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ASROCK INCORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

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The reader is advised that these consolidated financial statements have been prepared originally in Chinese. In the event of a conflict between these financial statements and the original Chinese version or difference in interpretation between the two versions, the Chinese language financial statements shall prevail.

Consolidated Financial Statements

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Representation letter

The entities that are required to be included in the combined financial statements ASRock Inc. as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023 under the Criteria Governing the Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports, and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises are the same as those included in the consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards No.10. In addition, the information required to be disclosed in the combined financial statements is included in the consolidated financial statements. Consequently, ASRock Inc. and its Subsidiaries do not prepare a separate set of combined financial statements.

Company name: ASRock Incorporation

Chairman: Hsu-Tien, Tung

March 6, 2024

Independent Auditor's Report

To ASRock Incorporation:

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of ASRock Incorporation (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively the "Group") as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in stockholders' equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of other auditors (please refer to the Other Matter), the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and its financial performance and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, in conformity with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and the 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 Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group 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 audit results and the audit reports of other accountants, we are convinced that we have acquired sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to serve as the basis of audit opinion.

Key Audit Matter

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

Inventory Valuation

The net carrying value of inventory as of December 31, 2023 for ASRock Incorporation and its subsidiaries amounted to $6,376,125 thousand, which accounted for 44% of total assets and was significant to the consolidated financial statements. The Group's main business, the sale of motherboard products, are affected by market demand and changes. The management measured allowance for inventory obsolescence valuation losses based on market demands. The valuation involved management's significant judgment, we have therefore determined valuation on inventory a key audit matter. The audit procedures we performed regarding inventories valuation included but not limited to, understanding the program of estimating the allowance for inventory valuation, testing the effectiveness of relevant control. For the raw material and products, we selected samples and checked related certificates, to confirm the correctness of net realizable value that management used. In addition, we obtained and reviewed the full-year purchase and sales details of raw materials and products. For raw materials that are not frequently used and products with low sales volume, we referred to industry information and management to discuss the reasonableness of allowance for inventory valuation and obsolescence losses. We also considered the appropriateness of disclosure of inventories in Notes V and VI of the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Revenue recognition

The main source of revenue was from the sales of motherboard. Due to diversified pricing strategy, the orders and implied item in contracts usually included quantity discount and warranty, therefore the Group should determine the performance obligation and the timing of revenue recognition. Consequently, we considered that revenue recognition from contracts with customers is key audit matter. For revenue recognition, we have conducted audit procedures including but not limited to evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal controls with respect to the revenue cycle, selecting representative samples to conduct test of transactions by inspecting contracts approved by both parties, identifying the performance obligation, evaluating whether the transaction price were appropriately allocated to all the performance obligations in the contract in proportion to the stand-alone selling prices of each performance obligation, and confirming the correctness of timing when a performance obligation is satisfied. We also considered the appropriation of operating revenue disclosure in Notes IV, V and VI of consolidated financial statements.

Other Matter - Making Reference to the Audits of Component Auditors

We did not audit the financial statements of invested associates accounted for using the equity method by the Group, which were audited by other independent auditors. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors, whose reports thereon have been furnished to us, and our opinions expressed herein are based solely on the audit reports of the other auditors. The investment in the subsidiary accounted for using the equity method amounted to $1,834,048 thousand and $2,656,279 thousand, representing 12.76% and 17.99% of total assets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022. The related shares of the operation income amounted to $5,124,647 thousand and $6,656,063 thousand, representing 26.98% and 38.88% of the operation income of other comprehensive income as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the ability to continue as a going concern of the Company and its subsidiaries, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company and its subsidiaries or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance, including audit committee, are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that summarizes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that the auditing conducted in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China will always detect material misstatements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material, if individually or aggregately, they can reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of financial statement users.

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 internal control of the Company and its subsidiaries.

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 ability to continue as a going concern of the Company and its subsidiaries. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company and its subsidiaries to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence concerning the financial information of entities within the Group, to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group's 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 related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of 2023 consolidated financial statements and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communications.

Other

We have audited and expressed an unqualified opinion including Other Matter Paragraph on the parent company only financial statements of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

The engagement partners on the review resulting in this independent auditors' report are Chien-Ju, Yu and Hsuan-Hsuan, Wang.

Ernst & Young, Taiwan

March 6, 2024

<u>*Notice to Readers*</u>

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are intended only to present the financial position, results of operations and cash flows in accordance with 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 consolidated financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

Accordingly, the accompanying consolidated financial statements and report of independent accountants are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China, and their applications in practice. As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, Ernst & Young cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

ASROCK INCORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
December 31, 2023 and 2022

Unit: thousands of NTD

Assets			December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
Code	Accounting items	Note	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	IV and VI(I)	$3,046,270	21	$3,588,129	24
1136	Financial assets measured at amortized cost - current	IV, VI(III) and VI(XIV)	1,874,659	13	339,151	2
1170	Accounts receivable, net	IV, VI(IV) and VI(XIV)	1,925,911	14	1,606,534	11
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties, net	IV, VI(IV), VI(XIV) and VII	24,176	-	26,411	-
130x	Inventories, net	IV and VI(V)	6,376,125	44	8,010,393	54
1470	Other current assets	VII	305,384	2	422,975	3
11xx	Total current assets		13,552,525	94	13,993,593	94
1517	Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	IV and VI(II)	20,000	-	-	-
1535	Financial assets measured at amortized cost - non-current	IV, VI(III), VI(XIV) and VIII	2,937	-	2,436	-
1600	Property, plant and equipment	IV and VI(VI)	351,146	3	461,869	3
1755	Right-of-use assets	IV and VI(XV)	141,144	1	71,384	1
1780	Intangible assets	IV, VI(VII) and VII	24,930	-	7,411	-
1840	Deferred tax assets	IV, V and VI(XIX)	232,773	2	192,186	2
1920	Guarantee deposits paid		26,961	-	26,861	-
1990	Other non-current assets		22,908	-	12,074	-
15xx	Total non-current assets		822,799	6	774,221	6
1xxx	Total assets		$14,375,324	100	$14,767,814	100

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements)

ASROCK INCORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (CONTINUED)
December 31, 2023 and 2022

Unit: thousands of NTD

Liabilities and equity			December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
Code	Accounting items	Note	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current liabilities					
2100	Short-term loans	VI(IX)	$-	-	$625,000	4
2170	Accounts payable		3,214,973	22	2,934,118	20
2180	Accounts payable - related parties	VII	348	-	68,657	-
2200	Other payables	VI(VIII) and VII	1,408,608	10	1,292,812	9
2230	Current tax liabilities	IV, V and VI(XIX)	342,752	2	418,015	3
2280	Lease liabilities - current	IV, VI(XV) and VI(XVII)	60,125	-	31,896	-
2300	Other current liabilities	VII	353,569	3	443,194	3
21xx	Total current liabilities		5,380,375	37	5,813,692	39
	Non-current liabilities					
2570	Deferred tax liabilities	IV, V and VI(XIX)	7,852	-	2,159	-
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current	IV, VI(XV) and VI(XVII)	81,988	1	39,873	-
2640	Net defined benefit liabilities - non-current	IV, V and VI(X)	20,606	-	17,047	-
2670	Other non-current liabilities- others		1,379	-	1,116	-
25xx	Total non-current liabilities		111,825	1	60,195	-
2xxx	Total liabilities		5,492,200	38	5,873,887	39
31xx	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company					
3100	Share capital					
3110	Ordinary share	VI(XI)	1,216,408	9	1,219,930	8
3200	Capital surplus	VI(XI), VI(XII) and VI(XXI)	3,187,635	22	3,252,907	22
3300	Retained earnings					
3310	Legal reserve	VI(XI)	1,691,849	12	1,582,928	11
3320	Special reserve	VI(XI)	165,345	1	581,757	4
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings	VI(XI) and VI(XII)	2,028,400	14	1,772,619	12
	Total retained earnings		3,885,594	27	3,937,304	27
3400	Other equity interest	IV	(166,682)	(1)	(217,794)	(1)
3500	Treasury stock	IV and VI(XI)	(51)	-	(12)	-
36xx	Non-controlling interests	VI(XI) and VI(XXI)	760,220	5	701,592	5
3xxx	Total equity		8,883,124	62	8,893,927	61
	Total liabilities and equity		$14,375,324	100	$14,767,814	100

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements)

