Stock Code: 2373

Aurora Corporation

Parent Company Only Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report

For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

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Notice to readers
The reader is advised that this annual report has been prepared originally in Chinese. In the event of a conflict between this annual report and the original Chinese version or difference in interpretation between the two versions, the Chinese language Parent Company Only Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report shall prevail.

Independent Auditors' Report

To Aurora Corporation:

Opinions

Aurora Corporation's Parent Company Only Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, in addition to the Parent Company Only Statements of Comprehensive Income, Parent Company Only Statements of Changes in Equity, Parent Company Only Statements of Cash Flows, and Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements (including a summary of significant accounting policies) from January 1 to December 31, 2023 and 2022, have been audited by the CPAs.
In our opinion, the Parent Company Only Financial Statements mentioned above have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers in all material aspects, and are considered to have reasonably expressed the parent company only financial conditions of Aurora Corporation as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, as well as the parent company only financial performance and parent company only cash flows from January 1 to December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of Aurora Corporation in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China ("The Norm"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Norm. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements of Aurora Corporation for the year ended December 31, 2023. 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.
Key audit matters for the Parent Company Only Financial Statements of Aurora Corporation for the year ended December 31, 2023 are stated as follows:

Sales revenue and sales revenue of key subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method.

The main businesses of Aurora Corporation and its key subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method include the trade and lease of Multi-Functional Photocopiers (MFPs) and sales of system furniture. Printers and revenue from sales of system furniture in Taiwan, in particular, are material in nature for the overall financial statements. The main risk lies in whether revenue actually occurs. Accordingly, we identify the risk of revenue recognition arising from fraud as a key audit matter in accordance with the Statements on Auditing Standards in relation to significant risk.
For the accounting policies related to revenue recognition, please refer to Note IV (XIV).

We understood and tested the effectiveness of the design and implementation of internal controls in the recognition of sales revenue. We have also selected appropriate samples from the sales details, reviewed the original contracts, documents and customs declaration forms from external forwarders or signed by customers to check whether the recipients are the trading parties, and reviewed whether there is a significant amount of return and allowance subsequent to the balance sheet date to confirm whether there is any material misstatement of sales revenue.

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

To ensure that the Parent Company Only Financial Statements do not contain material misstatements caused by fraud or errors, the management is responsible for preparing prudent Parent Company Only Financial Statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and for preparing and maintaining necessary internal control procedures pertaining to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements.

In preparing the Parent Company Only Financial Statements, the management is responsible for assessing Aurora Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to the going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate Aurora Corporation 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 Aurora Corporation's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the accounting principles in the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and professional skepticism. We also perform the following tasks:

1. Identify and evaluate the risk of material misstatements due to fraud or error in the Parent Company Only Financial Statements; design and carry out appropriate countermeasures for the evaluated risk; and obtain sufficient and appropriate evidence as the basis for our audit 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 controls 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 internal controls of Aurora Corporation.
3. Assess the appropriateness of the accounting policies adopted by the management, as well as the reasonableness of their accounting estimates and relevant disclosures.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of the 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 Aurora Corporation's ability to operate 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 Parent Company Only Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause Aurora Corporation to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall expression, structure and contents of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements (including relevant Notes), and whether the Parent Company Only Financial Statements fairly present relevant transactions and items.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within Aurora Corporation to express an opinion on the Parent Company Only Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the audit and for expressing an opinion on the Parent Company Only Financial Statements of Aurora Corporation.

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 the key audit matters of Aurora Corporation's Parent Company Only Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2023. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Deloitte & Touche

Huang Hai-Yueh, CPA, CPA

Chi Rui-Chuan, CPA

Securities and Futures Commission Approval
No. Tai-Cai-Zheng-6 No. 00920131587

Financial Supervisory Commission Approval
No. Jin-Guan-Zheng-Shen No. 1060023872

March 15, 2024

Aurora Corporation
Parent Company Only Balance Sheets
December 31, 2023 and 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Code	Assets	December 31, 2023 Amount	%	December 31, 2022 Amount	%
	Current Assets				
1100	Cash (Note VI)	$ 179,361	1	$ 110,190	1
1150	Notes receivable (Notes IV ,VII and XX)	58,815	1	63,296	-
1170	Accounts receivable (Notes IV ,VII and XX)	135,369	1	136,182	1
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties (Notes IV, VII,XX and XXVII)	60,938	1	71,217	1
1220	Current income tax assets(Notes IV and XXII)	-	-	44,322	-
1200	Other receivables (Notes XL and XXVII)	19,779	-	23,259	-
130X	Inventories (Notes IV and VIII)	436,169	3	581,144	4
1479	Other current assets (Note XIV)	133,279	1	70,856	1
11XX	Total current assets	1,023,710	8	1,100,466	8
	Non-current assets				
1550	Investments accounted for using the equity method (Notes IV and IX)	10,555,804	82	10,956,676	83
1600	Property, plant, and equipment (Notes IV, X, XXVII, and XXVIII)	826,828	6	770,324	6
1755	Right-of-use assets (Notes IV, XI, and XXVII)	246,076	2	114,649	1
1760	Investment properties (Notes IV, XII, and XXVIII)	70,070	1	70,544	1
1805	Goodwill (Notes IV and XIII)	38,147	-	38,147	-
1821	Other intangible assets (Notes IV, XIII and XXVII)	8,138	-	11,051	-
1840	Deferred tax assets (Notes IV and XXII)	67,302	1	72,465	1
1920	Refundable deposits (Note XXVII)	55,805	-	54,731	-
15XX	Total non-current assets	11,868,170	92	12,088,587	92
1XXX	Total assets	$ 12,891,880	100	$ 13,189,053	100
Code	**Liabilities and Equity**				
	Current Liabilities				
2100	Short-term loans (Note XV)	$ 1,700,620	13	$ 1,400,000	11
2110	Short-term notes and bills payable (Note XV)	-	-	749,701	6
2130	Contract liabilities - current (Notes IV and XX)	100,227	1	150,799	1
2170	Accounts payable (Notes XVI and XXVII)	403,500	3	307,319	2
2200	Other payables (Notes XVII and XXVII)	238,584	2	225,295	2
2230	Current tax liabilities (Notes IV and XXII)	62,707	-	40,425	-
2280	Lease liabilities - current (Notes IV, XI and XXVII)	77,203	1	59,652	-
2300	Other current liabilities (Note XVII)	36,670	-	34,338	-
21XX	Total current liabilities	2,619,511	20	2,967,529	22
	Non-current liabilities				
2540	Long-term loans (Note XV)	2,090,000	16	1,950,000	15
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities (Notes IV and XXII)	267,137	2	320,307	3
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes IV, XI and XXVII)	171,284	2	56,073	-
2640	Net defined benefit liabilities - non-current (Notes IV and XVIII)	357,549	3	380,546	3
2645	Guarantee deposits received (Note XXVII)	1,052	-	1,152	-
25XX	Total non-current liabilities	2,887,022	23	2,708,078	21
2XXX	Total liabilities	5,506,533	43	5,675,607	43
	Equity (Note XIX)				
	Capital Stock				
3110	Capital stock - common shares	2,362,025	18	2,362,025	18
3200	Capital surplus	1,875,002	15	1,821,477	14
	Retained earnings				
3310	Legal reserve	2,148,615	17	2,017,211	15
3320	Special reserve	852,220	6	852,220	7
3350	Unappropriated earnings	1,176,930	9	1,328,641	10
3300	Total retained earnings	4,177,765	32	4,198,072	32
3400	Other equity	(237,619)	(2)	(76,302)	(1)
3500	Treasury shares	(791,826)	(6)	(791,826)	(6)
3XXX	Total equity	7,385,347	57	7,513,446	57
	Total liabilities and equity	$ 12,891,880	100	$ 13,189,053	100

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements.

Chairman: Yuan Hui-Hua General Manager: Chou Ming-Chung Principal Accounting Officer: Lin Ya-Ling

Aurora Corporation
Parent Company Only Statements of Comprehensive Income
For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except New Taiwan Dollar for Earnings Per Share)

		2023		2022	
Code		Amount	%	Amount	%
	Operating revenue (Notes IV, XX, and XXVII)				
4110	Sales revenue	$ 3,280,702	100	$ 3,338,377	100
4170	Sales returns	(7,893)	-	(9,285)	-
4190	Sales discounts and allowances	(4,625)	-	(6,543)	-
4000	Total operating revenue	3,268,184	100	3,322,549	100
5000	Operating costs (Notes VIII, XXI, and XXVII)	1,720,118	53	1,823,419	55
5900	Gross profit	1,548,066	47	1,499,130	45
5910	Unrealized gains from sales of associates	(63,263)	(2)	(54,316)	(2)
5920	Realized gains from sales of associates	59,120	2	60,818	2
5950	Realized gross profit	1,543,923	47	1,505,632	45
	Operating expenses (Notes XXI and XXVII)				
6100	Selling and marketing expenses	632,814	19	668,536	20
6200	General and administrative expenses	448,847	14	400,843	12
6450	Expected credit impairment reverse benefit(Notes IV and VII)	(540)	-	(1,044)	-
6000	Total operating expenses	1,081,121	33	1,068,335	32
6900	Net operating income	462,802	14	437,297	13
	Non-operating income and expenses (Notes IV, IX, XXI, and XXVII)				
7100	Interest income	944	-	644	-
7190	Other income	87,780	3	85,612	2
7020	Other gains and losses	(1,729)	-	(2,012)	-
7050	Finance costs	(64,744)	(2)	(43,000)	(1)
7070	Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using the equity method	764,754	23	1,030,725	31
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses	787,005	24	1,071,969	32

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Code		2023 Amount	2023 %	2022 Amount	2022 %
7900	Net income before tax	$ 1,249,807	38	$ 1,509,266	45
7950	Tax expenses (Notes IV and XXII)	(158,300)	(5)	(199,898)	(6)
8200	Net income	1,091,507	33	1,309,368	39
	Other comprehensive income (Notes IV, IX, and XIX)				
8310	Components that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
8311	Gains (losses) on re-measurements of defined benefit plans (Note XVIII)	(214)	-	14,393	1
8330	Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using the equity method	(1,491)	-	11,011	-
8349	Income tax related to components that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (Note XXII)	43	-	(2,879)	-
		(1,662)	-	22,525	1
8360	Components that may be reclassified to profit or loss				
8361	Exchange differences on translation of financial statements of foreign operations	(138,861)	(4)	110,289	3
8370	Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using the equity method	(22,456)	(1)	(178,206)	(5)
		(161,317)	(5)	(67,917)	(2)
8300	Other comprehensive income, net	(162,979)	(5)	(45,392)	(1)
8500	Total comprehensive income	$ 928,528	28	$ 1,263,976	38
	Earnings per share (Note XXIII)				
9710	Basic	$ 4.86		$ 5.82	
9810	Diluted	$ 4.85		$ 5.82	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements.

Chairman: Yuan Hui-Hua General Manager: Chou Ming-Chung Principal Accounting Officer: Lin Ya-Ling

Aurora Corporation

Parent Company Only Statements of Changes in Equity

For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

				Retained earnings			Other equity			
Code		Capital Stock	Capital surplus	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated earnings	Exchange differences on translation of financial statements of foreign operations	Unrealized gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Treasury shares	Total Equity
A1	Balance as of January 1, 2022	$ 2,362,025	$ 1,939,269	$ 1,880,146	$ 852,220	$ 1,379,923	($ 682,175)	$ 655,933	($ 791,826)	$ 7,595,515
	Appropriation and distribution of earnings from 2021									
B1	Appropriation of legal reserve	-	-	137,065	-	(137,065)	-	-	-	-
B5	Common stock cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(1,228,253)	-	-	-	(1,228,253)
C15	Cash dividends appropriated with capital surplus	-	(188,962)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(188,962)
C17	Dividends not claimed by shareholders by the given deadline	-	1,621	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,621
D1	Net income in 2022	-	-	-	-	1,309,368	-	-	-	1,309,368
D3	Other comprehensive income after tax in 2022	-	-	-	-	22,525	127,963	(195,880)	-	(45,392)
D5	Total comprehensive income in 2022	-	-	-	-	1,331,893	127,963	(195,880)	-	1,263,976
M1	Changes in capital reserve from dividends paid to subsidiaries	-	68,330	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,330
M5	Difference between the price from acquiring or disposing of shares held in subsidiaries and their book value	-	1,219	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,219
Q1	Disposal of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(17,857)	-	17,857	-	-
Z1	Balance as of December 31, 2022	$ 2,362,025	$ 1,821,477	$ 2,017,211	$ 852,220	$ 1,328,641	($ 554,212)	$ 477,910	($ 791,826)	$ 7,513,446
	Appropriation and distribution of earnings from 2022									
B1	Appropriation of legal reserve	-	-	131,404	-	(131,404)	-	-	-	-
B5	Common stock cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(1,110,152)	-	-	-	(1,110,152)
D1	Net income in 2023	-	-	-	-	1,091,507	-	-	-	1,091,507
D3	Other comprehensive income after tax in 2023	-	-	-	-	(1,662)	(142,040)	(19,277)	-	(162,979)
D5	Total comprehensive income in 2023	-	-	-	-	1,089,845	(142,040)	(19,277)	-	928,528
M1	Changes in capital reserve from dividends paid to subsidiaries	-	53,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,525
Z1	Balance as of December 31, 2023	$ 2,362,025	$ 1,875,002	$ 2,148,615	$ 852,220	$ 1,176,930	($ 696,252)	$ 458,633	($ 791,826)	$ 7,385,347

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements.

Chairman: Yuan Hui-Hua General Manager: Chou Ming-Chung Principal Accounting Officer: Lin Ya-Ling

Aurora Corporation
Parent Company Only Statements of Cash Flows
For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Code		2023	2022
	Cash flows from operating activities		
A00010	Net income before tax	$ 1,249,807	$ 1,509,266
A20010	Profit or Less Items:		
A20100	Depreciation expenses	253,642	254,771
A20200	Amortization expenses	7,155	6,921
A20300	Expected credit impairment reverse benefit	(540)	(1,044)
A20900	Finance costs	64,744	43,000
A21200	Interest income	(944)	(644)
A22300	Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using the equity method	(764,754)	(1,030,725)
A22500	Loss on disposal of property, plant, and equipment	835	366
A23900	Unrealized gains from associates	63,263	54,316
A24000	Realized gains from associates	(59,120)	(60,818)
A29900	Gains on lease modifications	(91)	(295)
A30000	Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
A31130	Notes receivable	4,481	10,915
A31150	Accounts receivable	1,353	(732)
A31160	Accounts receivable - related parties	10,279	(3,251)
A31180	Other receivables	3,480	43,726
A31200	Inventories	(58,562)	(91,762)
A31240	Other current assets	(62,423)	6,764
A32125	Contract liabilities	(50,572)	(28,474)
A32150	Accounts payable	96,181	(34,467)
A32180	Other payables	11,967	(40,573)
A32230	Other current liabilities	2,332	(28,706)
A32240	Net defined benefit liabilities	(23,211)	(17,955)
A33000	Cash generated from operations	749,302	590,599
A33100	Interest received	944	644
A33300	Interest paid	(63,422)	(42,924)
A33500	Income tax paid	(139,660)	(270,136)
AAAA	Net cash flows generated from operating activities	547,164	278,183

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Code		2023	2022
	Cash flows from investing activities		
B02700	Acquisition of property, plant, and equipment	($ 13,631)	($ 10,628)
B02800	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant, and equipment	58	217
B04600	Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets	-	29
B03700	Increase in refundable deposits	(1,074)	(6,752)
B04500	Acquisition of intangible assets	(4,242)	(7,441)
B07600	Dividends received from subsidiaries and associates	1,052,200	875,686
BBBB	Net cash flows from investing and activities	1,033,311	851,111
	Cash flows from financing activities		
C00100	Increase in short-term loans	300,620	
C00200	Decrease in short-term borrowings	-	(1,725,822)
C00500	Increase in short-term notes and bills payable	-	749,701
C00600	Decrease in short-term notes and bills payable	(749,701)	-
C01600	Application for long-term loans	140,000	1,300,000
C03000	Receipt of guarantee deposits	-	134
C03100	Decrease in deposits received	(100)	-
C04500	Cash dividends paid	(1,110,152)	(1,417,215)
C04020	Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(91,971)	(92,993)
CCCC	Net cash flows used in financing activities	(1,511,304)	(1,186,195)
EEEE	Net increase (decrease) in cash	69,171	(56,901)
E00100	Cash at beginning of period	110,190	167,091
E00200	Cash at end of period	179,361	110,190

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements.

