Stock Code:6112

METAAGE CORPORATION
(Original Name : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)

PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

With Independent Auditors' Report
For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 (Restated)

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

Table of contents

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.):

Opinion

We have audited the parent company only financial statements of METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)("the Company"), which comprise the parent company only balance sheet as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 (restated), the parent company only statement of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 (restated), and notes to the parent company only financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of other auditors (please refer to Other Matter paragraph), the accompanying parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 (restated), and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 (restated), in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

As stated in Note 1 and Note 6(h), METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.) acquired 35.09% shareholdings in Brainstorm Corporation from subsidiary of Qisda Corporation, DFI Inc. by cash on October 2, 2023. Pursuant to the Interpretations (2012) No. 301 issued by Accounting Research and Development Foundation, the aforementioned transaction is an organizational reorganization under common control and had been regarded as a combination from beginning. The Company restated the parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022. Our conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Matter

We did not audit the financial statements of certain investments accounted for using equity method. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors. Therefore, our opinion, insofar as it relates to amounts included for those investees, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors. The recognized investments accounted for using the equity method constituted 1.65% and 1.73% of the total assets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 (restated), respectively, and the recognized share of profit or loss of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method constituted 1.57% and 2.97% of the profit before tax for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 (restated) , respectively.

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 the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of 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. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

1. Valuation of inventories

   Please refer to Note 4(g) for the accounting policy for inventories, Note 5(a) for significant accounting assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty, and Note 6(f) for the details and related expenses for inventories.

   Description of key audit matter:

   Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Since information products, such as network and servers, are constantly evolving, and prices impact end-consumers' decisions on expenditure, sales of related products may fluctuate, resulting in a risk that the cost of inventories may exceed their net realizable values. Consequently, the estimate of the net realized value of inventories, dependent on management's subjective judgment, was considered to be a matter of high concern in our audit of the parent company only financial statements.

   How the matter was addressed in our audit:

   Our audit procedures included understanding the Company's policy for recognizing inventory allowances so as to assess whether inventory valuation was conducted pursuant to the policy; comparing the reasonableness of management' s recognition of the allowance for inventory loss for prior years with the approach and assumption about the recognition of the allowance for inventory loss for the current period, in order to evaluate the appropriateness of the latter; looking into and sampling the sales prices adopted by management and reviewing sales transactions after the balance sheet date, with a view to assessing whether the estimate of the net realizable value of inventories and the loss allowance was reasonable.

2. Valuation of inventories and impairment of goodwill included in investment in subsidiaries

   Please refer to Notes 4(g) and (m) for the accounting policy for inventories and impairment of non-financial assets, Note 5(b) for significant accounting assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty for the valuation of inventories and impairment of goodwill. Please refer to Note 6(g) for the information of investments in subsidiaries. Please refer to Note 6(h) for impairment of goodwill.

Description of key audit matter:

The acquisition of inventories and goodwill from investments in subsidiaries has been included in the carrying amounts of the investments accounted for using equity method in the parent company only financial statements. Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Since information products, such as network and servers, are constantly evolving, and prices impact end-consumers' decisions on expenditure, sales of related products may fluctuate, resulting in a risk that the cost of inventories may exceed their net realizable values. Consequently, the estimate of the net realized value of inventories, dependent on management' s subjective judgment. The goodwill is annually subject to impairment test or when there are indications that goodwill may have been impaired. The assessment of the recoverable amount of goodwill involves management's judgment and estimation. Accordingly, the valuation of inventories and assessment of impairment of goodwill included in subsidiaries were considered to be a matter of high concern in our audit of the parent company only financial statements.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

Regarding valuation of inventories, our audit procedures included understanding the policy of subsidiaries for recognizing inventory allowances so as to assess whether inventory valuation was conducted pursuant to the policy; comparing the reasonableness of management' s recognition of the allowance for inventory loss for prior years with the approach and assumption about the recognition of the allowance for inventory loss for the current period, in order to evaluate the appropriateness of the latter; looking into and sampling the sales prices adopted by management and reviewing sales transactions after the balance sheet date, with a view to assessing whether the estimate of the net realizable value of inventories and the loss allowance was reasonable.

Regarding assessment of impairment of goodwill, our audit procedures included obtaining the assessment of goodwill impairment provided by the management; assessing the appropriateness of the valuation model and key assumptions; performing a sensitivity analysis of the results; and assessing the adequacy of the Company's disclosures with respect to the related information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company only financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the 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 the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company only financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the parent company only financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the investment in other entities accounted for using the equity method to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Fu, Hung-Wen and Chuang, Chun-Wei.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
February 29, 2024

Notes to Readers

The accompanying parent company only financial statements are intended only to present the statement of financial position, financial performance and its cash flows in accordance with the accounting principles and practices generally accepted in the Republic of China and not those of any other jurisdictions. The standards, procedures and practices to audit such parent company only financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

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

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements and Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)

Balance Sheets

December 31, 2023 and 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022 (Restated)	
	Assets	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
	Current assets:				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6(a))	$ 471,163	5	424,848	5
1110	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 6(b))	-	-	623	-
1170	Notes and accounts receivable, net (Notes 6(d) and (v))	2,211,073	24	2,413,481	28
1180	Accounts receivable due from related parties, net (Notes 6(d), (v) and 7)	45,602	1	84,927	1
1300	Inventories (Note 6(f))	2,906,276	31	2,914,551	33
1410	Prepayments	395,445	4	10,508	-
1470	Other current assets (Notes 6(e) and 7)	96,823	1	6,080	-
		6,126,382	66	5,855,018	67
	Non-current assets:				
1510	Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 6(b))	693,057	7	510,844	6
1517	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 6(c))	118,189	1	-	-
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method (Notes 6(g), (h), (i) and 7)	1,211,373	13	1,255,547	14
1600	Property, plant and equipment (Notes 6(j) and 8)	763,268	8	803,734	9
1755	Right-of-use assets (Note 6(k))	161,343	2	144,314	2
1760	Investment property, net (Note 6(l))	82,924	1	57,093	1
1840	Deferred income tax assets (Note 6(s))	39,199	1	39,751	-
1931	Long-term notes receivable (Notes 6(d) and (v))	4,430	-	9,277	-
1942	Long-term accounts receivables due from related parties (Notes 6(d), (v) and 7)	-	-	32,886	-
1990	Other non-current assets (Note 6(e))	78,071	1	69,756	1
		3,151,854	34	2,923,202	33
	Total assets	**$ 9,278,236**	**100**	**8,778,220**	**100**

		December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022 (Restated)	
	Liabilities and Equity	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
	Current liabilities:				
2100	Short-term borrowings (Note 6(m))	$ 2,450,000	26	1,100,000	13
2110	Short-term notes and bills payable (Note 6(n))	-	-	199,619	2
2120	Current financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Note 6(b))	21,852	-	13,651	-
2130	Contract liability (Note 6(v))	240,991	3	155,234	2
2170	Accounts payable (Note 7)	1,232,243	13	1,711,387	20
2200	Other payables (Note 7)	471,231	5	368,711	4
2280	Current lease liabilities (Notes 6(p) and 7)	49,579	1	30,431	-
2320	Long-term borrowings, current portion (Note 6(o))	13,974	-	13,915	-
2399	Other current liabilities	1,379	-	1,295	-
		4,481,249	48	3,594,243	41
	Non-Current liabilities:				
2500	Non-current financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Note 6(b))	-	-	63,144	1
2540	Long-term borrowings (Note 6(o))	209,606	3	223,425	3
2580	Non-current lease liabilities (Notes 6(p) and 7)	118,844	1	117,387	1
2640	Other non-current liabilities (Note 6(s))	17,552	-	32,780	-
		346,002	4	436,736	5
	Total liabilities	4,827,251	52	4,030,979	46
3100	Share capital (Note 6(t))	1,883,573	20	1,883,573	21
3200	Capital surplus (Notes 6(g), (h), (i) and (t))	1,219,380	13	1,272,747	15
3310	Legal reserve (Note 6(t))	482,299	6	441,048	5
3320	Special reserve (Note 6(t))	17,108	-	30,343	-
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings (Note 6(t))	819,246	9	631,634	7
3400	Other equity interest	29,379	-	(17,108)	-
	Subtotal equity	4,450,985	48	4,242,237	48
35XX	**Equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control**	-	-	505,004	6
	Total equity	4,450,985	48	4,747,241	54
	Total liabilities and equity	**$ 9,278,236**	**100**	**8,778,220**	**100**

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements and Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)

Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		For the years ended December 31, 2023		2022 (Restated)	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	**Operating revenue** (Notes 6(v) and 7)	$ 11,147,810	100	9,852,906	100
5000	**Operating costs** (Notes 6(f) and 7)	9,494,421	85	8,528,838	87
	Gross profit	1,653,389	15	1,324,068	13
	Operating expenses (Notes 6(d), (r), (w), 7 and 12):				
6100	Selling expenses	964,248	9	726,650	7
6200	General and administrative expenses	180,201	2	157,246	2
6300	Research and development expense	33,761	-	29,473	-
6450	Reversal of expected credit loss	(10,000)	-	-	-
		1,168,210	11	913,369	9
	Net operating income	485,179	4	410,699	4
	Non-operating income and expenses:				
7010	Other income (Notes 6(p), (q), (x), 7 and 12)	24,275	-	30,290	-
7100	Interest income (Note 7)	4,251	-	1,042	-
7020	Other gains and losses (Notes (x) and 7)	292,779	3	110,032	1
7050	Finance costs (Notes 6(p), (x) and 7)	(37,404)	-	(15,774)	-
7070	Share of profit (loss) of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method (Note 6(g))	(49,528)	(1)	(48,832)	-
		234,373	2	76,758	1
	Profit before income tax	719,552	6	487,457	5
7950	**Less: Income tax expenses** (Note 6(s))	132,998	1	96,797	1
	Profit	586,554	5	390,660	4
8300	**Other comprehensive income:**				
8310	**Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss**				
8316	Unrealized gains (losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	43,359	-	-	-
8330	Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries and associates for using equity method (Note 6(g))	379	-	192	-
8349	Less: Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
	Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	43,738	-	192	-
8360	**Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss**				
8361	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	(21,227)	-	38,955	-
8399	Less: Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(21,227)	-	38,955	-
8300	**Other comprehensive income, net of tax**	22,511	-	39,147	-
	Total comprehensive income	**$ 609,065**	**5**	**429,807**	**4**
	Profit (loss) attributable to:				
	Owners of parent	$ 592,342	5	412,505	4
	Former owner of business combination under common control	(5,788)	-	(21,845)	
		$ 586,554	**5**	**390,660**	**4**
	Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:				
	Owners of parent	$ 602,192	5	425,740	4
	Former owner of business combination under common control	6,873	-	4,067	-
		$ 609,065	5	429,807	4
	Earnings per share (Note 6(u)):				
9750	**Basic earnings per share (NT dollars)**	**$**	**3.14**		**2.19**
9850	**Diluted earnings per share (NT dollars)**	**$**	**3.13**		**2.17**

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements and Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)

Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

			Retained earnings			Total other equity interest					
	Share capital	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized gains (losses) from investment in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Remeasurements of defined benefit	Subtotal equity	Equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control	Total equity
Balance on January 1, 2022 (Restated)	$ 1,883,573	1,275,919	383,289	-	778,125	(29,705)	(2)	(636)	4,290,563	585,238	4,875,801
Profit (loss)	-	-	-	-	412,505	-	-	-	412,505	(21,845)	390,660
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	12,874	(171)	532	13,235	25,912	39,147
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	412,505	12,874	(171)	532	425,740	4,067	429,807
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:											
Legal reserve	-	-	57,759	-	(57,759)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	30,343	(30,343)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(470,894)	-	-	-	(470,894)	-	(470,894)
Capital reduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(56,600)	(56,600)
Reorganization	-	(3,299)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,299)	(27,701)	(31,000)
Changes in equity of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	80
Proceeds from the disposal of forfeited funds from employee stock ownership trust	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	47
Balance on December 31, 2022 (Restated)	1,883,573	1,272,747	441,048	30,343	631,634	(16,831)	(173)	(104)	4,242,237	505,004	4,747,241
Profit (loss)	-	-	-	-	592,342	-	-	-	592,342	(5,788)	586,554
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(33,497)	43,284	63	9,850	12,661	22,511
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	592,342	(33,497)	43,284	63	602,192	6,873	609,065
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:											
Legal reserve	-	-	41,251	-	(41,251)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	(13,235)	13,235	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(376,714)	-	-	-	(376,714)	-	(376,714)
Reorganization	-	(54,835)	-	-	-	36,637	-	-	(18,198)	(511,877)	(530,075)
Difference between consideration and carrying amount of subsidiaries' share acquired	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	28
Changes in equity of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method	-	137	-	-	-	-	-	-	137	-	137
Proceeds from the disposal of forfeited funds from employee stock ownership trust	-	1,303	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,303	-	1,303
Balance on December 31, 2023	**$ 1,883,573**	**1,219,380**	**482,299**	**17,108**	**819,246**	**(13,691)**	**43,111**	**(41)**	**4,450,985**	**-**	**4,450,985**

