Stock Code: 2546

KEDGE CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements
With Independent Auditors' Report

For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

Company address : 6F, No. 131, Section 3, Heping E. Rd., Taipei City, Taiwan
Tel: (02)23786789

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

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of KEDGE CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.:

Audit Opinions

We have audited the financial Statement of KEDGE CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD. (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Changes in Equity and Cash Flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

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

Basis for the Audit Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountant and Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of company in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountants of the Republic of China and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of 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 parent-company-only financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent-company-only financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The key audit matters for the Company's parent-company-only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 are as follows:

Construction contract

Please refer to Note 4 (14) "Revenue", Note 5 "Significant accounting assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty: Construction contract", and Note 6(15) "Revenue from contracts with customers" to the financial statements.

Description of Key Audit Matters:

The estimated total cost of a construction contract requires a high level of judgment by the management. The Company uses the percentage of completion method to recognize the construction income and cost, and the degree of completion is based on the cost incurred as a percentage of the estimated total cost as of the financial reporting date. The measurement of the degree of completion may result in a significant difference between the timing of profit and loss recognition and the current financial statements.

How our Audit Addressed the Matter:

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

1. Understand and obtained of the internal operating procedures for the estimated total cost evaluation, and selected samples of estimated total cost on material construction to assess the consistency of the valuation working flow and the internal working procedures.
2. Selected samples of estimated total cost which was approved by the project management department, including supplementary works as well as construction changes, and the related supporting documents of significant construction.
3. Obtain the details of the current costs and expenses, performed related statistical procedures, including selecting current costs incurred and tracing them to the related vouchers, and confirm whether the current input costs have been accounted for appropriately.

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for Auditing 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 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 exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

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

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

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Yi-Lan Han and Gao-Yang Zang.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan(Republic of China)
March 12, 2024

(English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

KEDGE CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

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) and (18))	$ 4,970,473	40	4,690,359	40
1170	Notes and accounts receivable, net (Note 6(3), (15), and (18))	940,572	8	1,893,905	16
1180	Notes and accounts receivable - related parties, net (Notes 6(15), (18) and 7)	699,222	6	570,121	5
1140	Contract assets - current (Note 6(15) and 7)	3,362,547	27	1,841,624	16
1410	Prepayments	208,315	2	139,944	1
1470	Other assets - current	34,140	-	49,170	-
1476	Other financial assets - current (Note 6(18) and 7)	1,185,858	9	1,589,682	14
		11,401,127	92	10,774,805	92
	Non-current assets:				
1518	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 6(2) and (18))	21,368	-	16,060	-
1550	Investment accounted for using equity method (Note 6(4))	812,402	7	663,263	7
1600	Property, plant and equipment (Note 6(5) and 8)	149,261	1	150,955	1
1755	Right-of-use assets (Note 6(6))	21,620	-	12,680	-
1760	Investment property, net (Note 6(7) and 8)	48,457	-	48,689	-
1780	Intangible assets	1,513	-	-	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets (Note 6(12))	39,651	-	39,717	-
1975	Net defined benefit assets - non-current (Note 6(11))	6,947	-	5,820	-
1980	Other financial assets - non-current (Note 6(18))	5,597	-	16,534	-
	Total non-current assets	1,106,816	8	953,718	8
	Total assets	**$ 12,507,943**	**100**	**11,728,523**	**100**

		December 31.2023		December 31.2022	
	Liabilities and equity	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
	Current liabilities:				
2100	Short-term borrowings (Note 6(8), (18), and 8)	$ 100,000	1	485,000	4
2130	Contract liabilities - current (Note 6(15) and 7)	2,144,052	17	1,543,225	13
2150	Notes payable (Note 6(18) and 7)	254,823	2	336,499	3
2170	Accounts payable (Note 6(18) and 7)	4,387,808	35	4,340,075	37
2200	Other payables (Note 6(11), (18) and 7)	342,750	3	372,504	3
2230	Current income tax liabilities	257,697	2	266,475	2
2300	Other liabilities - current (Note 6(18))	30,400	-	10,768	-
		7,517,530	60	7,354,546	62
	Non-current liabilities:				
2552	Long-term warranty provision (Note 6(9))	177,160	2	178,726	2
2600	Other non-current liabilities (Note 6(18))	7,580	-	9,006	-
		184,740	2	187,732	2
	Total liabilities	7,702,270	62	7,542,278	64
	Equity (Note 6(13)):				
3100	Share capital	1,207,216	9	1,166,392	10
3200	Capital surplus	518,634	4	518,540	5
3300	Retained earnings	2,838,079	23	2,372,019	20
3400	Other equity	241,744	2	129,294	1
	Total equity	4,805,673	38	4,186,245	36
	Total liabilities and equity	**$ 12,507,943**	**100**	**11,728,523**	**100**

(Please refer to the attached Notes to the parent-company-only financial statements)

(English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

KEDGE CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except for Earnings Per Common Share)

		2023		2022	
		Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
4000	**Operating revenue (Note 6(10), (15) and 7)**	$ 14,219,639	100	14,175,364	100
5000	**Operating cost (Notes 6(11), (16), 7, and 12)**	12,728,064	90	12,588,653	89
	Gross profit from operations	1,491,575	10	1,586,711	11
	Operating expenses:				
6200	Administrative expenses (Notes 6(11), (16), 7, and 12)	326,473	2	306,833	2
		326,473	2	306,833	2
	Net operating income	1,165,102	8	1,279,878	9
	Non-operating income and expenses:				
7100	Interest revenue (Note 6(17))	48,769	-	21,635	-
7010	Other income (Note 6(17))	1,011	-	11,355	-
7020	Other gains and losses (Note 6(17))	(6)	-	(265)	-
7050	Financial costs (Note 6(17))	(4,295)	-	(4,152)	-
7070	Share of gain of associates accounted for using equity method	41,997	-	13,704	-
		87,476	-	42,277	-
	Profit before income tax	1,252,578	8	1,322,155	9
7950	**Less: Income tax expenses (Note 6(12))**	262,233	2	274,222	2
	Profit for the year	990,345	6	1,047,933	7
8300	**Other comprehensive income:**				
8310	**Items that will not be reclassified subsequently into profit or loss**				
8311	Remeasurements effects on defined benefit plans	592	-	2,836	-
8316	Unrealized gains (losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	112,450	1	(99,903)	(1)
		113,042	1	(97,067)	(1)
8300	**Other comprehensive income, net of tax**	113,042	1	(97,067)	(1)
	Total comprehensive income profit for the years	**$ 1,103,387**	**7**	**950,866**	**6**
	Earnings per share (Note 6(14))				
9750	**Basic earnings per share (In new Taiwan dollars)**	**$**	**8.20**		**8.68**
9850	**Diluted earnings per share (In new Taiwan dollars)**	**$**	**8.11**		**8.56**

(Please refer to the attached Notes to the parent company-only financial statements)

(English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

KEDGE CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Share capital		Retained earnings			Other equity	
	Common stock capital	Capital Surplus	Legal reserve	Unappropriated earnings	Total	Unrealized gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total equity
Balance as of January 1, 2022	$ 1,060,357	518,401	345,082	1,357,896	1,702,978	229,197	3,510,933
Profit for the years ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	1,047,933	1,047,933	-	1,047,933
Other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	2,836	2,836	(99,903)	(97,067)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	1,050,769	1,050,769	(99,903)	950,866
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:							
Legal reserve	-	-	73,890	(73,890)	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	(275,693)	(275,693)	-	(275,693)
Common stock dividends	106,035	-	-	(106,035)	(106,035)	-	-
Overdue cash dividends	-	139	-	-	-	-	139
Balance as of December 31, 2023	1,166,392	518,540	418,972	1,953,047	2,372,019	129,294	4,186,245
Profit for the years ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	990,345	990,345	-	990,345
Other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	592	592	112,450	113,042
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	990,937	990,937	112,450	1,103,387
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:							
Legal reserve	-	-	105,077	(105,077)	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	(484,053)	(484,053)	-	(484,053)
Common stock dividends	40,824	-	-	(40,824)	(40,824)	-	-
Overdue cash dividends	-	94	-	-	-	-	94
Balance as of December 31, 2023	**$ 1,207,216**	**518,634**	**524,049**	**2,314,030**	**2,838,079**	**241,744**	**4,805,673**

(Please refer to the attached Notes to the parent company only financial statements)