Chairman: Yuan Hui-Hua General Manager: Chou Ming-Chung Principal Accounting Officer: Lin Ya-Ling

Aurora Corporation

Notes to Parent Company Only Financial Statements

For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

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

1. Company History

Aurora Corporation (the Company) was founded in Taipei in October 1965. The main businesses of the Company include the trade, lease, and repair of Multi-Functional Photocopiers (MFPs) and computer equipment and the sales of system furniture.

The Company's shares have been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange since August 1991.

The Parent Company Only Financial Statements are presented in the New Taiwan dollar, the Company's functional currency.

2. Date of Authorization for Issuance of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements and Procedures for Authorization

The Parent Company Only Financial Statements have been approved by the Board of Directors on March 14, 2024.

3. Application of New and Amended Standards and Interpretations

a. Initial application of the latest Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, as well as the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), and Standard Interpretations Committee (SIC) (the "IFRS Accounting Standards") endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (the "FSC").

The application of the latest Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC should not result in major changes in the accounting policies of the Company.

b. FSC-endorsed IFRS Accounting Standards that are applicable from 2023 onward

New/Revised/Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date of Issuance by the IASB (Note 1)
Amendment to IFRS 16 "Lease Liabilities for Sale and Leaseback"	January 1, 2024 (Note 2)
Amendments to IAS 1 "Classify Liabilities as Current or Non-current"	January 1, 2024
Amendment to IAS 1 "Non-current liabilities with contract terms and conditions"	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 regarding "Supplier Finance Arrangements"	January 1, 2024 (Note 3)

Note 1. Unless otherwise specified, the aforementioned New/Amended/Revised Standards and Interpretations shall be effective for the annual reporting period after the specified dates.

Note 2. The seller and lessee shall retroactively apply the amendments to IFRS 16 for sale and leaseback transactions signed after the initial date of application of IFRS 16.

Note 3. Certain requirements on the disclosure may be exempted at the time of the Company's first application of the amendments.

The Group has assessed that as of the publication date of this financial report, the amendments to other standards and interpretations will not have a material impact on its financial position and financial performance.

c. IFRS accounting standards issued by the IASB but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Issued by IASB (Note1)
Amendment to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”	To be determined
IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IFRS 17 “Initial Application of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 – Comparative Information”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS No. 21 "Lack of Exchangeability	January 1, 2025 (Note 2)

Note 1: Unless stated otherwise, the above new IFRSs are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.

Note 2: Applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. When the amendment is first applied, the impact will be recognized in retained earnings as of the initial application date. When the Company adopts the non-functional currency as the presentation currency, the effects are adjusted into the exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements under the equity title on the date of the first-time application.

Up to the date the parent company only financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company continues in evaluating the impact on its financial position and financial performance from the amendments to other standards and interpretations. The related impact will be disclosed when the Company completes its evaluation.

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a. Compliance declaration

The Parent Company Only Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

b. Preparation basis

The Parent Company Only Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for net defined benefit liabilities recognized at the present value of defined benefit obligations less fair value of plan assets.

When preparing parent company only financial statements, the Company adopts the equity method for investments in subsidiaries and associates. In order to align profit or loss, other comprehensive income, and equity from the current year in the Parent Company Only Financial Statements with those attributable to the Company's owners, the differences in accounting treatment with individual and consolidated basis have led to adjustments in "investments accounted for using the equity method", "share of profit or loss of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using the equity method", "share of other comprehensive income of subsidiary and associates accounted for using the equity method" and related equity items.

c. Standards for assets and liabilities classified as current and non-current

Current assets include:

1) Assets held primarily for trading purposes;
2) Assets expected to be realized within 12 months after the balance sheet date; and
3) Cash (excluding assets restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date).

Current liabilities include:

1) Liabilities held primarily for trading purposes;
2) Liabilities with settlement within 12 months after the balance sheet date; and
3) Liabilities with a repayment schedule that cannot be unconditionally deferred till at least 12 months after the publication of the balance sheet.

All other assets or liabilities that are not specified above are classified as non-current.

d. Foreign currencies

In the preparation of financial statements, transactions denominated in a currency other than the Company’s functional currency (i.e., foreign currency) are translated into the Company's functional currency by using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the closing rates on the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising from settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the year in which they arise.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. The resulting exchange difference is recognized in profit or loss. For items whose changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income, the resulting exchange difference is recognized in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items measured at historical cost that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing on the transaction dates and are not re-translated.

In the preparation of the parent company only financial statements, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations (including subsidiaries that operate in a country or currency different from the Company) are translated into the New Taiwan dollar at the closing rate of exchange prevailing on the balance sheet date. Income and expenses are translated at the average rate of the year. The exchange differences arising are recognized in other comprehensive income.

e. Inventories

Inventories comprise raw materials, work in process, and commodities. Inventory costs are calculated using the weighted average method. Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The comparison between costs and net realizable values is based on individual items except for the same type of inventory. The net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost necessary to make the sale.

f. Investments in subsidiaries

The Company has adopted the equity method for investments in subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries refer to entities controlled by the Company.

Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognized at cost. The carrying amount of investment is adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition changes in the Company's share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and profit distribution of the subsidiaries. In addition, changes in the Company’s share of subsidiaries' other equity are recognized in proportion to its shareholding ratio.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, and liabilities of subsidiaries recognized at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill, which is included in the carrying amount of the investment and may not be amortized.

When the Company assesses impairment, the test shall be performed on the basis of cash generating units within the financial statements. The recoverable amount and the carrying amount of cash generating units shall be compared. Subsequently, if the recoverable amount of an asset increases, the recovery of the impairment loss shall be recognized as an advantage, provided that the carrying amount of the asset recovered from the impairment loss shall not exceed the carrying amount of the asset to be amortized if the impairment loss is not recognized. Impairment losses attributable to goodwill shall not be reversed in subsequent periods.

The unrealized profit or loss in downstream transactions between the Company and the subsidiary shall be eliminated in the parent company only financial statements. The gains and losses arising from the countercurrent and side current transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries shall be recognized in the parent company only financial statements only to the extent not related to the Company's equity in the subsidiaries.

g. Investments in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence other than a subsidiary or a joint venture.

The Company accounts for investments in associates using the equity method.

Under the equity method, investments are initially treated at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the Company's interest in profit or loss, share in other comprehensive income, and profits of associates. In addition, equity changes in associates are recognized based on the shareholding ratio.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company’s share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, and liabilities of associates recognized at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill, which is included in the carrying amount of the investment and may not be amortized. Any excess of the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of acquisition is recognized as profit or loss in the current year.

When associates issue new shares and the Company does not subscribe to such shares to the extent that its original shareholding ratio can be changed, the difference is recorded as an adjustment to capital surplus - changes in the net value of shares in associates accounted for using the equity method and other investments accounted for using the equity method. If the amount of ownership interests in associates is not subscribed for or obtained in proportion to the shareholding ratio, the amount of the related assets or liabilities shall be recognized in other comprehensive income. The basis of the accounting treatment is the same as that of the associates. The difference in the balance of the capital reserve accounted for using the equity method shall be recognized in retained earnings.

To assess impairment, the Company has to consider the overall carrying amount (including goodwill) of the investment as a single asset to compare the recoverable and carrying amounts. The cost of impairment identified is to be deemed as part of the carrying amount of the investment. Reversal of the impairment loss is recognized to the extent of subsequent increases in the recoverable amount of investment.

Profits and losses in upstream, downstream and side-stream transactions between the Company and associates are recognized in the financial statements only when the profits and losses are irrelevant to the Company's interests in the associates.

h. Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment shall be recognized at cost and subsequently at cost less accumulated depreciation.

Each significant part of property, plant, and equipment is separately depreciated over its useful life on a straight-line basis. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

When property, plant, and equipment is derecognized, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset shall be recognized in profit or loss.

i. Investment properties

Investment property is real estate held for rent or capital appreciation or both.

Investment property owned by the Company is measured initially at cost (including transaction costs) and subsequently at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is recognized on a straight-line basis.

j. Goodwill

The value of goodwill received through business combinations has to be shown as the amount of goodwill recognized on the acquisition date and subsequently evaluated as cost less accumulated impairment loss.

To evaluate impairment, goodwill is distributed among various cash-generating units or cash-generating unit groups ("cash-generating units") which the Company expects to benefit by business combinations.

The cash-generating units that are allocated goodwill will compare the unit's carrying amount and its recoverable amount including goodwill every year (and whenever there are signs of impairment) to evaluate the impairment of the unit. If the goodwill is obtained by the cash-generating unit through a business combination in the current year, an impairment test is to be conducted prior to the end of the current year. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit and then to the other assets of the unit on a pro rata basis based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Impairment loss is considered as loss in the current year. The impairment loss of goodwill shall not be reversed in subsequent periods.

k. Intangible assets

1) Separate acquisition

Intangible assets with a limited useful life will be evaluated initially at cost and subsequently at cost less accumulated amortization. Intangible assets will be amortized using the straight-line method within the useful life. The Company will review the estimated useful life, residual value, and depreciation methods at the end of each year at least once a year to deduce the effect of the changes in accounting estimates.

2) Derecognition

When intangible assets are derecognized, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset shall be recognized in profit or loss of the current year.

l. Impairment of property, plant, and equipment as well as right-of-use assets, investment property, and intangible assets (excluding goodwill)

On each balance sheet date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant, and equipment as well as right-of-use assets, investment property and intangible assets (excluding goodwill) to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. If it is not possible to determine the recoverable amount for an individual asset, the Company shall estimate the recoverable amount of the asset's cash-generating unit.

The recoverable amount is the fair value minus cost of sales or its value in use, whichever is higher. If the recoverable amount of individual asset or the cash-generating unit is lower than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit shall be reduced to the recoverable amount and the impairment loss shall be recognized in profit or loss.

When the impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit will be reduced to the extent of recoverable amount prior to revision, provided the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount (minus amortization or depreciation) of the asset or of the cash-generating unit not declared as impairment loss in the previous years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

m. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities shall be recognized in the balance sheets when the Company becomes a party of the financial instrument contract.

When showing the original financial assets and liabilities, if their fair value was not assessed based on profit or loss, it is the fair value plus the cost of transaction, that is, of its acquisition or issuance of the financial assets or financial liabilities. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

1) Financial assets

Regular trading of financial assets shall be recognized and derecognized in accordance with trade date accounting.

a) Types of measurement

Financial assets held by the Company are financial assets at amortized cost.

<u>Financial assets at amortized cost</u>

When the Company's investments in financial assets match the following two conditions simultaneously, they are classified as financial assets at amortized cost:

i. Financial assets are under a business model whose purpose is to hold financial assets and collecting contractual cash flows; and

ii. The terms of the contract generate a cash flow on a specified date that is solely for the payment of interest on the principal and the amount of principal outstanding.

After initial recognition, financial assets measured at amortized cost are measured at amortized cost, which equals to gross carrying amount determined by the effective rate method less any impairment loss. Any foreign exchange gains or losses, on the other hand, are recognized under gains or losses.

Except for the following two circumstances, interest income is calculated at the value of effective interest rate times the gross carrying amount of financial assets:

i. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial assets.

ii. Financial assets that are not credit impairment from purchases or at the time of founding but subsequently become credit impairments shall be calculated by multiplying the effective interest rate in the reporting period after the credit impairment by the cost after the amortization of financial assets.

b) Impairment of financial assets

The impairment loss of financial assets at amortized cost is measured by the Company on the balance sheet date based on the expected credit losses.

Allowances shall be appropriated for accounts receivable for expected credit losses for the duration of their existence. A loss allowance for the 12-month expected credit losses is required for a financial asset if its credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition. A loss allowance for full lifetime expected credit losses is required for a financial asset if its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition.

The expected credit loss is the weighted average credit loss determined by the risk of default. The 12-month expected credit losses represent the expected credit losses arising from the possible default of the financial instrument in the 12 months after the balance sheet date, and the expected credit losses during the lifetime represent the expected credit losses arising from all possible defaults of the financial instrument during the expected existence period.

For the purpose of internal credit risk management, under the premise that the collateral held is not under consideration, the Company determines that there is internal or external information indicating that the debtor cannot settle the debt, which represents that the financial assets have breached the contract.

The impairment loss of all financial assets is reduced based on the allowance account.

c) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes the financial assets when the contractual rights to the cash flow from the said financial assets expire or when the Company transfers almost all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets to other enterprises.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortized cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss.

2) Financial liabilities

a) Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are assessed at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

b) Derecognition of financial liabilities

When financial liabilities are derecognized, the difference between their carrying amount and the paid consideration (including any transferred non-cash assets or liabilities assumed) shall be recognized in profit or loss.

n. Revenue recognition

After the Company identifies its performance obligations in contracts with customers, it shall amortize the transaction costs to each obligation in the contract and recognize revenue upon satisfaction of performance obligations.

1) Sales revenue of commodities

Product sale income is from the sale of printers and fax machines. Upon arrival of printers and fax machines at the destination designated by customers, the customers have already owned the right to set the price and use the same and taken the responsibility for re-sale and borne the obsolescence risk; therefore, the Company recognized the income and accounts receivable at that moment. The expected payments to be collected from the sale of commodities are recognized as contract liabilities before customers use the said amusement tickets.

2) Service revenue

Service revenue is derived from the maintenance services of the equipment. Relevant revenue is recognized when services are rendered.

o. Leases

The Company assesses whether the contract is (or includes) a lease on the date of its establishment.

1) Where the Company is a lessor:

Under operating leases, lease payments after deducting lease incentives are recognized as revenue on a straight-line basis over the relevant lease term.

2) Where the Company is a lessee:

Except that the lease payments of the low value subject-matter assets and short-term leases applicable to recognition exemption are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis during the lease period, other leases are recognized as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the lease commencement date.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost (including the original measured amount of the lease liability), and subsequently measured at cost minus the accumulated depreciation and the accumulated impairment loss and adjusted for the remeasurement of the lease liability. A right-of-use asset is separately presented on the balance sheets.

The right-of-use assets shall be depreciated on a straight-line basis from lease commencement date to the end of the useful life or the end of the lease term.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of lease payments (including fixed payments). If the implicit interest rate of lease is easy to determine, the interest rate is used to discount the lease payment. If the interest rate is not easy to determine, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate shall be used.