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements and Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)

Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2023	2022 (Restated)
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit before income tax	$ 719,552	487,457
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss):		
Depreciation expense	65,744	66,383
Amortization expense	572	745
Losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment	530	-
Reversal of expected credit loss	(10,000)	-
Net gains on valuation of financial assets (liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss	(219,102)	(63,620)
Share of profit (loss) of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method	49,528	48,832
Loss on disposal of associates	-	15
Interest expense	37,404	15,774
Interest income	(4,251)	(1,042)
Dividend income	(11,718)	(13,671)
Total adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)	(91,293)	53,416
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Total net changes in operating assets:		
Notes and accounts receivable (including long-term and related parties)	289,466	(28,141)
Inventories	(6,032)	(465,618)
Payments and other current assets	(387,382)	11,266
Other non-current assets	(1,410)	(590)
Total net changes in operating assets	(105,358)	(483,083)
Total net changes in operating liabilities:		
Contract liability	85,757	(29,476)
Accounts payable	(479,144)	534,161
Other payables	48,375	(48,870)
Advance receipts	-	(22,614)
Other current liabilities	84	171
Total net changes in operating liabilities	(344,928)	433,372
Total net changes in operating assets and liabilities	(450,286)	(49,711)
Total adjustments	(541,579)	3,705
Cash inflows generated from operations	177,973	491,162
Interest received	3,774	1,040
Dividends received	36,540	49,237
Interest paid	(36,157)	(15,798)
Income taxes paid	(94,755)	(97,708)
Net cash inflows from operating activities	87,375	427,933
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(17,431)	(130,856)
Acquisition of non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(74,830)	-
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method	(580,934)	(31,000)
Return of capital from investments accounted for using equity method	-	565
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(1,799)	(6,579)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant, and equipment	274	-
Increase in refundable deposits	(7,477)	(5,026)
Increase in other receivables	(87,821)	-
Net cash outflows from investing activities	(770,018)	(172,896)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Increase in short-term borrowings	1,350,000	100,000
Increase (decrease) in short-term notes and bills payable	(199,619)	199,619
Repayments of long-term borrowings	(13,760)	(14,029)
Increase(decrease) in guarantee deposits	(21)	62
Payments of lease liabilities	(32,231)	(30,909)
Cash dividends paid	(376,714)	(470,894)
Proceeds from the disposal of forfeited funds from employee stock ownership trust	1,303	47
Net cash inflows (outflows) from financing activities	728,958	(216,104)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	46,315	38,933
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	424,848	385,915
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	**$ 471,163**	**424,848**

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

(1) Company history

METAAGE CORPORATION ("the Company"), formerly called SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD., was incorporated on April 16, 1998 under the approval of Ministry of Economic Affair, Republic of China("R.O.C."). The Company changed the name to METAAGE CORPORATION in June, 2022. The address of its registered office is 10F, No. 516, Sec. 1, Neihu Rd., Taipei City 114064, Taiwan (R.O.C.). The Company' s major business activities include distributing and reselling products of software and hardware equipment of ICT Infrastructures from Cisco and other companies, Computing & Data Utilization from IBM, Dell, EMC, and other companies, Digitalization from Redhat, Oracle and other companies, cloud software and services from Google and other companies. The Company provides integrated planning for the products it sells, including related services of consulting, education and training as well as research, development of software of information applications, services and sales business.

The Company had fully acquired Metaguru Corporation ("Metaguru") from BenQ Guru Holding Limited ("GSH") by cash on December 1, 2022, and had acquired 35.09% shares in Brainstorm Corporation (Brainstorm) from DFI Inc. ("DFI") by cash on October 2, 2023. GSH, DFI, and the Company have the same ultimate parent, which is Qisda Corporation. The transactions are an organizational reorganization under common control; please refer to Note 6(h) for details.

(2) Approval date and procedures of the parent company only financial statements:

The parent company only financial statements have been authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on February 29, 2024.

(3) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted:

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

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

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

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

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

(Continued)

(b) The impact of IFRSs issued by the FSC but not yet effective

The Company's adoption of the new amendments, effective for annual period beginning on January 1, 2024, are expected to have the following impacts:

Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 "Supplier Finance Arrangements"

The amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 introduce two new disclosure objectives for an entity to provide information about its supplier finance arrangements that would enable users (investors) to assess the effects of these arrangements on the entity's liabilities and cash flows, and the company's exposure to liquidity risk.

Under the amendments, in addition to disclosing the terms and conditions of such arrangements, the carrying amount of the relevant financial liability and the range of payment due dates, entities also need to disclose the type and effect of non-cash changes in the carrying amounts of the financial liabilities that are part of a supplier finance arrangement.

The amendments also add supplier finance arrangements as an example to the existing disclosure requirements in IFRS 7 on factors an entity might consider when providing specific quantitative liquidity risk disclosures about its financial liabilities.

The Company participates in a supply chain financing arrangement for which the new disclosures will be applied. According to the amendments, the Company may need to disclose additional information about the supplier finance arrangements and how it manages the liquidity risk for these arrangements, In addition, the Company is continually evaluating the impact of its initial adoption of the amendments on its parent company only financial statements, particularly with respect to the collection of additional information needed to meet the new disclosure requirements.

The following amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's parent company only financial statements.

- Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"
- Amendments to IAS 1 "Non-current Liabilities with Covenants"
- Amendments to IFRS 16 "Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback"

(c) The impact of IFRSs issued by International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") but not yet endorsed by the FSC

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

- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture"
- IFRS 17 " Insurance Contracts" and amendments to IFRS 17 " Insurance Contracts"
- Amendments to IAS21 "Lack of Exchangeability"

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(4) Summary of material accounting policies:

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these parent company only financial statements are set out as below. Except for those specifically indicated, the following accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

(a) Statement of compliance

These parent company only financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers (“ the Regulations”).

(b) Basis of preparation

(i) Basis of measurement

Except for financial assets (liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value, the parent company only financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

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

(iii) Business combinations under common control

The business combinations under common control often occur as the ownership of the company change to another but they are both controlled by the same ultimate parent company. These combinations are treated as the later of either the earliest comparative period in financial statements or the date under common control to restate comparative information of prior period. Under common control, assets and liabilities are recognized at their original carrying amount. The parent company only financial statements do not recognize the goodwill or the fair value of acquirer’ s share of the acquiree’ s interest in the acquiree’ s identifiable assets, liabilities, and contingent liabilities in excess of the common controlled carrying amount.

In preparing the balance sheet, the equity from acquisition record as “Equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control” ; In preparing the statements of comprehensive income, the profit or loss belong to former controlling shareholders record as “profit (loss), attributable to former owner of business combination under common control”.

(Continued)

(c) Foreign currency transactions and operations

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of the Company entities at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each subsequent reporting period ("the reporting date") monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies measured based on historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of transaction.

(ii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated into the presentation currency at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into the presentation currency at the average exchange rate. Exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, significant influence, or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. When the Company disposes of only part of its interest in a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation while retaining control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to non-controlling interests. When the Company disposes of only part of its investment in an associate or joint venture that includes a foreign operation while retaining significant influence or joint control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

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

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

(i) It expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle;

(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(iii) It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting date; or

(iv) The asset is cash and cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

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

(i) It is expected to be settled in its normal operating cycle;

(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(Continued)

(iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or

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

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(f) Financial assets

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

(i) Financial assets

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

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (" FVOCI") or FVTPL. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

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

· it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and

· its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset measured at amortized cost is initially recognized at fair value, plus/minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method, and adjusted for any loss allowance. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, and impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

2) FVOCI

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Equity investments at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date on which the Company's right to receive payment is established.

3) FVTPL

All financial assets not classified as amortized cost or fair value through comprehensive income described as above are measured at FVTPL, including derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset, which meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI, as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise. These assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Net gains and losses, including any dividend and interest income, are recognized in profit or loss.

4) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses ("ECL") on financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, notes and accounts receivable, other receivables, refundable deposits and other financial assets).

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following which are measured as 12-month ECL:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowance for accounts receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the ECL that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events that are possible within the 12-month after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months)

The maximum period considered when estimating ECL is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Company’s historical experience and informed credit assessment as well as forward-looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly once it is past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when the financial asset is more than 120 days past due or the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full.

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

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

· significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;

· a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 120 days past due;

· the lender of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower’s financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;

· it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or

· the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

(Continued)

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Company individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

5) Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

(ii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

1) Classification of debt or equity

Debt or equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as financial liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual agreement and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

2) Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recognized at the amount of consideration received less the direct issuing cost.

3) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is held for trading, it is a derivative, or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss.

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

4) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligation has been discharged, cancelled or expired. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

5) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(iii) Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives held for hedging risk exposure to currency and interest rate are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss.

(g) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The costs of inventories weighted-average principle include expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and other costs incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less, the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

(h) Investment in associates

Associates are those entities in which the Company has significant influence, but not control, over their financial and operating policies.

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are recognized initially at cost. The cost of the investment includes transaction costs. The carrying amount of the investment in associates includes goodwill arising from the acquisition, less, any accumulated impairment losses.

The parent company only financial reports include the Company’s share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those associates, after adjustments to align their accounting policies with those of the Company from the date on which significant influence commences until the date on which significant influence ceases. When an associate’s equity changes due to reasons other than profit and loss or comprehensive income, which did not result in changes of the Company’s shareholding percentage in the associate, the Company recognizes equity changes attributable to the Company by its shareholding percentage as capital surplus.

(Continued)

Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Company and an associate are recognized only to the extent of unrelated party's interests in the associate.

When the Company's share of losses of an associate equal or exceed its interest in an associate, it discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. After the recognized interest is reduced to zero, additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognized, only to the extent that the Company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

When the Company subscribes to additional shares in an associate at a percentage different from its existing ownership percentage, the resulting carrying amount of the investment will differ from the amount of the Company's proportionate interest in the net assets of the associate. The Company records such a difference as an adjustment to investments, with the corresponding amount charged or credited to capital surplus. The aforesaid adjustment should first be adjusted under capital surplus. If the capital surplus resulting from changes in ownership interest is not sufficient, the remaining difference is debited to retained earnings. If the Company's ownership interest is reduced due to the additional subscription to the shares of the associate by other investors, the proportionate amount of the gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate will be reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required if the associate had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

(i) Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for using the equity method when preparing the parent company only financial reports. There is no difference between net income and comprehensive income in the Company's parent company only financial statements and net income and comprehensive income attributable to stockholders of the parent. The equity in the Company's parent company only financial statements and the equity attributable to stockholders of the parent in the Company's consolidated financial statements are also the same.

Changes in the Company's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

(j) Investment property

Investment property is the property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. Investment property is measured at cost on initial recognition, and subsequently at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation expense is calculated based on the depreciation method, useful lives, and residual value which are the same as those adopted for property, plant, and equipment.

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

Rental income from investment property is recognized as other revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognized as an integral part of the total rental income, over the term of the lease.

(Continued)

(k) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

(ii) Subsequent costs

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

(iii) Depreciation

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

Land is not depreciated.

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

1) Buildings and improvements: 50 years

2) Office and other equipment: 3 to 5 years

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

(iv) Reclassification to investment property

The property is reclassified to investment property at its carrying amount when the use of the property changes from owner-occupied to investment property.

(l) Leases

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

(Continued)

(i) As a leasee

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

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

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

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

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- payments or penalties for purchase or termination options that are reasonably certain to be exercised.

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

- there is a change in future lease payments arising from the change in an index or rate; or
- there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or
- there is a change in the assessment of whether it will have the option to exercise a purchase; or
- there is a change in its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or termination option; or
- there is any lease modification in lease subject, scope of the lease, or other terms.

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

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

The Company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment and lease liabilities as a separate line item respectively in the balance sheets.

The Company has elected not to recognize right of use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases of office equipment of low value assets, The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(ii) As a leasor

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease commencement whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers to the lessee substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then the lease is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Company applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Company applies IFRS15 to allocate the consideration in the contract.

For operating lease, the Company recognizes rental income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(m) Impairment of non-derivative financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset’ s recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash generating units (“CGU”). Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGU or groups of CGU that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

(Continued)

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

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

(n) Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is measured basing on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The Company recognizes revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a good or a service to a customer. The following is a description of the Company's major revenues:

(i) Sale of goods

Revenue is recognized when the control over a product has been transferred to the customer. When the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer' s acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

A receivable is recognized when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the Company has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional. Advance sales receipts are recognized as contract liabilities and are transferred to revenue upon the delivery of goods.

(ii) Services

The Company provides installation and maintenance services on hardware and software. The recognition of the revenue generated was based on the progress towards completing the transaction recognized by the two parties as of the reporting date.