(English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

KEDGE CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2023	2022
Cash flow from operating activities:		
Profit before Tax	$ 1,252,578	1,322,155
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile profit:		
Depreciation expense	36,905	17,206
Amortization expense	382	-
Interest expense	4,295	4,152
Interest revenue	(48,769)	(21,635)
Dividend income	(964)	(1,375)
Share of profit of associates accounted for using the equity method	(41,997)	(13,704)
Total adjustments to reconcile loss	(50,148)	(15,356)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Net Changes in operating assets:		
Decrease (increase) of notes and accounts receivable	953,333	(898,393)
Decrease (increase) of notes and accounts receivable - related parties	(129,101)	249,888
Decrease (increase) of contract assets	(1,520,923)	298,354
Increase in prepayments	(76,596)	(55,073)
Decrease (increase) of other current assets	15,030	(5,629)
Decrease (increase) of other financial assets	413,035	(1,276,354)
Increase of net defined benefit assets - non-current	(1,127)	(3,382)
Total net changes in operating assets	(346,349)	(1,690,589)
Net changes in operating liabilities:		
Increase (decrease) of notes payable	(81,676)	61,867
Increase in accounts payable	47,733	252,223
Increase in contract liabilities	600,827	1,098,568
Increase (decrease) in other payables	(29,483)	82,499
Decrease in provisions	(1,566)	(1,907)
Increase (decrease) of other current liabilities	13,640	(10,326)
Increase in net defined benefit liabilities	592	2,836
Decrease in other non-current liabilities	(1,461)	(501)
Total net changes in operating liabilities	548,606	1,485,259
Total net changes in operating assets and liabilities	202,257	(205,330)
Total adjustment	152,109	(220,686)
Cash inflow generated from operations	1,404,687	1,101,469
Interest received	50,538	17,329
Dividends received	964	1,375
Interest paid	(4,472)	(3,932)
Income tax paid	(270,945)	(193,100)
Net cash inflows from operating activities	1,180,772	923,141
Cash flow from investing activities:		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(15,164)	(21,109)
Acquisition of computer software	(458)	-
Decrease (increase) of other financial assets	(43)	6,873
Net cash outflow from investing activities	(15,665)	(14,236)
Cash flow from financing activities:		
Increase in short-term borrowings	430,000	945,000
Decrease in short-term borrowings	(815,000)	(660,000)
Increase in short-term notes payable	100,000	50,000
Decrease in short-term notes payable	(100,000)	(50,000)
Lease principal repayment	(15,940)	(1,648)
Distribution of cash dividends	(484,053)	(275,693)
Net cash (outflow) inflow from financing activities	(884,993)	7,659
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	280,114	916,564
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	4,690,359	3,773,795
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 4,970,473	4,690,359

(Please refer to the attached Notes to the parent company only financial statements)

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

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

I. Company history

KEDGE CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.(the "Company") was established on April 13, 1982 with the approval of the Ministry of Economic Affairs. The company’s registered address is located at 6F., No. 131, Section 3, Heping East Road, Daan District, Taipei City, Taiwan. The Company's main business scope is comprehensive construction and the development and rental of housing and buildings.

II. Approval date and procedures of the financial statements

The parent-company-only financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 12, 2024.

III. Application of new standards, amendments and interpretations

(I) The impact of the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”) endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. (“FSC”) which have already been adopted.

The Company has initially adopted the following new amendments, which do not have a significant impact on its parent-company-only 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 following new amendments, which do not have a significant impact on its parent-company-only financial statements, from May 23, 2023:

·Amendments to IAS 12 'International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules”

(II) 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 parent-company-only financial statements:

·Amendments to IAS 1 “Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current”

·Amendments to IAS 1 “Non-current Liabilities with Covenants”

·Amendments to IAS 7and IFRS 7 “Supplier Finance Arrangements”

·Amendments to IFRS 16 “Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback”

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

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

·Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”

·Amendments to IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" and IFRS 17

·Amendments to IAS 21 "Lack of Exchangeability"

IV. Summary of significant accounting policies

The 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 and Chinese language financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

The significant accounting policies presented in the financial statements are summarized below. Except for Note 3 indicated, the following accounting policies were applied consistently throughout the periods presented in the financial statements.

(I) Statement of compliance

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

(II) Basis of preparation

1. Measurement basis

Except for the following significant accounts, the financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis:

(1) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as measured at fair value; and

(2) The net defined benefit liability (or asset) is measured in accordance with the fair value of the pension fund assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the effect of the upper limit stated in Note 4(15).

2. Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollar, which is the currency of the main economic environment of the Company’s operates as its functional currency. All financial information presented in New Taiwan Dollar has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

(III) Foreign currency

1. Foreign currency transactions

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency in accordance with the exchange rates prevailing on the transaction date. Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies on the reporting date (hereinafter referred to as the reporting date) are translated into the functional currency in accordance with the exchange rate on the reporting date. The non-monetary item denominated in foreign currency measured at fair value is translated into the functional currency in accordance with the exchange rate on the date the fair value is measured. The non-monetary item denominated in foreign currency measured at historical cost is translated in accordance with the exchange rate on the transaction date.

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

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

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

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

1. The liability is expected to be settled in the normal business cycle;
2. The liability is held mainly for the purpose of trading;
3. The liability is expected to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or
4. Liabilities without the right to unconditionally defer the settlement period to at least 12 months after the reporting period. The terms of a liability that may, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by issue of equity instruments does not affect its classification.

(V) Cash and cash equivalent

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

(VI) Financial instruments

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

1. Financial assets

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

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

(1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

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

• The financial asset is held under the business model for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flow.

·The cash flow on a specific date in accordance with the contractual terms of the financial asset is solely for the payment of the principal and the interest on the outstanding principal amount.

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

(2) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Company may make an irrevocable choice at the time of initial recognition to present the subsequent fair value changes of the equity instrument investment not held for trading in other comprehensive income. The aforementioned selections are made on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Investors in equity instruments are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividend income (unless obviously representing the recovery of part of the investment cost) is recognized in profit or loss. The remaining net profit or loss is recognized as other comprehensive income and is not reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividend income from equity investments is recognized on the date on which the Company is entitled to receive dividends (usually the ex-dividend date).

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

Financial assets that are not measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income (for example, financial assets held for trading or managed at fair value with performance assessed) are measured at fair value through profit or loss, including derivative financial assets. At initial recognition, in order to eliminate or significantly reduce inappropriate accounting ratios, the Company may irrevocably designate financial assets that meet the conditions of measurement at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income to be measured at fair value through profit and loss.

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

(4) Impairment of financial assets

For the Company's financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, financial assets measured at amortized cost, notes and accounts receivable, other receivables, refundable deposits, other financial assets and so on) and expected credit losses of contract assets are recognized in loss allowance.

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

·Debt securities determined to have a low credit risk on the reporting date; and

·The credit risk of other debt securities and bank deposits (i.e. the risk of default during the expected duration of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since the initial recognition.

The loss allowance for accounts receivable and contractual assets is measured at the expected credit losses throughout the duration.

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

If the credit risk rating of a financial instrument is equivalent to the "investment grade" defined by the world (S&P's investment grade BBB- , Moody's investment grade Baa3 or China Ratings investment grade twA, or higher), the Company deems that the credit risk of the debt securities is low.

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

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

·The major financial difficulties of the borrower or issuer;

·Breach of contract, such as delay or overdue for more than 90 days;

·Due to economic or contractual reasons related to the borrower's financial difficulty, the Company makes concessions to the borrower that would not have been considered;

The borrower is likely to file for bankruptcy or undergo other financial restructuring; or

• The active market for the financial asset disappears due to financial difficulties.

The loss allowance of financial assets measured at amortized cost is deducted from the book value of the assets. The loss allowance for debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is adjusted and recognized in other comprehensive income (without reducing the carrying amount of the asset).

When the Company cannot reasonably expect all or part of the recovered financial assets, it will directly reduce the total book value of its financial assets. The Company analyzes the timing and amount of write-off on the basis of whether the recovery is reasonably expected. The Company expects that the written-off amount will not materially reverse. However, the written-off financial assets can still be enforced compulsorily to meet the Company's procedures for recovering overdue amounts.

(5) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company only has contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset terminated, or transferred the financial asset and almost all risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset have been transferred to other enterprises, or has neither transferred nor retained almost all the risks and rewards, and the Company does not retain the control over the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognized.

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

2. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

(1) Classification of liabilities or equities

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

(2) Equity transactions

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

(3) Financial liabilities

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

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

(4) Removal of financial liabilities

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

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

(5) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

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

(VII) Investment in subsidiaries

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

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

(VIII) Investment property

Investment property refers to property that is held for earning rent or for asset appreciation or both, rather than for normal business sales, for production, for supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes. Investment property is initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. The depreciation method, useful life and residual value are treated in accordance with the provisions of the property, plant and equipment.

The gain or loss on the disposal of investment property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is recognized in profit or loss.

The rental income of investment property is recognized in the operating revenue using the straight-line method over the lease period. The lease incentives given to them are recognized as part of the lease income during the lease term.

(IX) Property, plant and equipment

1. Recognition and measurement

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

Property, plant and equipment that are significant in terms of their useful lives are treated as a separate item (a major component) when their useful lives are different.

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

2. Subsequent costs

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

3. Depreciation

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

Land is not depreciated.

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

(1) Buildings 53 years

(2) Other equipment 3 - 5 years

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

(X) Lease

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

1. Lessee

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

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

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

Lease payments included in the measurement of lease liabilities include:

(1) Fixed payments, including substantive fixed payments;

(2) For the variable lease payment depending on a certain index or rate, the index or the rate on the lease commencement date is used as the initial measurement;

(3) The residual guarantee amount expected to be paid; and

(4) The exercise price or penalty when it is reasonably certain to exercise the purchase option or lease termination option.

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

(1) Changes in the index or rate used to determine lease payments result in changes in future lease payments;

(2) There is a change in the residual guarantee amount expected to be paid;

(3) There is a change in the evaluation of the underlying asset purchase option;

(4) There is a change in the estimate of whether to exercise the extension or termination of the option, and thus the assessment on the lease period is changed;

(5) Modifications to the subject, scope, or other terms and conditions of the lease.

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

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

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

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

2. Lessor

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

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

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

(XI) Intangible assets

1. Recognition and measurement

The intangible assets with finite useful life that the Company acquires are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment.

2. Subsequent expenses

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

3. Amortization

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

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

Computer software cost for 3 years

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

(XII) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

For the purpose of impairment testing, the group of assets whose cash inflow is mostly independent of other individual assets or asset group is recognized as the smallest identifiable asset group.

The recoverable amount is the fair value of an individual asset or cash-generating unit less the cost of disposal and its value in use, whichever is higher.