Subsequently, the lease liability is measured on the basis of amortized cost using the effective interest method, and the interest expense is apportioned during the lease period. If the assessments on lease terms, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees and purchase option of the underlying assets; or changes in the index or rate which determines the lease payments result in changes in future lease payments, the Company would remeasure the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment on the right-of-use assets. However, if the carrying amount of right-of-use assets has been reduced to zero, the remaining remeasurement amount is recognized in profit or loss. With regard to changes in leases that are not considered separate leases, the remeasurement of lease liabilities as a result of the decrease in the scope of the lease refers to the reduction in right-of-use assets, with the recognition of the gains or losses on partial or complete termination of the lease. The remeasurement of lease liabilities as a result of other amendments refers to the adjustment in right-of-use assets. Lease liabilities are expressed separately in the balance sheets.

p. Benefits after retirement

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

The costs of defined benefits under the defined benefit pension plan (including service cost, net interest, and the remeasurement amount) are calculated based on the projected unit credit method. The cost of services (including the cost of services of the current and previous periods) and the net interest of the net defined benefit liabilities are recognized as employee benefit expenses. The remeasurement amount (including actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets after deducting interest) is recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in retained earnings when it occurs or when the plan is revised or reduced. It shall not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Net defined benefit liabilities are the deficit of the contribution made according to the defined benefit pension plan.

q. Income Tax

Income tax expenses are the sum of the current tax and deferred income tax.

1) Current Income tax

A tax is levied on the unappropriated earnings pursuant to the Income Tax Act of the Republic of China and is recorded as an income tax expense in the year when the shareholders' meeting resolves to appropriate the earnings.

Adjustments to prior year income taxes are shown in the taxes of the current year.

2) Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is calculated based on the temporary difference between the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities and the taxable basis of the taxable income. Deferred income tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred income tax assets are recognized when there are likely taxable income for the deducting temporary differences.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and Affiliated, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. For deductible temporary differences associated with such investment and equity, when it is probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to realize such temporary difference, a deferred tax asset is recognized, but only to the extent of the amount that is expected to be reversed in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of the deferred income tax assets is re-examined at each balance sheet date and the carrying amount is reduced for assets that are no longer likely to generate sufficient taxable income to recover all or part of the assets.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate of the period of expected repayment of liabilities or realization of assets. The rate is based on the tax rate and tax laws that have been enacted prior to the balance sheet date or have been substantially legislated. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the balance sheet date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

3) Current and deferred income taxes

Current income tax and deferred income tax are recognized in profit or loss except for those related to items recognized in other comprehensive income that shall be recognized in other comprehensive income.

5. Primary Sources of Uncertainties in Material Accounting Judgments, Estimates, and Assumptions

When the Company adopts accounting policies, the management must make judgments, estimates, and assumptions based on historical experience and other critical factors for related information that are not readily available from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

When developing significant accounting estimates, the company will take into account possible impacts on cash flow estimates, growth rates, discount rates, profitability and other related major estimates. Management will continue to review estimates and basic assumptions.

After reviewing the accounting policies, estimates, and assumptions adopted by the Company, the management found no material uncertainties.

6. Cash

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Cash on hand and working capital	$ 2,145	$ 2,260
Checks and demand deposits in banks	177,216	107,930
	$179,361	$110,190

7. Notes Receivable and Accounts Receivable

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Notes receivable		
Measured at amortized cost		
Total carrying amount	$ 58,815	$ 63,296
Less: loss allowance	-	-
	$ 58,815	$ 63,296
Accounts receivable		
Measured at amortized cost		
Total carrying amount	$ 137,505	$ 138,704
Less: loss allowance	(2,136)	(2,522)
	$ 135,369	$ 136,182
Accounts receivable - related parties		
Measured at amortized cost		
Total carrying amount	$ 60,938	$ 71,217
Less: loss allowance	-	-
	$ 60,938	$ 71,217
Overdue receivables		
Overdue receivables	$ 1,729	$ 2,062
Less: loss allowance	(1,729)	(2,062)
	$ -	$ -

Accounts receivable

The Company's credit period for commodity sales averages 60~90 days. To minimize credit risk, the management of the Company has delegated a team responsible for taking other monitoring measures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. The Company will also review recoverable amount of receivable on balance sheet date to ensure unrecoverable receivables are listed in impairment loss. As such, the management concludes that the credit risk of the Company is significantly reduced.

The Company recognizes loss allowances for accounts receivables based on the lifetime expected credit losses. The lifetime expected credit losses are calculated based on a provision matrix that takes into account the default history and current financial position of customers, as well as the GDP forecast. Due to the historical experience of credit losses of the Company, there is no significant difference in the loss patterns of different customer groups. Therefore, the provision matrix does not further distinguish the customer base, and only sets the expected credit loss rate based on the overdue days of accounts receivable.

The Company writes off accounts receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is experiencing severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery of the receivables. For accounts receivable that have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivables due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognized in profit or loss.

Loss allowances for accounts receivable based on the provision matrix are as follows:

December 31, 2023

	Not Past Due	1 to 30 Days Past Due	More than 31 Days Past Due	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.63%	41.27%	100%	
Total carrying amount	$ 135,198	$ 1,740	$ 567	$ 137,505
Allowance for loss (expected credit losses during the period)	(851)	(718)	(567)	(2,136)
Amortized cost	$ 134,347	$ 1,022	$ -	$ 135,369

December 31, 2022

	Not Past Due	1 to 30 Days Past Due	More than 31 Days Past Due	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.60%	29.39%~59.58%	100%	
Total carrying amount	$ 134,465	$ 3,980	$ 259	$ 138,704
Allowance for loss (expected credit losses during the period)	(809)	(1,454)	(259)	(2,522)
Amortized cost	$ 133,656	$ 2,526	$ -	$ 136,182

Changes in loss allowances for receivables (accounts receivable and overdue receivables) are as follows:

	2023	2022
Beginning balance	$ 4,584	$ 5,751
Add: Reversal of impairment loss for the year	(540)	(1,044)
Less: Write-off in the current year	(179)	(123)
Ending balance	$ 3,865	$ 4,584

8. Inventories

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Commodities		
Office automation products, office supplies, and computer equipment	$ 174,988	$ 272,220
System furniture	240,740	282,754
Raw materials	13,688	19,295
Work in process	6,518	6,786
Goods in Transit	235	89
	$ 436,169	$ 581,144

The costs of goods sold related to inventories for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were NT$1,579,819 thousand and 1,684,668 thousand.

9. Investments Accounted for Using the Equity Method

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Investments in subsidiaries	$ 8,574,455	$ 8,931,229
Investments in associates	1,981,349	2,025,447
	$ 10,555,804	$ 10,956,676

a. Investments in subsidiaries

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Unlisted companies		
Aurora (Bermuda) Investment Ltd.	$ 7,251,552	$ 7,606,441
Aurora Office Automation Corporation	1,041,842	1,050,973
General Integration Technology Co., Ltd.	135,992	133,671
KM Developing Solutions Co., Ltd.	117,092	111,880
Aurora Machinery Equipment (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	24,402	24,821
Ever Young Biodimension Corporation	3,575	3,443
	$ 8,574,455	$ 8,931,229

The percentage of ownership, equities, and voting rights of the Company in subsidiaries as of the balance sheet date are as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Aurora (Bermuda) Investment Ltd.	88.04%	88.04%
Aurora Office Automation Corporation	91.13%	91.13%

General Integration Technology Co., Ltd.	55.00%	55.00%
KM Developing Solutions Co., Ltd.	70.00%	70.00%
Aurora Machinery Equipment (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	70.00%	70.00%
Ever Young Biodimension Corporation	26.00%	26.00%

The Company's shareholding in Ever Young Biodimension Corporation is 26%, and General Integration Technology Co., Ltd. holds 25% of Ever Young Biodimension Corporation's shares, totaling over 50% of the voting rights of Ever Young Biodimension Corporation. As the Company has control over Ever Young Biodimension Corporation, it is classified as a subsidiary.

The profit or loss and other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method and the Company's share in these investments were calculated based on the financial statements audited by the CPAs, except for Aurora Machinery Equipment (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. However, the Company's management believed that the unaudited financial statements of Aurora Machinery Equipment (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. would not lead to significant adjustments.

b. Investments in associates

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Significant associates		
Listed companies		
Huxen Corporation	$ 1,319,560	$ 1,362,845
Individually insignificant associates		
Unlisted companies		
Aurora Development Corp.	472,883	468,162
Aurora Telecom Co., Ltd.	188,906	194,440
	$ 1,981,349	$ 2,025,447

The percentage of ownership, equities, and voting rights of the Company in associates on the balance sheet date are as follows:

Name of Company	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Huxen Corporation	32.53%	32.53%
Aurora Development Corp.	46.67%	46.67%
Aurora Telecom Co., Ltd.	30.40%	30.40%

Please refer to Note XXXII (Table 5) for the aforementioned associates' nature of business, main business premises, and countries of registration.

The profit or loss and other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method and the Company's share in these investments were calculated based on the financial statements audited by the CPAs, except for Aurora Telecom Co., Ltd. However, the management believed that the unaudited financial statements of Aurora Telecom Co., Ltd. would not lead to significant adjustments.

Fair values (Level 1) of investments in associates with open market quotations are summarized as follows:

Name of Company	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Huxen Corporation	$ 3,834,968	$ 2,263,560

All the aforementioned associates are accounted for using the equity method.

The summary of financial information below is based on individual associates' financial statements prepared in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards for which adjustments have been made in the Consolidated Financial Statements due to the use of the equity method.

Huxen Corporation

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Current Assets	$ 1,194,535	$ 1,242,354
Non-current assets	4,784,917	4,780,558
Current Liabilities	(872,888)	(1,159,863)
Non-current liabilities	(1,271,596)	(907,821)
Equity	$ 3,834,968	$ 3,955,228
The Company's shareholding ratio	32.53%	32.53%
Interests of the Company	$ 1,247,515	$ 1,286,635
Unrealized gains (losses) on transactions with investees	(87,679)	(83,536)
Goodwill	159,724	159,746
Investment carrying amount	$ 1,319,560	$ 1,362,845

	2023	2022
Operating revenue	$ 1,429,198	$ 1,415,637
Net income	$ 490,289	$ 561,175
Other comprehensive income	(90,364)	(326,072)
Total comprehensive income	$ 399,925	$ 235,103
Dividends received from the associate	$ 169,238	$ 164,537

Information on individually insignificant associates is summarized below:

	2023	2022
The Company's share of:		
Net income	$ 22,709	$ 28,345
Other comprehensive income	3,451	(53,533)
Total comprehensive income	$ 26,160	($ 25,188)

c. Share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using the equity method are as follows:

1) Share of profit (loss) of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using the equity method:

	2023		2022	
	Profit or Loss of Investee	Investment Profit or Loss Recognized by the Company	Profit or Loss of Investee	Investment Profit or Loss Recognized by the Company
Aurora (Bermuda) Investment Ltd.	$ 391,749	$ 355,879	$ 660,853	$ 602,079
Aurora Office Automation Corporation	266,852	190,301	293,330	199,713
General Integration Technology Co., Ltd.	14,351	7,893	7,960	4,378
KM Developing Solutions Co., Ltd.	40,446	28,312	36,039	25,228
Aurora Machinery Equipment (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	53	37	(15,282)	(10,697)
Ever Young Biodimension Corporation	513	132	(3,352)	(871)
Huxen Corporation	490,289	159,491	561,175	182,549
Aurora Development Corp.	61,209	28,243	102,093	47,970
Aurora Telecom Co., Ltd.	(18,204)	(5,534)	(64,555)	(19,624)
		$ 764,754		$ 1,030,725

2) Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using the equity method:

	2023		2022	
	Other Comprehensive Income of Investee	Other Comprehensive Income Recognized by the Company	Other Comprehensive Income of Investee	Other Comprehensive Income Recognized by the Company
Aurora (Bermuda) Investment Ltd.	$ 157,207	($ 138,405)	$ 124,647	$ 109,740
Aurora Office Automation Corporation	2,310	2,104	(157,184)	(7,720)
General Integration Technology Co., Ltd.	(196)	(107)	235	129
Aurora Machinery Equipment (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	(652)	(456)	784	549
Huxen Corporation	(90,363)	(29,395)	(326,072)	(106,071)
Aurora Development Corp.	7,394	3,451	(114,706)	(53,533)
		($ 162,808)		($ 56,906)

10. **Property, plant, and equipment**

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
For self-use	$ 520,708	$ 529,092
Operating lease	306,120	241,232
	$ 826,828	$ 770,324

a. For self-use

	Self-owned Land	Housing and Construction	Machinery	Office Equipment	Total
Cost					
Balance as of January 1, 2023	$ 424,697	$ 173,556	$ 57,465	$ 79,464	$ 735,182
Addition	-	-	2,635	10,996	13,631
Inventories transferred to property, plant, and equipment	-	-	-	1,186	1,186
Disposal and obsolescence	-	-	(2,027)	(36,920)	(38,947)
Balance as of December 31, 2023	424,697	173,556	58,073	54,726	711,052
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance as of January 1, 2023	-	122,516	31,042	52,532	206,090
Depreciation expenses	-	3,714	6,805	12,628	23,147
Disposal and obsolescence	-	-	(2,027)	(36,866)	(38,893)
Balance as of December 31, 2023	-	126,230	35,820	28,294	190,344
Net amount as of December 31, 2023	$ 424,697	$ 47,326	$ 22,253	$ 26,432	$ 520,708
Cost					
Balance as of January 1, 2022	$ 424,697	$ 173,556	$ 65,289	$ 88,266	$ 751,808
Addition	-	-	3,915	6,713	10,628
Inventories transferred to property, plant, and equipment	-	-	-	1,921	1,921
Disposal and obsolescence	-	-	(11,739)	(17,436)	(29,175)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	424,697	173,556	57,465	79,464	735,182
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance as of January 1, 2022	-	118,801	35,413	55,435	209,649
Depreciation expenses	-	3,715	7,368	14,273	25,356
Disposal and obsolescence	-	-	(11,739)	(17,176)	(28,915)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	-	122,516	31,042	52,532	206,090
Net amount as of December 31, 2022	$ 424,697	$ 51,040	$ 26,423	$ 26,932	$ 529,092

No indication of impairment was identified in 2023 and 2022.

Depreciation expenses are calculated on a straight-line basis according to the following durable years:

Housing and Construction	
Warehouses	20 years
Plants and buildings	40~55 years
Mechanical and electrical engineering	25~30 years
Housing improvements	30~34 years
Machinery	2~16 years
Office Equipment	1~15 years

b. Operating leases - office equipment

	2023	2022
Cost		
Beginning balance	$ 835,956	$ 801,230
Inventories transferred to property, plant, and equipment	207,918	148,484
Property, plant, and equipment transferred to inventories	(28,377)	(34,779)
Disposal and obsolescence	(124,583)	(78,979)
Ending balance	890,914	835,956
Accumulated depreciation		
Beginning balance	594,724	567,093
Depreciation expenses	136,624	135,660
Property, plant, and equipment transferred to inventories	(22,810)	(29,373)
Disposal and obsolescence	(123,744)	(78,656)
Ending balance	584,794	594,724
Ending net amount	$ 306,120	$ 241,232

For the Company's MFPs through operating leases, the lease period is 1 to 6 year(s). Lessees do not have preferential rights to acquire the MFPs at the expiration of the lease period.