(iii) Financing components

The Company does not expect the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

(Continued)

(o) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

(ii) Short-term employee benefits

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

(p) Income taxes

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

Current taxes comprise the expected tax payables or receivables on the taxable profits (losses) for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payables or receivables are measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred income taxes are recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred taxes are not recognized for the following exceptions:

(i) temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profits (losses) and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

(ii) temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and

(iii) taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

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

Deferred taxes are measured at tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reserve, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted on the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities may be offset against each other if the following criteria are met:

(i) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

(ii) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:

1) the same taxable entity; or

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

(q) Earnings per share

The Company discloses the Company's basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to ordinary equity holders. The calculation of basic earnings per share is based on the profit attributable to the ordinary shareholder of the Company divided by weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding. The calculation of diluted earnings per share is based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. Dilutive potential ordinary shares comprise accrued employee remuneration.

(r) Operating segments

Please refer to the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023, for further details.

(5) Significant accounting assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty:

In preparing the parent company only financial statements, management has made judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Management continues to monitor the accounting estimates and assumptions. Any changes in accounting estimates are recognized during the period and the impact of those changes in accounting estimates are recognized in the following period.

Regarding control of investees or judgment of significant influence, please refer to the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023, for further details. There are no critical judgments made in applying the accounting policies that have significant effects on the amounts recognized in the parent company only financial statements.

(Continued)

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities at the reporting date within the next financial year is as follows:

(a) Valuation of inventories

As inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value, the Company estimates the net realizable value of inventories for normal loss, obsolescence and unmarketable items at the end of the reporting period and then writes down the cost of inventories to net realizable value. The net realizable value of the inventory is mainly based on assumptions as to future demand within a specific time horizon. Due to the rapid industrial transformation, there may be significant changes in the net realizable value of inventories. Please refer to Note 6(f) for the valuation of inventories.

(b) Valuation of inventories and impairment of goodwill included in investment in subsidiaries.

The carrying amounts of investments in subsidiaries include subsidiaries' inventories. As inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value, the Company estimates the net realizable value of inventories for normal loss, obsolescence and unmarketable items at the end of the reporting period and then writes down the cost of inventories to net realizable value. The net realizable value of the inventory is mainly based on assumptions as to future demand within a specific time horizon. Due to the rapid industrial transformation, there may be significant changes in the net realizable value of inventories.

The carrying amounts of investments in subsidiaries include goodwill arising from the acquisition, the assessment of impairment of goodwill requires the Company to make subjective judgments to identify CGU, allocate the goodwill to relevant CGU, and estimate the recoverable amount of relevant CGU. Any changes in these estimates based on the change in economic conditions or business strategies could result in significant adjustments.

Valuation process

The Company's accounting policies and disclosure include measuring financial and non-financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. The Company's financial instrument valuation group conducts independent verification on fair value by using data sources that are independent, reliable, and representative of exercise prices. This financial instrument valuation also periodically adjusts valuation models, conducts back testing, renews input data for valuation models, and makes all other necessary fair value adjustments to assure the rationality of fair value.

The Company strives to use market observable inputs when measuring assets and liabilities. Different levels of the fair value hierarchy to be used in determining the fair value of financial instruments are as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identified assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: input for the asset or liability is not based on the observable market information.

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

For any transfer within the fair value hierarchy, the impact of the transfer is recognized on the reporting date.

(6) Explanation of significant accounts:

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

		December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Cash on hand and petty cash	$	220	250
Check and demand deposits		470,943	424,598
	$	**471,163**	**424,848**

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

(i) Details are set out in the following table:

		December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:			
Current:			
Pre-purchased forward exchange contracts	$	-	623
Non-current:			
Foreign and domestic unlisted stocks		453,931	280,153
Foreign and domestic unlisted equities		239,126	230,691
Total	**$**	**693,057**	**511,467**

		December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:			
Current:			
Pre-purchased/Pre-sold forward exchange contracts	$	(21,852)	(13,651)
Non-current:			
Contingent considerations arising from business combinations		-	(63,144)
	$	**(21,852)**	**(76,795)**

The above contingent considerations arising from business combinations were generated from the merger of COREX, the Partner Tech' s sale and purchase agreement and the related accessory contracts from the prior year, and the merger of DSIGroup. Under the contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration was estimated by the discounted cash flow method based on the future profitability of each subsidiary.

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(ii) Derivative financial instruments are used to hedge assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies for risks arising from exchange rate fluctuations. The following table sets out the Company's derivatives recognized as held-for-trading financial assets and liabilities to which hedging accounting was not applicable:

	December 31, 2023		
Financial instruments	**Nominal amounts**	**Maturity period**	**Pre-agreed exchange rate**
Pre-purchased forward exchange contracts			
Buy USD/Sell NTD	USD21,180 thousand	2024.01.01~2024.03.18	30.875~32.125
Buy USD/Sell ZAR	USD5,000 thousand	2024.01.08	18.702
Pre-sold forward exchange contracts			
Buy NTD/Sell ZAR	ZAR53,000 thousand	2024.01.01~2024.01.26	1.643~1.646

	December 31, 2022		
Financial instruments	**Nominal amounts**	**Maturity period**	**Pre-agreed exchange rate**
Pre-purchased forward exchange contracts			
Buy USD/Sell NTD	USD33,350 thousand	2023.01.01~2023.04.19	30.224~32.045

(iii) As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, none of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss was pledged as collateral, or otherwise subject to any restriction.

(c) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Domestic unlisted stocks	$ 118,189	-

(i) In June 2023, the Company invested the amount of $74,830 thousand in High Performance Information Co. Ltd.. The Company designated the investments shown above as equity securities at fair value through other comprehensive income because these equity securities represent those investments that the Company intends to hold for the long term for strategic instead of trading purposes.

(ii) There were no disposals of strategic investments and transfers of any cumulative gain or loss within equity relating to these investments for the year ended December 31, 2023.

(iii) As of December 31, 2023, none of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income was pledged as collateral, or otherwise subject to any restriction.

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(d) Notes and accounts receivable (including long-term and related parties)

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Notes receivable (including long-term)	$ 86,602	126,490
Accounts receivable	2,139,725	2,317,459
Accounts receivable due from related parties (including long-term)	45,602	117,813
Less: loss allowance	(10,824)	(21,191)
Total	**$ 2,261,105**	**2,540,571**
Current	$ 2,256,675	2,498,408
Non-current	4,430	42,163
Total	**$ 2,261,105**	**2,540,571**

(i) The Company did not discount or provide any of the notes and accounts receivable (including long-term and related parties) as collateral. The above-mentioned notes and accounts receivable, whose maturity period were less than one year, were not discounted and their carrying amounts were presumed to approximate their fair values.

(ii) Non-current notes receivable mainly arose from installment sales.

(iii) The Company applies the simplified approach to provide for its ECL, the use of lifetime ECL provision for all notes and accounts receivables (including long-term and related parties). To measure the ECL, notes and accounts receivable have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and customer' s ability to pay all the amounts due based on the terms of the contract as well as incorporated forward-looking information. The analysis of ECL on notes and accounts receivable was as follows:

	December 31, 2023		
	Gross carrying amount of notes and accounts receivable	Weighted-average loss rate	Loss allowance for lifetime expected credit losses
Current	$ 2,199,059	0.05%	1,154
1 to 30 days past due	34,069	3.00%	1,022
31 to 60 days past due	6,445	10.00%	644
61 to 90 days past due	4,523	20.00%	905
91 to 120 days past due	60	50.00%	30
More than 121 days past due	27,773	25.45%	7,069
	$ 2,271,929		**10,824**

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

	December 31, 2022		
	Gross carrying amount of notes and accounts receivable	Weighted-average loss rate	Loss allowance for lifetime expected credit losses
Current	$ 2,467,829	0.07%	1,634
1 to 30 days past due	45,049	3.00%	1,351
31 to 60 days past due	16,162	10.00%	1,616
61 to 90 days past due	1,883	20.00%	377
91 to 120 days past due	1,433	50.00%	717
More than 121 days past due	29,406	52.70%	15,496
	$ 2,561,762		**21,191**

(iv) The movements in the loss allowance for notes and accounts receivable (including long-term and related parties) were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Beginning balance	$ 21,191	21,385
Reversal of impairment loss	(10,000)	-
Transferred to other receivables	(367)	(194)
Ending balance	**$ 10,824**	**21,191**

(e) Other receivables

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Loan to related parties (including interest)	$ 88,299	-
Others (including long-term)	8,308	7,481
Less: loss allowance	(1,930)	(1,563)
	$ 94,677	**5,918**

(i) As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, there was no other receivable that was past due but not impaired.

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(ii) The movements in the loss allowance for other receivables were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Beginning balance	$ 1,563	19,641
Write-offs of uncollectible amount for the period	-	(18,272)
Transferred from accounts receivable	367	194
Ending balance	**$ 1,930**	**1,563**

(f) Inventories

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Merchandise inventory	**$ 2,906,276**	**2,914,551**

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, due to the write-down of inventories to net realizable value, a reversal gain of $25,000 thousand and $43,000, respectively, were recognized and reported as operating costs.

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, loss on scrap of inventories amounted to $0 thousand and $43,161 thousand, respectively.

(g) Investments accounted for using equity method

Investments accounted for using the equity method were as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Subsidiaries	$ 1,094,740	1,139,693
Associates	116,633	115,854
	$ 1,211,373	**1,255,547**

(i) Subsidiaries

1) Please refer to Notes 6(h) and (i) for the acquisition and disposal of subsidiaries by the Company.

2) Please refer to the Company' s consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023, for details of subsidiaries.

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(ii) Associates

1) In February and April 2022, GRANDSYS issued 925 thousand and 162 thousand new shares, respectively, to be exercised as employee stock options. Resulting the Company's shareholding in GRANDSYS to decrease from 21.84% to 20.96%, and the Company' s capital surplus to increase by $73 thousand due to the change in equity.

2) Aggregate financial information of associates for using equity method that were not individually material was summarized as follows. The financial information was included in the Company's parent company only financial statements.

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Attributable to the Company:		
Profit	$ 5,861	6,185
Other comprehensive income	561	(136)
Total comprehensive income	**$ 6,422**	**6,049**

3) As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, none of the investments accounted for using the equity method was pledged as collateral, or otherwise subject to any restriction.

(h) Acquisition of the subsidiary

(i) Acquisition of the subsidiary-Brainstorm

1) Acquisition of consideration transferred of the subsidiary

On October 2, 2023, the Company acquired a total of 35.09% of common shares and preferred shares of Brainstorm by cash (amounting to $530,075 thousand) from DFI. It resulted in the Company to hold 55.29% of the voting rights at the shareholders' meeting and obtain the control based on Brainstorm' s Article of Incorporation. The Company acquired Brainstorm to strengthen the structure of overseas business, better understand the demand of end customers and expand the scope of cross-border sales.

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

2) Identifiable net assets acquired

The following table summarized the carrying amount of Brainstorm's identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed recognized at October 2, 2023:

Consideration transferred:				
Cash			$	530,075
Non-controlling interests				716,362
Less: Carrying amounts of identifiable assets and liabilities acquired:				
Cash and cash equivalents	$	166,876		
Notes and accounts receivable		518,925		
Inventories		957,328		
Prepayments		15,495		
Other current assets		3,538		
Property, plant and equipment		17,569		
Right-of-use assets		24,815		
Intangible assets		603,387		
Deferred income tax assets		26,697		
Other non-current assets		979		
Short-term borrowings		(29)		
Notes and accounts payable		(935,363)		
Other payables		(16,255)		
Current lease liabilities		(20,650)		
Other current liabilities		(3,128)		
Non-current lease liabilities		(5,317)		
Deferred income tax liabilities		(126,628)		1,228,239
Add: Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements due to acquisition				36,637
Capital surplus			$	**54,835**

The combination is an organizational reorganization under common control. Accordingly, the difference between the consideration paid and the carrying amount of the net identifiable assets of Brainstorm is debited to the capital surplus of $54,835 thousand.

(ii) Acquisition of the subsidiary- Metaguru

1) Acquisition of consideration transferred of the subsidiary

On December 1, 2022, the Company acquired 100% ownership of Metaguru amounting $31,000 thousand from GSH, and obtained control over Metaguru. Metaguru is primarily engaged in providing information software services and electronic information supply services. The Company acquired Metaguru to expend new customers through Metaguru's channel, and provide customers with more complete information system software, hardware and cloud product integration services.

2) Identifiable net assets acquired

The following table summarized the carrying amount of Metaguru’s identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed recognized at December 1, 2022:

Consideration transferred:				
Cash			$	31,000
Carrying amounts of identifiable assets and liabilities acquired:				
Cash and cash equivalents	$	25,325		
Notes and accounts receivable (including related parties)		8,438		
Prepayments		7		
Other current assets		388		
Other non-current assets		5,875		
Contract liabilities		(7,011)		
Notes and accounts payable		(2,839)		
Other payables		(2,057)		
Other current liabilities		(425)		27,701
Capital surplus			**$**	**3,299**

The combination is an organizational reorganization under common control. Accordingly, the difference between the consideration paid and the carrying amount of the net identifiable assets of Metagurn is debited to the capital surplus of $3,299 thousand.