If the recoverable amount of an individual asset or cash-generating unit is lower than the book value, it is recognized as impairment loss.

(XIII) Provisions

The provisions shall be recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. The provision is discounted at the pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market's assessment of the specific risk of the time value of money and liabilities; the amortization of the discount is recognized as interest expense.

The warranty provision is recognized upon completion of a project. The warranty provision is measured according to the historical warranty information and all possible outcomes weighted by the relevant probability.

(XIV) Revenue recognition

1. Revenue from customer contracts

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

(1) Construction contracts

The Company engages in the contracting business of residential real estate and public construction projects. As the assets are controlled by the customers at the time of construction, the income is gradually recognized over time based on the proportion of the construction costs incurred to date in the estimated total contract costs. The contract includes fixed and variable consideration. The customer makes a fixed amount of payment in accordance with the agreed schedule. Consideration for some changes (such as fines and price adjustments calculated based on the number of days past due) are estimated based on the expected value based on accumulated past experience, and the Company only recognizes it within the scope of the accumulated revenue level with no significant reversal income. If the amount of recognized revenue has not yet been paid, it is recognized as a contract asset; when the Company has an unconditional right to the consideration, the contract asset is transferred to accounts receivable.

If the degree of completion of the performance obligation under the construction contract cannot be reasonably measured, the contract revenue is recognized only within the range of the expected recoverable cost.

When the Company expects that the inevitable cost of fulfilling an obligation in a construction contract exceeds the economic benefits expected from the contract, the provision for the onerous contract is recognized.

If the situation changes, the estimates of revenue, cost and level of completion will be revised, and the resulting increase or decrease will be reflected in the profit or loss during the period in which the management is aware of the change and making revisions.

The Company provides standard warranty for residential real estate and public constructions in line with the agreed specifications, and has recognized the warranty reserve for the obligation. Please refer to Note 6(9).

2. Cost of contracts with customers

Cost of fulfilling contract

If the cost of performing a contract with customers is not within the scope of other standards (IAS 2 "Inventory", IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" or IAS 38 "Intangible Assets") "), the Company will only pay the cost if it is directly related to a contract or identifiable expected contract, will generate or strengthen resources that will be used to meet (or continue to meet) the performance obligation in the future, and is expected to be recoverable. Such costs are recognized as assets.

General and administrative costs; costs of raw materials, labor or other resources wasted to fulfill the contract but not reflected in the contract price; costs associated with fulfilled (or partially fulfilled) performance obligations; and the costs related to the obligations or fulfilled (or partially fulfilled) performance obligations are recognized as expenses when incurred.

(XV) Employee benefits

1. Definite contribution plan

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

2. Defined benefit plan

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

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

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

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

3. Short-term employee benefits

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

(XVI) Income tax

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

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

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

1. Assets or liabilities originally recognized in a transaction that is not a business merger, and at the time of the transaction (i) does not affect accounting profits and taxable income (loss) and (ii) does not generate equivalent taxable and deductible temporary difference;
2. Temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures, of which the Company can control the timing of temporary difference reversal and is very likely not to be reversed in the foreseeable future; and
3. The taxable temporary difference arising from the initial recognition of goodwill.

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

Deferred income tax is measured at the tax rate at which the temporary difference is expected to be reversed, and based on the statutory tax rate or substantive tax rate at the reporting date.

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

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

(XVII) Earnings per share

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

(XVIII) Segment information

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

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

When adopting accounting policies, the management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that are based on historical experience and other factors that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from estimates.

The management will continue to review the estimates and basic assumptions. If a revision of an estimate only affects the current period, it is recognized in the period in which the revision is made; if a revision of an accounting estimate affects the current period and future periods, it is recognized in the period of the revision and future periods.

Main sources of estimation and assumption uncertainty:

(I) Construction contracts

The recognition of income and cost of construction contract construction profit and loss is based on the degree of completion of the contract activities. The Company measures the degree of completion based on the completion of the performance obligation stated in the contract.

Since the estimated total cost and contract items are based on the evaluation and judgment of the management based on the nature, expected contract amount, construction duration, engineering implementation and construction methods of different projects, they may affect the calculation of the percentage of completion and project profit and loss.

VI. Significant accounts disclosures

(I) Cash and cash equivalent

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Petty cash	$ 320	320
Demand deposits	228,172	320,037
Check deposits	633,845	1,761,494
Time deposit	3,008,789	2,608,508
Cash equivalents	1,099,347	-
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 4,970,473	4,690,359

The cash equivalents referred to above are short-term notes, the maturity interval is January 2024, and the interest rate interval is 1.32% to 1.36%.

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

(II) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
Domestic listed (OTC) company stock – Kindom Development Co., LTD.	$ 21,368	16,060

1. The Company's investments in these equity instruments are long-term strategic investments and are not held for trading purposes, and therefore have been designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.
2. The Company designated the investment in equity instrument listed as being measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, and the dividend income recognized in 2023 and 2022 was $ 964 thousand and $ 1,375 thousand respectively.
3. The Company did not dispose of strategic investment in 2023 and 2022, and did not transfer any accumulated gain or loss in equity during the period.
4. On December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company's financial assets were not provided as collateral.
5. For credit risk and market risk information, please refer to Note 6(18).

(III) Notes and accounts receivable

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Accounts receivable	$ 948,123	1,901,456
Less: Loss allowance	(7,551)	(7,551)
	$ 940,572	1,893,905

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

	December 31, 2023		
	Carrying amount of notes and accounts receivable	Weighted average rate of expected credit losses	Allowance for expected credit losses during the duration
Not past due	$ 940,572	-	-
Overdue for more than 90 days	7,551	100%	7,551
	$ 948,123		7,551

	December 31, 2022		
	Carrying amount of notes and accounts receivable	Weighted average rate of expected credit losses	Allowance for expected credit losses during the duration
Not past due	$ 1,893,905	-	-
Overdue for more than 90 days	7,551	100%	7,551
	$ 1,901,456		7,551

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

	2023	2022
Opening balance (i.e. ending balance)	$ 7,551	7,551

On December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company's receivables were not provided as collaterals.

(IV) Investment under equity method

The Company's investment under equity method on the reporting date is as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Subsidiary	$ 812,402	663,263

1. Subsidiaries

Please refer to the 2023 consolidated financial statements.

2. Guarantee

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company's investments under the equity method had not been provided as collateral.

(V) Property, plant and equipment

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

		Land	Buildings	Other equipment	Total
Cost or recognized cost:					
Balance as of January 1, 2023	$	106,400	25,333	79,287	211,020
Addition		-	-	15,164	15,164
Reclassified from prepayments		-	-	6,701	6,701
Balance as of December 31, 2023	$	106,400	25,333	101,152	232,885
Balance as of January 1, 2022	$	53,200	34,011	63,033	150,244
Addition		-	-	21,109	21,109
Disposal		-	(21,345)	(4,044)	(25,389)
Reclassification		53,200	12,667	(811)	65,056
Balance as of December 31, 2022	$	106,400	25,333	79,287	211,020
Depreciation and impairment loss:					
Balance as of January 1, 2023	$	7,000	19,078	33,987	60,065
Depreciation in the current year		-	235	23,324	23,559
Balance as of December 31, 2023	$	7,000	19,313	57,311	83,624
Balance as of January 1, 2022	$	-	34,011	23,299	57,310
Depreciation in the current year		-	235	15,097	15,332
Disposal		-	(21,345)	(4,044)	(25,389)
Reclassification		7,000	6,177	(365)	12,812
Balance as of December 31, 2022	$	7,000	19,078	33,987	60,065
Book value:					
December 31, 2023	$	99,400	6,020	43,841	149,261
January 1, 2022	$	53,200	-	39,734	92,934
December 31, 2022	$	99,400	6,255	45,300	150,955

Guarantee

Please refer to Note 8 for the details of the financing guarantee provided on December 31, 2023 and 2022.

(VI) Right-of-use assets

The details of changes in the cost and depreciation of the land, buildings and transportation equipment leased by the Company are as follows:

	Land	Buildings	Transportation equipment	Total
Cost of right-of-use assets:				
Balance as of January 1, 2023	$ 2,302	3,603	10,577	16,482
Addition	15,576	1,997	4,394	21,967
Transferred out - lease expiry	-	-	(3,422)	(3,422)
Reclassification	87	-	-	87
Balance as of December 31, 2023	**$ 17,965**	**5,600**	**11,549**	**35,114**
Balance as of January 1, 2022	$ -	-	4,925	4,925
Addition	2,302	3,603	5,652	11,557
Balance as of December 31, 2022	**$ 2,302**	**3,603**	**10,577**	**16,482**
Depreciation and impairment loss of right-of-use assets:				
Balance as of January 1, 2023	$ -	-	3,802	3,802
Current depreciation	6,979	1,823	4,312	13,114
Transferred out - lease expiry	-	-	(3,422)	(3,422)
Balance as of December 31, 2023	**$ 6,979**	**1,823**	**4,692**	**13,494**
Balance as of January 1, 2022	$ -	-	2,161	2,161
Current depreciation	-	-	1,641	1,641
Balance as of December 31, 2022	**$ -**	**-**	**3,802**	**3,802**
Book value:				
December 31, 2023	**$ 10,986**	**3,777**	**6,857**	**21,620**
January 1, 2022	**$ -**	**-**	**2,764**	**2,764**
December 31, 2022	**$ 2,302**	**3,603**	**6,775**	**12,680**

(VII) Investment property

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

	Land and buildings
Cost or recognized cost:	
Balance as of January 1, 2023	$ 61,682
Balance as of December 31, 2023	**$ 61,682**
Balance as of January 1, 2022	$ 127,549
Transferred to property, plant and equipment	(65,867)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	**$ 61,682**

		Land and buildings
Depreciation and impairment loss:		
Balance as of January 1, 2023	$	12,993
Depreciation in the current year		232
Balance as of December 31, 2023	$	13,225
Balance as of January 1, 2022	$	25,938
Depreciation in the current year		232
Transferred to property, plant and equipment		(13,177)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	$	12,993
Carrying amount:		
December 31, 2023	$	48,457
January 1, 2022	$	101,611
December 31, 2022	$	48,689
Fair value:		
December 31, 2023	$	91,018
December 31, 2022	$	91,018

The fair value of investment property is based on the comprehensive valuation made by independent appraisers (with relevant professional qualifications recognized) or the Company's comparative method (with reference to the real estate transaction quotation and the actual price registration information of the Ministry of the Interior). The input value used in the fair value valuation technique belongs to Class III.

