6,788**

Statement of accounts payable

Item	Amount
Corporation G	$ 11,160
Corporation Y	6,907
Others (individual amount not exceeding 5,000 thousands)	41,074
	$ 59,141

Note：Accounts payable are generated by operating activities.

Advanced Ceramic X Corporation

Statement of other current liability

December 31, 2023

Please refer to note 6(6) for Other current liability.

Statement of net revenue

For the year ended December 31, 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Quantity (in thousands)	Amount
RF Front-End devices and modules	1,555,612	**$ 1,488,195**

Advanced Ceramic X Corporation

Statement of cost of sales

For the year ended December 31, 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Raw materials used	
Raw materials on January 1, 2023	$ 69,406
Add: Purchases	240,549
Less: Raw material on December 31, 2023	(51,922)
Transferred to expense	(74,785)
Direct raw materials	183,248
Direct labor	85,996
Manufacturing overhead cost	608,056
Manufacturing cost	877,300
Add: Work in process on January 1, 2023	87,367
Less: Work in process on December 31, 2023	(94,226)
Others	(3,294)
Cost of finished goods	867,147
Add: Finished goods on January 1, 2023	102,020
Less: Finished goods on December 31, 2023	(53,845)
Others	(2,489)
Cost of self-made sales	912,833
Add: Merchandises on January 1, 2023	1
Purchases	8,547
Less: Merchandises on December 31, 2023	(1)
Others	(35)
Cost of sales	921,345
Add: Provision for inventory obsolescence and devaluation loss	(11,588)
	$ 909,757

Advanced Ceramic X Corporation

Statement of selling and distribution expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	
Salaries	$	9,414
Commission expense		6,000
Others (individual amount not exceeding 5,000 thousands)		11,269
Total	**$**	**26,683**

Statement of general and administrative expenses

Item	Amount	
Salaries	$	24,658
Depreciation		39,281
Repairs expense		15,769
Others (individual amount not exceeding 5,000 thousands)		33,230
Total	**$**	**112,938**

Advanced Ceramic X Corporation

Statement of research and development expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item		Amount
Salaries	$	47,174
Material consumption		14,159
Depreciation		11,156
Others (individual amount not exceeding 10,000 thousands)		22,025
Total	**$**	**94,514**