The total lease payments (excluding revenue from printing services) to be received in the future for operating leases are as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Year 1	$ 34,893	$ 27,287
Year 2	25,251	13,895
Year 3	18,613	8,580
Year 4	12,724	5,133
Year 5	7,833	1,592
Year 6	48	33
	$ 99,362	$ 56,520

Depreciation expenses are calculated on a straight-line basis according to the following durable years:

Leased assets (MFPs)	
Used MFPs	1~2 year(s)
New MFPs	3~5 years

c. For the amount of property, plant, and equipment pledged as collateral, please refer to Note XXVIII.

11. Lease Agreements

a. Right-of-use assets

	Land and Buildings	Transportation Equipment	Total
Cost			
Balance as of January 1, 2023	$ 201,142	$ 32,545	$ 233,687
Addition	229,428	18,181	247,609
Disposal and obsolescence	(116,225)	(21,855)	(138,080)
Balance as of December 31, 2023	314,345	28,871	343,216
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance as of January 1, 2023	97,581	21,457	119,038
Depreciation expenses	78,714	14,683	93,397
Disposal and obsolescence	(93,630)	(21,665)	(115,295)
Balance as of December 31, 2023	82,665	14,475	97,140
Net amount as of December 31, 2023	$ 231,680	$ 14,396	$ 246,076
Cost			
Balance as of January 1, 2022	$ 244,440	$ 34,816	$ 279,256
Addition	62,864	7,538	70,402
Disposal and obsolescence	(106,162)	(9,809)	(115,971)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	201,142	32,545	233,687
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance as of January 1, 2022	104,141	18,268	122,409
Depreciation expenses	80,432	12,849	93,281
Disposal and obsolescence	(86,992)	(9,660)	(96,652)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	97,581	21,457	119,038
Net amount as of December 31, 2022	$ 103,561	$ 11,088	$ 114,649

b. Lease liabilities

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Carrying amount of lease liabilities		
Current	$ 77,203	$ 59,652
Non-current	$171,284	$ 56,073

Ranges of discount rates for lease liabilities are as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Land and Buildings	0.653%~1.640%	0.691%~0.789%
Transportation Equipment	0.653%~1.640%	0.691%~0.789%

c. Major lease activities and terms

The Company leases land, buildings, and transportation equipment for operations, and the lease term is between 1 to 8 year(s). When the lease term ends, the Company has no preferential rights to purchase the leased vehicles and business premises.

d. Other lease information

For agreements on operating leases for the leasing out of property, plant, and equipment and investment property, please refer to Notes X and XII.

	2023	2022
Short-term lease expenses	($ 3,914)	($ 3,053)
Total cash flows on lease		
- Repayment of lease liabilities	($ 91,971)	($ 92,993)
- Interest expenses paid	(3,275)	(1,075)
	($ 95,246)	($ 94,068)

The Company selects to apply the recognition exemptions to leases of parking spaces that qualify as short-term leases and cloud service platforms. Consequently, the Company does not recognize any right-of-use assets or lease liabilities for the said leases.

12. Investment properties

	2023			2022		
	Land	Housing and Construction	Total	Land	Housing and Construction	Total
Cost						
Beginning balance	$ 57,970	$ 26,571	$ 84,541	$ 57,970	$ 26,571	$ 84,541
Ending balance	57,970	26,571	84,541	57,970	26,571	84,541
Accumulated depreciation						
Beginning balance	-	13,997	13,997	-	13,523	13,523
Depreciation expenses	-	474	474	-	474	474
Ending balance	-	14,471	14,471	-	13,997	13,997
Ending net amount	$ 57,970	$ 12,100	$ 70,100	$ 57,970	$ 12,574	$ 70,544

The investment property is subject to a lease term of 2 years. Lessees have no preferential right to purchase the investment property at the end of the lease term.

The total amount of lease payments to be collected in the future for investment property on operating lease is as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Year 1	$ 4,465	$ 4,080
Year 2	4,500	340
Year 3	375	-
	$ 9,340	$ 4,420

Depreciation expenses are calculated on a straight-line basis according to the following durable years:

Main buildings	55 years

For the amount of investment property pledged as collateral, please refer to Note XXVIII.

The fair value of the investment property was assessed by the management with reference to the prevailing market information as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Fair value	$ 83,953	$ 85,400

13. **Intangible assets**

a. Goodwill

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Carrying amount		
Goodwill	$ 38,147	$ 38,147

No indication of impairment of goodwill was identified in 2023 and 2022.

b. Other intangible assets

	2023			2022		
	Trademark Right	Computer Software	Total	Trademark Right	Computer Software	Total
Cost						
Beginning balance	$ 808	$ 24,530	$ 25,338	808	$ 22,406	$ 23,214
Addition	-	4,242	4,242	-	7,441	7,441
Disposal and obsolescence	(808)	(10,603)	(11,411)	-	(5,317)	(5,317)
Ending balance	-	18,169	18,169	808	24,530	25,338
Accumulated amortization						
Beginning balance	808	13,479	14,287	808	11,846	12,654
Amortization expenses	-	7,155	7,155	-	6,921	6,921
Disposal and obsolescence	(808)	(10,603)	(11,411)	-	(5,288)	(5,288)
Ending balance	-	10,031	10,031	808	13,479	14,287
Ending net amount	$ -	$ 8,138	$ 8,138	$ -	$ 11,051	$ 11,051

No indication of impairment of assets above was identified in 2023 and 2022.

Amortization expenses are calculated on a straight-line basis over the following useful lives:

Trademark Right	20 years
Computer Software	1~10 year(s)

14. Other current assets

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Prepayments for goods	$ 120,647	$ 64,766
Prepaid expenses	4,749	3,646
Temporary payments	7,471	2,309
Tax overpaid retained for offsetting the future tax payable	412	135
	$ 133,279	$ 70,856

15. Loans

a. Short-term loans

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Credit loans	$ 1,700,000	$ 1,400,000
Loans for material purchase	620	-
	$ 1,700,620	$ 1,400,000

Credit loans		
NTD	1.55%～1.68%	1.57%～2.00%
Loans for material purchase		
USD	1.68%	-

1) Please refer to Note XXVIII for assets pledged as collateral for the above-mentioned loans.

2) Please refer to Note XXIX (II) for guaranteed notes issued to financial institutions.

b. Short-term notes and bills payable

The outstanding short-term bills payable as of the balance sheet date are as follows:

December 31, 2023

Guarantor/Accepting Institution	Nominal Amount	Discounted Amount	Carrying amount	Range of Interest Rate	Collateral
Commercial paper payable					
DAH CHUNG BILLS FINANCE CORP.	$ 200,000	($ 48)	$ 199,952	1.928%	None
MEGA BILLS FINANCE CO., LTD.	100,000	(16)	99,984	1.928%	None
TAIWAN FINANCE CORPORATION	100,000	(26)	99,974	1.928%	None
Bank of Taiwan	350,000	(209)	349,791	1.820%	None
	$ 750,000	($ 299)	$ 749,701		

c. Long-term loans

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Secured loans		
Bank loans (1)	$ 1,230,000	$ 1,450,000
Unsecured loans		
Bank loans (2)	860,000	500,000
	$ 2,090,000	$ 1,950,000

1) Loans are secured by pledge of land and buildings held by the Company (see Note XXVIII), with interest accruing at floating rates and the remaining maturity period of not more than 2 years as of December 31, 2022. The rate range was 1.53% per annum. Interest is paid on a monthly basis, and the principal is paid at maturity for subsequent borrowing.

2) Unsecured loans are bank loans at floating rates. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the rate ranges were 1.53%～1.65% and 1.48% per annum, respectively. Interest is paid on a monthly basis, and the principal is paid at maturity for subsequent borrowing.

16. Accounts Payable

The payment period averages 2 months. The Company has financial risk management policies to ensure that all payables are paid within the pre-agreed credit terms.

17. Other Liabilities

a. Other payables

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Salaries and bonuses payable	$ 171,396	$ 164,425
Labor and health insurance payable	11,667	11,855
Business taxes payable	11,469	14,161
Pension payable	5,629	5,604
Holiday benefits payable	483	415
Related parties	106	206
Others	37,834	28,629
	$ 238,584	$ 225,295

Other payables - related parties are monthly payments of rental collected from lessees by the Company on behalf of related parties.

b. Other current liabilities

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Temporary credits	$ 33,144	$ 30,922
Receipts under custody	3,526	3,416
	$ 36,670	$ 34,338

18. Post-retirement Benefit Plan

a. Defined contribution plans

The Company adopts a pension plan under the Labor Pension Act, which is a state-managed defined contribution plan. According to the Labor Pension Act, the Company makes monthly contributions to employees' individual pension accounts at 6% of their monthly salaries.

b. Defined benefit plans

The pension system adopted by the Company under the "Labor Standards Act" is a state-managed defined benefit plan. The payment of the employee's pension is based on the period of service and the average salary of 6 months before the approved retirement date. The Company allocates 10% of employees' monthly salaries respectively to the Supervisory Committee of Labor Retirement Reserve's dedicated account in the Bank of Taiwan as pension reserve funds. The Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor administers the account. The Company has no right over its investment and administration strategies.

The amounts of defined benefit plans included in the parent company only balance sheets are as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$ 404,303	$ 428,797
Fair value of plan assets	(46,754)	(48,251)
Net defined benefit liabilities	$ 357,549	$ 380,546

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

	Present value of defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liabilities (assets)
January 1, 2023	$ 428,797	($ 48,251)	$ 380,546
Service costs			
Service costs for the current period	340	-	340
Service costs for the previous period	29	-	29
Interest expenses (income)	5,896	(806)	5,090
Recognized in profit or loss	6,265	(806)	5,459
Remeasurements			
Return on plan assets (excluding interest income calculated by a discount rate)	-	(155)	(155)
Actuarial gains- changes in financial assumptions	8,436	-	8,436
Actuarial losses - experience adjustments	(8,067)	-	(8,067)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	369	(155)	214
Contribution by the employer	-	(19,698)	(19,698)
Benefits paid on plan assets	(22,156)	22,156	-
Payments on company account	(8,972)	-	(8,972)
December 31, 2023	$ 404,303	($ 46,754)	$ 357,549
January 1, 2022	$ 449,934	($ 37,040)	$ 412,894
Service costs			
Service costs for the current period	417	-	417
Interest expenses (income)	2,812	(299)	2,513
Recognized in profit or loss	3,229	(299)	2,930
Remeasurements			
Return on plan assets (excluding interest income calculated by a discount rate)	-	(2,677)	(2,677)
Actuarial losses - changes in demographic assumptions	1,980	-	1,980
Actuarial gains - changes in financial assumptions	(19,986)	-	(19,986)
Actuarial losses - experience adjustments	6,290	-	6,290
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(11,716)	(2,677)	(14,393)
Contribution by the employer	-	(20,885)	(20,885)

Benefits paid on plan assets	(12,650)	12,650	-
December 31, 2022	$ 428,797	($ 48,251)	$ 380,546

The Company has the following risks owing to the implementation of the pension system under the Labor Standards Act:

1) Investment risks: The Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor invests the labor pension fund in equity securities, debt securities, and bank deposits in domestic (foreign) banks through independent implementation and commissioned operations. However, the distributed amount from the plan assets received by the Company shall not be lower than interest on a two-year time deposit at a local bank.
2) Interest rate risk: The decrease in the interest rate of government bonds/corporate bonds will increase the present value of defined benefit obligations, but the yield on debt investment of plan assets will also increase accordingly, which will partially offset the impact on net defined benefit liabilities.
3) Salary risk: The present value of defined benefit obligations is calculated with reference to future salaries of plan members. Therefore, the salary increase of plan members will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

The present value of the Company's defined benefit obligations is calculated by certified actuaries and the major assumptions on the assessment date are as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Discount rate	1.125%	1.375%
Average long-term salary adjustment rate	2.25%	2.25%

If changes occur in major actuarial assumptions with other assumptions unchanged, the present value of defined benefit obligations will increase (decrease) as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Discount rate		
Increase by 0.25%	($ 8,436)	($ 9,403)
Decrease by 0.25%	$ 8,705	$ 9,714
Expected salary increase rate		
Increase by 0.25%	$ 8,454	$ 9,455
Decrease by 0.25%	($ 8,236)	($ 9,200)

As actuarial assumptions may be related to one another, the likelihood of fluctuation in a single assumption is not high. Therefore, the aforementioned sensitivity analysis may not reflect the actual fluctuations of the present value of defined benefit obligations.

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Expected amount of contribution within 1 year	$ 19,497	$ 20,822
Average duration of defined benefit obligations	8.5 years	8.9 years

19. **Equity**

a. Capital stock

Common stock

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Number of shares authorized (in thousands)	500,000	500,000
Share capital authorized	$ 5,000,000	$ 5,000,000
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	236,202	236,202
Share capital issued	$ 2,362,025	$ 2,362,025

b. Capital surplus

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
May be used to offset deficits, appropriated as cash dividends or transferred to capital (1)		
Premium on conversion of corporate bonds	$ 742,679	$ 742,679
Treasury share transactions	3,333	3,333
Donations	938	938
Disposal of the Company's shares by subsidiaries recognized as treasury share transactions	54,838	54,838
Difference between the actual price from acquiring or disposing of shares held in subsidiaries and the book value	1,219	1,219
Cash dividends received from the Company for shares of the Company held by subsidiaries	1,014,266	960,741
May only be used to offset deficits		
Recognized value of changes in equity of ownership of subsidiaries (2)	7,913	7,913
Dividends that are not collected before the designated date	9,569	9,569
May not be used for any purpose		
Employees stock option	40,247	40,247
	$ 1,875,002	$ 1,821,477

1) This type of capital surplus may be used to cover loss or issue cash or replenish capital when there is no loss, but capital replenishment is restricted to the ratio of actual capital stock each year.

2) This type of capital surplus recognized as equity transaction effect due to changes in subsidiary equity, when the Company's has not acquired or disposed of subsidiary shares, or as adjustment value of capital surplus from subsidiary recognized by the Company using the equity method.

c. Retained earnings and dividend policy

The Company's shareholders' meeting on June 8, 2022 resolved to amend the Articles of Incorporation. The Board of Directors is authorized to resolve, with at least two-thirds of the directors present and the consent of a majority of the directors, that all or part of the dividends and bonuses, capital surplus or legal reserve to be distributed shall be paid in cash and reported to the shareholders' meeting.

According to the earnings distribution policy under the Company's Articles of Incorporation before the amendment, if the Company has a net profit for the current year, it shall first use the profit to pay income taxes and make up for any accumulated losses, and then set aside 10% as a legal reserve. Any excessive balance may be reserved or transferred to be a special reserve pursuant to relevant laws. Any remaining balance in retained earnings may be appropriated for dividends in accordance with a proposal for appropriation of earnings as approved by the Board of Directors and submit it to the shareholders' meeting for distribution of shareholder dividends. Please refer to Note XXI (VI) for the employee compensation policy.

Legal reserve should be contributed until its balance reaches the Company's total paid-in capital stock. The legal reserve may be used to make up for losses. When the Company has no loss, the portion of the legal reserve exceeding 25% of the total paid-in capital may be appropriated in the form of cash, in addition to being transferred to share capital.

When special reserve is provided for the net decrease in other equity accumulated in prior periods, only the undistributed earnings of prior periods are provided for.

As the industry into which the Company falls is currently in a stage of steady growth, demand for capital has lowered. In the future, operating results will be returned to shareholders as many as possible. In consideration of business development, financial conditions, capital expansion, and shareholders' equity, the Company will distribute dividends in a combination of stock and cash, where cash dividends will account for more than 10% of the dividends distributed for the year.