ASROCK INCORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

Unit: thousands of NTD

Code	Accounting items	Note	For the years ended December 31			
			2023		2022	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating revenues	IV, V, VI(XIII) and VII	$18,991,845	100	$17,120,919	100
5000	Operating costs	VI(V), VI(VI), VI(X), VI(XV), VI(XVI) and VII	(15,162,327)	(80)	(13,420,362)	(78)
5900	Gross profit		3,829,518	20	3,700,557	22
6000	Operating expenses	VI(VI), VI(X), VI(XII), VI(XV), VI(XVI) and VII				
6100	Sales and marketing expenses		(902,760)	(5)	(807,777)	(5)
6200	General and administrative expenses		(440,476)	(2)	(450,019)	(3)
6300	Research and development expenses		(1,323,891)	(7)	(1,260,277)	(7)
6450	Expected credit gains (losses)	VI(XIV)	(15,220)	-	2,566	-
	Total operating expenses		(2,682,347)	(14)	(2,515,507)	(15)
6900	Net operating income		1,147,171	6	1,185,050	7
7000	Non-operating income and expenses	VI(XVII) and VII				
7100	Interest income		126,769	-	33,350	-
7010	Other income		43,608	-	40,891	-
7020	Other gains and losses		(94,274)	-	183,101	1
7050	Finance costs		(5,369)	-	(11,704)	-
	Total non-operating income and expenses		70,734	-	245,638	1
7900	Profit before tax		1,217,905	6	1,430,688	8
7950	Income tax expenses	IV, V and VI(XIX)	(240,351)	(1)	(203,888)	(1)
8200	Net profit		977,554	5	1,226,800	7
8300	Other comprehensive income (net)	IV and VI(XVIII)				
8310	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
8311	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		(2,784)	-	13,534	-
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		557	-	(2,707)	-
8360	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
8361	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements		(940)	-	416,413	2
	Other comprehensive income (after tax)		(3,167)	-	427,240	2
8500	Total comprehensive income		$974,387	5	$1,654,040	9
8600	Profit attributable to:					
8610	Owners of the parent company		$919,041		$1,066,244	
8620	Non-controlling interests		58,513		160,556	
			$977,554		$1,226,800	
8700	Comprehensive income attributable to:					
8710	Owners of the parent company		$915,874		$1,493,484	
8720	Non-controlling interests		58,513		160,556	
			$974,387		$1,654,040	
	Earnings per share (NT$)	VI(XX)				
9750	Basic earnings per share					
9710	Profit from continuing operations		$7.54		$8.69	
9850	Diluted earnings per share					
9810	Profit from continuing operations		$7.52		$8.65	

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements)

ASROCK INCORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGE IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

Unit: thousands of NTD

	Item	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company									Non-controlling interests	Total equity
				Retained earnings			Other equity interest					
		Share capital	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Deferred compensation cost	Treasury stock	Total equity attributable to owners of the parent company		
Code		3100	3200	3310	3320	3350	3410	3491	3500	31XX	36XX	3XXX
A1	Balance as of January 1, 2022	$1,229,254	$3,332,351	$1,345,085	$472,656	$2,628,386	$(581,758)	$(154,834)	$-	$8,271,140	$517,704	$8,788,844
	Appropriation and distribution of 2021 retained earnings											
B1	Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	237,843	-	(237,843)	-	-	-	-	-	-
B3	Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	109,101	(109,101)	-	-	-	-	-	-
B5	Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	(1,598,031)	-	-	-	(1,598,031)	-	(1,598,031)
D1	Net income for 2022	-	-	-	-	1,066,244	-	-	-	1,066,244	160,556	1,226,800
D3	Other comprehensive income for 2022	-	-	-	-	10,827	416,413	-	-	427,240	-	427,240
D5	Total comprehensive income for 2022	-	-	-	-	1,077,071	416,413	-	-	1,493,484	160,556	1,654,040
L3	Treasury stock cancelled	(9,324)	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,324	-	-	-
M7	Changes in subsidiaries' ownership	-	(2,218)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,218)	2,218	-
N1	Share-based payment transaction	-	(77,226)	-	-	12,137	-	102,385	(9,336)	27,960	6,849	34,809
O1	Changes in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,265	14,265
Z1	Balance as of December 31, 2022	$1,219,930	$3,252,907	$1,582,928	$581,757	$1,772,619	$(165,345)	$(52,449)	$(12)	$8,192,335	$701,592	$8,893,927
A1	Balance as of January 1, 2023	$1,219,930	$3,252,907	$1,582,928	$581,757	$1,772,619	$(165,345)	$(52,449)	$(12)	$8,192,335	$701,592	$8,893,927
	Appropriation and distribution of 2022 retained earnings											
B1	Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	108,921	-	(108,921)	-	-	-	-	-	-
B5	Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	(975,934)	-	-	-	(975,934)	-	(975,934)
B17	Special reserve reversed	-	-	-	(416,412)	416,412				-		-
D1	Net income for 2023	-	-	-	-	919,041	-	-	-	919,041	58,513	977,554
D3	Other comprehensive income for 2023	-	-	-	-	(2,227)	(940)	-	-	(3,167)	-	(3,167)
D5	Total comprehensive income for 2023	-	-	-	-	916,814	(940)	-	-	915,874	58,513	974,387
L3	Treasury stock cancelled	(3,522)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,522	-	-	-
M7	Changes in subsidiaries' ownership	-	4,657	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,657	(4,657)	-
N1	Share-based payment transaction	-	(69,929)	-	-	7,410	-	52,052	(3,561)	(14,028)	18,356	4,328
O1	Changes in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13,584)	(13,584)
Z1	Balance as of December 31, 2023	$1,216,408	$3,187,635	$1,691,849	$165,345	$2,028,400	$(166,285)	$(397)	$(51)	$8,122,904	$760,220	$8,883,124

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements)

ASROCK INCORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

Unit: thousands of NTD

Code	Item	For the years ended December 31 2023	2022
AAAA	Cash flows from operating activities:		
A10000	Profit before tax	$1,217,905	$1,430,688
A20000	Adjustments:		
A20010	Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss):		
A20100	Depreciation expense	178,668	126,571
A20200	Amortization expense	12,540	7,898
A20300	Expected credit losses (gains)	15,220	(2,566)
A20900	Interest expenses	5,369	11,704
A21200	Interest income	(126,769)	(33,350)
A21900	Compensation cost arising from employee stock options	7,503	43,864
A22500	Loss on disposal and scrapping of property, plant and	4,677	-
A22600	Property, plant and equipment reclassified to expenses	5	15
A30000	Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
A31150	(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(334,467)	252,840
A31160	Decrease in account receivable - related parties	2,235	11,231
A31200	Decrease in inventories	1,635,490	1,515,559
A31240	Decrease (Increase) in other current assets	135,241	(84,937)
A32150	Increase (Decrease) in accounts payable	280,855	(1,455,483)
A32160	Increase (Decrease) in account payables - related parties	(68,309)	1,420
A32180	Increase (Decrease) in other payables	115,796	(126,532)
A32230	Decrease in other current liabilities	(89,625)	(112,634)
A32240	Increase (Decrease) in net defined benefit liabilities	775	(11,447)
A32250	Increase in other non-current liabilities	263	1,116
A33000	Cash inflows from operations	2,993,372	1,575,957
A33500	Income taxes paid	(357,075)	(435,128)
AAAA	Net cash inflow from operation activities	2,636,297	1,140,829
BBBB	Cash flows from investing activities:		
B00010	Acquisition of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(20,000)	-
B00040	Acquisition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	(1,536,014)	-
B00050	Proceed from disposal of financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	939,755
B02700	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(16,395)	(87,770)
B02800	Disposal of property, plant and equipment	162	-
B03800	Increase in guarantee deposits paid	(100)	(4,267)
B04500	Acquisition of intangible assets	(30,056)	(9,526)
B06800	Increase in other non-current assets	(10,834)	(655)
B07500	Interest received	116,141	31,245
BBBB	Net cash flows used in investing activities	(1,497,096)	868,782
CCCC	Cash flows from financing activities:		
C00100	Increase in short-term loans	-	625,000
C00200	Decrease in short-term loans	(625,000)	-
C04020	Repayment of lease principal	(59,566)	(50,838)
C04500	Cash dividends paid out	(1,080,596)	(1,611,203)
C05600	Interest paid	(2,675)	(10,211)
C05800	Changes in non-controlling interests	91,078	27,437
C09900	Other	(3,175)	(9,055)
CCCC	Net cash used in financing activities	(1,679,934)	(1,028,870)
DDDD	Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents	(1,126)	393,399
EEEE	Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(541,859)	1,374,140
E00100	Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the period	3,588,129	2,213,989
E00200	Cash and cash equivalents, end of the period	$3,046,270	$3,588,129

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements)

ASROCK INCORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

I. Company History

ASRock Incorporation (the Company) was approved to establish on May 10, 2002, and began its main business activities. The current main business is the sales of motherboards and related product development and design. The Company's first public offering was approved by the Securities and Futures Bureau in May, 2006 and its common shares were publicly listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) in November, 2007. The Company's registered office and the main business location are at 2F., No. 37, Sec. 2, Jhongyang S. Rd., Beitou Dist., Taipei City 11270, Taiwan (R.O.C.). Pegatron Corporation is the ultimate controller of the group to which the Company belongs.