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(iii) Impairment test on goodwill

The Company evaluated the recoverable amounts of its goodwill, which is based on its value-in-use, for impairment testing at the reporting date. Value-in-use is based on three to five years of the estimated future cash flow, according to the future operation plan of the Company, discounted to their present value using the yearly discount rate, which reflects the risks specific to CGU by 8.56%~13.51% and 8.81%~18.35% , for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. There were no impairment losses of goodwill in 2023 and 2022.

(i) Changes in ownership interest in a subsidiary

On March 31, 2023 and October 31, 2023, the Company paid $515 thousand and $343 thousand, respectively, for 30 thousand and 20 thousand shares from GLOBAL INTELLIGENCE NETWORK' s original shareholders. Therefore, the Company' s shareholding ratio increased to 79.73%, and capital surplus increased by $28 thousand due to changes in equity.

(j) Property, plant and equipment

Information about the movement of costs and accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment was presented below:

		Land	Buildings	Office and other equipment	Total
Cost:					
Balance on January 1, 2023	$	504,592	328,424	137,451	970,467
Additions		-	-	1,799	1,799
Disposal		-	-	(48,417)	(48,417)
Transferred to investment property		(38,274)	(3,697)	-	(41,971)
Transferred from investment property		11,170	7,032	-	18,202
Transferred from inventories		-	-	14,307	14,307
Balance on December 31, 2023	$	**477,488**	**331,759**	**105,140**	**914,387**
Balance on January 1, 2022	$	521,816	338,965	146,305	1,007,086
Additions		-	-	6,579	6,579
Disposal		-	-	(26,615)	(26,615)
Transferred to investment property		(17,224)	(10,541)	-	(27,765)
Transferred from inventories		-	-	11,182	11,182
Balance on December 31, 2022	$	**504,592**	**328,424**	**137,451**	**970,467**

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

	Land	Buildings	Office and other equipment	Total
Accumulated depreciation:				
Balance on January 1, 2023	$ -	73,559	93,174	166,733
Depreciation	-	6,531	22,934	29,465
Disposal	-	-	(47,613)	(47,613)
Transferred to investment property	-	(339)	-	(339)
Transferred from investment property	-	2,873	-	2,873
Balance on December 31, 2023	**$ -**	**82,624**	**68,495**	**151,119**
Balance on January 1, 2022	$ -	73,396	91,644	165,040
Depreciation	-	6,602	28,145	34,747
Disposal	-	-	(26,615)	(26,615)
Transferred to investment property	-	(6,439)	-	(6,439)
Balance on December 31, 2022	**$ -**	**73,559**	**93,174**	**166,733**
Carrying amount:				
December 31, 2023	**$ 477,488**	**249,135**	**36,645**	**763,268**
December 31, 2022	**$ 504,592**	**254,865**	**44,277**	**803,734**
January 1, 2022	**$ 521,816**	**265,569**	**54,661**	**842,046**

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022 property, plant, and equipment were pledged as collateral for long-term borrowings, please refer to Note 8.

(k) Right-of-use assets

Information about the movement of costs and accumulated depreciation of leases for which the Company as a lessee was presented below:

	Buildings
Cost:	
Balance on January 1, 2023	$ 245,515
Additions	52,836
Balance on December 31, 2023	**$ 298,351**
Balance on January 1, 2022	$ 214,195
Additions	31,320
Balance on December 31, 2022	**$ 245,515**

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

		Buildings
Accumulated depreciation:		
Balance on January 1, 2023	$	101,201
Depreciation		35,807
Balance on December 31, 2023	**$**	**137,008**
Balance on January 1, 2022	$	69,967
Depreciation		31,234
Balance on December 31, 2022	**$**	**101,201**
Carrying amount:		
December 31, 2023	**$**	**161,343**
December 31, 2022	**$**	**144,314**
January 1, 2022	**$**	**144,228**

(l) Investment property

Information about the movement of costs and accumulated depreciation of investment property was presented below:

		Land	Buildings	Total
Cost:				
Balance on January 1, 2023	$	42,001	24,896	66,897
Transferred from property, plant and equipment		38,274	3,697	41,971
Transferred to property, plant and equipment		(11,170)	(7,032)	(18,202)
Balance on December 31, 2023	**$**	**69,105**	**21,561**	**90,666**
Balance on January 1, 2022	$	24,777	14,355	39,132
Transferred from property, plant and equipment		17,224	10,541	27,765
Balance on December 31, 2022	**$**	**42,001**	**24,896**	**66,897**

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

	Land	Buildings	Total
Accumulated depreciation:			
Balance on January 1, 2023	$ -	9,804	9,804
Depreciation	-	472	472
Transferred from property, plant and equipment	-	339	339
Transferred to property, plant and equipment	-	(2,873)	(2,873)
Balance on December 31, 2023	**$ -**	**7,742**	**7,742**
Balance on January 1, 2022	$ -	2,963	2,963
Depreciation	-	402	402
Transferred from property, plant and equipment	-	6,439	6,439
Balance on December 31, 2022	**$ -**	**9,804**	**9,804**
Carrying amount:			
December 31, 2023	**$ 69,105**	**13,819**	**82,924**
December 31, 2022	**$ 42,001**	**15,092**	**57,093**
January 1, 2022	**$ 24,777**	**11,392**	**36,169**
Fair value:			
December 31, 2023			**$ 183,118**
December 31, 2022			**$ 184,080**

(i) Investment property comprises a number of commercial properties which are leased to third parties. Each of the leases contains an initial non-cancellable period from 1 to 3 years. Subsequent renewals are negotiated with the lessee, and no contingent rents are charged. Please refer to Note 6(q) for further information (including rental income and related direct operating expense).

(ii) As there is no readily comparable information regarding the fair value of the aforementioned investment property, management determined its fair value according to the latest prices within the vicinity. The inputs used to evaluate the fair value belonged to Level 3.

(iii) As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, none of investment property was pledged as collateral.

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(m) Short-term borrowings

(i) The details of the Company's short-term borrowings were as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Unsecured bank loans	$ 2,450,000	1,100,000
Range of interest rates at the end of period	1.68%~1.78%	1.55%~1.85%

(ii) The company has not pledged any assets as collateral to guarantee the payment of short-term borrowing.

(n) Short-term notes and bills payable

(i) As of December 31, 2023, there were no short-term notes and bills payable. As of December 31, 2022, the short-term notes and bills payable were summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2023			
	Guarantee or acceptance institution	Contract period	Range of interest rates	Amount
Commercial paper payable	DAH CHUNG BILLS FINANCE CORP.	2022.12~ 2023.02	1.79%	$ 200,000
Less: Discount on short-term notes and bills payable				(381)
Total				$ 199,619

(ii) The Company has not pledged any assets as collateral to guarantee the payment of short-term notes and bills payable.

(o) Long-term borrowings

(i) The details of the Company's long-term borrowings were as follows:

	December 31, 2023			
	Currency	Range of interest rates	Maturity period	Amount
Secured bank loans	NTD	1.85%~1.95%	2024.01~2039.03	$ 223,580
Less: current portion				(13,974)
Total				$ 209,606
Unused credit lines				$ -

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

	December 31, 2022			
	Currency	**Range of interest rates**	**Maturity period**	**Amount**
Secured bank loans	NTD	1.60%~1.83%	2023.01~2039.03	$ 237,340
Less: current portion				(13,915)
Total				$ 223,425
Unused credit lines				$ -

(ii) For the collateral and pledge for bank loans, please refer to Note 8.

(p) Lease liabilities

(i) The carrying amounts of the Company's lease liabilities were as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Current	$ 49,579	30,431
Non-current	118,844	117,387
	$ 168,423	147,818

(ii) The amounts recognized in profit or loss were as follows：

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Interest on lease liabilities	$ 1,424	1,481
Income from sub-leasing right-of-use assets	$ 6,185	5,015

The amounts recognized in the statements of cash flows of the Company were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Interest payments for lease liabilities in operating activities	$ 1,424	1,481
Payments of lease liabilities in financing activities	32,231	30,909
Total cash outflow for leases	$ 33,655	32,390

(iii) Real estate leases

The Company leases buildings for its office and warehouse space. The leases typically run for 2 to 10 years. Some leases include an option to renew the lease for an additional period of the same duration after the end of the contract term.

(iv) For the Company's leased right-of-use assets under operating leases, please refer to Note 6(q).

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(q) Operating leases

The Company leases out its investment property and right-of-use assets. The Company has classified these leases as operating leases, because it does not transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the assets. Please refer to Notes 6(k) and 6(l).

A maturity analysis of lease payments, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date was as follows:

		December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Less than one year	$	8,614	10,258
1 to 2 years		5,215	10,278
2 to 3 years		2,971	4,973
3 to 4 years		1,923	1,174
4 to 5 years		391	1,174
More than 5 years		-	391
Undiscounted lease payments	**$**	**19,114**	**28,248**

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the amounts of rental income from investment property were $5,750 thousand and $4,625 thousand, respectively.

(r) Employee benefits－defined contribution plans

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

The Company’s pension costs under the defined contribution method amounted to $21,434 thousand and $19,185 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Payment to the Bureau of Labor Insurance has been made.

(s) Income taxes

(i) Income tax expenses:

Income tax expenses are summarized as follows:

		For the years ended December 31	
		2023	2022
Current income tax expenses	$	147,653	80,905
Deferred income tax expenses (benefit)		(14,655)	15,892
Income tax expenses	**$**	**132,998**	**96,797**

(ii) The Company had no income taxes expenses recognized directly in equity and other comprehensive income.

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(iii) Reconciliation of income tax expenses and profit before income tax was as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Profit before income tax	$ 719,552	487,457
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	143,910	97,491
Undistributed earnings additional tax	389	930
Non-deductible expenses	41,412	18,551
Tax-exempt income	(2,344)	(2,734)
Share of profit accounted for using equity method	(9,871)	(5,205)
Gains on evaluation of financial assets	(45,585)	(14,872)
Others	5,087	2,636
Income tax expense	**$ 132,998**	**96,797**

(iv) Deferred income tax assets and liabilities

The Company had no unrecognized deferred income tax assets and liabilities. Changes in the amount of deferred income tax assets and liabilities for 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	Investment in subsidiaries	Fair value gains and others	Total
Deferred income tax liabilities:			
Balance on January 1, 2023	$ 25,577	6,087	31,664
Credit profit or loss	(14,106)	(1,101)	(15,207)
Balance on December 31, 2023	**$ 11,471**	**4,986**	**16,457**
Balance on January 1, 2022	$ 28,363	196	28,559
Debit (credit) profit or loss	(2,786)	5,891	3,105
Balance on December 31, 2022	**$ 25,577**	**6,087**	**31,664**

	Inventory allowances	Allowance limit on bad debts	Others	Total
Deferred income tax assets:				
Balance on January 1, 2023	$ (35,800)	-	(3,951)	(39,751)
Debit (credit) profit or loss	5,000	-	(4,448)	552
Balance on December 31, 2023	**$ (30,800)**	**-**	**(8,399)**	**(39,199)**
Balance on January 1, 2022	$ (44,400)	(3,099)	(5,039)	(52,538)
Debit profit or loss	8,600	3,099	1,088	12,787
Balance on December 31, 2022	**$ (35,800)**	**-**	**(3,951)**	**(39,751)**

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(v) The Company's income tax returns have been assessed and approved by the R.O.C. tax authority through the years to 2021.

(t) Capital and other equity

As of both December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company's authorized shares amounted to $2,500,000 thousand, divided into 250,000 thousand shares, with par value of $10 per share. The issued 188,357 thousand shares comprised only ordinary shares, and all issued shares were paid up upon issuance.

(i) Capital surplus

The components of capital surplus were as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Share capital premium	$ 1,134,185	1,189,020
Treasury share transactions	54,637	54,637
Difference arising from subsidiary's share price and its carrying value from acquired or disposed of	28,012	27,984
Changes in equity of associates accounted under equity method and others	2,546	1,106
	$ 1,219,380	**1,272,747**

According to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus can only be used to offset a deficit, and only the realized capital surplus can be used to increase the common stock or be distributed as cash dividends in proportion to shareholders held. The aforementioned realized capital surplus includes capital surplus resulting from premium on issuance of capital stock and earnings from donated assets received. According to the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers, capital increases by transferring capital surplus in excess of par value should not exceed 10% of the total paid-in capital. The capital increases by transferring capital surplus in excess of par value shall be capitalized in the subsequent year after such capital reserve has been authorized for registration by the regulatory agency.

(ii) Retained earnings

In accordance with the Articles of Association, if there are earnings at year end, 10 percent should be set aside as legal reserve (unless the amount in the legal reserve is already equal to or greater than the total paid-in capital) and special reserve shall be appropriated or reversed, according to operating requirements or regulations of the Company, after the payment of income tax and offsetting the accumulated losses from prior years. The remaining portion will be combined with the earnings from prior years, and the Board of Directors can propose the distribution plan to be approved during the shareholders' meeting. The abovementioned distribution plan, by way of cash dividends, should be approved by the Company's Board of Directors and should be reported during the Company's shareholder's meeting.