The valuation of fair value is carried out under the income approach. If there is no current price in an active market, the valuation considers the estimated aggregate cash flows expected to be received from the lease of the property, and discounts it at a rate of return that reflects the specific risks inherent to the net cash flow to determine the value of the property. The rate of return adopted in 2023 and 2022 is both 1.765%.

Please refer to Note 8 for the Company's investment property provided as collateral for financing as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

(VIII) Short-term loans

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

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Unsecured bank borrowings	$ 100,000	485,000
Unused credit limit	$ 4,695,523	6,899,010
Interest rate range	1.70%	1.57~1.98%

For the information on the exposure of the Company's interest rate and liquidity risks, please refer to Note 6(18).

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

(IX) Provision for liabilities

	Warranty
Balance as of January 1, 2023	$ 178,726
Liability reserve increased in the current period	17,902
Liability reserve used in the current period	(19,468)
Balance as of December 31, 2023	**$ 177,160**
Balance as of January 1, 2022	$ 180,633
Liability reserve increased in the current period	19,914
Liability reserve used in the current period	(21,821)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	**$ 178,726**

The Company's warranty provision in 2023 and 2022 is mainly related to the contracting of projects. The warranty provision is estimated based on the historical warranty data of various projects. The Company expects the liabilities to be incurred in more than one year after the inspection and acceptance of the project.

(X) Operating lease

The Company leases out its investment properties. Since it has not transferred almost all the risks and rewards attached to the ownership of the underlying assets, the lease contracts are classified as operating leases. Please refer to Note 6(7) Investment properties.

The maturity analysis of lease payments is shown in the following table based on the total undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Total undiscounted lease payments (less than one year)	**$ 3,360**	**3,360**

The rent income generated from the investment property was $ 3,360 thousand and $ 3,349 thousand in 2023 and 2022, respectively; in addition, no significant maintenance and repair expense has been incurred.

(XI) Employee benefits

1. Defined benefit plan

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

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$ 13,582	16,887
Fair value of plan assets	(20,529)	(22,707)
Net defined benefit obligation assets	**$ (6,947)**	**(5,820)**

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

(1) Composition of plan assets

The pension fund appropriated by the Company in accordance with the Labor Standards Act is under the overall management of the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor. In accordance with the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund," the minimum income distributed each year in the final accounts for the use of the fund shall not be lower than the income calculated based on the local bank's two-year time deposit interest rate.

The Company's labor pension fund account at the Bank of Taiwan is with a balance of NTD 20,529 thousand as of the reporting date. Information on the utilization of assets of the Labor Pension Fund, including fund yield rate and fund asset allocation, is disclosed on the website of the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor.

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

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

	2023	2022
Defined benefit obligation as of January 1	$ 16,887	21,585
Current service cost and interest	211	119
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liabilities (assets)		
- Actuarial gains and losses due to changes in financial assumptions	-	(1,184)
- Experience adjustment	(403)	(53)
Benefits paid by the plan	(3,113)	(3,580)
Defined benefit obligation as of December 31	**$ 13,582**	**16,887**

(3) Changes in the fair value of plan assets

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

	2023	2022
Fair value of the plan assets on January 1	$ 22,707	24,023
Interest revenue	287	134
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liabilities (assets)		
- Return on plan assets (excluding interest for the current period)	189	1,599
Amount appropriated to the plan	459	531
Benefits paid by the plan	(3,113)	(3,580)
Fair value of the plan assets on December 31	**$ 20,529**	**22,707**

(4) The Company had no ceiling effect on the defined benefit plan assets in 2023 and 2022.

(5) Expenses recognized in profit or loss

The Company's expenses recognized in profit or loss in 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

		2023	2022
Net interest of net defined benefit liabilities (assets)	$	(76)	(15)

The expenses are recognized in the following items in the statement of comprehensive income:

		2023	2022
Operating cost	$	(76)	(15)

(6) Remeasurement of net defined benefit liabilities (assets) recognized as other comprehensive income

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

		2023	2022
Accumulated balance on January 1	$	5,164	2,328
Recognized in current period		592	2,836
Accumulated balance on December 31	$	5,756	5,164

(7) Actuarial assumptions

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

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Discount rate	1.25%	1.25%
Future salary increase	2.00%	2.00%

The Company expects to have an amount of $ 459 thousand appropriated for the payment of the defined benefit plan within one year after the 2023 reporting date.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan is 10.6 years.

(8) Sensitivity analysis

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

		Effect on defined benefit obligations	
		Increase	Decrease
December 31, 2023			
Discount rate (changed by 0.25%)	$	(321)	331
Future salary increase (1% change)		1,378	(1,237)
December 31, 2022			
Discount rate (changed by 0.25%)		(397)	411
Future salary increase (1% change)		1,713	(1,533)

The above sensitivity analysis analyzes the impact of changes in a single assumption with other assumptions remaining unchanged. In practice, many changes in assumptions may be linked. The sensitivity analysis is consistent with the method used to calculate the net defined benefit liability in the Statement of Financial Position.

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

2. Defined contribution plan

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

The Company's pension expense under the defined contribution plan was $ 25,299 thousand and $ 23,736 thousand in 2023 and 2022, respectively; also, the amount had been appropriated to the Bureau of Labor Insurance.

3. Liabilities for short-term paid leave

The employee benefit liabilities of the Company are as follows:

		December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Short-term paid leave of absence	$	12,330	11,304

(XII) Income tax

1. The details of the Company's income tax expenses for 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	2023	2022
Current income tax expense		
Occurred in the current period	$ 242,135	255,380
Adjustment of the current income tax of the previous period	(216)	(245)
Imposition on undistributed earnings	20,248	12,810
	262,167	267,945
Deferred income tax expense		
Occurrence and reversal of temporary difference	66	6,277
Income tax expense	$ 262,233	274,222

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

	2023	2022
Net income before tax	$ 1,252,578	1,322,155
Income tax calculated in accordance with the domestic tax rate in the place where the Company is located	$ 250,515	264,431
Adjustment of the current income tax of the previous period	(216)	(245)
Imposition on undistributed earnings	20,248	12,810
Investment gains under equity method	(8,399)	(2,741)
Tax-exempted income	(193)	(275)
	2023	2022
Non-deductible expenses	385	139
Other	(107)	103
Total	$ 262,233	274,222

3. Deferred income tax assets

(1) Unrecognized deferred income tax assets

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

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Deductible temporary difference	$ 798	798

(2) Recognized deferred income tax assets

2023 and 2022 movements in deferred income tax assets are as follows:

	Provision for liabilities	Employee bonus for unused vacation	Impairment loss	Other	Total
January 1, 2023	$ 35,745	2,261	-	1,711	39,717
Recognized in the income statement	(313)	205	-	42	(66)
December 31, 2023	**$ 35,432**	**2,466**	**-**	**1,753**	**39,651**
January 1, 2022	$ 36,127	2,743	3,639	3,485	45,994
Recognized in the income statement	(382)	(482)	(3,639)	(1,774)	(6,277)
December 31, 2022	**$ 35,745**	**2,261**	**-**	**1,711**	**39,717**

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

(XIII) Capital and other equity

On December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company's authorized capital was NTD1,800,000 thousand and NTD1,200,000 thousand, respectively, with a face value of NTD10 per share and 180,000 thousand shares and 120,000 thousand shares, respectively. The above-mentioned authorized capital stock is of common stock, and the issued shares are 120,722 thousand and 116,639 thousand, respectively. All payments on the issued shares have been collected.

1. Issuance of common shares

On June 2, 2023 and June 15, 2022 respectively, the Company's general shareholders' meetings resolved to increase capital by earnings, amounting to NTD 40,824 thousand and NTD 106,035 thousand, at NTD 10 per share, respectively. There shares were 4,082 thousand and 10,604 thousand shares, respectively. The aforementioned capital increase was approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission, Executive Yuan on July 3, 2023 and July 5, 2022, respectively. The ex-rights base date is August 2, 2023 and August 7, 2022, and the relevant statutory registration procedures have been completed.

2. Capital reserve

The balance of the Company's capital reserves is as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Issued stock premium	$ 383,109	383,109
Premium of corporate bond conversion	130,766	130,766
Changes in net equity of subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures recognized under the equity method	2,568	2,568
Overtime but unclaimed dividends	754	660
Others	1,437	1,437
	$ 518,634	518,540

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

3. Retained earnings

According to the Articles of Incorporation amended by the resolution of the Company's shareholders' meeting on June 2, 2023, if there is earnings at the end of each year, in addition to withholding tax paid in accordance with the law, it shall first be used to offset the losses of previous years, followed by 10% is the legal reserve and is set aside or reversed as special reserve according to laws and regulations. If there is any surplus, the board of directors shall prepare an earnings appropriation proposal. If this earnings distribution is in the form of cash, the Board of Directors shall be authorized to submit a proposal pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Article 240 of the Company Act with the attendance of at least two-thirds of the total number of directors, and approval by a majority of the total number of directors present at the meeting, and the matter to be reported to the shareholders meeting.