II. Date and Procedures for Approval of the Financial Report

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group") for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were authorized for issue by the Company's board of directors on March 6, 2024.

III. Application of New and Amended Standards and Interpretations

(I) Changes in accounting policies resulting from first-time applying for the International Financial Reporting Standards

The Group applied for the first time International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, and Interpretations issued, revised or amended which are recognized by Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC") and become effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. The adoption of these new standards and amendments had no material impact on the Group.

(II) As of the release date of the financial report, the Group has not adopted the following newly issued, revised and amended standards or interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and endorsed by the FSC:

Item	New/Revised/Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
1	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)	January 1, 2024
2	Lease Liability under Sale and Leaseback (Amendment to IFRS 16)	January 1, 2024
3	Non-current Liabilities in Contracts (Amendments to IAS 1)	January 1, 2024
4	Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 "Supplier Finance Arrangements"	January 1, 2024

1. Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)

   These amendments are to revise the classification of liabilities as current or non-current of paragraphs 69-76 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements.

2. Lease Liability under Sale and Leaseback (Amendment to IFRS 16)

   This is in response to IFRS 16 "Leases" which adds an additional accounting treatment for seller-lessees in sale and leaseback transactions to improve the consistent application of the standard.

3. Non-current Liabilities in Contracts (Amendments to IAS 1)

   The purpose of this amendment is to enhance the information provided by enterprises about long-term debt contracts. A description of the contractual covenants that apply to a liability for twelve months after the end of the reporting period does not affect the classification of that liability as current or non-current at the end of the reporting period.

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

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

   In addition to clarifying supplier finance arrangements, it discloses relevant information on supplier finance arrangements in the amendments.

The above newly issued, revised, and amended standards and interpretations, which were issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and endorsed by the FSC and apply to the fiscal years starting on or after January 1, 2024, caused no material impact on the Group.

(III) As of the release date of the financial report, the Group has not adopted the following newly issued, revised and amended standards or interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board but not yet approved by the FSC:

Item	New/Revised/Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
1	IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28"Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures	To be determined by IASB
2	IFRS 17, "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
3	Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)	January 1, 2025

1. IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28"Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures

   The plan addresses the inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is contributed to an associate or a joint venture. IAS 28 requires contributions of non-monetary assets to an associate or joint venture in exchange for an equity interest in the associate or joint venture shall eliminate Profits and losses resulting from upstream transactions. IFRS 10 requires full profit or loss recognition on the loss of control of the subsidiary. The amendment restricts the preceding requirements of IAS 28 when the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 shall be recognized in full.

The amendment also revised IFRS 10 so that the gains or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of a subsidiary that does not constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

2. IFRS 17, "Insurance Contracts"

IFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects (including recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements). The core of IFRS 17 is the General (building block) Model, under this model, on initial recognition, an entity shall measure a group of insurance contracts at the total of the fulfillment cash flows and the contractual service margin. The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at the end of each reporting period shall be the sum of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims.

Other than the General Model, the standard also provides a specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the Variable Fee Approach) and a simplified approach (Premium Allocation Approach) mainly for short-duration contracts.

After the issuance of the Standard in May 2017, its amendments were issued in 2020 and 2021. In addition to extending the effective date by 2 years (that is, from the original January 1, 2021 to January 1, 2023) and providing additional exemptions in the transitional provisions, the amendments also simplified some provisions to reduce the cost of adopting the Standard and amended some of the provisions to make some of the circumstances easier to interpret. IFRS 17 replaces an interim Standard (IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts)

3. Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)

The amendments are to specify the exchangeability and lack of exchangeability between currencies and how to determine a spot exchange rate and add additional requirements for disclosure when there is lack of exchangeability between currencies. The amendments apply to fiscal years starting on or after January 1, 2025.

The abovementioned standards and interpretations issued by IASB have not yet endorsed by FSC at the date when the Group's financial statements were authorized for issue, the local effective dates are to be determined by FSC. As the Group is still currently determining the potential impact of the standards and interpretations listed under (1) and (3), it is not practicable to estimate their impact on the Group at this point in time. The remaining new or amended standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Group.

IV. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(I) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers ("the Regulations"), IFRSs, IASs, IFRIC and SIC, which are endorsed by the FSC.

(II) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared basis on a historical cost, except for financial instruments at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars (NTD) unless otherwise stated.

(III) Consolidation overview

Preparation principle of consolidated financial statements

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. In particular, the Group controls an investee only when it has the following three elements of control:

1. Power over the investee (That is having existing rights that give the current ability to direct the relevant activities)
2. Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
3. The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee directly or indirectly, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

1. The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
2. Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
3. Voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group shall reassess whether it still controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the acquisition date, being the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using uniform accounting policies. All intra-group balances, transactions, unrealized gains and losses and dividends resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full.

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

A change in the ownership interest in a subsidiary, without loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

Total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

If the Group loses control of a subsidiary, it

1. Derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
2. Derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest;
3. Recognizes the fair value of consideration received;
4. Recognizes the fair value of any investment retained;
5. Recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss;
6. reclassifies the parent’s share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss.

The consolidated financial statements entities are prepared as follows:

			Percentage of ownership		
Name of investor	Name of subsidiaries	Main business	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	Note
ASRock Incorporation (The Company)	ASIAROCK TECHNOLOGY LIMITED	Investment holding on other business.	100%	100%	
The Company	LEADER INSIGHT HOLDINGS LIMITED	Investment holding on other business.	100%	100%	
The Company	ASRock Rack Incorporation	Manufacture and sales of computers and peripheral equipment.	57.27%	59.68%	Note 1
The Company	ASRock Industrial Computer Corporation	Manufacture and sales of computers and peripheral equipment.	60.10%	64.46%	Note 2
The Company	Soaring Asia Limited	International trade.	100%	100%	
The Company	ASJade Technology Incorporation	Service of computer software.	82.50%	82.50%	Note 3
ASIAROCK TECHNOLOGY LIMITED	ASRock Europe B.V.	Data storage and electronic material sales, international trade, etc.	100%	100%	

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

Name of investor	Name of subsidiaries	Main business	Percentage of ownership		Note
			December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	
ASIAROCK TECHNOLOGY LIMITED	CALROCK HOLDINGS, LLC	Rent office building. etc.	100%	100%	
LEADER INSIGHT HOLDINGS LTD.	FIRSTPLACE INTERNATIONAL LTD.	Investment holding on other business.	100%	100%	
FIRSTPLACE INTERNATIONAL LTD.	ASRock America Inc.	Data storage and electronic material sales, international trade, etc.	100%	100%	
ASJade Technology Incorporation	ASJade Technology Japan Corp.	Sales of charging pile, etc.	100%	-	Note 4

Note 1: ASRock Rack Incorporation issued stock dividends to increase capital from earnings on July 26, 2022. Due to the existence of treasury shares, the Company's shareholding ratio increased to 59.68%. Later, on March 6, 2023, the company cancelled its treasury shares, resulting in an increase in the Company's original shareholding ratio from 59.68% to 59.73%. Also, the company adopted an employee stock option plan to increase the capital as resolved by the board of directors on July 11, 2023. As the Company did not subscribe in proportion to the shareholding ratio, the Company's original shareholding ratio decreased from 59.73% to 57.27% after the capital increase, and capital surplus increased by $7,839 thousand. Also, the company issued stock dividends to increase capital from earnings on July 22, 2023, and the Company's shareholding ratio remained at 57.27% and capital surplus decreased by $0.73 thousand.

Note 2: ASRock Industrial Computer Corporation issued employee stock options as approved by the resolution of board of directors on July 19, 2022 and after the capital increase, the Company's shareholding ratio is 64.46%. Later, the company issued employee stock options as approved by the resolution of board of directors on May 5, 2023 and July 10, 2023; and after the capital increase, the Company's original shareholding ratio decreased from 64.46% to 60.10% and capital surplus decreased by $3,049 thousand. Also, the company issued stock dividends to increase capital from earnings on July 28, 2023, and the Company's shareholding ratio remained at 60.10%.

Note 3: On December 16, 2022, the Company increased its investment 9,075 thousand shares of ASJade Technology Incorporation by $113,438 thousand, resulting in an increase in the Company's original shareholding ratio from 78.57% to 82.5%.

Note 4: ASJade Technology Inc. invested ¥5,000 thousand to establish ASJade Technology Japan Corp. on December 29, 2023, with a shareholding ratio of 100%. The incorporation registration was approved on October 16, 2023 with the main business scope in the sales of charging piles.

(IV) Foreign currency transactions

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in NTD, which is also the Company's functional currency. Each individual entity within the Group determines its own functional currency and that functional currency shall be used to measure its financial statements.

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded by the Group entities at their respective functional currency rates of exchange prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency closing rate of exchange ruling at the end of each reporting date. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

All exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items shall be recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for the following:

1. Exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings for an acquisition of a qualifying asset to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs are included in the borrowing costs that are eligible for capitalization.