(Continued)

As the Company is in its growth phase, it has adopted a residual dividend policy to pay the dividends after the end of the year from the earnings of the current year and the accumulated earnings from prior years. If there are earnings at year end and the current unappropriated retained earnings exceeded the lower of 2% of the capital stock, the distribution ratio for dividends shall not be less than 10% of the current unappropriated retained earnings after taking into consideration the Company’s profit, capital structure, and future operating needs. Dividends are distributed as either cash or stock, where cash dividends represent no less than 10% of the total dividends and the actual amount distributed is based on the amount approved by the Board of directors.

1) Legal reserve

When a company incurs no loss, it may, pursuant to a resolution by a shareholders’ meeting, distribute its legal reserve by issuing new shares or by distributing cash, and provided that the balance of the reserve exceeds 25% of the Company’s paid in capital.

2) Special reserve

In accordance with FSC, when distributing distributable earnings, the Company records the net decrease in other shareholders' equity from profit after income tax for the current period plus the current-period unappropriated retained earnings not included in the current profit after income tax and prior undistributed earnings to be added to special earnings reserve. Similarly, a portion of undistributed prior-period earnings shall be reclassified as special earnings reserve (and does not qualify for earnings distribution) to account for cumulative changes to other shareholders’ equity pertaining to prior periods. Amounts of subsequent reversals pertaining to the net reduction of other shareholders' equity shall qualify for additional distributions.

If the subsidiary continues to hold the stocks of its parent company in the end of the period, with a market value lower than the book value, the Company shall allocate its special reserve, pro-rata to the shareholding percentage thereof, in an amount equals to the difference between the market value and the book value; also, the special reserve may not be distributed. If the market value subsequently increases, the Company may reverse the amount of special reserve, pro-rata to the shareholding percentage, corresponding to the amount by which the value has increased.

3) Earnings distribution

On February 23, 2023, cash dividends in the distribution plan for 2022 had been approved at the Board of Directors meeting, and other items of earnings distribution had been approved in shareholder’ s meeting on May 24, 2023. The cash dividends of earnings distribution for 2021 had been approved at the Board of Directors meeting on February 24, 2022, and other items of earnings distribution had been approved in shareholder’s meeting on May 26, 2022.

	For the years ended December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Dividends to shareholders - cash, $2 and $2.5 per share	**$ 376,714**	**470,894**

(Continued)

On February 29, 2024, cash dividends in the distribution plan for 2023 had been approved at the Board of Directors meeting, and the relevant dividend distributions to shareholders were as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2023
Dividends to shareholders - cash, $2.75 per share	$ 517,983

(u) Earnings per share

The Company's basic and diluted earnings per share were calculated as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Basic earnings per share:		
Profit attributable to the Company	$ 592,342	412,505
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding (basic/thousand shares)	188,357	188,357
Earnings per share (dollars)	$ 3.14	2.19

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Diluted earnings per share:		
Profit attributable to the Company	$ 592,342	412,505
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding (diluted/ thousand shares)	189,460	189,979
Earnings per share (dollars)	$ 3.13	2.17

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding (basic/ thousand shares)	188,357	188,357
Effect of employee remuneration	1,103	1,622
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding (diluted/thousand shares)	189,460	189,979

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(v) Revenue from contracts with customers

(i) Details of revenue

	2023				
	ICT Infrastructures	Computing & Data Utilization	Digitalization	Clouds, Software and Services	Total
Major product/service lines:					
Sale of goods	$ 4,215,058	4,438,945	874,666	1,173,848	10,702,517
Services rendered	-	-	-	445,293	445,293
Total	$ 4,215,058	4,438,945	874,666	1,619,141	11,147,810
Timing of revenue recognition					
Products transferred to the customer at a point in time	$ 4,215,058	4,438,945	874,666	1,173,848	10,702,517
Services transferred over time or by the stage of completion	-	-	-	445,293	445,293
Total	$ 4,215,058	4,438,945	874,666	1,619,141	11,147,810

	2022				
	ICT Infrastructures	Computing & Data Utilization	Digitalization	Clouds, Software and Services	Total
Major product/service lines:					
Sale of goods	$ 3,798,413	4,172,376	909,271	583,331	9,463,391
Services rendered	-	-	-	389,515	389,515
Total	$ 3,798,413	4,172,376	909,271	972,846	9,852,906
Timing of revenue recognition					
Products transferred to the customer at a point in time	$ 3,798,413	4,172,376	909,271	583,331	9,463,391
Services transferred over time or by the stage of completionn	-	-	-	389,515	389,515
Total	$ 3,798,413	4,172,376	909,271	972,846	9,852,906

(ii) Contract balances

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	January 1, 2022
Notes receivable (including long-term)	$ 86,602	126,490	275,999
Accounts receivable (including related parties)	2,185,237	2,435,272	2,257,816
Less: loss allowance	(10,824)	(21,191)	(21,385)
	$ 2,261,015	2,540,571	2,512,430
Contract liability	$ 240,991	155,234	184,710

(Continued)

1) For the impairment of notes and accounts receivable (including long-term and related parties), please refer to Note 6(d).

2) The amounts of contract liability balance, recognized as revenue as of January 1, 2023 and 2022 at the beginning of the period, were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Revenue Recognition	**$ 142,011**	**167,106**

3) The major changes in the balance of contract asset and liability is the difference between the time frame in the performance obligation to be satisfied and the payment to be received.

(w) Remuneration to employees and directors

In accordance with the Article of Association, once the Company has annual earnings, it should contribute 5% to 20% of the earnings as employee remuneration, and less than 1% as directors' remuneration. However, if the Company has accumulated deficits, the profit should be reserved to offset the deficit. Employees entitled to receive the aforementioned employee remuneration, in shares or cash, include the employees of the controlling or subsidiaries of the company who meet certain specific requirement. The aforementioned requirement and distribution methods should first be approved by the Company' s Board of Directors or its authorized person. The Company estimated its remuneration to employees at $63,591 thousand and $44,651 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, and estimated its remuneration to directors at $5,962 thousand and $4,186 thousand, respectively.

The aforementioned amounts were calculated using the Company's net income before tax, without the remunerations to employees and directors for each period, multiplied by the proposed percentage which is stated under the Company's proposed Article of Incorporation. These remunerations were expensed under operating costs or expenses for each period, related information is available on the website of the Market Observation Post System. The differences between the estimated amounts and the actual amounts approved by the Board of directors for 2023, if any, shall be accounted for as changes in accounting estimates and recognized in 2024. The actual amounts distributed for 2022 and the estimated amounts for 2022 in the financial statements were the same.

(x) Non-operating income and expenses

(i) Other income

The Company's other income was as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Rental income	$ 12,557	16,619
Dividend income	11,718	13,671
	$ 24,275	**30,290**

(ii) Other gains and losses

The Company's other gains and losses were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Net foreign exchange gains	$ 46,818	17,528
Net gains on valuation of financial assets (liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss	219,102	63,620
Loss on disposal of associates	-	(15)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(530)	-
Revenue from system consulting and technical services	22,998	16,801
Others	4,391	12,098
	$ 292,779	**110,032**

(iii) Finance costs

The Company's finance costs were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Interest on bank loans	$ 35,980	14,293
Interest on lease liabilities	1,424	1,481
	$ 37,404	**15,774**

(y) Financial instruments

(i) Credit risk

A credit risk is the risk of having financial losses arising from counterparties failing to meet their required contract obligation. The major potential credit risks are from defaults from counterparties who fail to meet their required contract obligation.

1) Accounts receivable and other receivables

The Company's credit policy is transacting with creditworthy customers, and obtains collateral to mitigate risks arising from financial loss due to default if necessary. The Company assesses the ratings based on publicly available financial information and transactions records with its major customers. The Company continues to monitor the exposure to credit risk and the credit rating of counterparties, transaction amount to all qualified customers, and review annually the credit limit of counterparties, so as to manage risk exposure.

2) Other financial assets

The credit risk exposure in cash and cash equivalents, fixed income investments and other financial instruments are measured and monitored by the Company' s finance department. As the Company deals with the banks and other external parties with good credit standing and financial institutions which are graded above investment level, the management believes that the Company does not have any compliance issues, and therefore, there is no significant credit risk.

The carrying amount of financial assets, represents the maximum amount exposed to credit risk. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the maximum exposure to credit risk amounted to $3,701,328 thousand, and $3,538,464 thousand, respectively.

(ii) Liquidity risk

The followings were the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payment.

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Within 1 year	1~5 years	Over 5 years
December 31, 2023					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Long-term and short-term borrowings	$ 2,673,580	2,709,741	2,472,484	72,636	164,621
Lease liabilities (including non-current)	168,423	172,023	51,304	120,719	-
Accounts payable	1,232,243	1,232,243	1,232,243	-	-
Other payables	331,156	331,156	331,156	-	-
Guarantee deposits	938	938	-	938	-
Derivative financial liabilities					
Outflow	21,852	908,411	908,411	-	-
Inflow	-	(886,559)	(886,559)	-	-
	$ 4,428,192	**4,467,953**	**4,109,039**	**194,293**	**164,621**

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

		Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Within 1 year	1~5 years	Over 5 years
December 31, 2022						
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss – Contingent considerations arising from business combinations (Current and Non-current)	$	63,144	91,660	-	91,660	-
Long-term and short-term borrowings		1,337,340	1,372,161	1,120,294	71,635	180,232
Short-term notes and bills pyable		199,619	200,000	200,000	-	-
Lease liabilities (including non-current)		147,818	151,415	31,699	111,490	8,226
Accounts payable		1,711,387	1,711,387	1,711,387	-	-
Other payables		281,534	281,534	281,534	-	-
Guarantee deposits		959	959	-	959	-
Derivative financial liabilities						
Outflow		13,651	840,752	840,752	-	-
Inflow		-	(827,101)	(827,101)	-	-
	$	3,755,452	3,822,767	3,358,565	275,744	188,458

The Company does not expect the cash flows included in the maturity analysis to occur significantly earlier or at significantly different amounts.

(iii) Currency risk

1) Exposure to currency risk

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

		December 31, 2023			December 31, 2022		
		Foreign currency (in thousands)	Exchange rate	NTD	Foreign currency (in thousands)	Exchange rate	NTD
Financial assets							
Monetary items							
USD/NTD	$	3,317	30.75	101,995	4,294	30.73	131,947
ZAR/NTD		53,289	1.66	88,299	-	-	-
Financial liabilities							
Monetary items							
USD/NTD	$	17,247	30.75	530,336	33,044	30.73	1,015,441

2) Sensitivity analysis

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk arises mainly from the translation of the foreign currency exchange gains and losses on cash and cash equivalents, notes and accounts receivable, other receivables, and accounts payable denominated in foreign currency. To avoid the decrease in the value of foreign currency assets and fluctuations of future cash flows resulted from changes in exchange rates, the Company uses derivative instruments to hedge exchange rate risk (see Note 6(b)). An appreciation (depreciation) of 1% of the USD/ZAR against NTD as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, with all other variables including derivative financial instruments remaining constant, would have decreased or increased the profit before income tax by $2,234 thousand and $1,414 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The analysis for both periods was performed on the same basis.

3) Foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary items

The Company's functional currency is NTD, and foreign exchange gain (loss) on monetary items are recognized as foreign exchange gain (loss); please refer to Note 6(x) for details.

(iv) Interest rate analysis

The details of interest-bearing financial instruments at the reporting date were as follows:

	Carrying amount	
	December 31, 2023	**December 31, 2022**
Variable-rate instrument:		
Financial assets	$ 470,943	424,598
Financial liabilities	(2,673,580)	(1,536,959)
	$ (2,202,637)	**(1,112,361)**

According to the Company's sensitivity analysis of risk exposure to non-derivative instruments on the reporting date, if the interest rate had increased or decreased by 0.25%, with all other variable factors remaining constant, the Company's profit before income tax would have decreased or increased by $5,507 thousand and $2,781 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. This is mainly due to interest rate risk exposures on variable-rate bank deposits, long-term and short-term borrowings and short-term notes and bills payable.