The shareholders' meetings which approved the distribution of earnings for years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were held on June 19, 2023 and June 9, 2022, respectively; the distributions of earnings are as follows:

	Distribution of Earnings		Dividends Per Share (NT$)	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Legal reserve	$ 131,404	$ 137,065		
Cash dividends	1,110,152	1,228,253	$ 4.7	$ 5.2

In addition, the 2022 Annual Shareholders' Meeting approved the distribution of cash dividends (NT$0.8 per share) from capital surplus - stock issuance premium of NT$188,962 thousand.

On March 14, 2024, the Board of Directors proposed the distribution of earnings for the year ended December 31, 2023 as follows:

	Distribution of Earnings	Dividends Per Share (NT$)
Legal reserve	$ 108,985	
Cash dividends	968,430	$ 4.1

The distribution of earnings for the year ended December 31, 2023 is subject to the resolution in the shareholders' meeting on June 19, 2024 .

d. Special reserve arising from first-time application of IFRS Accounting Standards

Special reserve arising from first-time application of IFRS Accounting Standards is as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Special reserve	$ 331,624	$ 331,624

The amount recorded as cumulative translation adjustments transferred to retained earnings was NT$452,517 thousand. As the increase in retained earnings arising from first-time application of IFRSs was insufficient, special reserve was only set aside for the increase in retained earnings arising from application, NT$331,624 thousand.

Where relevant assets are subsequently used, disposed of or reclassified, the original proportion of special reserve may be reversed for the distribution of earnings. Special reserve that should be set aside upon first-time application of IFRS Accounting Standards may be used to make up losses in subsequent years. Special reserve should be set aside for the deficit until there is a profit in subsequent years and the reasons for the provision of special reserve are resolved.

e. Other equity items

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Exchange differences on translation of financial statements of foreign operations		
Attributable to the Company	($ 650,052)	($ 511,191)
Associates accounted for using the equity method	(46,200)	(43,021)
	(696,252)	(554,212)
Unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		

Subsidiaries and associates accounted for using the equity method	458,633	477,910
	($ 237,619)	($ 76,302)

1) Exchange differences on translation of financial statements of foreign operations

Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations' net assets denominated in functional currencies into the Company's presentation currency (NTD) are directly recognized in other comprehensive income as exchange differences on translation of financial statements of foreign operations. The cumulative exchange differences on translation of financial statements of foreign operations are reclassified to profit or loss upon disposal of foreign operations.

	2023	2022
Beginning balance	($554,212)	($682,175)
Incurred this year		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(138,861)	110,289
Share of associates accounted for using the equity method	(3,179)	17,674
Other comprehensive income	(142,040)	127,963
Ending balance	($696,252)	($554,212)

2) Unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	2023	2022
Beginning balance	$477,910	$655,933
Incurred this year		
Unrealized gains (losses)		
Share of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using the equity method	(19,277)	(195,880)
Other comprehensive income	(19,277)	(195,880)
Accumulated gains (losses) on disposal of equity instruments transferred to retained earnings	-	17,857
Ending balance	$458,633	$477,910

f. Treasury shares

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Shares of the Company held by subsidiaries	$791,826	$791,826

1) Information on subsidiaries holding the Company's shares on the balance sheet date is as follows:

	December 31, 2023				
	The Company's Shareholding (%)	Number of Shares (in Thousands)	Amount of Treasury Shares	Current Market Value	Reason
Aurora Office Automation Corporation	91.13	12,496	$ 791,826	$ 949,756	To maintain credit and shareholders' equity

	December 31, 2022				
	The Company's Shareholding (%)	Number of Shares (in Thousands)	Amount of Treasury Shares	Current Market Value	Reason
Aurora Office Automation Corporation	91.13	12,496	$ 791,826	$ 973,500	To maintain credit and shareholders' equity

2) Treasury shares held by the Company may be neither pledged nor assigned rights such as dividend appropriation and voting rights in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act. Subsidiaries holding the Company's shares, which are considered treasury shares, are bestowed shareholders' rights, except for the rights to participate in any share issuance for cash and to vote.

20. Revenue

a. Breakdown of revenue from contracts with customers

	2023	2022
Product category		
Office Equipment	$ 1,958,569	$ 1,986,711
Office furniture	1,240,156	1,279,462
Others	69,459	56,376
	$ 3,268,184	$ 3,322,549

b. Contract balance

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	January 1, 2022
Notes receivable (Note VII)	$ 58,815	$ 63,296	$ 74,211
Accounts receivable (including related parties) (Note VII)	196,307	207,399	202,372
Contract liabilities	100,227	150,799	179,273

Changes in contract liabilities are mainly due to timing difference between performance obligations and customer payment.

The amounts of contract liabilities at the beginning of the period and previously fulfilled that were recognized in revenue for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were NT$133,859 thousand and NT$168,905 thousand, respectively.

21. Net Income

a. Other income

	2023	2022
Rental income		
- Investment properties	$ 5,185	$ 4,813
Income from consultancy	78,641	76,451
Other income	3,954	4,348
	$ 87,780	$ 85,612

Income from consultancy represents the fees received by the Company from related parties for rendering consulting services.

b. Other gains and losses

	2023	2022
Loss on disposal of property, plant, and equipment	($ 835)	($ 366)
Gains on lease modifications	91	295
Net foreign exchange gains (losses)	(49)	(848)
Miscellaneous expenses	(936)	(1,093)
	($ 1,729)	($ 2,012)

c. Finance costs

	2023	2022
Interest on bank loans	$ 61,456	$ 41,919
Lease interest	3,275	1,075
Imputed interest on deposits	13	6
	$ 64,744	$ 43,000

d. Depreciation and amortization expenses

	2023	2022
Property, plant, and equipment	$ 159,771	$ 161,016
Right-of-use assets	93,397	93,281
Investment properties	474	474
Intangible assets	7,155	6,921
	$ 260,797	$ 261,692
Depreciation expenses by function		
Operating costs	$ 145,954	$ 145,346
Operating expenses	107,214	108,951
Non-operating income and expenses	474	474
	$ 253,642	$ 254,771
Amortization expenses by function		
Operating costs	$ 161	$ 178
Operating expenses		
Marketing expenses	1,423	1,477
Administrative expenses	5,571	5,266
	$ 7,155	$ 6,921

e. Employee benefits

	2023	2022
Short-term employee benefits	$ 815,225	$ 808,591
Retirement benefits (Note XVIII)		
Defined contribution plans	33,806	34,386
Defined benefit plans	5,459	2,930
Total employee benefit expenses	$ 854,490	$ 845,907
By function		
Operating costs	$ 35,758	$ 38,674
Operating expenses	818,732	807,233
	$ 854,490	$ 845,907

f. Employee compensation

The Company sets aside 1%~10% of income before tax for a year as employee compensation. Employee compensation for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 was resolved by the Board of directors on March 14, 2024 and March 13, 2023:

Estimated percentage

	2023	2022
Employee compensation	1%	1%

Amount

	2023	2022
Employee compensation	$ 12,700	$ 15,310

If there is still any change in the amount after the annual financial statements are authorized for issue, the differences shall be treated as a change in accounting estimates in the following year.

The amounts of employee compensation distributed for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 and those recognized in the parent company only financial statements are consistent.

Information on employee compensation resolved by the Board of Directors is available on the "Market Observation Post System" of the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation.

22. Income Tax

a. Major components of income tax expenses (benefits) recognized in profit or loss are as follows:

	2023	2022
Current income tax		
Accrued this year	$ 206,261	$ 172,500
Adjustments from previous years	3	1
	206,264	172,501
Deferred income tax		
Accrued this year	(47,964)	27,397
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 158,300	$ 199,898

Reconciliation between accounting income and current income tax expenses is as follows:

	2023	2022
Income before tax	$ 1,249,807	$ 1,509,266
Income tax expenses calculated at the statutory rate	$ 249,961	$ 301,853
Tax-exempted income	(82,875)	(91,794)
Unrecognized deductible temporary difference	(8,777)	(10,158)
Adjustments of current income tax expenses in previous years	3	1
Others	(12)	(4)
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 158,300	$ 199,898

b. Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	2023	2022
Deferred income tax		
Accrued this year - remeasurements of defined benefit plans	($ 43)	$ 2,879

c. Current income tax liabilities

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Current income tax assets		
Tax credit receivable	$ -	$ 44,322
Current income tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	$ 62,707	$ 40,425

d. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities

Changes in deferred income tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

2023

	Beginning balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Ending balance
Deferred income tax assets				
Temporary differences				
Deferred revenue	$ 16,708	$ 828	$ -	$ 17,536
Loss allowances	366	(111)	-	255
Loss on inventory write-down	3,244	(1,294)	-	1,950
Holiday benefits payable	83	14	-	97
Book-tax difference in pensions	5,844	(4,643)	-	1,201
Defined benefit plans	46,220	-	43	46,263
	$ 72,465	($ 5,206)	$ 43	$ 67,302
Deferred income tax liabilities				
Temporary differences				
Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method	$320,307	($ 53,172)	$ -	$267,135
Unrealized exchange gains	-	2	-	2
	$320,307	($ 53,170)	$ -	$267,137

2022

	Beginning balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Ending balance
Deferred income tax assets				
Temporary differences				
Deferred revenue	$ 18,008	($ 1,300)	$ -	$ 16,708
Loss allowances	585	(219)	-	366
Loss on inventory write-down	3,959	(715)	-	3,244
Holiday benefits payable	72	11	-	83
Book-tax difference in pensions	9,435	(3,591)	-	5,844
Defined benefit plans	49,099	-	(2,879)	46,220
	$ 81,158	($ 5,814)	($ 2,879)	$ 72,465
Deferred income tax liabilities				
Temporary differences				
Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method	$298,634	$ 21,673	$ -	$320,307
Unrealized exchange gains	90	(90)	-	-
	$298,724	$ 21,583	$ -	$320,307

e. Amount of temporary differences in unrecognized deferred income tax liabilities related to investments

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the taxable temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries not recognized as deferred income tax liabilities were NT$817,885 thousand and NT$810,987 thousand, respectively.

f. Income tax assessment

The Company's corporate income tax returns have been assessed by the Tax Authorities until 2021. There is no difference between the assessment result and the filing.

23. Earnings per Share

Net income and weighted average number of common shares used for calculation of earnings per share are as follows:

Net income

	2023	2022
Net income	$ 1,091,507	$ 1,309,368

Number of Shares

Unit: Thousand shares

	2023	2022
Weighted average number of common shares used for calculation of basic earnings per share	224,814	224,814
Effect of potentially dilutive common shares:		
Employee compensation	207	237
Weighted average number of common shares used for calculation of diluted earnings per share	225,021	225,051

If the Company chooses to offer employee compensation or share profits in the form of cash or stock, while calculating diluted earnings per share, and assuming that the compensation is paid in the form of stock, the dilutive potential common shares will be included in the weighted average number of outstanding shares to calculate diluted earnings per share. The dilutive effect of such potential common shares shall continue to be considered when calculating diluted earnings per share before the number of shares to be distributed as employee compensation is approved in the following year.

24. Capital Risk Management

The Company manages capital management under the precondition for sustainable development to ensure that it is able to maximize the benefit for its shareholders by optimizing debt and equity.

The management reviews the capital structure of the Company from time to time in light of the economic environment and business considerations. According to the management's opinions and statutory requirements, the Company balances the overall capital structure through the payment of dividends, issuance of shares, and financing.

25. Cash flow information

a. Non-Cash Flow Information-based Trading

The acquisition of property, plant, and equipment by the Company during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 that affected both cash and non-cash items is as follows:

	2023	2022
Inventories transferred to property, plant, and equipment	$ 209,104	$ 150,405
Property, plant, and equipment transferred to inventories	$ 5,567	$ 5,406

b. Changes in liabilities from financing activities

2023

	January 1, 2023	Cash flow	Non-cash flow changes: New leasehold	Non-cash flow changes: Others (Note)	December 31, 2023
Short-term borrowings	$ 1,400,000	$ 300,620	$ -	$ -	$ 1,700,620
Short-term notes and bills payable	749,701	(749,701)	-	-	-
Long-term borrowings	1,950,000	140,000	-	-	2,090,000
Guarantee deposits	1,152	(100)	-	-	1,052
Lease liabilities	115,725	(91,971)	247,609	(22,876)	248,487
	$ 4,216,578	($ 401,152)	$ 247,609	($ 22,876)	$ 4,040,159

2022

	January 1, 2022	Cash flow	Non-cash flow changes: New leasehold	Non-cash flow changes: Others (Note)	December 31, 2022
Short-term borrowings	$ 3,125,822	($ 1,725,822)	$ -	$ -	$ 1,400,000
Short-term notes and bills payable	-	749,701	-	-	749,701
Long-term borrowings	650,000	1,300,000	-	-	1,950,000
Guarantee deposits	1,018	134	-	-	1,152
Lease liabilities	157,930	(92,993)	70,402	(19,614)	115,725
	$ 3,934,770	$ 231,020	$ 70,402	($ 19,614)	$ 4,216,578

Note: Other lease modifications and adjustments

26. Financial instruments

a. Information on fair value - financial instruments not measured at fair value

The management of the Company considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value are close to their fair value.

b. Category of financial instruments

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Financial assets		
Financial assets at amortized cost (Note 1)	$ 510,067	$ 458,875
Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortized cost (Note 2)	4,233,112	4,437,007

Note 1. The balance includes cash, accounts receivable, other receivables, refundable deposits, and other financial assets at amortized cost.

Note 2. The balance includes short-term loans, short-term notes and bills payable, accounts payable, other payables (excluding employee benefits payable and business tax payable), long-term loans, guarantee deposits received, and other financial liabilities at amortized cost.

c. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The main financial instruments of the Company include equity instrument investments, accounts receivable, accounts payable, loans, and lease liabilities. The financial management department of the Company provides services for the business units, coordinates the operation of the domestic financial market, and supervises and manages financial risks related to the operation of the Company by analyzing the internal risk reports of the risks according to the level and scope of risks. Such risk includes market risk (including foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk), credit risk, and liquidity risk.

1) Market risk

The main financial risks the Company is exposed to in the business activities are foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk.

Market risk in relation to the Company's financial instruments and its management and measurement approaches remain unchanged.

a) Foreign exchange risk

For the monetary assets and liabilities of the Company denominated in non-functional currencies on the balance sheet date, please refer to Note XXXI.

Sensitivity analysis

The Company is mainly impacted by the exchange rate fluctuations in USD.

The sensitivity analysis below indicates the amount of decrease/increase in net income before tax arising from foreign exchange losses/gains on net monetary assets and liabilities when the New Taiwan dollar (functional currency) against each foreign currency appreciated by 3% for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. When the New Taiwan dollar depreciated, its impact on net income before tax was the reverse equivalent amount. A sensitivity rate of 3% is used internally when foreign exchange risk is reported to the management. It also represents the management's assessment on the reasonably possible scope of foreign exchange rates.

	Impact of USD	
	2023	2022
Profit or loss	$ 19	($ 117)

The impact of profit or loss was mainly attributable to the demand deposits and loans for material purchasing denominated in USD that were still outstanding and not hedged in cash flows on the balance sheet date. The Company's sensitivity to the exchange rate of USD decrease in the current period due to the increased in the net liability denominated in USD held by the Company.

b) Interest rate risk

The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities of the Company exposed to interest rate risk on the balance sheet date are as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Fair value interest rate risk		
- Financial liabilities	$ 248,487	$ 115,725
Cash flow interest rate risk		
- Financial assets	173,286	101,122
- Financial liabilities	2,090,000	1,950,000

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below is prepared based on the risk exposure of non-derivative instruments to the interest rates at balance sheet date. The rate of change adopted is 25 basis points increase/decrease in the interest rate, which also represents the management's assessment on the reasonably possible scope of the interest rate.