2. Foreign currency items within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments are accounted for based on the accounting policy for financial instruments.

3. Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation are recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(V) Translation of financial statements in foreign currency

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into NTD at the closing rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their income and expenses are translated at an average rate for the period. The exchange differences arising on translation are recognized in other comprehensive income, and the cumulative exchange differences that were previously recognized as a separate component of other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are reclassified from equity to profit or loss upon the disposal of the foreign operation. After a partial disposal involving a loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, and a partial disposal of an interest in an affiliated enterprise or joint agreement that includes a foreign operation, where the retained interest is a financial asset that includes the foreign operation, it shall also be treated as a disposal.

On the partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation that without loss of control, the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is re-attributed to the non-controlling interests in that foreign operation. In partial disposal of an associate or joint arrangement that includes a foreign operation that without loss of significant influence or joint arrangement control, only the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

Any goodwill and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation shall be treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and expressed in its functional currency.

(VI) Classification standard of current and non-current assets and liabilities

In case of any of the following circumstances, it shall be classified as current assets, and the other assets rather than current assets shall be classified as non-current assets:

1. The Group expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle.
2. The Group holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading.
3. The Group expects to realize the asset within twelve months after the reporting period.
4. The asset is cash or a cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle the liability at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Any of the following shall be classified as current liabilities, and the other liabilities rather than current liabilities shall be classified as non-current liabilities:

1. The Group expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle.
2. The Group holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading.
3. The liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period.

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

(VII) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid time deposits (including time deposits with a contract period of less than 3 months) or investments that are readily convertible into a fixed amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

(VIII) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities that meet the scope of IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” are, upon initial recognition, measured at fair value and are directly attributable to the transaction costs of acquiring or issuing the financial assets and financial liabilities other than those classified as financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, which is added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial asset or financial liability.

1. Recognition and measurement of financial instruments

The Group shall recognize or derecognize a regular way purchase or sales of financial assets on the trade date.

The Group classified financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss considering both factors below:

(1) The business model for managing the financial assets
(2) The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met and presented as notes receivable, accounts receivable financial assets measured at amortized cost, and other receivables, etc., on the balance sheet:

(1) The business model for managing the financial asset: Hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows
(2) The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset: Cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Such financial assets, other than those involved in hedging relationships, are subsequently measured at amortized cost (the amount measured at original recognition, less principal payments made, plus or minus the cumulative amortization of the difference between the original amount and the amount due (using the effective interest method), and adjusted for an allowance loss). A gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, through the amortization process or in order to recognize the impairment gains or losses.

Interest calculated using the effective interest method (by multiplying the total carrying amount of the financial asset by the effective interest rate) is recognized in profit or loss if:

(1) For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, it is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial assets.
(2) If it is not the former, but subsequently becomes credit impaired, the effective interest rate is multiplied by the amortized cost of the financial asset.

Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met and presented as a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive on the balance sheet:

(1) The operating model for managing financial assets: To collect contractual cash flows and sell financial assets.
(2) The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset: Cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Recognition of gain or loss on related the type of financial asset are described as below:

(1) A gain or loss on the type of financial asset recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial asset is derecognized or reclassified.
(2) When the financial asset is derecognized the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.
(3) Interest calculated using the effective interest method (by multiplying the total carrying amount of the financial asset by the effective interest rate) is recognized in profit or loss if:
    A. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, it is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial assets.
    B. If it is not the former, but becomes credit impaired afterwards, the effective interest rate is multiplied by the amortized cost of the financial asset.

Besides, for certain equity investments within the scope of IFRS 9 that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies, the Group made an irrevocable election to present the changes of the fair value in other comprehensive income at initial recognition. Amounts presented in other comprehensive income shall not be subsequently transferred to profit or loss (when disposal of such equity instrument, its cumulated amount included in other components of equity is transferred directly to the retained earnings) and these investments should be presented as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income on the balance sheet. Dividends on such investment are recognized in profit or loss unless the dividends clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of investment.

<u>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</u>

Financial assets were classified as measured at amortized cost or measured at fair value through other comprehensive income based on aforementioned criteria. All other financial assets were measured at fair value through profit or loss and presented on the balance sheet as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Such financial assets are measured at fair value, the gains or losses resulting from remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss which includes any dividend or interest received on such financial assets.

2. Impairment of financial assets

For financial assets measured at amortized cost, the Group recognizes expected credit losses and measures an allowance for losses.

The Group measures expected credit losses of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

(1) An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes
(2) The time value of money; and
(3) reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The loss allowance is measured as follows:

(1) At an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses: the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition or the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. In addition, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition is no longer met.
(2) Measure at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses: Including the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition or financial asset that is purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset.
(3) For accounts receivable or contract assets arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 15, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.
(4) For lease receivables arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 16, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

At each reporting date, the Group shall assess whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition by comparing the risk of a default occurring at the reporting date and the risk of default occurring at initial recognition. Please refer to Note XII for further details on credit risk.

3. Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset held by the Group is derecognized when:

(1) The rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired
(2) The Group has transferred the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have been transferred
(3) The Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received or receivable including any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss.

4. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification between liabilities or equity

The Group classifies the instrument issued as a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability, and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Group are recognized as the amount of consideration received, less the direct cost of issuing.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost upon initial recognition.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include payables and borrowings that are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method after initial recognition. Related gains and losses and the amortization are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest rate method amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and transaction costs.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor), such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

5. Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet if, and only if, there is a currently legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(IX) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

1. In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
2. In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

(X) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value item by item.

Costs incurred in bringing each inventory to its present location and condition for sale and production:

Raw materials	-	Purchase cost on a weighted average cost basis.
Finished goods and work in progress	-	Cost of direct materials and labor and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs.

In addition, the company's great-grandson company-ASRock America, Inc.'s commodity inventory is calculated based on the actual purchase cost, using the first-in first-out method.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Rendering of services is accounted in accordance with IFRS 15 and not within the scope of inventories.

(XI) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located and borrowing costs for construction in progress if the recognition criteria are met. Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant is depreciated separately. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at regular intervals, the Group recognized such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognized in accordance with the derecognition provisions of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment. When a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. Other repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss.

Depreciation is set aside on a straight-line method basis over the estimated useful lives of the following assets:

Houses and buildings	5-39 years
Machinery and equipment	2-5 years
Office equipment	3-5 years
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of the lease period or the useful life
Other equipment	2-7 years

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

(XII) Leases

The Group assesses whether the 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. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time, the Group assesses whether, throughout the period of use, has both of the following:

1. the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset; and
2. the right to direct the use of the identified asset

For a contract that is, or contains, a lease, the Group accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract. For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components. The relative stand-alone price of lease and non-lease components shall be determined on the basis of the price the lessor, or a similar supplier, would charge the Group for that component, or a similar component, separately. If an observable stand-alone price is not readily available, the Group estimates the stand-alone price, maximizing the use of observable information.

<u>The Group as a lessee</u>

Except for leases that meet and elect short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Group recognizes right-of-use asset and lease liability for all leases which the Group is the lessee of those lease contracts.

At the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments shall be discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group shall use its incremental borrowing rate. At the commencement date, the lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date:

1. Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
2. Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate (initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date);
3. Amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
4. The exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
5. payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability on an amortized cost basis, which increases the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability by using an effective interest method; and reduces the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

At the commencement date, the Group measures the right-of-use asset at cost. The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises:

1. The amount of the lease liability initially measured;
2. Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
3. Any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and
4. an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

For subsequent measurement of the right-of-use asset, the Group measures the right-of-use asset at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. That is, the Group measures the right-of-use applying a cost model.

If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option, the Group depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the Group depreciates the right-of-use asset 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.

The Group applies IAS 36 “Impairment of Assets” to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

Except for those leases that the Group accounted for as short-term leases or leases of low- value assets, the Group presents right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the balance sheet and separately presents lease-related interest expense and depreciation charge in the statements comprehensive income.

For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Group elects to recognize the lease payments associated with those leases as an expense on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis.

(XIII) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets do not meet the recognition conditions, shall not be capitalized and the expenditure shall be recognized in profit or loss when the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each financial year.

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from the de-recognition of intangible assets are recognized in profit or loss.

Intangible assets under development-research and development costs

Research costs are recognized as expenses when incurred. Development expenditures, on an individual project, are recognized as an intangible asset when meets the following conditions:

1. The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale
2. Its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset
3. The asset will generate future economic benefits.
4. The availability of resources to complete the asset.
5. The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development.

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the cost model is applied requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually. Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortized over the period of expected future benefit.

Computer software

The cost of computer software is amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life (1 to 3 years).