The Company will contract large-scale projects and strive for growth and innovation. To continue expanding the appropriate amount of capital to meet the business's needs and take into account the shareholders' demand for cash, the Company's future cash dividend rate will be based on 20% of the total cash and stock dividends proposed to be distributed for the current fiscal year as the lower limit.

(1) Legal reserve

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

(2) Earnings distribution

On June 2, 2023 and June 15, 2022, the Company's shareholders' meetings resolved the 2022 and 2021 proposals for distribution of dividends to the shareholders with the following dividends as follows:

	2022		2021	
	Stock dividend rate (NTD)	Amount	Stock dividend rate (NTD)	Amount
Dividends distributed to common stock shareholders:				
Cash	$ 4.15	484,053	2.6	275,693
Stocks	0.35	40,824	1.00	106,035
Total		$ 524,877		381,728

The Company's board of directors on March 12, 2024 resolved the amount of cash dividends for the 2023 earnings appropriation proposal and proposed the amount of stock dividends for the 2023 earnings appropriation. The amount of dividends distributed to the shareholders is as follows:

	2023	
	Stock dividend rate (NTD)	Amount
Dividends distributed to common stock shareholders		
Cash	$ 4.00	482,886
Stocks	0.20	24,144
Total		$ 507,030

4. Other equity (net amount after tax)

	Unrealized gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
Balance as of January 1, 2023	$ 129,294
Unrealized gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	112,450
Balance as of December 31, 2023	$ 241,744
Balance as of January 1, 2022	$ 229,197
Unrealized gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(99,903)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	$ 129,294

(XIV) Earnings per share

Calculations of the Company's 2023 and 2022 basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share are as follows:

		2023	2022
Basic earnings per share			
Net profit attributable to the Company's common stock shareholders	$	990,345	1,047,933
Weighted average outstanding common stock		120,722	120,722
	$	8.20	8.68
Diluted earnings per share			
Net profit attributable to the Company's common stock shareholders	$	990,345	1,047,933

		2023	2022
Weighted average outstanding common stock		120,722	120,722
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares			
Effect of employee stock compensation		1,339	1,728
Weighted average outstanding common stock (After adjusting the dilutive potential ordinary shares)		122,061	122,450
	$	8.11	8.56

(XV) Revenue from customer contracts

1. Breakdown of revenue

		2023	2022
Timing of revenue recognition:			
Construction transferred over time	$	14,216,279	14,172,015
Services gradually transferred over time		3,360	3,349
	$	14,219,639	14,175,364

2. Contract balance

		December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	January 1, 2022
Notes and accounts receivable (including related party)	$	1,647,345	2,471,577	1,823,072
Less: Loss allowance		(7,551)	(7,551)	(7,551)
Total	$	1,639,794	2,464,026	1,815,521
Contract assets- construction project	$	3,362,547	1,841,624	2,139,978
Less: Loss allowance		-	-	-
Total	$	3,362,547	1,841,624	2,139,978
Contract liabilities- construction project	$	2,144,052	1,543,225	444,657

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

Changes in contract assets and contract liabilities are mainly due to the difference between the time when the Company transfers goods or services to customers to meet the performance obligation and the time when the customer makes payment. There was no other significant change in 2023 and 2022.

(XVI) Remuneration to employees and directors

According to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, if there is profit in the year, no less than 0.5% of the profit shall be appropriated as employee's remuneration and no more than 2% as director's remuneration. However, if the Company still has accumulated losses, an amount shall be reserved in advance to offset the losses.

The Company's 2023 and 2022 employee remuneration is estimated to be $ 86,063 thousand and $ 78,402 thousand, respectively, and that directors' remuneration is $ 27,319 thousand and $ 28,583 thousand, respectively. The Company's net income before tax deducting employees' and directors' remuneration and multiplying it by the appropriation percentage of employees' remuneration and directors' remuneration set out in the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, which is reported as operating costs and operating expenses for 2023 and 2022. There is no discrepancy between the 2023 amounts resolved by the Board of Directors and the amounts estimated in the Company's 2023 parent company only financial statement; the difference between the 2022 actual distribution of employee remuneration and the estimated amount in the 2022 financial statement was ($ 2,060) thousand. The Company treated it as a change in accounting estimates and recognized the difference as the profit or loss in 2023. Please visit the Market Observation Post System (MOPS) for relevant information.

(XVII) Non-operating income and expenses

1. Interest revenue

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

	2023	2022
Bank deposits	$ 37,877	18,625
Short-term bill interest income	10,891	2,968
Other interest income	1	42
	$ 48,769	**21,635**

2. Other income

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

	2023	2022
Dividend income	$ 964	1,375
Rental income	12	12
Other income	35	9,968
	$ 1,011	11,355

3. Other gains and losses

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

	2023	2022
Foreign exchange loss	$ (6)	(265)

4. Financial costs

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

	2023	2022
Interest expense		
Bank borrowings	$ 4,235	4,119
Other	60	33
	$ 4,295	4,152

(XVIII) Financial instruments

1. Credit risk

(1) Credit risk exposure

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

(2) Concentration of credit risk

The Company's 2023 and 2022 revenues were all derived from sales to domestic customers; the Company's customers were concentrated in the construction, technology, and public construction. Of the balances of notes and accounts receivable on December 31, 2023 and 2022, 96% and 99% were composed of 5 and 4 customers respectively, but mainly due to companies within the Group, companies with good credit and government agencies. Therefore, there is no significant concentration of credit risk in the assessment of the Company. The Company still regularly evaluates the possibility of the recovery of accounts receivable and sets aside an allowance for bad debts. The bad debt losses are still within the management's expectation.

(3) Credit risk of receivables

For credit risk exposure information on notes receivable and accounts receivable, please refer to Note 6(3).

2. Liquidity risk

The contractual maturities of financial liabilities are shown in the following table, including estimated interest but excluding the effect of the agreement on the net amount.

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flow	Within one year	1-3 years	3-5 years	Over 5 years
December 31, 2023						
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Unsecured bank borrowings	$ 100,000	101,132	101,132	-	-	-
Payable notes	254,823	254,823	254,823	-	-	-
Accounts payable	4,387,808	4,387,808	2,484,431	1,903,377	-	-
Other payables	342,750	342,750	342,750	-	-	-
Other current liabilities (lease liabilities)	12,467	12,783	12,783	-	-	-
Other non-current liabilities (lease liabilities)	6,250	6,356	-	6,356	-	-
	$ 5,104,098	5,105,652	3,195,919	1,909,733	-	-
December 31, 2022						
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Unsecured bank borrowings	$ 485,000	490,935	490,935	-	-	-
Payable notes	336,499	336,499	336,499	-	-	-
Accounts payable	4,343,075	4,340,075	2,449,916	1,890,159	-	-
Other payables	372,504	372,504	372,504	-	-	-
Other current liabilities (lease liabilities)	6,475	6,598	6,598	-	-	-
Other non-current liabilities (lease liabilities)	6,215	6,436	-	6,141	295	-
	$ 5,549,768	5,553,047	3,656,452	1,896,300	295	-

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

3. Interest rate analysis

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

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the interest rate risk exposure of the derivative and non-derivative instruments on the reporting date. The analysis of liabilities with floating interest rates is based on the assumption that the amount of liabilities outstanding on the reporting date has been outstanding throughout the year. The rate of change used in the Company's internal reporting of interest rates to key management is an increase or decrease of 0.5%, which also represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible range of interest rates.

4. Other price risks

If the price of equity securities changes on the reporting date (the two analysis are based on the same basis, and assuming other variables unchanged), the impact on the comprehensive income is as follows:

Securities price on the reporting date	2023 Other comprehensive income after tax	2022 Other comprehensive income after tax
Up 10%	$ 2,137	1,606
Down 10%	$ (2,137)	(1,606)

5. Fair value information

(1) Types and fair values of financial instruments

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income of the Company are measured at fair value on a repetitive basis. The carrying amount and fair value of various financial assets and financial liabilities (including fair value hierarchy information, but the carrying amount of the financial instrument not measured at fair value is a reasonable approximation of the fair value, and there is no quoted price in the active market and the fair value of the equity instrument investment cannot be reliably measured, there is no need to disclose the fair value information according to the regulations) is shown as follows:

	December 31, 2023				
		Fair value			
	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ 21,368	21,368	-	-	21,368
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 4,970,473	-	-	-	-
Notes receivable and accounts receivable (including related parties)	1,639,794	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets- Liquidity	1,185,858	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets- Non-current	5,597	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	7,801,722	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 7,823,090	21,368	-	-	21,368
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost					
Short-term borrowings	$ 100,000	-	-	-	-
Notes payable and accounts payable	4,642,631	-	-	-	-
Other payables	342,750	-	-	-	-
Other current liabilities (lease assets)	12,467	-	-	-	-
Other non-current liabilities (lease assets)	6,250	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 5,104,098	-	-	-	-

	December 31, 2022				
		Fair value			
	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income Financing assets	$ 16,060	16,060	-	-	16,060
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 4,690,359	-	-	-	-
Notes receivable and accounts receivable (including related parties)	2,464,026	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets- Liquidity	1,589,682	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets- Non-current	16,534	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	8,760,601	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 8,776,661	16,060	-	-	16,060
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost					
Short-term borrowings	$ 485,000	-	-	-	-
Notes payable and accounts payable	4,676,574	-	-	-	-
Other payables	372,504	-	-	-	-
Other current liabilities (lease assets)	6,475	-	-	-	-
Other non-current liabilities (lease assets)	6,215	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 5,546,768	-	-	-	-

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

Non-derivative financial instruments

If there is a quoted market price for the financial instrument, the quoted price on the active market is used as the fair value. The market price announced by the major exchanges and the TPEx for central government bonds that are judged to be popular are the basis for the fair value of TWSE/TPEx-listed equity instruments and debt instruments with open quotations on the active market.