If the interest rate increased or decreased by 25 basis points, the Company's net income before tax in 2023 and 2022 would have decreased or increased by NT$4,792 thousand and NT$4,622 thousand, respectively, with all other variables remaining constant. This is mainly attributable to the exposure to the risks of interest rates of the Company's deposits and long-term loans.

The Company's sensitivity to interest rates increased during the current period, mainly due to the increase in net assets with floating interest rates.

2) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to risk that causes the financial loss of the Company due to a counterparty's delay in performing contractual obligations. As of the balance sheet date, the Company's largest credit risk exposure from a counterparty's failure to fulfill obligations came from the carrying amount of financial assets recognized in the parent company only balance sheets.

The Company uses publicly obtainable financial information and past transaction records to grade main customers while monitoring its credit risk exposure and credit ratings of the counterparties.

The Company’s credit risk is concentrated on the top 10 customers, accounting for 1% and 7% and of the total accounts receivable as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

3) Liquidity risk

The Company supports the operations and reduces the impact of fluctuating cash flows by managing and maintaining sufficient cash. The management of the Company supervises the use of the credit line and ensures compliance with the terms of the loan contracts.

The following tables detail the Company’s remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables had been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities from the earliest date on which the Company can be required to repay.

December 31, 2023

	Weighted Average Effective Rate (%)	Payment on Sight or within 1 Month	1~3 Month(s)	3~12 Months	1~5 Year(s)	Over 5 Years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Zero-interest-bearing liabilities		$ 315,790	$ 103,654	$ 22,021	$ 1,027	$
Lease liabilities		7,585	14,415	57,846	143,032	31,691
Variable-rate instruments	1.57%	-	-	-	2,090,000	
Instruments with fixed interest rates	1.65%	1,500,620	200,000	-	-	-
		$ 1,823,995	$ 318,069	$ 79,867	$ 2,234,059	$ 31,691

December 31, 2022

	Weighted Average Effective Rate (%)	Payment on Sight or within 1 Month	1~3 Month(s)	3~12 Months	1~5 Year(s)
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Zero-interest-bearing liabilities		$ 196,062	$ 135,951	$ 4,140	$ 1,153
Lease liabilities		6,472	12,706	43,145	66,823
Variable-rate instruments	1.54%	-	-	-	1,950,000
Instruments with fixed interest rates	1.79%	899,701	1,050,000	200,000	-
		$ 1,102,235	$ 1,198,657	$ 247,285	$ 2,017,976

Line of credit

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Unsecured banking facilities		
- Amount utilized	$ 2,592,354	$ 2,707,395
- Amount not utilized	5,067,646	4,742,605
	$ 7,660,000	$ 7,450,000
Secured banking facilities		
- Amount utilized	$ 1,230,000	$ 1,450,000

27. Related Party Transactions

In addition to those disclosed in other notes, the transactions between the Company and related parties are as follows:

a. Names and relations of related parties

Related Party	Relationship with the Company
Aurora Holdings Incorporated (Aurora Holdings)	Investor of significant influence
Aurora Office Equipment Co., Ltd. Shanghai (AOE)	Subsidiary
Aurora (China) Co., Ltd. (AOF)	Subsidiary
Aurora Office Automation Sales Co., Ltd. Shanghai (AOA)	Subsidiary
Aurora Office Automation Corporation (Aurora Office Automation)	Subsidiary
General Integration Technology Co., Ltd. (General Integration)	Subsidiary
Ever Young BioDimension (Ever Young)	Subsidiary
KM Developing Solutions Co., Ltd. (KM Developing)	Subsidiary
Aurora Home Furniture Co., Ltd. (Aurora Home)	Subsidiary
Aurora Telecom Co., Ltd. (Aurora Telecom)	Associate
Huxen Corporation (Huxen)	Associate
Aurora Development Corp. (Aurora Development)	Associate
Aurora Leasing Corporation (Aurora Leasing)	Other related party
Y. T. Chen Sustainable Management Foundation (Sustainable Foundation)	Other related party
Aurora Interior Design Co., Ltd. (Aurora Interior Design)	Other related party
Aurora Corp. of America(ACA)	Other related party

b. Operating revenue

Type/Name of Related Party	2023	2022
Aurora Leasing	$ 352,646	$ 333,792
Other related party	172,521	34,904
Subsidiary	142,420	183,137
Associate	19,720	18,717
Investor of significant influence	577	822
	$ 687,884	$ 571,372

Sales by the Company to related parties are made based on the market price, with payments collected within 1~4 month(s).

c. Purchase of goods

Type/Name of Related Party	2023	2022
Subsidiary	$ 56,171	$ 60,972
Other related party	29,737	43,721
Associate	419	315
	$ 86,327	$ 105,008

Purchases from related parties are made by the Company based on the market price, with payments made in cash within 1~3 month(s).

d. Other income

Type/Name of Related Party	2023	2022
Huxen	$ 32,200	$ 32,441
Aurora Leasing	21,889	20,542
Aurora Office Automation	21,477	21,347
Other related party	2,655	1,200
Associate	420	912
Subsidiary	-	10
	$ 78,641	$ 76,452

Other income mainly represents income from consulting services rendered to related parties by the Company.

e. Operating expenses

Type/Name of Related Party	2023	2022
Investor of significant influence	$ 2,914	$ 2,345
Subsidiary	667	777
Associate	196	1,240
Other related party	163	948
	$ 3,940	$ 5,310

Operating expenses represent expenses paid to related parties for advertising and consulting services rendered.

f. Receivables from related parties

Accounting Subject	Type/Name of Related Party	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Accounts receivable	Aurora Leasing	$ 55,773	$ 55,422
	Subsidiary	3,998	14,649
	Other related party	657	1,068
	Associate	510	78
		$ 60,938	$ 71,217
Other receivables	Huxen	$ 3,535	$ 3,476
	Aurora Office Automation	2,452	2,350
	Other related party	2,162	1,578
	Associate	1,021	840
	Subsidiary	315	158
		$ 9,485	$ 8,402

The outstanding amount of receivables from related parties is not collateralized. No loss allowances were set aside for receivables from related parties for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Other receivables represent receivables and purchase allowances arising from advance payments between the Company and related parties.

g. Payables to related parties

Accounting Subject	Type/Name of Related Party	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Accounts payable	Other related party	$ 563	$ 1,515
	Associate	337	52
	Subsidiary	3	9
		$ 903	$ 1,576
Other payables	Subsidiary	$ 93	$ 60
	Investor of significant influence	9	9
	Associate	4	72
	Other related party	-	65
		$ 106	$ 206

h. Acquisition of property, plant, and equipment

Type/Name of Related Party	Price 2023	Price 2022
Associate	$ 646	$ 600
Subsidiary	439	147
	$ 1,085	$ 747

The transaction prices of the aforesaid transactions are determined according to market conditions.

i. Disposal of properties, plants and equipment

Type/Name of Related Party	Disposal proceeds 2023	Disposal proceeds 2022	Disposal (losses) profits 2023	Disposal (losses) profits 2022
Other related party	$ -	$ 199	$ -	$ -

j. Acquisition of intangible assets

Type/Name of Related Party	Acquisition proceeds 2023	Acquisition proceeds 2022
Subsidiary	$ -	$ 31

k. Lease agreements

Type/Name of Related Party	2023	2022
Acquisition of right-of-use assets		
Aurora Holdings.	$ 52,655	$ 13,572
Subsidiary	3,363	8,053
Associate	-	17
	$ 56,018	$ 21,642

Accounting Subject	Type/Name of Related Party	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Lease liabilities - current	Aurora Holdings.	$ 20,749	$ 12,985
	Subsidiary	1,443	2,289
	Associate	-	2,290
		$ 22,192	$ 17,564
Lease liabilities - non-current	Aurora Holdings.	$ 28,345	$ 5,627
	Subsidiary	-	1,150
		$ 28,345	$ 6,777

Type/Name of Related Party	2023	2022
Interest expenses		
Aurora Holdings.	$ 417	$ 182
Subsidiary	32	26
Associate	3	71
	$ 452	$ 279

The Company leased offices from related parties for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, with the lease terms of 1 to 3 years; the rent is payable on a monthly basis and the terms are not materially different from those of the general clients.

l. Lease agreements

Operating lease

The total lease payments to be received in the future are as follows:

Type/Name of Related Party	2023	2022
Other related party	$ 340	$ 4,622

Rental income is as follows:

Type/Name of Related Party	2023	2022
Y. T. Chen Foundation	$ 4,090	$ 4,075
Aurora Interior Design	710	618
Associate	229	-
Other related party	72	72
Subsidiary	-	36
	$ 5,101	$ 4,801

The rental of office buildings leased by the Company to related parties is charged on a monthly basis according to general market conditions.

m. Others

Accounting Subject	Type/Name of Related Party	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Refundable deposits	Investor of significant influence	$ 3,556	$ 3,255
	Other related party	-	3,252
	Associate	-	566
		$ 3,556	$ 7,073
Guarantee deposits received	Y. T. Chen Foundation	$ 680	$ 680
	Aurora Interior Design	124	124
		$ 804	$ 804

n. Remuneration to the management

	2023	2022
Short-term employee benefits	$ 40,071	$ 32,356
Retirement benefits	1,147	847
	$ 41,218	$ 33,203

The remuneration to directors and the management is determined by the Remuneration Committee based on personal performances and market trends.

28. Pledged Assets

The following assets of the Company have been provided for financial institutions as collateral for loans:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Investment properties	$ 70,070	$ 70,544
Property, plant, and equipment	259,544	263,259
	$ 329,614	$ 333,803

29. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Contract Commitments

a. Unused letters of credit outstanding as of December 31, 2023 amounted to US$678 thousand.

b. Guarantee notes issued by the Company to financial institutions for short-term and long-term loans as of December 31, 2023 amounted to NT$7,050,000 thousand.

c. Guaranteed notes issued by the Company under warranty contracts or for business needs as of December 31, 2023 amounted to NT$22,066 thousand.

d. Guaranteed notes received by the Company for business operations as of December 31, 2023 amounted to NT$488 thousand.

e. Performance bonds issued by banks for the Company as of December 31, 2023 amounted to NT$10,950 thousand.

f. Unrecognized contractual commitments of the Company for purchases of goods as of December 31, 2023 amounted to NT$16,103 thousand.

g. Significant contracts of the Company are disclosed as follows:

Type of Contract	Category of Product	Contracting Party	Contract Duration	Contract Content	Restrictions
Distribution Contract	Office Equipment	SHARP CORPORATION	2024.04.01-2025.03.31 (Automatic extension by one year upon expiry)	Sharp photocopiers	1. Exclusive distribution 2. . Non-compete

30. Significant Events after the Balance Sheet Date: None.

31. Information on Foreign Currency-denominated Assets and Liabilities of Significant Influence

The following information is aggregated by the foreign currencies other than the functional currency of the Company and the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the functional currency are disclosed. The significant impact on assets and liabilities recognized in foreign currencies is as follows:

December 31, 2023

Unit: Foreign currency/NT$ thousand

	Foreign currencies	Exchange Rate	Carrying amount
Foreign currency assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ -	30.71 (USD:NTD)	$ 1
Non-monetary items			
Subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method			
RMB	1,708,309	4.327 (RMB:NTD)	7,275,954
Foreign currency liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	20	30.71 (USD:NTD)	620

December 31, 2022

	Foreign currencies	Exchange Rate	Carrying amount
Foreign currency assets			
Monetary items			
Subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method			
USD	$ 127	30.71 (USD:NTD)	$ 3,889
Foreign currency liabilities			
Non-monetary items			
USD	1,760,015	4.408 (RMB:NTD)	7,631,262

Realized and unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses that have significant impact on the Company are recognized in other gains and losses. Please refer to Note XXI (II).

32. **Supplementary Disclosures**

a. Information on significant transactions:

1) Loans provided for others: None.

2) Endorsements/guarantees provided for others: Table 1.

3) Securities held at end of period (excluding investments in subsidiaries and associates): Table 2.

4) Accumulated purchase or sale of the same securities amounting to NT$300 million or 20% of paid in capital or more: Table 3.

5) Acquisition of property amounting to NT$300 million or 20% of paid in capital or more: None.

6) Disposal of property amounting to NT$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

7) Purchases or sales with related parties amounting to NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Table 4.

8) Receivables from related parties amounting to NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

9) Derivatives transactions: None.

b. Information on invested companies: Table 5.

c. Information on investments in mainland China:

1) Information on any investee company in mainland China (name, main business activities, paid in capital, method of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, ownership percentage, investment income, carrying amount of investment at end of period, repatriations of investment income, and limit on the amount of investment in mainland China): Table 6.

2) Major transactions with any investee company in mainland China directly or indirectly through a third region, and their prices, payment terms, unrealized gains (losses), and other information: Table 7.

d. Information on major shareholders (names of shareholders with a shareholding ratio of 5% or more as well as number and proportion of shares held): Table 8.

Table 1

Aurora Corporation

Endorsement/Guarantee for Others
For the year ended December 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless stated otherwise)

No. (Note 1)	Name of endorser/guarantor	The endorsed party		Limits of Endorsement and guarantee for a single enterprise (Note 3)	Maximum balance of endorsement and guarantee of current term	Balance of endorsement and guarantee at end of term	Actual utilized amount	Amount of endorsement/ guarantee secured by properties	Accumulated ratio of the amount of endorsement and guarantee in the net worth of financial statements of the most recent term (%)	Maximum limits of endorsement/ guarantee (Note 3)	Endorsement and guarantee provided by the Company to the subsidiary (Note 4)	As a subsidiary's endorsements /guarantees toward its parent company (Note 4)	Endorsement and guarantee in Mainland China (Note 4)	Note
		Name of Company	Relationship (Note 2)											
1	Aurora (China) Co., Ltd.	Aurora (Jiangsu) Development Co., Ltd.	4	$6,114,770	$ 874,600	$ 874,600	$ 649,146	$1,093,250	12.06%	$ 6,114,770	N	N	Y	

Note 1: The No. column is described as follows:

(1) "0" for the issuer.

(2) Investees are numbered from 1 onwards by the company.

Note 2: The relationships between the party providing endorsements/guarantees and the one receiving them are divided into the following 7 types. Simply indicate the type:

(1) Companies with current business

(2) Companies that the Company directly and indirectly holds more than 50% of their shares with voting rights.

(3) Companies that directly and indirectly hold more than 50% of the shares of the Company with voting rights.

(4) Companies that the Company directly and indirectly holds at least 90% of their shares with voting rights.

(5) Counterparts required for undertaken projects or companies that are each other's guarantors as required in a contract as joint builders.

(6) Companies endorsed/guaranteed by all sponsoring shareholders because of the joint investment relationships according to their shareholding ratio.

(7) Counterparts that are each other's joint guarantors to ensure fulfillment of a sales contract for pre-sold housing according to the requirements of the Consumer Protection Act.

Note 3: The total amount of endorsement/guarantee specified in the "Endorsement and Guarantee Regulations" of the Company shall not exceed the net worth of the current term and that to a single enterprise shall be limited at NTD6,276,617 thousand.