(XIV) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset in the scope of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset’s recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of its net fair value and its value in use.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made by the Group at each end of reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset’s or cash generating unit’s recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been an increase in the estimated service potential of an asset which in turn increases the recoverable amount. However, the reversal carrying amount of the asset does not exceed the carrying amount less the appropriated depreciation or after amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset.

An impairment loss of continuing operations or a reversal of such impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(XV) Provision for liabilities

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probably that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Provision for warranty

A provision is recognized for expected warranty claims on products sold, based on past experience, management's judgement and other known factors.

(XVI) Treasury stock

Own equity instruments which are reacquired (Treasury stock) are recognized at cost and deducted from equity. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration is recognized in equity.

(XVII) Revenue recognition

The Group's revenue arising from contracts with customers are primarily related to sale of goods and rendering of services. The accounting treatment are explained respectively as follows:

Sale of goods

The Group manufactures and sells machinery. Sales are recognized when control of the goods is transferred to the customer and the goods are delivered to the customers. The main product of the Group is high-end machinery and revenue is recognized based on the consideration stated in the contract. For certain sales of goods transactions, they are usually accompanied by volume discounts (based on the accumulated total sales amount for a specified period). Therefore, revenue from these sales is recognized based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated volume discounts. Revenue is only recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur and when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Refund liabilities are also recognized for expected volume discounts during the specific period of the agreement.

The warranty provides assurance that the product will operate as expected by the customers. And the warranty is accounted in accordance with IAS 37.

The credit period of the Group's sale of goods is from 30 to 90 days. For most of the contracts, when the Group transfers the goods to customers and has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, these contracts are recognized as accounts receivables. These accounts receivable usually have a short period and do not have a significant financial component.

Rendering of services

The services provided by the Group are mainly entrusted product development and other related services, which belongs to negotiated transactions, and are recognized as revenue when the performance obligations are met.

(XVIII) Post-employment benefits plans

All regular employees of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries are entitled to a pension plan that is managed by an independently administered pension fund committee. Fund assets are deposited under the committee's name in the specific bank account and hence, not associated with the Company and its domestic subsidiaries. Therefore, fund assets are not included in the Group's consolidated financial statements. Pension benefits for employees of the overseas subsidiaries and the branches are provided in accordance with the respective local laws and regulations.

For the defined contribution plan, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries will make a monthly contribution of no less than 6% of the monthly wages of the employees subject to the plan. The Company recognizes expenses for the defined contribution plan in the period in which the contribution becomes due. Overseas subsidiaries and branches make contribution to the plan based on the requirements of local regulations.

Post-employment benefit plan that is classified as a defined benefit plan uses the Projected Unit Credit Method based on actuarial assumptions at the end of annual reporting period. Remeasurements, comprising of the effect of the actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest) and the return on plan assets, excluding net interest, are recognized as other comprehensive income with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings in the period in which they occur. Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of:

1. the date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
2. the date that the Group recognizes restructuring-related costs or post-employment benefits.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset, both as determined at the start of the annual reporting period, taking account of any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payment.

(XIX) Share-based payment transaction

The cost of equity-settled transactions between the Group and its employees is recognized based on the fair value of the equity instruments granted. The fair value of the equity instruments is determined by using an appropriate pricing model.

The cost of share-based payment for equity-settled transactions is recognized on a period-by-period, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled. The cumulative expense recognized for equity-settled transactions at each end of reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group’s best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Changes in cumulative costs recognized for share-based payment transactions at the beginning and end of each reporting period shall be recognized in profit or loss for that period.

No expense is recognized for share-based compensation awards that ultimately do not meet vesting conditions. However, if the vested conditions of the equity settlement transaction are related to market conditions or non-vested conditions, the relevant expenses shall still be recognized when all service or performance conditions have been met, regardless of whether the market conditions or non-vested conditions have been met.

Where the terms of an equity-settled transaction award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognized for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee.

Where a share-based equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognized for the award is recognized immediately. This includes any award where non-vesting conditions within the control of either the entity or the employee are not met. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award, and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new awards are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

The cost of restricted stock for employees issued is recognized as salary expense based on the fair value of the equity instruments on the grant date, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the vesting period. The Group recognized unearned employee salary which is a transitional contra equity account; the balance in the account will be recognized as salary expense over the passage of vesting period.

(XX) Income tax

Income tax expense (income) is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Current income tax relating to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss.

The income tax for undistributed earnings is recognized as income tax expense when the distribution proposal is approved by the Shareholders' meeting.

Deferred income tax

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the end of reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts on the balance sheet.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except the following two:

1. Initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.
2. In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except the following two:

1. An asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.
2. In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Deferred tax assets are reassessed at each end of reporting date and are recognized accordingly.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

In accordance with the Amendments to IAS 12 “International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules”, a temporary exception to the requirements for the recognition of deferred income tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income tax and the disclosure of relevant information.

V. Significant Accounting Assumptions and Judgments, and Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the Group’s consolidated financial statements require management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumption and estimate could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below. It is stated as follows:

(I) Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using valuation techniques including the income approach (for example the discounted cash flows model) or market approach. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of the financial instruments. Please refer to Note XII for more details.

(II) Post-employment benefits plans

The cost of post-employment benefit plan and the present value of the pension obligation under defined benefit pension plans are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. These include the discount rate and changes of the future salary, etc.

(III) Revenue recognition - sales returns and allowance

The Group estimates sales returns and allowance based on historical experience and other known factors at the time of sale, which reduces the operating revenue. In assessing the aforementioned sales returns and allowance, revenue is recognized to the extent it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur. Please refer to Note VI for more details.

(IV) Income tax

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Group establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective counties in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective Group enterprise’s domicile.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available or there are sufficient taxable temporary differences against which the unused tax losses, unused tax credits or deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The amount of deferred tax assets determined to be recognized is based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and taxable temporary differences together with future tax planning strategies. As of December 31, 2023, please refer to Note VI for the explanation of the Group's unrecognized deferred income tax assets.

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

(V) Trade receivables - estimation of impairment loss

The Group estimates the impairment loss of trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The credit loss is the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due under the contract (carrying amount) and the cash flows that expects to receive (evaluate forward looking information). However, as the impact from the discounting of short-term receivables is not material, the credit loss is measured by the undiscounted cash flows. Where the actual future cash flows are lower than expected, a material impairment loss may arise. Please refer to Note VI for more details.

(VI) Inventories

Due to the rapid changes in technology and product demand, the Group assessed the inventory at the end of the reporting period due to normal wear and tear, obsolescence, or changes in market sales prices, and reduced inventory costs to net realizable value. The Group estimates the loss of obsolete inventories based on the product life cycle, historical experience, and subsequent inventory destocked. Please refer to Note VI for more details.

VI. Explanation of Significant Accounts

(I) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Cash on hand	$1,013	$1,198
Cash in banks	598,006	795,326
Time deposits	1,318,107	1,562,598
Cash equivalents - bonds with repurchase agreements	1,129,144	1,229,007
Total	$3,046,270	$3,588,129

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

Cash and cash equivalents were not pledged. The pledged time deposits have been transferred to financial assets measured at amortized cost.

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

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current:		
Unlisted and non-OTC stocks	$20,000	$-
Total	$20,000	$-

The Group did not provide collateral for financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(III) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Time deposits with initial duration of over three months	$1,854,886	$326,864
Pledged time deposits	22,710	14,723
Total	$1,877,596	$341,587

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Current	$1,874,659	$339,151
Non-current	$2,937	$2,436

The Group classified certain financial assets as financial assets measured at amortized cost. Please refer to Note VI(XIV) for more details on loss allowance and Note VIII for more details on pledge. Please refer to Note XII for more details on credit risk.

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

(IV) Accounts receivable and accounts receivable - related parties

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Accounts receivable (total carrying amount)	$1,961,475	$1,628,839
Less: loss allowances	(35,564)	(22,305)
Subtotal	1,925,911	1,606,534
Accounts receivable - related parties (total carrying amount)	24,176	26,411
Less: loss allowances	-	-
Subtotal	24,176	26,411
Total	$1,950,087	$1,632,945

Accounts receivable were not pledged.

Accounts receivable credit period are generally on 30-90 days. The total carrying amount as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 were $1,985,651 thousand and $1,655,250 thousand, respectively. Please refer to Note VI(XIV) for more details on loss allowance of accounts receivable for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. Please refer to Note XII for more details on credit risk management.

(V) Inventories

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Raw materials	$2,257,810	$4,024,423
Work in process	757,359	1,032,860
Finished products	3,360,956	2,953,110
Net	$6,376,125	$8,010,393

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group recognized $15,162,327 and $13,420,362 thousand, respectively, in cost of inventories, including the recognition of inventory depreciation losses of $223,472 thousand and of 477,780 thousand, respectively.

The inventories mentioned above are not pledged.