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

If the financial instruments held by the Company belong to an active market, the fair value is listed as follows by category and attribute:

The shares of TWSE/TPEX listed companies are financial assets with standard terms and conditions and in the active market. The fair value is determined by reference to market quotations.

Except for the above-mentioned financial instruments with active markets, the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is obtained through valuation technique or by referring to the quotations of the counterparties. The fair value obtained through the valuation technique can be based on the current fair value of other financial instruments with similar conditions and characteristics, the discounted cash flow method or other valuation technique, including the value obtained by applying the model to the market information available on the reporting date. (e.g. reference yield curve of Taipei Exchange, average Reuters commercial paper interest rate quoted).

(3) There was no transfer between the Company's grades in 2023 and 2022.

(XIX) Financial risk management

1. Overview

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

(1) Credit risk

(2) Liquidity risk

(3) Market risk

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

2. Risk management framework

(1) Risk management policies:

In the course of business operations, enterprises often encounter many uncertainties that may threaten business operations. In order to detect and control risks at an early stage, and reduce the losses caused by risks, sound risk management policies are required. The Company's Board of Directors formulates overall risk management policies in accordance with the operating strategies, operating environment and department plans, which mainly include environmental aspects, internal and external operating procedures, and strategic decision-making. In addition, the board of directors should also submit risk management reports on various risk management decisions, tasks, supervision, and subsequent implementation, so that when the management can refer to past experience and come up with better solutions when faced with similar issues.

(2) Organizational structure for risk management:

Each level or department in the Company is responsible for the risks. Once any abnormal situation is found, it should be reported to the Audit Office or senior management immediately, and a solution should be sought for as soon as possible. The decision-maker should also take action in the shortest time possible.

The organizational structure of risk management is as follows:

Name of the organization	Scope of responsibility
Board of Directors	Formulate a risk management policy Ensure the effective operation of a risk management mechanism and allocate resources
Senior management	Implement risk management measures resolved by the board Coordinate inter-departmental risk management matters
Audit Department	Audit daily risk management operations Supervise risk management and report on the implementation status to the Board of Directors
Other departments	Aggregate the results of risk management activities Perform daily risk management operations Determine the type of risk and formulate a plan to cope depending on the changes in the environment

3. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss incurred by the Company due to the failure of customers or financial instrument trading counterparts to fulfill contractual obligations, which mainly comes from the Company's accounts receivable from customers and securities investments.

(1) Accounts receivable and other receivables

The Company's credit risk exposure is mainly affected by the conditions of each individual customer. However, the management also considers the statistical data of the Company's customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country of the customer, as these factors may affect credit risk. In order to reduce the credit risk of receivables, the Company continuously evaluates the financial position of customers, and when necessary, requires the counterparty to provide collaterals or guarantees.

(2) Investment

The credit risk of bank deposits, fixed income investments and other financial instruments is measured and monitored by the Company's Finance Department. As the counterparties of the Company are financial institutions, corporations and government agencies with good credit standing and there is no significant performance concern, there is no significant credit risk.

(3) Guarantee

According to the Company's policy, it can only provide financial guarantees to wholly owned subsidiaries and companies with whom we have business dealings. The endorsements and guarantees provided by the Company as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 were both $ 14,192 thousand.

4. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to deliver cash or other financial assets to settle financial liabilities and fail to fulfill related obligations. The Company manages liquidity by ensuring that, under normal and stressed circumstances, the Company has sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities as they fall due, without incurring unacceptable losses or risk of damage to the Company's reputation.

In general, the Company ensures that it has sufficient cash to meet the expected operating expenditure needs, including the performance of financial obligations, but excluding potential effects that cannot be reasonably expected under extreme circumstances, such as natural disasters. In addition, the Company's unused comprehensive borrowing facilities (including NTD loans, letters of credit and commercial paper facilities) as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 totaled $ 4,845,523 thousand and $ 7,099,010 thousand.

5. Market risk

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

(1) Interest rate risk

The Company's policy is to adopt a fixed interest rate basis for the risk exposure of borrowing interest rates. The Company achieves this objective by entering into fixed interest rate instruments and borrowing at floating interest rates in part through the use of interest rate swap contracts to avoid cash flow variations due to interest rate fluctuations.

(2) Other market price risks

The Company is exposed to the equity price risk due to the investment in the listed equity securities. The equity investment is not held for trading but is a strategic investment. The Company does not actively trade such investments, and the Company's management manages risks by holding investment portfolios with different risks.

(XX) Capital management

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

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

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

The capital management strategy of the Company in 2023 is consistent with that in 2022, in order to ensure the financing at reasonable cost. The debt capital ratios as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Total liabilities	$ 7,702,270	7,542,278
Less: Cash and cash equivalent	(4,970,473)	(4,690,359)
Net liabilities	2,731,797	2,851,919
Total equity	4,805,673	4,186,245
Adjusted capital	**$ 7,537,470**	**7,038,164**
Debt capital ratio	**36%**	**41%**

7. Transactions with related parties

(I) Parent company and ultimate controller

KINDOM DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD. is the parent company and the ultimate controller of the group to which the Company belongs. It holds 34.18% of the outstanding common shares of the Company. KINDOM DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD. has prepared the consolidated financial statements for public use.

(II) Names of related parties and their relationships

The transaction related parties of the Company during the period of the parent company only financial statements are as follows:

Name of related party	Relationship with the Company
Kindom Development Co., LTD.	Parent company of the Company
Kuan Ching Electromechanical Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of the Company
Dingtian Construction Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of the Company
READYCOM INFORMATION SERVICES CO., LTD.	Affiliated enterprise
Kindom Yu San Education Foundation	The chairman of the board is a relative of 2nd degree of kinship to a director of the Company

(III) Major transactions with related parties

1. Sales of labor services to related parties

The amount of significant sales to related parties is as follows:

	Nature	2023 Total contracting price	2023 Estimated amount	2023 Amount denominated in the current period	2023 Revenue recognized in current period
Parent company- Kindom Development Corp.	Construction contracting	$ 13,392,121	5,816,099	2,698,401	2,933,818

	Nature	2022 Total contracting price	2022 Estimated amount	2022 Amount denominated in the current period	2022 Revenue recognized in current period
Parent company- Kindom Development Corp.	Construction contracting	$ 13,491,658	4,286,047	1,886,595	1,822,037

(1) The price contracted by the Company from the related party is in accordance with the regulations on the contracting of construction projects of the affiliated enterprise, the project budget is added with reasonable management fees and profits, and the price for the contract is submitted to the supervisor for approval after price comparison and negotiation.

(2) The transaction prices of the Company and related parties are determined by both parties through negotiation, and the payment term is one to three months, which is not materially different from that of general customers. The receivables between related parties have not been accepted as collateral, and after assessment, it is not necessary to recognize the impairment loss.

2. Outsourcing projects

The value denominated for the contracted constructions awarded to the related parties in the current period is as follows:

	2023 Total contract price	2023 Priced amount	2023 Amount denominated in the current period	2022 Total contract price	2022 Priced amount	2022 Amount denominated in the current period
Subsidiary	$ 1,995,250	382,671	262,637	2,169,637	305,908	124,924

The total contract price of the project is based on the negotiation between the two parties, and the payment is based on the progress of the project according to the contract signed after the negotiation.

3. Contract assets and receivables from related parties

The Company's receivable accounts-related parties are stated as follows:

Presentation item	Category of related party		December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Notes and accounts receivable	Parent company- Kindom Development Corp.	$	699,222	570,121
Contract assets	Parent company- Kindom Development Corp.		457,397	172,049
Contract assets (retained receivables)	Parent company- Kindom Development Corp.		136,295	44,503
		$	1,292,914	786,673

4. Contractual liabilities and payables to related parties

The Company's payable accounts-related parties are stated as follows:

Presentation item	Category of related party		December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Accounts payable	Subsidiary	$	24,818	60,678
Other payables	Parent company		111	111
Other payables	Affiliated enterprise		-	150
Contract liabilities	Parent company		84,711	-
		$	109,640	60,939

5. Endorsements/guarantees

The Company was the co-partner and joint debtor of the ultimate parent company, Kindom Development Corp. in the Zhongnan Market on December 31, 2023 and 2022, for an amount of $ 14,192 thousand.

6. Leases

The Company leased an office building to its parent company, Kindom Development Corp., in 2023 and 2022, and a lease contract was signed with reference to the office rent in the neighborhood. The total contract value was $ 294 thousand per month in both. The rent incomes were both $ 3,360 thousand for 2023 and 2022.

In addition, the Company and the parent company, Kindom Development Corp. rented office buildings in 2023 and 2022 for a total contract value of $ 575 thousand per month in both years. The rent expense for 2023 and 2022 is both $ 6,571 thousand.

7. Others

(1) The Company donated $ 8,000 thousand and $ 9,000 thousand to the Yushan Educational Foundation in 2023 and 2022, respectively, for the purpose of promoting affairs of the foundation.