Note 4: Y is provided only for endorsement and guarantee from a TWSE/TPEx parent company to a subsidiary, endorsement and guarantee from a subsidiary to a TWSE/TPEx parent company and endorsement and guarantee in Mainland China.

Table 2

Aurora Corporation

Securities Held at End of Period
December 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Securities Holding Company	Type and Name of Securities	Relationship with Issuer of Securities	Ledger Accounting Subject	Ending Balance				Remark
				Number of Shares (in Thousand Shares or Thousand Units)	Carrying amount	Shareholding (%)	Fair Value (Note 1)	
Aurora Office Automation Corporation	Stock							
	Aurora Corporation	The Company	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	3,290	$ 250,070	1.39	$ 250,070	Notes 1 and 2
	Aurora Corporation	The Company	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	9,206	699,686	3.90	699,686	Notes 1 and 2
KM Developing Solutions Co., Ltd.	Fund							
	Hua Nan Kirin Money Market Fund	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	7,985	97,510	-	97,510	Note 1
Aurora (China) Co., Ltd.	Nanjing Bank - large certificates of deposits	None	Financial assets at amortized cost - current	-	2,068,127	-	2,068,127	
Aurora Office Automation Sales Co., Ltd. Shanghai	Bank of China - large certificates of deposits	None	Financial assets at amortized cost - current	-	237,286	-	237,286	
	Cathay United Bank - large certificates of deposits	None	Financial assets at amortized cost - current	-	269,194	-	269,194	
	Industrial Bank - large certificates of deposits	None	Financial assets at amortized cost - current	-	596,395	-	596,394	
Aurora Office Equipment Co., Ltd. Shanghai	Bank of China - large certificates of deposits	None	Financial assets at amortized cost - current	-	237,284	-	237,284	
	Minsheng Bank - large certificates of deposits	None	Financial assets at amortized cost - current	-	221,212	-	221,212	
	Bank of Industrial Bank - large certificates of deposits	None	Financial assets at amortized cost - current	-	131,603	-	131,603	
Aurora (Bermuda) Investment Ltd.	Taishin International Bank - time deposits	None	Financial assets at amortized cost - current	-	9,519	-	9,519	
Aurora Home Furniture Co., Ltd.	Bank of Industrial - large certificates of deposits	None	Financial assets at amortized cost - current	-	87,735	-	87,735	

Note 1. Market prices of stocks with open market prices refer to the closing prices as of December 29, 2023. Market prices of open-end funds refer to the net asset value of the funds on the balance sheet date.

Note 2. The Company's shares held by subsidiaries are treated as treasury shares.

Note 3. For information on investments in subsidiaries and associates, please refer to Tables 5 and 6.

Table 3

Aurora Corporation

Accumulated Purchase or Sale of the Same Securities Amounting to NT$300 Million or 20% of Paid-in Capital or More
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023
Unit: NT$ thousand or thousand shares (unless stated otherwise)

Company Name	Type and Name of Securities	Ledger Accounting Subject	Counterparty	Relationship	Transaction Currency	Beginning of Period		Reclassification		Purchase		Sale				Increase/Decrease		Ending Balance	
						Number of Shares (in Thousand Shares or Thousand Units)	Amount	Number of Shares (in Thousand Shares or Thousand Units)	Amount	Number of Shares (in Thousand Shares or Thousand Units)	Amount	Number of Shares (in Thousand Shares or Thousand Units)	Selling Price	Carrying Cost	Gains (Losses) on Disposal	Number of Shares (in Thousand Shares or Thousand Units)	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
Aurora Office Automation Sales Co., Ltd. Shanghai	Income-contributing Fast Track	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	Industrial Bank	None	RMB	-	$ -	-	$ -	-	$ 160,000	-	$ 160,408	$ 160,000	$ 408	-	$ -	-	$ -
	Structured deposits	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	Industrial Bank	None	RMB	-	-	-	-	-	115,000	-	115,654	115,000	654	-	-	-	-
	Increase profits every day for institutional funds	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	Minsheng Bank	None	RMB	-	-	-	-	-	800,000	-	80,219	80,000	219	-	-	-	-
Aurora Office Equipment Co., Ltd. Shanghai	Structured deposits	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	Industrial Bank	None	RMB	-	-	-	-	-	170,000	-	171,021	170,000	1,021	-	-	-	-
Aurora (China) Co., Ltd.	Structured deposits	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	Bank Sinopac	None	RMB	-	-	-	-	-	190,000	-	190,753	190,000	753	-	-	-	-
	Income-contributing Fast Track	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	Bank Sinopac	None	RMB	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	-	150,460	150,000	460	-	-	-	-
	Increase profits every day for institutional funds	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	Bank Sinopac	None	RMB	-	-	-	-	-	75,000	-	75,150	75,000	150	-	-	-	-
Aurora Home Furniture Co., Ltd.	Structured deposits	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	Industrial Bank	None	RMB	-	-	-	-	-	75,000	-	75,469	750,000	469	-	-	-	-
Aurora (China) Investment	Structured deposits	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	Pudong Development Bank	None	RMB	-	-	-	-	-	178,000	-	179,099	178,000	1,099	-	-	-	-
	Structured deposits	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	Industrial Bank	None	RMB	-	-	-	-	-	138,000	-	138,813	138,000	813	-	-	-	-
	Income-contributing Fast Track	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	Industrial Bank	None	RMB	-	-	-	-	-	113,000	-	113,566	113,000	566	-	-	-	-
	Golden Snow Ball Steady Profit Yueying No. 1	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	Industrial Bank	None	RMB	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	-	201,004	200,000	1,004	-	-	-	-

Aurora Corporation

Purchases or Sales with Related Parties Amounting to NT$100 Million or 20% of Paid-in Capital or More
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Company	Counterparty	Relationship	Transaction Situation				Unusual Transaction Terms and Reasons		Notes and Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Remark
			Purchases (Sales)	Amount	Percentage of Total Purchases (Sales) (%)	Credit Period	Unit Price	Credit Period	Balance	Percentage of Notes and Accounts Receivable (Payable) (%) (Note)	
Aurora Corporation	Aurora Leasing Corporation	Huxen's subsidiary (associate)	Sales	($ 352,646)	(11%)	Due within 60 days	According to market conditions, no material difference	Due within 60 days	$ 55,773	22%	
Aurora Corporation	AURORA Interior Design Co., Ltd.	Other related party	Sales	(168,962)	(5%)	Due within 60 days	According to market conditions, no material difference	Due within 60 days	-	-	
Aurora Corporation	Aurora (China) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Sales	(121,731)	(4%)	Due within 120 days	According to market conditions, no material difference	Due within 120 days	3,883	2%	
Aurora Office Automation Corporation	Aurora Leasing Corporation	Huxen's subsidiary (associate)	Sales	(220,360)	(26%)	Due within 60 days	According to market conditions, no material difference	Due within 60 days	35,991	33%	
Aurora Office Automation Sales Co., Ltd. Shanghai	Huxen (China) Co., Ltd.	Huxen's subsidiary (associate)	Sales	(749,996)	(11%)	Due within 120 days	According to market conditions, no material difference	Due within 120 days	-	-	
Aurora Office Equipment Co., Ltd. Shanghai	AURORA CORP OF AMERICA	Other related party	Sales	(595,510)	(8%)	Due within 120 days	According to market conditions, no material difference	Due within 120 days	38,917	6%	

Note: The above percentage is calculated as the ratio of the balance of notes and accounts receivable (payable) with related parties to the balance of total notes and accounts (payable).

Table 5

Aurora Corporation

Information on Investee Companies
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of Investor	Name of Investee	Location	Main Business Activities	Initial Investment Amount		Ending Balance			Profit (Loss) of Investee for the Period	Investment Profit (Loss) Recognized	Distribution of Dividends by Investee		Remark
				Ending Balance for the Current Period	Ending Balance for the Previous Period	Number of Shares	Shareholding (%)	Carrying amount			Stock Dividends	Cash Dividends	
Aurora Corporation	Aurora (Bermuda) Investment Ltd.	Bermuda	Investment holding	$ 2,177,439	$ 2,177,439	67,350	88.04	$ 7,251,552	$ 391,749	$ 355,879	$ -	$ 572,363	Subsidiary
	Aurora Office Automation Corporation	Taiwan	Import/export and wholesale of MFPs	2,091,992	2,091,992	82,278	91.13	1,041,842	266,852	190,301	-	255,061	Subsidiary
	General Integration Technology Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Manufacturing of molds and machinery and wholesale of precision instruments	112,500	112,500	5,465	55.00	135,992	14,351	7,893	-	5,465	Subsidiary
	KM Developing Solutions Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Wholesale and retail of information software, computers, and office equipment	70,000	70,000	7,000	70.00	117,092	40,446	28,312	-	23,100	Subsidiary
	Ever Young Biodimension Corporation	Taiwan	Wholesale of precision instruments	8,580	8,580	858	26.00	3,575	513	132	-	-	Subsidiary
	Huxen Corporation	Taiwan	Agency of MFPs and communications products	826,645	826,645	47,011	32.53	1,319,560	490,289	155,491	-	169,238	Investee accounted for using the equity method
	Aurora Development Corp.	Taiwan	Development of land and office buildings	140,000	140,000	32,498	46.67	472,883	61,209	28,243	-	26,973	Investee accounted for using the equity method
	Aurora Telecom Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Sales of mobile phones and accessories and internet access	191,833	191,833	13,165	30.40	188,906	(18,204)	(5,534)	-	-	Investee accounted for using the equity method
Aurora Office Automation Corporation	Huxen Corporation	Taiwan	Agency of MFPs and communications products	359,451	359,451	11,170	7.73	510,053	490,289	37,899	-	40,212	Investee of Aurora Office Automation accounted for using the equity method
General Integration Technology Co., Ltd.	Ever Young Biodimension Corporation	Taiwan	Wholesale of precision instruments	8,250	8,250	825	25.00	3,440	513	127	-	-	Investee of General Integration accounted for using the equity method

Table 6

Aurora Corporation

Information on Investments in Mainland China
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023
Unit: NT$ thousand, US$ thousand, and RMB thousand unless specified otherwise

Investee Company	Main Business Activities	Paid-in Capital	Method of Investments	Accumulated Amount of Investments Remitted from Taiwan at Beginning of Period	Amount of Investments Remitted or Repatriated for the Period		Accumulated Amount of Investments Remitted from Taiwan at End of Period	Profit (Loss) of Investee for the Period	The Company's Direct or Indirect Ownership (%)	Investment Profit (Loss) Recognized for the Period (Note 2)	Carrying Amount of Investments at End of Period	Accumulated Investment Income Repatriated at End of Period
					Remitted	Repatriated						
Aurora (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Investment holding	$ 2,569,980 (US$ 76,500)	Note 1 (2)	$ 2,177,439 (US$ 67,350)	$ -	$ -	$ 2,177,439 (US$ 67,350)	$ 391,193	88.04	$ 344,406 Note 2 (2)	$ 8,448,290	$ 477,436
Aurora Office Equipment Co., Ltd. Shanghai	Production and sales of MFPs	1,121,340 (US$ 33,000)	Note 1 (2)	Note 3	-	-	Note 3	23,997	88.04	21,127 Note 2 (2)	1,165,997	37,879
Aurora (China) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and sale of office furniture	1,007,266 (US$ 30,000)	Note 1 (2)	Note 3	-	-	Note 3	353,088	88.04	310,859 Note 2 (2)	5,287,685	297,776
Aurora Office Automation Sales Co., Ltd. Shanghai	Sales, lease, and agency of Aurora brand products	1,603,064 (RMB$350,000)	Note 1 (2)	Note 3	-	-	Note 3	180,700	88.04	159,089 Note 2 (2)	1,894,893	372,155
Aurora (Shanghai) Cloud Technology Co., Ltd.	Sale of printing and office equipment and furniture and consulting service	47,110 (RMB$ 10,000)	Note 1 (3)	Note 3	-	-	Note 3	10,826	88.04	9,531 Note 2 (2)	33,257	-
Huxen (China) Co., Ltd.	Sales, maintenance, and lease of printers	1,922,054 (RMB$400,000)	Note 1(1)	583,044 (RMB$120,000)	-	-	583,044 (RMB$120,000)	66,915	27.34	20,074 Note 2 (2)	715,862	-
Chongqing Gonggangzhihui Additive Manufacturing Technology Research Institute Co., Ltd.	Sales, lease, and maintenance of 3D printers	114,700 (RMB$ 25,000)	Note 1 (3)	Note 3	-	-	Note 3	(13,159)	25.89	(2,637) Note 2 (2)	-	-
Aurora Home Furniture Co., Ltd.	Production and sales of furniture	243,020 (RMB$ 50,000)	Note 1 (3)	Note 3	-	-	Note 3	39,550	88.04	34,820 Note 2 (2)	272,891	238,480
Aurora Machinery Equipment (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Wholesale of mechanical and electronic equipment, internet communication equipment, and computer software and hardware	112,549 (RMB$ 25,000)	Note 1(1)	112,549 (RMB$ 25,000)	-	-	112,549 (RMB$ 25,000)	53	86.50	37 Note 2 (2)	24,402	-
Aurora (Jiang Su) Enterprise Development Co., Ltd.	Reinvestment and property lease	1,322,900 (RMB$300,000)	Note 1 (2)	Note 3	-	-	Note 3	4,719	88.04	4,154 Note 2 (2)	1,320,133	4,453
Aurora (Shanghai) Electronic Commerce Co., Ltd.	Sales on e-commerce platforms	43,250 (RMB$ 10,000)	Note 1 (2)	Note 3	-	-	Note 3	(4,587)	61.63	(2,827) Note 2 (2)	(20,778)	-

Accumulated Amount of Investments Remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China at End of Period (Note 4)	Amount of Investments Authorized by Investment Commission, M.O.E.A. (Note 4)	Ceiling on Amount of Investments Stipulated by Investment Commission, M.O.E.A. (Note 5)
$2,837,032 (US$ 67,350 、RMB$ 145,000)	$2,881,734 (US$ 67,350 、RMB$ 145,000)	$5,224,858

Note 1. Methods of investments are divided into the following three types. Specify the type.

1. Direct investment in mainland China.
2. Investment in mainland China through Aurora (Bermuda) Investment Ltd.
3. Others.

Note 2. Investment profit (loss) recognized for the period:

1. Indicate if no investment profit (loss) is recognized as an investee is under preparation.
2. Indicate if investment profit (loss) is recognized on the following basis:
   (1) Financial statements audited by international accounting firms cooperating with accounting firms in the Republic of China.
   (2) Financial statements audited by the parent company's CPAs in Taiwan.
   (3) Others.

Note 3. The Company invested in Aurora (China) Investment Co., Ltd. directly through Aurora (Bermuda) Investment Ltd. (with 88.04% equity held by the Company) established in Bermuda. Aurora (China) Investment Co., Ltd. then invested in Aurora (Jiang Su) Enterprise Development Co., Ltd., Aurora Office Equipment Co., Ltd. Shanghai, and Aurora (China) Co., Ltd. Then, Aurora (China) Co., Ltd. invested in Aurora Office Automation Sales Co., Ltd. Shanghai, Aurora Home Furniture Co., Ltd., Aurora (Shanghai) Cloud Technology Co., Ltd., and Aurora (Shanghai) Electronic Commerce Co., Ltd. Then, Aurora Office Automation Sales Co., Ltd. Shanghai invested in Chongqing Gonggangzhihui Additive Manufacturing Technology Research Institute Co., Ltd.