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

(VI) Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Houses and buildings	Machinery and equipment	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Other assets	Total
Costs:							
January 1, 2023	$43,018	$169,285	$147,588	$16,446	$40,011	$259,859	$676,207
Additions	-	-	4,723	541	1,246	9,885	16,395
Disposals	-	-	(22,902)	(1,833)	(9,858)	(19,696)	(54,289)
Reclassifications	-	-	(1,750)	-	-	(285)	(2,035)
Effects of the exchange rate	11	41	4	(2)	1	2	57
December 31, 2023	$43,029	$169,326	$127,663	$15,152	$31,400	$249,765	$636,335
January 1, 2022	$38,768	$152,560	$115,296	$11,732	$28,062	$67,397	$413,815
Additions	-	-	41,582	5,146	13,043	27,999	87,770
Disposals	-	-	(10,738)	(1,200)	(1,374)	(28,778)	(42,090)
Reclassifications	-	-	(188)	-	-	192,511	192,323
Effects of the exchange rate	4,250	16,725	1,636	768	280	730	24,389
December 31, 2022	$43,018	$169,285	$147,588	$16,446	$40,011	$259,859	$676,207
Depreciation and impairment loss:							
January 1, 2023	$-	$63,229	$72,583	$11,272	$20,180	$47,074	$214,338
Depreciation	-	6,277	24,277	2,485	7,280	80,894	121,213
Disposals	-	-	(22,210)	(1,833)	(5,863)	(19,544)	(49,450)
Reclassifications	-	-	(808)	-	-	-	(808)
Effects of the exchange rate	-	(67)	(25)	1	-	(13)	(104)
December 31, 2023	$-	$69,439	$73,817	$11,925	$21,597	$108,411	$285,189
January 1, 2022	$-	$51,376	$54,634	$9,929	$13,638	$42,262	$171,839
Depreciation	-	6,026	27,624	1,777	7,672	34,164	77,263
Disposals	-	-	(10,738)	(1,200)	(1,374)	(28,778)	(42,090)
Reclassifications	-	-	(188)	-	-	(927)	(1,115)
Effects of the exchange rate	-	5,827	1,251	766	244	353	8,441
December 31, 2022	$-	$63,229	$72,583	$11,272	$20,180	$47,074	$214,338
Net carrying amount:							
December 31, 2023	$43,029	$99,887	$53,846	$3,227	$9,803	$141,354	$351,146
December 31, 2022	$43,018	$106,056	$75,005	$5,174	$19,831	$212,785	$461,869

No property, plant and equipment were pledged.

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

(VII) Intangible assets

	For the years ended December 31	
Other	2023	2022
Costs:		
Beginning amount	$31,545	$42,455
Addition-acquired separately	30,056	9,526
Disposals	(929)	(20,626)
Effects of the exchange rate	1	190
Ending amount	$60,673	$31,545

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Amortization and impairment:		
Beginning amount	$24,134	$36,680
Amortization	12,540	7,898
Disposals	(929)	(20,626)
Effects of the exchange rate	(2)	182
Ending amount	$35,743	$24,134

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Net carrying amount:	$24,930	$7,411

Amortization amount of intangible assets is as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Sales and marketing expenses	$9,519	$6,663
General and administrative expenses	$983	$651
R&D expenses	$2,038	$584

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group held 767.5857 units and 1,002.44 units of Ethereum respectively. It is an intangible asset obtained during the process of R&D and performance testing for new products, and there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows. It has been evaluated to have an indefinite useful life, and its value is assessed at $0 based on the cost method.

(VIII) Other payables

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Salaries and bonuses payable	$534,525	$447,147
Processing fees payable	353,679	228,666
Director and supervisor remuneration and employee bonuses payable	116,802	156,935
Freight payable	32,051	36,739
Labor health insurance premiums and pensions payable	23,239	20,801
Advertisement payable	15,049	9,194
Service fees payable	6,480	17,195
Others	326,783	376,135
Total	$1,408,608	$1,292,812

(IX) Short-term loans

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Unsecured bank borrowings	$-	$625,000
Interest rate range (%)	-	1.85%~1.94%

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group had unused short-term borrowings of approximately $1,904,800 thousand and $1,341,593 thousand, respectively.

(X) Post-employment benefits plans

Defined contribution plans

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries adopt a defined contribution plan in accordance with the Labor Pension Act of the R.O.C. Under the Labor Pension Act, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries will make monthly contributions of no less than 6% of the employees' monthly wages to the employees' individual pension accounts. The Company and its domestic subsidiaries have made monthly contributions of 6% of each individual employee's salaries or wages to employees' pension accounts.

Pension benefits for employees of overseas subsidiaries are provided in accordance with the local regulations.

Expenses under the defined contribution plan for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were $41,371 thousand and $39,070 thousand, respectively.

Defined benefit plans

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries adopt a defined benefit plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act of the R.O.C. The pension benefits are disbursed based on the units of service years and the average salaries in the last month of the service year. Two units per year are awarded for the first 15 years of services while one unit per year is awarded after the completion of the 15th year. The total units shall not exceed 45 units. Under the Labor Standards Act, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries contribute an amount equivalent to 2% of the employees' total salaries and wages on a monthly basis to the pension fund deposited at the Bank of Taiwan in the name of the administered pension fund committee. Before the end of each year, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries assess the balance in the designated labor pension fund. If the amount is inadequate to pay pensions calculated for workers retiring in the same year, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries will make up the difference in one appropriation before the end of March the following year.

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

The Ministry of Labor undertakes asset allocations based on the income and expenditure of the employee retirement fund. Investment of the fund is invested in self-operated and entrusted management methods, and adopts active and passive management medium- to long-term investment strategies. The Ministry of Labor establishes checks and risk management mechanism based on the assessment of risk factors including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk, in order to maintain adequate manager flexibility to achieve targeted return without over-exposure of risk. With regard to utilization of the pension fund, the minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statement shall not be less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two- year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. Treasury Funds can be used to cover the deficits after the approval of the competent authority. As the Group does not participate in the operation and management of the pension fund, no disclosure on the fair value of the plan assets categorized in different classes could be made in accordance with paragraph 142 of IAS 19. The Group expects to contribute $128 thousand to its defined benefit plan during the 12 months beginning after December 31, 2023.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group's definite benefit plans are expected to expire in the year of 2038.

Pension costs recognized in profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Current service costs	$605	$1,007
Net interest of defined benefit liability (asset)	298	269
Total	$903	$1,276

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	January 1, 2022
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	$48,355	$45,087	$67,812
Plan assets at fair value	(27,749)	(28,040)	(25,784)
Other non-current liabilities - Accrued net defined benefit liabilities recognized on the consolidated balance sheets	$20,606	$17,047	$42,028

Reconciliation of liability (asset) of the defined benefit plan is as follows:

	Present value of the defined benefit obligation	Plan assets at fair value	Net defined benefit liabilities (assets)
January 1, 2022	$67,812	$(25,784)	$42,028
Current service costs	1,007	-	1,007
Interest expense (income)	434	(165)	269
Subtotal	69,253	(25,949)	43,304
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset):			
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	492	-	492
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(8,501)	-	(8,501)
Experience adjustments	(3,574)	-	(3,574)
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit asset:	-	(1,951)	(1,951)
Subtotal	(11,583)	(1,951)	(13,534)
Contributions from employer	-	(12,723)	(12,723)
Benefits paid	(12,583)	12,583	-
December 31, 2022	45,087	(28,040)	17,047
Current service costs	605	-	605
Interest expense (income)	789	(491)	298
Subtotal	46,481	(28,531)	17,950

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

	Present value of the defined benefit obligation	Plan assets at fair value	Net defined benefit liabilities (assets)
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset):			
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	2,698	-	2,698
Experience adjustments	69	-	69
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit asset:	-	17	17
Subtotal	2,767	17	2,784
Contributions from employer	-	(128)	(128)
Benefits paid	(893)	893	-
December 31, 2023	$48,355	$27,749	$20,606

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of the total plan assets are as follows:

	Pension plan (%)	
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Cash	18.86%	17.90%
Equity instruments	50.67%	49.88%
Debt instruments	20.54%	21.38%
Others	9.93%	10.84%
Total	100.00%	100.00%

The following significant actuarial assumptions are used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Discount rate	1.36%	1.75%
Expected rate of salary increase	3.00%	3.00%

Sensitivity analysis of every material actuarial assumption:

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

	For the years ended December 31			
	2023		2022	
	Increase in defined benefit obligation	Decrease in defined benefit obligation	Increase in defined benefit obligation	Decrease in defined benefit obligation
Discount rate increase by 0.5%	$-	$3,428	$-	$3,359
Discount rate decrease by 0.5%	3,726	-	3,666	-
Expected salary level increase by 0.5%	3,646	-	3,601	-
Expected salary level decrease by 0.5%	-	3,392	-	3,336

The purpose of conducting the aforementioned sensitivity analysis is to analyze the possible impact of determining a defined benefit obligation when a single actuarial assumption (e.g. discount rate or expected salary) undergoes a reasonably likely change, assuming all other assumptions remain unchanged. Since some of the actuarial assumptions are related to each other, there are few separate actuarial assumptions that undergo singular changes in reality, so the analysis has its limitations.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses compared to the previous period.