(2) The Company entered into a professional service contract with a subsidiary in 2023 and

2022, to provide engineering research, advice, and teaching services. The total contract price was $ 1,516 thousand and $ 977 thousand, respectively. Payment has been made in full amount as of December 31, 2023.

(3) The Company signed a consulting service contract with its parent company, Kindom Development Corp. in 2023, whereby the parent company would provide consulting and suggestion services on procurement, information, administrative management, legal affairs, accounting, and treasury for a total contract price of $ 3,000 thousand, which were paid in full as of December 31, 2023.

(4) The Company signed an information project service contract with READYCOM INFORMATION SERVICES CO., LTD. in December 2021 for a total contract value of $ 50 thousand per month. As of December 31, 2023, $ 150 thousand has been paid and the contract was terminated in 2023.

(IV) Transactions by key management personnel

Remuneration to key management personnel includes:

	2023	2022
Short-term employee benefits	$ 103,477	72,880
Post-employment benefits	223	217
	$ 103,700	73,097

VIII. Pledged assets

The book value of the pledged and restricted assets provided by the Company is as follows:

Asset name	Subject matter of pledge guarantee	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Other financial assets - current	Guarantee of loan limit, construction deposits and restricted assets	$ 1,159,843	1,543,062
Property, plant and equipment, net	Guarantee of loan limit	99,400	99,400
Investment property, net	Guarantee of loan limit	48,457	48,689
		$ 1,307,700	1,691,151

IX. Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognized contractual commitments

(I) Significant unrecognized contractual commitments:

1. On December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company undertook medium and major projects for an aggregate amount of $ 51,701,505 thousand and $ 54,139,748 thousand, respectively, and received payments of $ 22,874,645 thousand and $ 17,357,651 thousand in accordance with the agreements.
2. On December 31, 2023 and 2022, the guarantee notes issued by the Company for construction projects were both $ 57,992 thousand.
3. On December 31, 2023 and 2022, the bank guarantees issued by the Company for project warranty, contract performance guarantee and prepayment guarantee are $ 3,339,852 thousand and $ 4,279,154 thousand respectively .
4. As of December 31, 2023, the letter of credit issued but not used by the Company amounted to US$1,008 thousand.
5. As approved by the Board of Directors on December 29, 2023 and 2022 and December 23, 2022, the Company commits to donate to Kindom Yu Shan Educational Foundation for $6,000 thousand and $8,000 thousand for the promotion of the Foundation's affairs.

X. Losses from major disasters: None.

XI. Material events after the period: None.

XII. Others

(I) Employee benefits, depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses by function are summarized as follows:

By function / By nature	2023			2022		
	Attributable to operating costs	Classified as operating expenses	Total	Attributable to operating costs	Classified as operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit expense						
Salary expenses	$ 595,033	169,159	764,192	571,308	157,911	729,219
Labor and national health insurance expenses	49,574	16,778	66,352	42,216	14,364	56,580
Pension expense	19,193	6,030	25,223	18,027	5,694	23,721
Remuneration to directors	-	30,888	30,888	-	31,943	31,943
Other employee benefit expenses	15,714	17,049	32,763	14,439	15,294	29,733
Depreciation expense	18,749	18,156	36,905	4,775	12,431	17,206

Depletion expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortization expense	382	-	382	-	-	-

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

	2023	2022
Number of employees	937	783
Number of Directors who are not also employees	6	6
Average employee benefit expense	$ 954	1,080
Average employee salaries and wages	$ 821	939
Average employee salary expense adjustment (Note)	(12.57)%	
Remuneration to supervisors	$ -	-

Note: The salaries and wages of the Company reflect the manpower structure required for each year's operation and the performance in accordance with the progress of project completion reporting. The number of employees above includes foreign workers receiving basic wages. In 2023 and 2022, of the salaries and wages of the Company, the basic salary adjustments for the full-time non-managerial employees' salaries were 6.30% and 3.20%, respectively. 30%. For the two years, the number of labors account for 35% and 30% of the total number of employees, respectively. Average employee salaries and wages declined slightly due to the increase in the proportion of foreign workers.

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

1. The Company's employee remuneration policy is committed to providing employees with compensation and benefits that conform to the dynamics of the salary market, changes in industry and economic conditions, and government regulations. Employees' remuneration mainly includes basic salary (including main salary and various fixed allowances), year-end and performance bonuses, and more. The Company formulates salary adjustment policies in a timely manner based on operating conditions and internal and external salary analysis; the average increase in the recent two years was about 4.75%.

2. The Company determines the total amount of year-end bonus and remuneration based on the Company's operating results, with reference to the domestic industry payment standards and the Company's Articles of Incorporation. The amount and distribution method are submitted by the Remuneration Committee to the Board of Directors for approval. The amount of payment to each employee is based on their duties, contributions and performance; in addition, the starting salary standards for those without work experience and for foreign workers comply with government regulations.
3. The remuneration policy for the Company's managerial officers is based on factors such as the Company's business strategy, profitability, performance, and job contribution, and with reference to the salary market level. The Remuneration Committee proposes to the Board of Directors for approval.
4. According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Board of Directors is authorized to determine the remuneration to the Company's Chairman and Directors in accordance with the extent of their participation in the Company's operations and the value of their contributions, with reference to the general standards of the industry. The Company's Articles of Incorporation also stipulates that no higher than 2% of the annual profit shall be used as the remuneration for directors; independent directors receive fixed remuneration on a monthly basis and do not participate in the aforementioned distribution of directors' remuneration.

XIII. Disclosures in Notes

(I) Information on significant transactions

According to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, the Company shall further disclose the information of significant transactions in 2023 as follows:

1. Loaning of funds to others: None.
2. Endorsements/guarantees made for others:

Unit: $ thousand

Serial number	Endorsing/guaranteeing company name	Counterparty of endorsements/guarantees		Endorsement and guarantee limit for a single enterprise (Note 2)	Current maximum endorsement/guarantee balance	Ending balance of endorsements/guarantees	The actual amount drawn down	Endorsement/guarantee amount secured by property	Ratio of accumulated endorsement/guarantee amount to net worth as stated in the latest financial statement	Maximum amount of endorsements/guarantees (Note 2)	Endorsements/guarantees made by the parent company to subsidiaries	Endorsement/guarantee provided by the subsidiary to the parent company	Endorsements and guarantees in Mainland China
		Company name	Relationship (Note 1)										
0	Kedge Construction	Kindom Development Corp.	Parent and Subsidiary	$ 9,611,345	14,192	14,192	14,192	-	0.30%	9,611,345	-	Y	-
1	Dingtian Construction	Kindom Development Corp.	Parent and Subsidiary	55,274	14,192	14,192	14,192	-	25.68%	55,274	-	Y	-
1	〃	Kedge Construction	〃	8,291,142	1,376,500	1,376,500	1,376,500	-	2,490.32%	16,582,284	-	Y	-

Note 1: There are 7 types of relationship between the endorser/guarantor and the endorsed/guaranteed party as follows, indicating the type is sufficient:

(1) Companies with business transactions.
(2) A company in which the Company directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of the voting shares.
(3) A company in which the Company holds, directly or indirectly, more than 50% of the voting shares of the Company.
(4) Among companies in which the Company directly or indirectly holds more than 90% of the voting shares.
(5) Companies in the same industry or co-builders that require mutual guarantees in accordance with contractual provisions based on the needs of contracting projects.
(6) Companies that are endorsed and guaranteed by all contributing shareholders in accordance with their shareholding ratios for joint investment.
(7) The peers in the same trade are engaged in joint guarantees for the performance of the pre-sale house sales contract in accordance with the regulations of the Consumer Protection Act.

Note 2: 1. The Company's endorsement and guarantee measures stipulate that the total amount of external endorsements/guarantees shall not exceed 200% of the Company's net worth as stated in its latest financial statement, and the amount of endorsement and guarantee made to a single enterprise shall not exceed 200% of the Company's net worth as stated in its latest financial statement. However, the total amount of guarantees for construction projects shall not exceed 10 times the net worth of the Company in the latest financial statements. The total amount of construction engineering guarantees for a single enterprise shall not exceed 5 times the net worth of the Company in the latest financial statements.

2. The amount of endorsement and guarantee provided by Dingtian Construction: The total amount of external endorsement and guarantee shall not exceed 100% of the net worth of the company in its latest financial statement, and the amount of endorsement and guarantee to a single enterprise shall not exceed 100% of the net worth of the company in its latest financial statement. However, the total guarantee for construction projects shall not exceed 300 times the net worth of the company in its latest financial statement. The total amount of construction project guarantee for a single enterprise shall not exceed 150 times the net worth of the company in its latest financial statement.

Note 3: The above transactions have been eliminated when the consolidated financial statements were prepared.