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(v) Fair value of financial instruments

1) Types of financial instrument and fair value hierarchy

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is measured on a recurring basis. The following sets out carrying amount and fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, including the information on fair value hierarchy but excluding financial instruments not measured at fair value with carrying amount reasonably close to their fair value, and lease liabilities, disclosure of fair value information is not required:

	December 31, 2023				
	Carrying amount	Fair value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Foreign and domestic unlisted stocks	$ 453,931	-	-	453,931	453,931
Foreign and domestic unlisted equities	239,126	-	-	239,126	239,126
	$ 693,057				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Domestic unlisted stocks	$ 118,189	-	-	118,189	118,189
Financial assets at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 471,163				
Notes and accounts receivable, net (including long-term and related parties)	2,261,105				
Other receivables	94,677				
Refundable deposits	63,137				
	$ 2,890,082				

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

	December 31, 2023				
	Carrying amount	Fair value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
Pre-purchased/Pre-sold forward exchange contracts	$ 21,852	-	-	21,852	21,852
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost					
Long-term and short-term borrowings	$ 2,673,580				
Lease liabilities (including non-current)	168,423				
Accounts payable	1,232,243				
Other payables	331,156				
Guarantee deposits	938				
	$ 4,406,340				

	December 31, 2022				
	Carrying amount	Fair value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Pre-purchased forward exchange contracts	$ 623	-	-	623	623
Foreign and domestic unlisted stocks	280,153	-	-	280,153	280,153
Foreign and domestic unlisted equities	230,691	-	-	230,691	230,691
	$ 511,467				
Financial assets at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 424,848				
Notes and accounts receivable, net (including long-term and related parties)	2,540,571				
Other receivables	5,918				
Refundable deposits	55,660				
	$ 3,026,997				

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

	December 31, 2022				
	Carrying amount	Fair value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
Pre-purchased currency forward exchange contracts	$ 13,651	-	-	13,651	13,651
Contingent considerations arising from business combinations	63,144	-	-	63,144	63,144
	$ 76,795				
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost					
Long-term and short-term borrowings	$ 1,337,340				
Short-term notes and bills payable	199,619				
Lease liabilities (including non-current)	147,818				
Accounts payable	1,711,387				
Other payables	281,534				
Guarantee deposits	959				
	$ 3,678,657				

2) Valuation techniques for financial instruments measured at fair value

The measurements of fair value of equity instruments without an active market are based on the market comparable listed company approach, which assumes that the fair value is measured by the investee' estimated net worth and the price-book ratio estimated based on comparable quoted market price. The estimate of the fair value of equity instruments has been adjusted due to the effect of the discount arising from the lack of market liquidity of the equity security.

Discounted cash flow model is used to estimate the fair value of contingent consideration arising from business combination. The main assumption takes into consideration the possibility of occurrence to estimate the consideration for payment, by the discounted present value.

Measurement of the fair value of derivative instruments is based on the valuation techniques accepted by the market participants, such as the discounted cash flow or option pricing models. Fair value of forward exchange contracts is usually determined by the forward currency exchange rate.

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

3) Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2

There was no transfers between the level 1 and level 2 of fair value hierarchy for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

4) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair values

	Measured at fair value through profit or loss		Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
	Derivative financial assets (liabilities)	Non-derivative financial assets (liabilities) measured at fair value through profit or loss	Equity instruments without an active market
January 1, 2023	$ (13,028)	447,700	-
Acquisition	-	17,431	74,830
Recognized in profit or loss	(8,824)	227,926	-
Recognized in other comprehensive income	-	-	43,359
December 31, 2023	**$ (21,852)**	**693,057**	**118,189**
January 1, 2022	$ (2,286)	235,074	-
Acquisition	-	130,856	-
Recognized in profit or loss	(10,742)	74,362	-
Decrease of contingent considerations	-	7,408	-
December 31, 2022	**$ (13,028)**	**447,700**	**-**

The aforementioned total gains and losses that were recognized in "other gains and losses" and "unrealized gains and losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income". The gains or losses attributable to the assets and liabilities held on December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Total gains and losses		
Recognized in profit or loss (recognized as other gains and losses)	$ 206,074	61,334
Recognized in other comprehensive income (recognized as unrealized gains and losses on financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income)	43,359	-
	$ **249,433**	**61,334**

5) Quantified information on significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) used in fair value measurement

The Company's financial instruments that use Level 3 inputs to measure fair value include financial assets (liabilities) measured at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, and derivative financial instruments.

The fair value of derivative financial instruments resulted from the quotation of a third party and did not use any unobservable inputs in its calculation. Therefore, the Company did not disclose the quantitative information about significant unobservable inputs and sensitivity analysis.

Quantified information on other significant unobservable inputs was as follows:

Item	**Valuation technique**	**Significant unobservable inputs**	**Interrelationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss investments in equity instrument without active market	Comparable listed companies approach	· Market liquidity discount rate (25.00%~30.00% as of December 31, 2023, 23.63%~27.08% as of December 31, 2022)	· The higher the market liquidity discount rate, the lower the fair value

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

Item	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Interrelationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-Investments in equity instruments without an active market	Comparable companies approach	· Market liquidity discount rate (17.39% as of December 31, 2023)	· The higher the market liquidity discount rate, the lower the fair value
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss-Contingent considerations arising from business combinations	Discounted cash flow methods	· Discount rate (8.56%~13.51% as of December 31, 2023, 8.81%~18.35% as of December 31, 2022)	· The higher the discount rate, the lower the fair value

6) Fair value measurements in Level 3 – sensitivity analysis of reasonably possible alternative assumptions

The Company' s measurement on the fair value of financial instruments is deemed reasonable despite different valuation models or assumptions may lead to different results. For fair value measurements in Level 3, changing one or more of the assumptions would have the following effects on profit (loss) and other comprehensive income:

		Current profit (loss) arising from changes in fair value		Other comprehensive income arising from changes in fair value	
	Inputs	10% increase	10% decrease	10% increase	10% decrease
December 31, 2023					
Financial assets (liabilies) at fair value through profit or loss					
Investments in equity instruments without actives market	Discount for marketability	$ (62,357)	62,357	-	-
Contingent considerations arising from business combinations	Discount for discount rate	$ -	-	-	-

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

	Inputs	Current profit (loss) arising from changes in fair value: 10% increase	Current profit (loss) arising from changes in fair value: 10% decrease	Other comprehensive income arising from changes in fair value: 10% increase	Other comprehensive income arising from changes in fair value: 10% decrease
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Investments in equity instruments without an active market	Discount for marketability	$ -	-	(14,303)	14,303
December 31, 2022					
Financial assets (liabilies) at fair value through profit or loss					
Investments in equity instruments without an active market	Discount for marketability	$ (36,719)	36,719	-	-
Contingent considerations arising from business combinations	Discount for discount rate	$ 2,063	(2,176)	-	-

(z) Financial risk management

(i) Overview

The Company is exposed to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

1) Credit risk

2) Liquidity risk

3) Market risk

This note expressed the information on risk exposure and objectives, policies and process of risk measurement and management of the Company. For more details about the quantitative effects of these risk exposures, please refer to respective notes in the report.

(ii) Structure of risk management

The Company’s risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company’s activities, so as to minimize risk exposure.

The Board of directors oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company’s risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Board of directors is assisted in its oversight role by an internal auditor. The internal auditor undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Board of directors.

(aa) Capital management

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base, in order to maintain investor, creditor, and market confidence. Capital consists of ordinary shares, capital surplus and retained earnings. As of December 31, 2023, the Company had sufficient capital to meet the needs for working capital and other expenditure in the next 12 months. The Company's approach to capital management has not changed on each reporting date.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the debt ratios were 52% and 46%, respectively.

(ab) Investing and financing activities not affecting current cash flow

(i) For the acquisition of right-of-use assets by lease, please refer to Note 6(k).

(ii) The reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities was as follows:

	January 1, 2023	Cash flows	Non-cash changes	December 31, 2023
Long-term borrowings	$ 237,340	(13,760)	-	223,580
Short-term borrowings	1,100,000	1,350,000	-	2,450,000
Short-term notes and bills payable	199,619	(199,619)	-	-
Guarantee deposits	959	(21)	-	938
Lease liabilities (including non-current)	147,818	(32,231)	52,836	168,423
Total liabilities from financing activities	**$ 1,685,736**	**1,104,369**	**52,836**	**2,842,941**

	January 1, 2022	Cash flows	Non-cash changes	December 31, 2022
Long-term borrowings	$ 251,369	(14,029)	-	237,340
Short-term borrowings	1,000,000	100,000	-	1,100,000
Short-term notes and bills payable	-	199,619	-	199,619
Guarantee deposits	897	62	-	959
Lease liabilities (including non-current)	147,407	(30,909)	31,320	147,818
Total liabilities from financing activities	**$ 1,399,673**	**254,743**	**31,320**	**1,685,736**

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(7) Related-party transactions:

(a) Parent company and ultimate controlling company

Qisda Corporation ("Qisda") is both the parent company and the ultimate controlling party of the Company. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, Qisda holds 51.41% of the number of ordinary shares outstanding of the Company, and it has prepared the consolidated financial statements for public use.

(b) Names and relationship with related parties

The followings are the subsidiaries and related parties that have had transactions with the Company during the periods covered in the parent company only financial statements:

Name of related party	Relationship with the Company
Qisda Corporation (Qisda)	Parent of the Company
GLOBAL INTELLIGENCE NETWORK CO., LTD. (GLOBAL INTELLIGENCE NETWORK)	Subsidiary of the Company
EPIC CLOUD CO., LTD. (EPIC CLOUD)	Subsidiary of the Company
ADVANCEDTEK INTERNATIONAL CORP. (ADVANCEDTEK INTERNATIONAL)	Subsidiary of the Company
APEO Human Capital Services Corp. (APEO Human Capital)	Subsidiary of the Company
DSIGroup Co., Ltd. (DSIGroup)	Subsidiary of the Company
DKABio Co., Ltd. (DKABio)	Subsidiary of the Company
Metaguru Corporation (Metaguru)	Subsidiary of the Company (Note 1)
COREX (PTY) LTD. (COREX)	Subsidiary of the Company
Brainstorm Corporation (Brainstorm)	Subsidiary of the Company (Note 2)
GRANDSYS INC. (GRANDSYS)	Associate of the Company
Everlasting Digital ESG Co., Ltd. (Everlasting Digital ESG)	Associate of the Company
BenQ Foundation	Substantive related party
BenQ Material Corporation (BenQ Material)	It and the Company have the same ultimate parent company
Partner Tech Corporation (Partner Tech)	It and the Company have the same ultimate parent company
BenQ Corporation (New BenQ)	It and the Company have the same ultimate parent company
DFI Inc. (DFI)	It and the Company have the same ultimate parent company
BenQ AB DentCare Corp. (BenQ AB DentCare)	It and the Company have the same ultimate parent company

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

Name of related party	Relationship with the Company
AEWIN Technologies Co., Ltd (AEWIN Technologies)	It and the Company have the same ultimate parent company
ACE PILLAR CO., LTD. (ACE PILLAR)	It and the Company have the same ultimate parent company
BenQ Asia Pacific Corporation (BenQ Asia Pacific)	It and the Company have the same ultimate parent company
Webest Solution Corporation (Webest Solution)	It and the Company have the same ultimate parent company
Interactive Digital Technologies Inc. (Interactive Digital)	It and the Company have the same ultimate parent company
HITRON TECHNOLOGIES INC. (HITRON TECHNOLOGIES)	It and the Company have the same ultimate parent company
BenQ Guru Holding limited(GSH)	It and the Company have the same ultimate parent company
Concord Medical Co., Ltd (Concord)	It and the Company have the same ultimate parent company
BENQ HEALTHCARE CORPORATION (BHS)	It and the Company have the same ultimate parent company
ACE Energy Co., Ltd. (ACE Energy)	It and the Company have the same ultimate parent company
LA FRESH INFORMATION CO., LTD. (LA FRESH)	It and the Company have the same ultimate parent company
WEB-PRO Corporation (WPC)	It and the Company have the same ultimate parent company
Partner Tech Asia Pacific Corp. (PTP)	It and the Company have the same ultimate parent company
Darfon Electronics Corporation (Darfon Electronics)	Associate of the parent company
AUO Education Service Corp. (AUO Education Service)	Subsidiary of associate (AUO) of parent company
AUO Digitech Taiwan Inc. (AUO Digitech)	Subsidiary of associate (AUO) of parent company
Key management personnel	Key management personnel of the Company

Note 1: Metaguru Corporation’s original name was BenQ Guru Corporation, and its original ultimate parent company is same as the Company. The Company had fully acquired Metaguru on December 1, 2022, and it became the Company’s subsidiary.

Note 2: The ultimate parent of Brainstorm and the Company is the same before acquiring. Moreover, after acquiring a total of 35.09% of common shares and preference shares of Brainstorm on October 2, 2023, the Company obtained 55.29% of its voting rights and it became the Company’ s subsidiary.

(c) Significant related-party transactions

(i) Sales

The amounts of significant sales by the Company to related parties were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Parent company	$ 112	1,023
Subsidiaries	170,728	126,094
Associates	2,366	7,857
Other associates	57,404	62,714
	$ 230,610	**197,688**

The selling price offered to related parties approximated the market price, and the credit terms. For the year ended December 31, 2023 were based on terms ranging from 30 to 120 days after the end of the month; while the credit terms for the year ended December 31, 2022 ranged from 30 to 120 days after the end of the month. or the terms stated in the contract. Receivables from related parties were not pledged as collateral, and no allowance was needed to provide for impairment loss after assessment.

(ii) Purchases

The amounts of significant purchases by the Company from related parties were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Subsidiaries	$ 15,558	27,310
Other associates	232	627
	$ 15,790	**27,937**

Purchase prices and payment terms from related parties were not significantly different from those of regular suppliers. The payment terms for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, ranged from 30 to 60 days after the end of the month.