(XI) Equity

1. Ordinary shares

The Company's authorized capital were both $1,500,000 thousand as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 (Both reserve $40,000 thousand of shares for employee stock options). The Company's issued capital were $1,216,408 thousand and $1,219,930 thousand as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, each at a par value of $10. The Company issued 121,640,829 and 121,993,029 shares as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Each share has one voting right and a right to receive dividends.

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

2. Capital surplus

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Additional paid-in capital	$3,173,151	$3,127,994
Difference between consideration and carrying amount of subsidiaries acquired or disposed	335	335
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	12,451	7,818
Restricted employee shares	1,698	116,760
Total	$3,187,635	$3,252,907

According to the Company Act, the capital reserve shall not be used except for making good the deficit of the Company. When a company incurs no loss, it may distribute the capital reserves related to the income derived from the issuance of new shares at a premium or income from endowments received by the Company. The distribution could be made in cash to its shareholders in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of them.

3. Treasury stock

During the year December 31, 2023, the treasury stocks in the amount of $3,561 thousand in 356,100 shares have been repurchased due to the expiration of restricted employee shares, and 3,600, 9,000 and 339,600 shares were canceled by the resolution of the board of directors on March 7, 2023, August 3, 2023, and November 2, 2023, respectively. The record dates for capital reduction were set on March 13, 2023, August 14, 2023, and November 8, 2023, respectively. The statutory change of registration procedure has been completed. As of December 31, 2023, the remaining 5,100 shares have not yet been approved to be canceled by the resolution of the board of directors.

4. Retained earnings and dividend policies

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

(1) Payment of all taxes and dues.
(2) Deficit compensation.
(3) Set aside 10% as legal reserve;
(4) Set aside or reverse special reserve in accordance with law and regulations or as requested by the authorities.
(5) The distribution of the remaining portion shall be proposed and formulated by the Board of Directors and submitted to the shareholders' meeting.

The policy of dividend distribution should reflect factors such as the current and future investment environment, fund requirements, domestic and international competition and capital budgets; as well as the interest of the shareholders, dividend appropriateness and long-term financial planning etc. The Board of Directors shall make the distribution proposal annually and the Company held a general meeting of shareholders on June 12, 2019 and passed a resolution to amend the company's articles of association, stating that all or part of the dividends and bonuses are distributed in cash after a resolution has been adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of the board of directors attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors, and in addition thereto, a report of such distribution shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting; the share dividends must be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for resolution of distribution. For distribution of shareholder dividends, cash dividends shall not be less than 10% of the total amount of cash and stock dividends.

According to the Company Act, the legal reserve shall be appropriated until the total amount has reached the paid-in capital. The legal reserve may be used to make up for losses. If the company has no loss, it may distribute new shares or cash to shareholders in proportion to their original shares for the portion of the legal reserve that exceeds 25% of the paid-in capital.

When the Company distributes the distributable earnings, it shall, in accordance with the laws and regulations, make up the difference between the balance of the special reserve and the net deduction of other equity when it first adopts the International Financial Reporting Standards. If there is a reversal of the net amount of other equity deductions thereafter, the earnings may be distributed to the special reserve with respect to the reversal of the net amount of other equity deductions.

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

In accordance with the provisions of Official Letter Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa-Zi No.1090150022 issued by the FSC on March 31, 2021, when the Company first adopted IFRS, unrealized revaluation gains and cumulative translation adjustments (gains) are transferred to a special reserve as a result of the election to adopt the "IFRS 1 First-Time Adoption" exemption at the date of conversion. When the Company subsequently uses, disposes of, or reclassifies the relevant assets, the earnings may be redistributed based on the proportion of the special reserve originally set aside.

Details of the 2023 and 2022 earnings distribution and dividends per share as approved by the board of directors' meeting and shareholders' meeting on March 6, 2024 and May 25, 2023, respectively, are as follows:

	Appropriation and distribution of earnings		Dividends per share ($)	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Legal reserve	$92,422	$108,921		
Special reserve (reversed)	940	(416,412)		
Cash dividends of ordinary share - Unappropriated retained earnings (Note)	839,286	975,934	$6.90	$8.00

Note: The Board of Directors of the Company was authorized by the Articles of Incorporation and approved the cash dividends on ordinary shares for the years of 2023 and 2022 by special resolutions on March 6, 2024 and March 7, 2023, respectively.

Please refer to Note VI(XVI) for details on employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors.

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

5. Non-controlling interests

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Beginning balance	$701,592	$517,704
Profit (loss) for the period attributable to non-controlling interests	58,513	160,556
Changes in subsidiaries' ownership	(4,657)	2,218
Changes in non-controlling interests (including share based payment)	4,772	21,114
Ending balance	$760,220	$701,592

(XII) Share-based payment plans

Certain employees of the Group are entitled to share-based payment as part of their remunerations; services are provided by the employees in return for the equity instruments granted. These plans are accounted for as equity-settled share-based payment transactions.

1. Restricted stock for employees of the parent company

The parent company issued 2,300 thousand shares of restricted stock awards, which was resolved at the shareholders' meeting held on August 20, 2021. The grantees are limited to full-time employees of the parent company who meet specific requirements. The Company has already filed the approved 2,300 thousand shares with the Securities and Futures Bureau of the FSC. The total number of new shares issued on October 28, 2021 was 2,283 thousand shares. The stock price on the grant date was $145 per share.

Employees who have been granted the above-mentioned restricted stock awards can subscribe to the shares for $10 with vesting conditions as follows:

(1) The Company's overall performance:
   A. If EPS in the previous year is higher than $10, the overall weight will be 100%.
   B. If EPS in the previous year is between $7.5 and $10, the overall

weight will be 50%.

C. If EPS in the previous year is below $7.5, the overall weight will be 0%.

(2) Personal performance:

A. If the mid-year assessment is higher than A (include A), the personal weight will be 100%.

B. If the mid-year assessment is between B+ to A (excluding A), the personal will be weight 80%.

C. If the mid-year assessment is between B to B+ (excluding B+), the personal will be weight 60%.

D. If the mid-year assessment is C, the personal weight will be 0%.

(3) Employees who have been granted the above-mentioned restricted stock awards and have continued to serve in the company for one year from the grant date, and have not violated any laws, articles of incorporation, business ethics and code of conduct and other relevant regulations and agreements during their employment, can receive 40% of the vested shares multiplied by overall weight and personal weight.

(4) Employees who have been granted the above-mentioned restricted stock awards and have continued to serve in the company for two years from the grant date, and have not violated any laws, articles of incorporation, business ethics and code of conduct and other relevant regulations and agreements during their employment, can receive 30% of the vested shares multiplied by overall weight and personal weight.

(5) Employees who have been granted the above-mentioned restricted stock awards and have continued to serve in the company for three years from the grant date, and have not violated any laws, articles of incorporation, business ethics and code of conduct and other relevant regulations and agreements during their employment, can receive 30% of the vested shares multiplied by overall weight and personal weight.

The vested restricted stock for employees shall be entrusted and may not be sold, pledged, transferred, gifted to others, created lien or otherwise disposed of in any other manner before the vested conditions are met. According to the parent company's issuance measures for restricted stock for employees, after the restricted stock for employees are issued, except for the restricted stock for employees that are delivered to a trust and those that do not meet the vested conditions under the parent company's issuance measures, the rights of the other restricted stock are the same as the common shares issued by the Company.

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

The detailed information of the above restricted stock for employees are as follows:

	Restricted stock for employees			
Vested period	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
Original number of shares	913,200	684,900	684,900	2,283,000
Operating performance issue ratio	100.00%	50.00%	2.54%	
Estimated turnover rate	0.02%	2.32%	3.78%	
Qualified rate of performance	0.00%	100.00%	76.92%	
Vested shares	0	334,500	12,579	347,079
Fair value	$145	$145	$145	
Labor cost	$0	$45,158	$1,698	$46,856

The new shares issued by the parent company that restricted stock for employees cannot be transferred within three years of the vesting period, but they still have the right to vote and distribute dividends. If an employee who has been allocated the restricted employee rights new shares resigns during the vesting period, he must return the restricted employee rights stock and the dividends already obtained.

2. Share-based payment plan for employees of the subsidiary

(1) ASRock Rack Incorporation

As of December 31, 2023, the share-based payment transaction issued by

ASRock Rack Incorporation are as follows:

Type of agreement	Date of grant	Number of shares granted (thousands of shares)	Contract period	Vested conditions
Restricted stock for employees	February 27, 2019	1,490	4 years	Employees who have continued to serve in the Company for three years will get 50%. Employees who have continued to serve in the Company for four years will get 50%.
Employee stock option plan (Note)	June 30, 2022	2,300	3 years and 6 months	Employees who have continued to serve in the Company for two years will get 50%. Employees who have continued to serve in the Company for three years will get 50%.