3. Marketable securities held at the end of the period (excluding investment in subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures):

Unit: $ thousand

Companies in possession	Type and name of marketable securities	Relationship with the securities issuer	Presentation account	End of period				Remarks
				Number of shares (thousand shares)	Carrying amount	Shareholding ratio	Fair value	
Kedge Construction	Stock - Kindom Development Corp.	Kedge Construction is a subsidiary of the company	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	550	$ 21,368	0.10 %	21,368	
Jiechun Investment Co., Ltd.	Stock - Fubon Financial	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	592	38,338	- %	38,338	
〃	Stock - Sinopac Holdings	-	〃	229	4,511	- %	4,511	
〃	Stock - Kindom Development Corp.	Jiechun Investment Co., Ltd. is the sub-subsidiary of the company	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	9,373	364,144	1.69 %	364,144	
〃	Stock - Fubon Financial Preferred Shares C (FBFHCPSC)	-	〃	11	602	- %	602	
〃	Stock - TAIWAN CALCOM INTERNATIONAL COMPUTER GRAPHIC CO., LTD.	-	〃	405	-	0.78 %	-	
Kuan Ching Electromechanical	Stock - Kindom Development Corp.	Kuan Ching Electromechanical Co., Ltd. is a sub-subsidiary of the company	〃	1,768	68,675	0.32 %	68,675	
〃	Stock - Fubon Financial Preferred Shares C (FBFHCPSC)	-	〃	10	534	- %	534	
〃	Stock - Global Views Commonwealth Publishing Group	-	〃	177	6,428	0.59 %	6,428	
〃	Stock - Fubon Financial	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	525	34,051	- %	34,051	

4. Cumulative amount of the same securities purchased or sold reaching $ 300 million or more than 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
5. The amount of acquisition of real estate reaches $ 300 million or more than 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
6. Disposal of real estate for an amount over $ 300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
7. The purchase or sale with related parties for an amount over $ 100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital:

Unit: $ thousand

Purchasing (selling) company	Name of counterparty	Relationship	Transaction status				Circumstances and reasons for the difference between the transaction conditions and general transactions		Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Remarks
			Purchase (sale) goods	Amount (Note)	Percentage in total purchase (sales)	Credit period	Unit price	Credit period	Balance	Percentage of total notes and accounts receivable (payable)	
Kedge Construction	Kindom Development Corp.	An investment in Kedge Construction under the equity method	Contract engineering projects	$ (2,698,401)	(18.62)%	The monthly payment collection according to the contract is generally slightly longer.	Equivalent	Slightly longer than general	835,517	22.92%	

Note: Refers to the denominated amount in the current period.

8. Accounts receivable from related parties amounting to at least $ 100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital:

Unit: $ thousand

Company with receivables listed	Name of counterparty	Relationship	Balance of receivables from related parties	Turnover rate	Overdue receivables from related parties		Subsequent recovery amount of receivables from related parties	Amount of loss allowance
					Amount	Treatment method		
Kedge Construction	Kindom Development Corp.	An investment in Kedge Construction under the equity method	$ 835,517	4.05	-	-	160,386	-

9. Engagement in derivative transactions: None.

(II) Information on reinvestment businesses

Information on the Company's reinvestments in 2023 is as follows:

Unit: $ Thousand/Thousand shares

Name of Investment Company	Name of investee	Location of the Company	Main business items	Initial investment amount		Held at end of period			Investee profit or loss for the period	Investment gains and losses recognized in the current period	Remarks
				End of current period	End of last year	Number of shares	Ratio	Carrying amount			
Kedge Construction	Jiechun Investment Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	General investment	$ 163,935	163,935	16,396	99.98%	552,185	27,032	27,026	Subsidiary
Kedge Construction	Kuan Ching Electromechanical	Taiwan	Electrical Appliance Installation and Fire Safety Equipment Installation Engineering	81,326	81,326	7,747	99.96%	260,217	14,977	14,971	〃
Jiechun Investment Co., Ltd.	Dingtian Construction	Taiwan	Comprehensive Construction Activities, etc.	16,500	16,500	-	30.00%	16,582	7,494	2,248	Sub-subsidiary
Kuan Ching Electromechanical	Dingtian Construction	Taiwan	Comprehensive Construction Activities, etc.	11,105	11,105	-	70.00%	38,692	7,494	5,246	〃
Dingtian Construction	READYCOM INFORMATION SERVICES CO., LTD.	Taiwan	IT software service and management consulting	15,000	15,000	1,400	46.67%	16,131	3,726	1,739	Investment under the equity method

Note: Transactions of the subsidiaries and sub-subsidiaries listed above have been eliminated when the consolidated financial statements were prepared.

(III) Information on investments in Mainland China:

1. Name and principal business activities of investees in Mainland China: None.
2. Limit on investment in Mainland China: None.
3. Significant transactions with investee companies in Mainland China: None.

(IV) Information of major shareholders:

Unit: shares

Shares of Stock / Name of major shareholder	Number of shares held	Shareholding ratio
Kindom Development Co., LTD.	41,268,083	34.18%
Yu-De Investment Co., Ltd.	10,002,332	8.28%

XIV. Segment information

Please refer to the 2023 consolidated financial statements.

KEDGE CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

Statement of Cash and Cash Equivalents

December 31, 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Summary	Amount
Cash and petty cash		$ 320
Bank deposits	Demand deposits	228,172
	Check deposits	633,845
	Time deposit	3,008,789
Cash equivalents		1,099,347
		$ 4,970,473

Statement of Accounts Receivable

Customer name	Summary	Amount	Remarks
Company A	Construction payment	$ 761,035	
Company B	〃	48,000	
Other	〃	139,088	The balance of each household does not reach 5% of the amount in this account.
Less: Loss allowance		(7,551)	
		$ 940,572	
Related party			
Investment in the Company under the equity method (parent company)	Construction payment	$ 699,222	

KEDGE CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

Statement of Contract Assets/Liabilities

December 31, 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Project	Nature	Contract assets	Contract liabilities
071P	Collections on construction works	$ -	84,711
081F	Construction receipts in advance and construction retention	133,264	114,117
091A	Estimated construction payment and construction retention	538,845	-
091D	Estimated construction payment and construction retention	119,084	-
091E	Estimated construction payment and construction retention	284,686	-
101B	Construction receipts in advance and construction retention	26,831	115,442
101F	Estimated construction payment and construction retention	225,129	-
101G	Construction receipts in advance and construction retention	19,541	1,084,056
101I	Construction receipts in advance and construction retention	624,034	622,651
111A	Estimated construction payment and construction retention	182,944	-
111B	Estimated construction payment and construction retention	77,769	-
111C	Estimated construction payment and construction retention	115,497	-
111E	Estimated construction payment and construction retention	48,230	-
121A	Estimated construction payment and construction retention	37,801	-
121C	Estimated construction payment and construction retention	53,809	-
121D	Estimated construction payment and construction retention	66,282	-
121E	Estimated construction payment and construction retention	2,925	-
121F	Collections on construction works	-	123,075
121G	Estimated construction payment and construction retention	111,384	-
Other	Estimated construction payment and construction retention	4,427	-
Case closed	Construction retention	690,065	-
		$ 3,362,547	2,144,052

KEDGE CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

Statement of Changes in Investments Accounted for Using Equity Method

For the year ended December 31, 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name	Opening balance		Increase in current period (Note)		Decrease in current period		Closing balance			Net value of equity		Guarantee, pledge or loan prosvided	Remarks
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	Amount	Unit price	Total price		
Jiechun Investment Co., Ltd.	16,396	$ 434,730	-	117,455	-	-	16,396	99.98%	552,185	-	552,308	-	
Kuan Ching Electromechanical	7,747	228,533	-	31,684	-	-	7,747	99.96%	260,217	-	260,317	-	
		$ 663,263		149,139		-			812,402		812,625		

Note: The increase in current period is the sum of the share of profit of the subsidiaries recognized using the equity method of $ 41,997 thousand and the unrealized valuation gain of equity instrument investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income of $ 107,142 thousand.

KEDGE CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

Statement of Other Financial Assets - Current

December 31, 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Summary	Amount
Restricted assets		$ 1,159,843
Construction deposits paid		17,885
Other receivables		4,907
Other		3,223
		$ 1,185,858

Statement of Notes Payable

Item	Summary	Amount	Remarks
Company A	Construction payment	$ 33,285	
Company B	〃	24,340	
Company C	〃	18,612	
Company D	〃	15,491	
Other	〃	163,095	The balance of each household does not reach 5% of the amount in this account.
		$ 254,823	

Statement of Accounts Payable

Vendor Name	Summary	Amount	Remarks
Other	Construction payment and retention	**$ 4,387,808**	The balance of each household does not reach 5% of the amount in this account.

KEDGE CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

Statement of Operating Revenue

For the year ended December 31, 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Summary	Amount
Construction contract revenue	071P	$ 792,117
	071S	281,857
	091D	413,248
	111A	470,026
	111B	486,585
	111C	281,671
	111E	145,540
	121A	62,774
	081B、081C	1,269,800
	081F	800,888
	091A	1,551,665
	091E	1,088,588
	101B	543,714
	101C	336,683
	101D	230,778
	101F	587,623
	101G	464,806
	101I	3,319,889
	101J	470,743
	111D	367,674
	121C	53,809
	121D	77,960
	121E	2,925
	121F	28,420
	121G	111,384
	Other	(24,888)
	Subtotal	14,216,279
Rent income from investment property		3,360
		$ 14,219,639

KEDGE CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

Statement of Operating Cost

For the year ended December 31, 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Summary	Amount
Construction contract cost	071P	$ 776,108
	071S	267,147
	091D	394,116
	111A	448,266
	111B	464,058
	111C	268,631
	111E	138,799
	121A	62,774
	081B、081C	1,184,575
	081F	662,186
	091A	1,373,993
	091E	973,403
	101B	506,420
	101C	294,099
	101D	181,653
	101F	555,296
	101G	439,201
	101I	3,011,471
	101J	414,397
	111D	164,004
	121C	49,072
	121D	72,144
	121E	2,715
	121F	26,243
	121G	97,416
	Other	(100,355)
	Subtotal	12,727,832
Cost of lease of investment property		232
		$ 12,728,064

KEDGE CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

Statement of administrative expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Summary	Amount	Remarks
Wages and salaries		$ 200,047	
Insurance premium		17,082	
Donation		8,220	
Employee benefits		9,033	
Labor service expense		8,495	
Miscellaneous purchases		9,222	
Other expenses		74,374	
		$ 326,473	