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(iii) Receivables from related parties

The receivables due from related parties were as follows:

Account	Category of related party	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Accounts receivable (including long-term)	Parent company	$ 46	65,807
Accounts receivable	Subsidiaries	33,950	45,170
Accounts receivable	Associates	480	358
Accounts receivable	Other associates	11,126	6,478
		$ 45,602	117,813

(iv) Payables to related parties

The payables to related parties were as follows:

Account	Category of related party	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Accounts payable	Subsidiaries	$ 4,414	3,136
Accounts payable	Other associates	91	16
		$ 4,505	3,152

(v) Lease

1) Lessor

The Company leased out buildings to its related parties. The amounts of rental income were as follows:

Lessee	For the years ended December 31 2023	2022
Subsidiaries:		
GLOBAL INTELLIGENCE NETWORK	$ 7,463	6,727
Other subsidiaries	3,332	1,773
Other Associates:		
DFI	-	6,035
	$ 10,795	14,535

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the rental amount of $0 thousand and $169 thousand, respectively, had not been received by the Company, and was recorded under other current assets. The deposit and rent were determined with reference to the market price of the nearby offices, and the rent was collected on a monthly basis.

(Continued)

2) Lessee

The Company rented buildings from GLOBAL INTELLIGENCE NETWORK and entered into 3-years lease contract by reference of the rental price of the nearby offices. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company recognized the amounts of $38 thousand and $27 thousand, respectively, as interest expense. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the balance of lease liabilities amounted to $3,077 thousand and $5,226 thousand, respectively.

(vi) Loans to related parties

The loans to related parties were as follows:

Relationship	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Subsidiaries:		
COREX	**$ 87,821**	**-**

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company' s unsecured loan to its subsidiary, COREX, bears an annual interest of 6.30%. No provision for impairment loss was required after an assessment made by the Company.

For the year ended and on December 31, 2023, the interest revenue from the above loans to subsidiary amounted to $484 thousand. As of Decemeber 31, 2023, interest receivable amounted to $478 thousand (recorded as other current assets).

(vii) Guarantee and endorsements

The company guarantees and endorsements for related parties are as follows:

Counterparty of guarantees and endorsements	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Subsidiaries		
COREX	**$ 611,250**	**150,000**

(viii) Services revenue

The Company provided system consulting and project supporting services to its related parties. The amounts of services revenue were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Subsidiaries		
GLOBAL INTELLIGENCE NETWORK	$ 11,229	11,173
EPIC CLOUD	8,097	5,628
Metaguru Corporation	3,672	-
	$ 22,998	**16,801**

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

The outstanding balances for providing system consulting and project supporting services to its related parties were as follows:

Account	Category of related party	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
	Subsidiaries		
Other current assets-other receivables	GLOBAL INTELLIGENCE NETWORK	$ 2,948	3,517
Other current assets-other receivables	EPIC CLOUD	2,125	1,788
Other current assets-other receivables	Metaguru Corporation	964	-
		$ 6,037	**5,305**

(ix) Donation

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the company made donations of $2,000 thousand and $3,000 thousand, respectively, to its substantive related party, BenQ Foundation.

(x) Investments accounted for using equity method acquired

The Company acquired investments accounted for using equity method from its related parties.

Account	Category of related party	For the years ended December 31 2023	2022
Investments accounted for using equity method	Other associates- GHS	$ -	31,000
Investments accounted for using equity method	Other associates- DFI	530,075	-
		$ 530,075	**31,000**

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(xi) Miscellaneous transactions

In addition to the above transactions, the amounts of other significant outstanding balances by related parties were as follows:

	Cost and expense		Other payables	
	For the years ended December 31		December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
	2023	2022		
Parent Company	$ 819	790	310	100
Subsidiaries	3,196	1,773	848	439
Associates	5	-	-	-
Other associates	811	1,562	140	57
	$ 4,831	**4,125**	**1,298**	**596**

(d) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel compensation comprised:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Short-term employee benefits	$ 56,062	50,276
Post-employment benefits	528	524
Termination benefits	-	-
Other long-term benefits	-	-
Share-based payment	-	-
	$ 56,590	**50,800**

(8) Pledged assets:

The carrying amounts of the assets which the Company pledged as collateral were as follows:

Asset Name	Object	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Property, plant and equipment	Long-term borrowings	**$ 427,988**	**431,839**

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(9) Significant commitments and contingencies:

(a) The promissory notes, issued by the Company for loans from financial institutions, forward exchange transactions, and purchase limits, are detailed as follows:

	Currency	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Promissory notes issued	NTD	$ 5,215,000	4,865,000
	USD	$ 4,500	4,500

(b) For the amounts of guarantees and endorsements for related parties, please see Note 7(c) 7.

(10) Losses due to major disasters:None

(11) Subsequent Events:

Based on the result of the Board of Directors meeting held on January 12, 2024, the Company would pay 192,066 thousand to acquired 5,170 thousand shares of GRANDSYS with the share holding percentage of 19.19%. All statutory registration procedures had been completed before the issuance date of the parent company only financial report and the price had been fully paid.

(12) Others:

The summary of employee benefits, depreciation, and amortization, by function, was as follows:

By function / By item	For the years ended December 31, 2023 Operating expenses	2022 Operating expenses
Employee benefits		
Salary	582,787	491,980
Labor and health insurance	45,981	40,726
Pension	21,434	19,185
Benefits of directors	16,441	15,227
Other employee benefits expense	25,753	23,216
Depreciation	65,272	65,981
Amortization	572	745

Note: Excluding the depreciation of the investment property-buildings (classified as other income) amounted to $472 thousand and $402 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

The following were the additional information on the Company's employees and employee benefits for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Numbers of employees	**542**	**504**
Numbers of directors, but not employees concurrently	**5**	**5**
The average employee benefits	**$ 1,259**	**1,153**
The average salaries	**$ 1,085**	**986**
Adjustment of the average salaries	**10.04 %**	
Benefits of supervisors	**$ -**	**-**

The following was the information about the Company's benefits policies (including directors, executive officers and employees):

The Company's directors' benefits consisted of remuneration and compensation. In accordance with the Article of Association of the Company, once the Company has annual earnings, it should contribute less than 1% as directors' remuneration. The compensation is evaluated by Human Resources Department and based on competitive environment and operational risk. It is proposed by management after considering regulation and bonus plan then submitted to the Board of Directors for approval.

The benefits of executive officers and employees consisted of fixed salary and variable salary. The former is basic salaries of employees and the latter is connected to operational performance and strategic objectives that the Company wants to achieve. The Company's benefits policies are proposed by Human Resources Department, which is based on management regulation and bonus plan and then submitted to the Board of Directors for approval.

(13) Other disclosures:

(a) Information on significant transactions:

The following is the information on significant transactions required by the Regulations for the Company for the year ended December 31, 2023:

(i) Loans to other parties:

Number	Name of lender	Name of borrower	Account name	Related party	Highest balance of financing to other parties during the period	Ending balance	Actual usage amount during the period	Range of interest rates during the period	Purposes of fund financing for the borrower	Transaction amount for business between two parties	Reasons for short-term financing	Allowance for bad debt	Collateral		Individual funding loan limits	Maximum limit of fund financing	Note
													Item	Value			
0	the Company	COREX	Other current assets-other receivables	Yes	156,275	153,750	87,821	6.30 %	Short-term loan	-	Working capital	-	None	-	890,197	1,780,394	Note 1

Note 1: Due to its subsidiary's financing need, the Company provided a short-term loan to its subsidiaries, wherein the amount of loans for individual shall not exceed 20% of the Company's net worth in its latest financial statements, and the total amount of loans provided by the Company shall not exceed 40% of the Company's net worth in its latest financial statements.

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(ii) Guarantees and endorsements for other parties:

No.	Name of guarantor	Counter-party of guarantee and endorsement: Name	Counter-party of guarantee and endorsement: Relationship with the Company	Limitation on amount of guarantees and endorsements for a specific enterprise	Highest balance for guarantees and endorsements during the period	Balance of guarantees and endorsements as of reporting date	Actual usage amount during the period	Property pledged for guarantees and endorsements (Amount)	Ratio of accumulated amounts of guarantees and endorsements to net worth of the latest financial statements	Maximum amount for guarantees and endorsements	Parent company guarantees/ endorsements to third parties on behalf of subsidiary	Subsidiary guarantees/ endorsements to third parties on behalf of parent company	Guarantees/ endorsements to third parties on behalf of companies in Mainland China
0	the Company	COREX	Subsidiary of the Company	(Note 1)	618,825	611,250	297,595	-	13.73 %	(Note 1)	Y	-	-

Note 1: The amount of the guarantees and endorsements for a single entity company shall not exceed 20% of the Company's net worth of $890,197 thousand when the guarantees and endorsements was provided; the total amount of guarantees and endorsements provided by the Company shall not exceed 50% of the Company's net worth of $2,225,493 thousand.

(iii) Securities held as of December 31, 2023 (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures):

Unit: thousand shares/thousand units

Holder name	Category and name of security	Relationship with company	Account	Ending balance: Shares/Units	Ending balance: Carrying amount	Ending balance: Percentage of Ownership (%)	Ending balance: Fair value	Remark
	Stock:							
the Company	DYNASAFE TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	-	Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,404	453,931	19.15	453,931	(Note 1)
〃	CDS Holdings Limited	-	〃	600	-	1.11	-	〃
〃	YOBON TECHNOLOGIES, INC	-	〃	3	-	0.42	-	〃
〃	Touch Cloud Inc.	-	〃	200	-	1.50	-	〃
〃	Gemini Data, Inc.	-	〃	2,706	-	1.12	-	〃
〃	KINGTEL CORPORATION	-	〃	443	-	18.09	-	〃
〃	High Performance Information Co., Ltd.	-	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,138	118,189	8.36	118,189	〃
	Equity:							
〃	Taiwania Capital Buffalo Fund V, LP.	-	Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(Note 2)	197,658	12.78	197,658	〃
〃	New Economy Ventures L.P.	-	〃	(Note 2)	41,468	7.36	41,468	〃
					811,246		811,246	

Note 1: Unlisted company.
Note 2: Limited partnership.

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(iv) Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock:

Name of company	Category and name of security	Account	Name of counter-party	Relationship with the company	Beginning Balance		Purchases		Sales				Ending Balance	
					Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Price	Cost (Note 1)	Gain (loss) on disposal	Shares	Amount
the Company	Stock-Brainstorm	Investments accounted for using equity method	DFI	Other associates	-	-	233	530,075	-	-	(6,869)	-	233	523,206

Note 1: Share of profit (loss) of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method.

(v) Acquisition of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock:None

(vi) Disposal of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock:None

(vii) Related-party transactions for purchases and sales with amounts exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20% of the capital stock:

Name of company	Related party	Nature of relationship	Transaction details				Transactions with terms different from others		Notes/Accounts receivable (payable)		Note
			Purchase/Sale	Amount	Percentage of total purchases/sales	Payment terms	Unit price	Payment terms	Ending balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	
The Company	GLOBAL INTELLIGENCE ENTWORK	The subsidiary of the Company	(Sales)	(111,424)	(1)%	60 days	Price agreed by both sides	No significant different with general selling	17,394	1%	-
GLOBAL INTELLIGENCE ENTWORK	The Company	The parent company	Purchases	111,424	13%	〃	〃	No significant different with general selling	(17,394)	(19)%	
Brainstorm	Dolica	Other related parties	(Sales)	(158,851)	(3) %	90 days	-	No significant different with general selling	39,653	7%	

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

(ix) Trading in derivative instruments:Please refer to notes the Company’s consolidated financial statem Note 6(b).