Note 4. Based on the prevailing exchange rate approved by the Investment Commission, Ministry of Economic Affairs, the accumulated amount of investments remitted from Taiwan to mainland China in the foreign currency at the end of the period did not exceed the amount of investments in the foreign currency approved by the Investment Commission.

Note 5. The net worth of the Group as of December 31, 2023 was NT$8,708,097 thousand. In accordance with the "Directions Governing the Examination of Investment or Technical Cooperation in Mainland China," the cap amount should be NT$5,224,858 thousand (NT$8,708,097 thousand x 60%).

Table 7

Aurora Corporation

Major Transactions with Any Investee Company in mainland China Directly or Indirectly through a Third Region, and Their Prices, Payment terms, Unrealized Gains (Losses), and Other Information
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investee Company	Relationship with the Company	Type of Transaction	Amount	Transaction Term			Notes and Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Unrealized gains (losses)	Remark
				Price	Payment Terms	Difference with General Transactions	Balance	Percentage (%) (Note)		
Aurora Office Automation Sales Co., Ltd. Shanghai	Subsidiary	Sales	($ 749,996)	According to market conditions	Due within 120 days	No material difference	$ -	-	$ -	
Aurora Office Equipment Co., Ltd. Shanghai	Subsidiary	Sales	(595,510)	According to market conditions	Due within 120 days	No material difference	38,917	6%	-	
Aurora (China) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Purchase	121,731	According to market conditions	Due within 120 days	No material difference	(3,883)	-		

Note: The above percentage is calculated based on the ratio of the balance of notes and accounts receivable (payable) with related parties to the balance of the Company's notes and accounts receivable (payable).

Table 8

Aurora Corporation

Information on Major Shareholders
December 31, 2023

Name of Major Shareholders	Shareholding	
	Shares	Percentage of Ownership (%)
Aurora Holdings Incorporated	101,856,312	43.12%
Chen Yung-Tai	21,834,000	9.24%
Aurora Leasing Corporation	20,791,276	8.80%
Nisheng Investment Co., Ltd.	12,514,797	5.29%
Aurora Office Automation Corporation	12,496,797	5.29%

Note 1. The major shareholders in this table are shareholders holding more than 5% of the common and preferred shares that have completed delivery without physical registration (including treasury shares) on the last business day of each quarter calculated by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation. Share capital indicated in the Company's financial statements may differ from the actual number of shares that have been issued and delivered without physical registration as a result of different basis of preparation.

Note 2. If a shareholder delivers its shareholdings to the trust, the aforesaid information shall be disclosed by the individual trustee who opened the trust account. For information on shareholders, who declare to be insiders holding more than 10% of shares in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act, and their shareholdings including their shareholdings plus their delivery of trust and shares with the right to make decisions on trust property, please refer to MOPS.

§ STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING SUBJECTS§

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Statement 1

Aurora Corporation

Statement of Notes Receivable
December 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Summary	Amount
Others (Note)	payment for goods	$ 58,815
Less: loss allowance		-
		$ 58,815

Note: The balance of each item does not exceed 5% of the balance of this account.

Statement 2

Aurora Corporation

Statement of Accounts Receivable/Accounts Receivable - Related Parties
December 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Summary	Amount
Non-related party		
Others (Note)	payment for goods	$137,505
Less: loss allowance		(2,136)
		$135,369
Related party		
Aurora Leasing Corporation	payment for goods	$ 55,773
AOF	〃	3,883
Others (Note)	〃	1,282
		$ 60,938

Note: The balance of each item does not exceed 5% of the balance of this account.

Statement 3

Aurora Corporation

Statement of other receivables
December 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Accounts receivable-related parties	$ 9,485
Others (Note)	10,294
Total	$ 19,779

Note: The balance of each item does not exceed 5% of the balance of this account.

Aurora Corporation

Statement of Changes in Investments Accounted for Using the Equity Method
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

	Beginning balance		Increase (Note 1)		Decrease (Note 2)			Deferred Unrealized	Ending balance			Market Value/Net Equity Value (Note 3)			
Name of Investee	Number of Shares (in Thousands)	Amount	Number of Shares (in Thousands)	Amount	Number of Shares (in Thousands)	Amount	Investment Profit (Loss)	Gains	Number of Shares (in Thousands)	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Amount	Unit Price	Total	Guarantee or Pledge	Remark
Listed companies															
Huxen Corporation	47,011	$ 1,362,845	-	$ -	-	$ 198,633	$ 159,491	($ 4,143)	47,011	32.53	$ 1,319,560	52.30	$ 2,458,654	None	—
Unlisted companies															
Aurora (Bermuda) Investment Ltd.	67,350	7,606,441	-	-	-	710,768	355,879	-	67,350	88.04	7,251,552	109.30	7,361,267	None	—
Aurora Office Automation Corporation	82,278	1,050,973	-	55,629	-	255,061	190,301	-	82,278	91.13	1,041,842	23.66	1,946,940	None	—
General Integration Technology Co., Ltd.	5,465	133,671	-	-	-	5,572	7,893	-	5,465	55	135,992	19.46	106,367	None	—
KM Developing Solutions Co., Ltd.	7,000	111,880	-	-	-	23,100	28,312	-	7,000	70	117,092	16.73	117,092	None	—
Aurora Machinery Equipment (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	17,500	24,821	-	-	-	456	37	-	17,500	70	24,402	1.39	24,402	None	—
Ever Young Biodimension Corporation	858	3,443	-	-	-	-	132	-	858	26	3,575	4.17	3,579	None	—
Aurora Development Corp.	32,498	468,162	-	3,451	-	26,973	28,243	-	32,498	46.67	472,883	14.55	472,877	None	—
Aurora Telecom Co., Ltd.	13,165	194,440	-	-	-	-	(5,534)	-	13,165	30.4	188,906	4.64	61,078	None	—
		$ 10,956,676		$ 59,080		$ 1,220,563	764,754	($ 4,143)			$ 10,555,804		$ 12,552,256		

Note 1. The increase of Aurora Office Automation Corporation for the current term is the $53,525 thousand-worth of cash dividends of Aurora Office Automation Corporation being considered as treasury stock dividends and $2,104 thousand-worth of variation in the equities of investees recognized according to the shareholding ratio. The increase of General Integration Technology Co., Ltd. for the current term is the $129 thousand-worth of variation in the equities of investees recognized according to the shareholding ratio. The increase of Aurora Development Corp. for the current term is the $3,451 thousand adjusted for the cumulative conversion of long-term foreign currency equity investments.

Note 2. The decrease of Huxen Corporation for the current term is the $169,238 thousand-worth cash dividends received from investees and the $29,395 thousand-worth of variation in the equities of investees recognized according to the shareholding ratio. The decrease of Aurora (Bermuda) Investment Ltd. for the current term is the $572,363 thousand-worth of cash dividends received from investees and $138,405 thousand-worth of the Exchange differences on the translation of financial statements of foreign operating institutions. The decrease of Aurora Office Automation Corporation for the current term is the $255,061 thousand-worth of cash dividends received from investees. The decrease of General Integration Technology Co., Ltd. for the current term is the $5,465 thousand-worth cash dividends received from investees and the $107 thousand-worth of variation in the equities of investees recognized according to the shareholding ratio. The decrease of Km Developing Solutions Co., Ltd. for the current term is the cash dividends received from investees. The decrease of Aurora Machinery Equipment (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. for the current term is the $456 thousand-worth of the Exchange differences on the translation of financial statements of foreign operating institutions. The decrease of Aurora Development Corp. for the current term is the cash dividends received from investees.

Note 3. Market price refers to the closing price on December 31, 2023. Net equity value is mainly based on the financial statements of the investee and the Company's shareholding percentage.

Statement 5

Aurora Corporation

Statement of Short-term Loans
December 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Type of Loans	Description	Ending balance	Contract Period (YYYY/MM/DD)	Interest Rate	Line of credit	Pledge or Guarantee
Credit loans						
	Bank of Communications	$ 200,000	2023/11/03~2024/01/03	1.55%	300,000	Promissory note
	Bank of China	200,000	2023/12/04~2024/02/15	1.65%	500,000	〃
	Taishin Bank	300,000	2023/12/18~2024/01/17	1.68%	500,000	〃
	First Commercial Bank	100,000	2023/12/20~2024/01/19	1.65%	250,000	〃
	Hua Nan Bank	250,000	2023/12/20~2024/01/19	1.68%	500,000	〃
	HSBC Bank	650,000	2023/12/04~2024/01/04	1.64%	650,000	〃
		1,700,000				
Purchasing loans	Hua Nan Bank	620	2023/12/22~2024/06/19	1.68%	500,000	Promissory note
		$ 1,700,620				

Statement 6

Aurora Corporation

Statement of Accounts Payable
December 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Summary	Amount
Non-related party		
Others (Note)	payment for goods	$402,597
Related party		
Others (Note)	payment for goods	903
		$403,500

Note: The balance of each item does not exceed 5% of the balance of this account.

Statement 7

Aurora Corporation

Statement of Long-term Loans
December 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Creditor	Summary	Borrowing Amount	Contract Period	Interest Rate (%)	Pledge or Guarantee
Yuanta Commercial Bank	Secured borrowings(interest payable on a monthly basis, principal repayable in one lump sum on maturity)	$ 792,000	2023/11/23~2025/06/15	1.53%	For promissory notes and collaterals, refer to Note XXVIII
Yuanta Commercial Bank	Secured borrowings(interest payable on a monthly basis, principal repayable in one lump sum on maturity)	438,000	〃	1.53%	
Yuanta Commercial Bank	Secured borrowings(interest payable on a monthly basis, principal repayable in one lump sum on maturity)	500,000	2023/11/02~2025/06/15	1.585%	Promissory note
Yuanta Commercial Bank	Secured borrowings(interest payable on a monthly basis, principal repayable in one lump sum on maturity)	210,000	2023/11/23~2025/06/15	1.53%	Promissory note
Mega Bank	Secured borrowings(interest payable on a monthly basis, principal repayable in one lump sum on maturity)	150,000	2023/12/08~2025/09/21	1.65%	Promissory note
		$ 2,090,000			

Statement 8

Aurora Corporation

Statement of Net Operating Revenue
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Quantity (Set)	Amount
MFPs	174,665	$ 638,210
System furniture		1,240,156
Rental and revenue from printing service		752,440
Other commodities		69,459
Supplies		567,919
		$ 3,268,184

Statement 9

Aurora Corporation

Statement of Operating Costs
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Cost of self-produced goods sold	
Manufacturing overheads	
Direct raw materials consumed	
Inventory at beginning of period	$ 19,295
Purchase	146,454
Others	(422)
Less: inventory at end of period	(13,688)
Total direct raw materials consumed	151,639
Director labor	19,172
Manufacturing overheads	47,955
Manufacturing costs	218,766
Add: work-in-process at beginning of period	6,786
Less: work-in-process at end of period	(6,518)
	219,034
Acquired cost of sales	
Add: finished products at beginning of period	555,063
Purchase	1,432,003
Less: finished products at end of period	(415,963)
Self-use, leased assets, and other expenses	(210,317)
	1,360,786
Cost of goods sold	1,579,820
Rental and service costs	3,674
Depreciation expenses - leased assets	136,624
Operating costs	$ 1,720,118

Statement 10

Aurora Corporation

Statement of Operating Expenses
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount		
	Selling and marketing expenses	General and administrative expenses	Expected credit impairment loss (gain)
Salary expenses	$ 440,838	$ 243,455	$ -
Insurance expenses	47,991	23,715	-
Depreciation expenses	43,127	64,087	-
Expected credit impairment benefit	-	(540)	-
Others (Note)	100,858	117,590	-
	$ 632,814	$ 448,307	$ -

Note: The balance of each item does not exceed 5% of the balance of this account.

Statement 11

Aurora Corporation

Statement of Employee Benefits and Depreciation and Amortization Expenses by Function
For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2023				2022			
	Operation Costs	Operation Expenses	Non-operation Expenses	Total	Operation Costs	Operation Expenses	Non-operation Expenses	Total
Employee benefits (Note)								
Salaries	$ 26,861	$ 684,293	$ -	$ 711,154	$ 27,646	$ 675,207	$ -	$ 702,853
Labor and health insurance	4,230	68,900	-	73,130	4,285	67,994	-	72,279
Pensions	1,288	37,977	-	39,265	1,400	35,916	-	37,316
Remuneration Paid to Directors	-	10,861	-	10,861	-	10,861	-	10,861
Others	3,379	16,701	-	20,080	5,343	17,255	-	22,598
	$ 35,758	$ 818,732	$ -	$ 854,490	$ 38,674	$ 807,233	$ -	$ 845,907
Depreciation	$ 145,954	$ 107,214	$ 474	$ 253,642	$ 145,346	$ 108,951	$ 474	$ 254,771
Amortization	$ 161	$ 6,994	$ -	$ 7,155	$ 178	$ 6,743	$ -	$ 6,921

Note 1. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the number of employees of the Company was 988 and 1,006, respectively. The number of directors who did not concurrently serve as employees was 6 and, respectively.

Note 2. For companies whose shares are listed on the TWSE/TPEx, the following information should also be disclosed:

(1) The average employee benefits expense for the current year is NT$859 thousand ("Total employee benefit expenses for the current year - Total Directors' remuneration" / "Number of employees for the current year - Number of Directors who do not concurrently serve as employees")

The average employee benefits expense for the previous year is NT$835 thousand ((Total employee benefit expenses for the previous year - Total Directors' remuneration) / (Number of employees for the previous year - Number of Directors who do not concurrently serve as employees))

(2) The average employee salary expense for the current year is NT$724 thousand (Total employee salary expenses for the current year / (Number of employees for the current year - Number of Directors who do not concurrently serve as employees))

The average employee salary expense for the previous year was NT$702 thousand (Total salary expense for the previous year / (Number of employees in the previous year - Number of Directors who do not concurrently serve as employees)).

(3) Change in average employee salary expense is 3.13% ((Average employee salary expense of the current year - Average employee salary expense of the previous year) / Average employee salary expense of the previous year).

(4) The Company has established the Audit Committee; therefore, no supervisors were hired and there is no remuneration for supervisors.

Note 3. The Company's remuneration policy:

(1) Directors: They are all remunerated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Company's Articles of Incorporation. Their remuneration is approved based on the principle of fairness and impartiality, as well as the performance of each member. The remuneration is determined by the resolutions of the Board of Directors.

(2) Managerial officers: The payment standard and combination are divided into fixed and variable remuneration. Fixed remuneration is ratified based on the responsibility of the position and company-wide operational goals, while variable remuneration is paid based on the achieved operating performance and contribution.

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(3) Employees: Their salary consists of fixed and variable salary. Fixed salary is determined based on the value created by the job positions, their level of professionalism and complexity, and their experience in their job positions, etc., with reference to the salary level of the industry.

The variable salary includes year-end bonuses, appraisal bonuses, and profits distributed to the employees, which are allocated by the Board of Directors based on the Company's annual profitability.

(4) Employee salary adjustment: In accordance with the Company's performance appraisal method, the salary adjustment range is determined by factors such as the assessment indicators of the employees' job responsibilities and the degree of accomplishment of the work plan every year. The direct supervisors of the employees are tasked to perform comprehensive assessment to decide the range of salary adjustment while considering the Company's operating environment.

Relationship between Operating Performance and Remuneration

Remuneration of the Company is based on the results of operating performance to align individual performances with the overall operating performance