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(b) Information on investees:

The following is the information on investees for the years ended December 31, 2023:

Name of investor	Name of investee	Location	Main businesses and products	Original investment amount		Balance as of December 31, 2022			Net income (losses) of investee	Share of profits/losses of investee	Note
				December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	Shares (thousands)	Percentage of ownership	Carrying amount			
the Company	GLOBAL INTELLIGENCE NETWORK	Taiwan	Trading in hardware and software for network and communications systems	120,000	119,142	10,525	79.73 %	180,736	9,677	7,691	(Note 1)
〃	EPIC CLOUD	Taiwan	Data software and data processing services	55,000	27,500	5,500	100.00 %	61,848	7,346	7,346	(Notes 1 and 3)
〃	COREX	South Africa	Import and export of electronic products for sale and purchase	251,872	251,872	1	100.00 %	181,325	(65,054)	(66,096)	(Note 1)
〃	DSIGroup	Taiwan	Market research, management consulting and data processing services	69,983	69,983	1,754	34.99 %	81,103	(1,227)	(1,092)	(Note 1)
〃	GRANDSYS	Taiwan	Data software and data processing services	94,547	94,547	5,643	20.96 %	114,326	42,837	6,667	(Note 2)
〃	ADVANCEDTEKINTERNATIONAL	Taiwan	Applications of software implementing services	30,091	30,091	1,153	34.09 %	38,499	13,508	4,605	(Note 1)
〃	Everlasting Digital ESG	Taiwan	Development and sale of software	5,000	5,000	500	29.41 %	2,307	(3,459)	(806)	(Note 2)
〃	Metaguru	Taiwan	R&D and sales of computer information systems	31,000	31,000	2,000	100.00 %	28,023	2,442	2,442	(Notes 1 and 4)
〃	Brainstorm	U.S.A	Wholesale and retail of computers and peripheral devices	530,075	-	233	35.09 %	523,206	16,230	(10,285)	(Note 1)
EPIC CLOUD	GLOBAL INTELLIGENCE NETWORK	Taiwan	Trading in hardware and software for network and communications systems	172	172	10	0.08 %	172	9,677	-	(Note 1)
〃	DSIGroup	Taiwan	Market research, management consulting and data processing services	40	40	1	0.02 %	40	(1,227)	-	(Note 1)
ADVANCEDTEK INTERNATIONAL	APEO Human Capital	Taiwan	Applications of software implementing services	2,060	2,060	200	100.00 %	2,692	169	169	(Note 1)
DSIGroup	DKABio	Taiwan	Market research, management consulting and data processing service	20,000	20,000	2,000	100.00 %	6,962	(5,488)	(5,488)	(Note 1)

Note 1: Subsidiary of the Company.
Note 2: Associates of the Company
Note 3: The investee company reduced its capital to offset its accumulated deficit by deducting 2,250 thousand shares, at the amount of $22,500 thousand. Thereafter, it conducted a cash capital increase by issuing 5,000 thousand new shares, at the amount of $50,000 thousand, with the base date of capital increase set on October 12, 2023. Both transactions above were based on the resolutions approved during the board meeting held on October 4, 2023, with all the relevant statutory registration procedures having been completed.
Note 4: On February 20, 2023, pursuant to the resolutions approved during the board of directors, the investee company increased its capital by $2,881 thousand and issued 288 thousand new shares, from retained earnings. The date of capital increase was March 17, 2023. The relevant statutory registration procedures have since been completed.

(c) Information on investment in Mainland China:None

(d) Major shareholders:

Unit: share

Major shareholders Shareholding	Shareholding	Percentage of Ownership
Qisda	96,841,239	51.41 %

(Continued)

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(14) Segment information:

Please refer to the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023, for details.

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)

Statement of cash and cash equivalents

December 31, 2023

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount
Cash on hand and petty cash		$ 220
Checking and demand deposits	NTD	390,582
	USD 2,613,374.32; Exchange rate 30.75	80,361
Total		**$ 471,163**

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)

Statement of notes and accounts receivables (including long-term and related parties)

December 31, 2023

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount
Notes receivable		
STARK TECHNOLOGY INC.	Operating revenue of non-related parties	$ 21,200
LANTEL TELECOMMUNICATION CORP.	〃	15,797
OPENPOWER INFORMATION CO., LTD.	〃	12,560
GENESIS TECHNOLOGY INC.	〃	10,698
YOTTA INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INC.	〃	5,268
SILVERSHINE TECHNOLOGY INC.	〃	4,472
Others (individual amount not exceeding 5%)	〃	16,607
Subtotal		86,602
Accounts receivable:		
GENESIS TECHNOLOGY INC.	〃	182,076
SYSTEX CORPORATION	〃	170,382
Others (individual amount not exceeding 5%)	〃	1,787,267
Subtotal		2,139,725
Accounts receivable due from related parties:		
GLOBAL INTELLIGENCE NETWORK CO., LTD.	Operating revenue of related parties	17,394
EPIC CLOUD CO., LTD.	〃	14,202
Interactive Digital Technologies Inc.	〃	6,681
Others (individual amount not exceeding 5%)	〃	7,325
Subtotal		45,602
		2,271,929
Less: Loss allowance		(10,824)
Total		**$ 2,261,105**

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)

Statement of inventories

December 31, 2023

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Cost	Net realizable value
Merchandise inventory	$ 3,060,276	3,348,157
Less: Inventory allowances	(154,000)	
Total	$ 2,906,276	

Statement of prepayments

Item	Description	Amount
Prepayments to suppliers	Prepaid suppliers' payments	$ 386,126
Prepaid expenses	Prepaid insurance, rent and systems fees, etc.	9,319
Total		$ 395,445

Statement of other current assets

Item	Description	Amount
Other receivables-loans to other parties	Principal and interest of loans to related parties	$ 88,299
Other receivables－others	System consulting and project supporting revenue, etc.	6,378
Others	Tax overpaid retained for offsetting the future tax payable and input tax, etc.	2,146
Total		$ 96,823

METAAGE CORPORATION (Original Name : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)

Statement of changes in Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

For the year ended December 31, 2023

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and Shares)

	Beginning balance		Additions		Disposal		Other adiustments (Note 1)		Ending balance		Pledged or
Name of investee	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	guaranteed
DYNASAFE TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	3,906	$ 274,009	498	17,431	-	-	-	162,491	4,404	453,931	None
YOBON TECHNOLOGIES,INC.	3	(Note 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	(Note 2)	〃
CDS Holdings Limited	600	(Note 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	(Note 2)	〃
Touch Cloud Inc.	200	572	-	-	-	-	-	(572)	200	(Note 2)	〃
Gemini Data, Inc.	2,706	5,173	-	-	-	-	-	(5,173)	2,706	(Note 2)	〃
KINGTEL CORPORATION	443	399	-	-	-	-	-	(399)	443	(Note 2)	〃
Taiwan Capital Buffalo Fund V, LP.	(Note 3)	199,835	-	-	-	-	-	(2,177)	(Note 3)	197,658	〃
New Economy Ventures L.P.	(Note 3)	30,856	-	-	-	-	-	10,612	(Note 3)	41,468	〃
Total		**$ 510,844**		**17,431**		**-**	**-**	**164,782**		**693,057**	

Note 1: Gains (losses) from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Note 2: All impairment losses have been recognized.

Note 3: Limited company.

METAAGE CORPORATION

Statement of changes in Non-current financial at fair value through other comprehensive income

For the year ended December 31, 2023

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and Shares)

	Beginning balance		Additions		Disposal		Other adiustments (Note)		Ending balance		
Name of investee	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Pledged or guaranteed
High Performance Information Co., Ltd.	-	$ -	2,138	74,830	-	-	-	43,359	2,138	118,189	None

Note: Unrealized gains(losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)

Statement of changes in investments accounted for using the equity method

For the year ended December 31, 2023

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and Shares)

	Beginning balance(Restated)		Addition		Decrease		Other adjustments (Note 1)		Ending balance			Market value or	
Name of investee	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Percentage of shareholding	Amount	net assets value (Note 2)	Pledged or guaranteed
GLOBAL INTELLIGENCE NETWORK CO., LTD.	10,475	$ 182,615	50	859	-	-	-	(2,738)	10,525	79.73 %	180,736	180,736	None
EPIC CLOUD CO., LTD.	2,750	4,427	5,000	50,000	(2,250)	-	-	7,421	5,500	100.00 %	61,848	61,848	〃
ADVANCEDTEK INTERNATIONAL CORP.	1,153	39,263	-	-	-	-	-	(764)	1,153	34.09 %	38,499	26,368	〃
DSIGroup Co., Ltd.	1,754	82,195	-	-	-	-	-	(1,092)	1,754	34.99 %	81,103	33,436	〃
COREX (PTY) LTD	1	268,772	-	-	-	-	-	(87,447)	1	100.00 %	181,325	83,701	〃
Metaguru Corporation	1,712	29,054	288	-	-	-	-	(1,031)	2,000	100.00 %	28,023	28,023	〃
Brainstorm Corporation	233	533,367	-	-	-	-	-	(10,161)	233	35.09 %	523,206	253,037	〃
GRANDSYS INC.	5,643	112,741	-	-	-	-	-	1,585	5,643	20.96 %	114,326	70,677	〃
Everlasting Digital ESG Co., Ltd.	500	3,113	-	-	-	-	-	(806)	500	29.41 %	2,307	2,307	〃
Total		$ 1,255,547		50,859		-		(95,033)			1,211,373	740,133	

Note 1: Other adjustments include the share of profits and losses of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method, share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries and associates for using equity method, adjustments for proceeds from the disposal of forfeited funds from employee stock ownership trust, cash dividends, adjustments for difference between consideration and carrying amount of subsidiaries share acquired.

Note 2: The difference between the ending balance and market value or net equity mainly arose from goodwill and trademarks arising from a business combination, etc.

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)

Statement of changes in property, plant and equipment

For the year ended December 31, 2023

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Please refer to Note 6(j) for Property, plant and equipment.

Statement of changes in right-of-use assets

Please refer to Note 6(k) for Right-of-use assets.

Statement of changes in investment property

Please refer to Note 6(l) for Investment property.

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)

Statement of other non-current assets

December 31, 2023

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount
Refundable deposits	Refundable deposits of golf club, bid bond and deposits for renting buildings and cars, etc.	$ 63,137
Other assets	Office ornaments	12,800
Long-term prepaid expenses	ICT software	2,134
Total		**$ 78,071**

Statement of short-term borrowings

Name of bank	Description	Term of contract	Interest rate	Credit lines	Amount	Pledged or guaranteed
Taishin International Bank	Credit loans	2023.06.30~ 2024.06.30	1.74%～ 1.78%	500,000	$ 500,000	None
HSBC Bank	〃	2023.06.30~ 2024.06.30	1.72%	400,000	350,000	〃
Yuanta Commercial Bank	〃	2023.08.24~ 2024.08.14	1.75%	300,000	300,000	〃
Far Eastern International Bank	〃	2023.04.24~ 2024.04.24	1.73%	300,000	300,000	〃
Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank	〃	2023.06.05~ 2024.06.05	1.70%	500,000	250,000	〃
Bank of Taiwan	〃	2023.12.29~ 2024.12.29	1.69%	200,000	200,000	〃
Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	〃	2023.08.24~ 2024.08.24	1.75%	200,000	200,000	〃
Entie Commercial Bank	〃	2023.05.12~ 2024.05.10	1.74%	200,000	200,000	〃
Mega International Commercial Bank	〃	2023.10.31~ 2024.10.31	1.68%	150,000	150,000	〃
Total					**$ 2,450,000**	

METAAGE CORPORATION

Statement of long-term borrowings

December 31, 2023

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Bank	Description	Amount	Term of contract	Interest rate	Pledged or guaranteed
Mega International Commercial Bank	Secured loans	$ 97,533	2017.10~ 2037.10	1.95%	Note
E.SUN Commercial Bank	〃	86,696	〃	1.93%	〃
Land Bank of Taiwan	〃	39,351	2019.03~ 2039.03	1.85%	〃
Less: Current portion		(13,974)			
		$ 209,606			

Note：Property, plant and equipment were pledged as collateral for loans.

Statement of accounts payable

Item	Description	Amount
Cisco International Limited	Purchases and operating cost	$ 348,876
DELL TAIWAN B.V.	〃	307,055
VMware International Unlimited Company	〃	90,432
Others (individual amount not exceeding 5%)	〃	485,880
Total		**$ 1,232,243**

METAAGE CORPORATION (ORIGINAL NAME : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)

Statement of other payables

December 31, 2023

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount
Income taxes payable	Accrued income taxes payable for the year ended December 31,2023	$ 140,075
Accrued payroll	Salary and bonus	109,208
Remuneration due to employees, directors and supervisors	Accrued remuneration due to employees and directors for the year ended December 31,2023	69,553
Sales tax payable	Accrued sales tax payable for the year ended December 31, 2023	35,709
Others (individual amount not exceeding 5%)		116,686
Total		**$ 471,231**

Statement of lease liabilities

Item	Description	Lease term	Discount rate	Ending Balance	Note
Lease Liabilities	Buildings	2023.01~2028.05	0.86%~1.82%	**$ 168,423**	
Current				$ 49,579	
Non-current				118,844	
				$ 168,423	

Statement of other non-current liabilities

Item	Description	Amount
Deferred income tax liabilities		$ 16,457
Guarantee deposits		938
Others		157
Total		**$ 17,552**

METAAGE CORPORATION (Original Name : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)

Statement of operating revenue

For the year ended December 31, 2023

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Sales revenue	$ 10,705,151
Services revenue	445,749
	11,150,900
Less: Sales returns	192
Sales and services discounts and allowances	2,898
Operating revenue	**$ 11,147,810**

Statement of operating costs

Item	Amount
Inventories on January 1, 2023	$ 3,093,551
Add: Purchases	9,319,722
Less: Inventories on December 31, 2023	3,060,276
Transfer to property, plant and equipment, miscellaneous and other expenses, etc.	43,634
Costs of sales	9,309,363
Add: Technical service cost	210,058
Less: Gain on reversal of decline in value of inventories	25,000
Operating costs	**$ 9,494,421**

METAAGE CORPORATION (Original Name : SYSAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.)

Statement of selling, general and administrative, research and development expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2023

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item		Selling expenses	General and administrative expenses	Research and development expenses
Salaries (including remuneration of employees and directors)	$	465,464	110,088	23,676
Depreciation		49,600	12,453	3,219
Entertainment expense		233,680	1,599	-
Insurance expense		53,344	7,874	2,011
Other expenses(individual amount not exceeding 5%)		162,160	48,187	4,855
Total	**$**	**964,248**	**180,201**	**33,761**