Note: After the issuance of this warrant, except for the issuance of shares of common stock in exchange for various securities issued by the Company with common stock conversion rights or warrants, or the issuance of new shares for employee bonuses, in the event of an increase in the number of shares of common stock of the Company, a decrease in the number of shares of common stock not due to a capital reduction resulting from the cancellation of treasury stock, or if the ratio of cash dividends paid on common stock to the current price per share exceeds 1.5%, adjustment shall be made in accordance with the Company's regulations governing the issuance and subscription of employee stock option certificates.

If the Company needs to apply for a public offering of stocks due to its plan to get its shares listed on the emerging stock market, it does not be subject to the regulations under paragraph 1 of the Regulations on

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

Employee Stock Options, and the stock warrants not yet exercisable may be automatically accelerated to be exercised without being subject to the aforementioned periods and percentages. The stock option holders shall exercise all or part of their stock options within 60 days after receiving the Company's notification of the date to resolve on the public offering. Those who fail to exercise the options prior to the deadline shall be deemed to have waived their rights to exercise the options, and they may not be able to claim their stock option rights again.

The detailed information of the above restricted stock for employees are as follows:

	Restricted stock for employees				
Vested period	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total
Original number of shares	-	-	745,000	745,000	1,490,000
Estimated turnover rate	-	-	14.19%	20.00%	
Vested shares after considering the turnover rate	-	-	639,250	596,000	1,235,250
Fair value	-	-	$5.53	$5.53	
Labor cost	$-	$-	$3,535	$3,296	$6,831

The fair value of the share options is estimated at the grant date using a binomial option pricing-model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share options were granted.

The following table lists the inputs to the model used for the plan granted on June 30, 2022:

	June 30, 2022
Fair value at grant date	1.85~2.26
Exercise price	22
Expected volatility (%)	41.16~44.34
Risk-free interest rate (%)	0.9867~1.0237
Expected option life (Years)	2.5~3.5
Weighted average share price ($)	13.74
Option pricing model	Binomial option pricing model

The expected life of the stock options is based on historical data and current expectations and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility over a period similar to the life of the options is indicative of future trends, which may also not necessarily be the actual outcome.

The following table contains further details on the aforementioned share-based payment plan:

Plan granted on June 30, 2022

	For the years ended December 31			
	2023		2022	
	Number of share options outstanding (in thousands)	Weighted average exercise price of share options ($)	Number of share options outstanding (in thousands)	Weighted average exercise price of share options ($)
Outstanding stock options as of January 1	2,300	$19.45	-	$-
Grant of stock options in the period	-	-	2,300	22
Forfeit of stock options in the period	(80)	19.45	-	-
Exercise of stock options in the period	(2,220)	19.45	-	-
Outstanding stock options as of December 31	-	-	2,300	19.45
Exercisable as of December 31	-	-	-	

The information on the outstanding share options as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, is as follows:

	Exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual life (Years)
December 31, 2023		
Outstanding stock options	$19.45	-
December 31, 2022		
Outstanding stock options	$19.45	3

Note: The exercise price of employee stock options shall be adjusted in accordance with the Regulations on Employee Stock Options.

On June 13, 2023, the Company notified the stock option holders on the expected public offering and that the stock warrants not yet exercisable may be automatically accelerated to be exercised without being subject to the aforementioned periods and percentages in accordance with the Regulations on Employee Stock Options.

(2) ASRock Industrial Computer Corporation

As of December 31, 2023, the share-based payment transaction issued by ASRock Industrial Computer Corporation are as follows:

Type of agreement	Date of grant	Number of shares granted (thousands of shares)	Contract period	Vested conditions
Employee stock option plan (Note)	April 20, 2021	2,200	3 years and 6 months	Employees who have continued to serve in the Company for one year will get 35%. Employees who have continued to serve in the Company for two years will get 35%.

Type of agreement	Date of grant	Number of shares granted (thousands of shares)	Contract period	Vested conditions
Employee stock option plan (Note)	July 8, 2022	2,100	3 years and 6 months	Employees who have continued to serve in the Company for three years will get 30%. Employees who have continued to serve in the Company for two years will get 50%. Employees who have continued to serve in the Company for three years will get 50%.

Note: After the issuance of this warrant, except for the issuance of shares of common stock in exchange for various securities issued by the Company with common stock conversion rights or warrants, or the issuance of new shares for employee bonuses, in the event of an increase in the number of shares of common stock of the Company, a decrease in the number of shares of common stock not due to a capital reduction resulting from the cancellation of treasury stock, or if the ratio of cash dividends paid on common stock to the current price per share exceeds 1.5%, adjustment shall be made in accordance with the Company's regulations governing the issuance and subscription of employee stock option certificates.

If the Company needs to apply for a public offering of stocks due to its plan to get its shares listed on the emerging stock market, it does not be subject to the regulations under paragraph 1 of the Regulations on Employee Stock Options, and the stock warrants not yet exercisable may be automatically accelerated to be exercised without being subject to the aforementioned periods and percentages. The stock option holders shall exercise all or part of their stock options within 60 days after receiving the Company’s notification of the date to resolve on the public offering. Those who fail to exercise the options prior to the deadline shall be deemed to have waived their rights to exercise the options, and they may not be able to claim their stock option rights again.

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

The fair value of the share options is estimated at the grant date using a binomial option pricing-model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share options were granted.

The following table lists the inputs to the model used for the plan granted on April 20, 2021 and July 8, 2022:

	April 20, 2021	July 8, 2022
Fair value at grant date	1.2~2.16	3.94~4.41
Exercise price	14.5	22
Expected volatility (%)	29.61~31.19	26.4~28.49
Risk-free interest rate (%)	0.1185~0.2523	0.8988~0.9707
Expected option life (Years)	1.5~3.5	2.5~3.5
Weighted average share price ($)	12.49	21.69
Option pricing model	Binomial option pricing model	

The expected life of the stock options is based on historical data and current expectations and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility over a period similar to the life of the options is indicative of future trends, which may also not necessarily be the actual outcome.

The following table contains further details on the aforementioned share-based payment plan:

Plan granted on April 20, 2021

	For the years ended December 31, 2023		For the years ended December 31, 2022	
	Number of share options outstanding (in thousands)	Weighted average exercise price of share options ($)	Number of share options outstanding (in thousands)	Weighted average exercise price of share options ($)
Outstanding stock options as of January 1	1,430	$10	2,200	$12.5
Grant of stock options in the period	-	-	-	-
Exercise of stock options in the period	(1,412)	10	(700)	12.5
Stock options that expired during this period	(18)	-	-	-
Outstanding stock options as of December 31	-	-	1,430	10
Exercisable as of December 31	-		-	

The information on the outstanding share options as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, is as follows:

	Exercise price (Note)	Weighted average remaining contractual life (Years)
December 31, 2023		
Outstanding stock options	$10	-
December 31, 2022		
Outstanding stock options	$10	1.8

Note: The exercise price of employee stock options shall be adjusted in accordance with the Regulations on Employee Stock Options.

On May 16, 2023, the Company notified the stock option holders to resolve a decision on the public offering, and the stock warrants not yet exercisable may be automatically accelerated to be exercised without being subject to the aforementioned periods and percentages in accordance with the Regulations on Employee Stock Options.

Plan granted on July 8, 2022

	For the years ended December 31, 2023		For the years ended December 31, 2022	
	Number of share options outstanding (in thousands)	Weighted average exercise price of share options ($)	Number of share options outstanding (in thousands)	Weighted average exercise price of share options ($)
Outstanding stock options as of January 1	2,100	$16.15	-	$-
Grant of stock options in the period	-	-	2,100	22
Exercise of stock options in the period	(2,086)	16.15	-	-
Stock options that expired during this period	(14)	16.15	-	-
Outstanding stock options as of December 31	-	-	2,100	16.15
Exercisable as of December 31	-		-	

The information on the outstanding share options as of December 31, 2023, is as follows:

	Exercise price (Note)	Weighted average remaining contractual life (Years)
December 31, 2023		
Outstanding stock options	$16.15	-
December 31, 2022		
Outstanding stock options	$16.15	3.02

Note: The exercise price of employee stock options shall be adjusted in accordance with the Regulations on Employee Stock Options.

On May 16, 2023, the Company notified the stock option holders to resolve a decision on the public offering, and the stock warrants not yet exercisable may be automatically accelerated to be exercised without being subject to the aforementioned periods and percentages in accordance with the Regulations on Employee Stock Options.

(3) ASJade Technology Incorporation

As of December 31, 2023, the share-based payment transaction issued by ASJade Technology Incorporation are as follows:

Type of agreement	Date of grant	Number of shares granted (thousands of shares)	Contract period	Vested conditions
Employee stock option plan	September 7, 2022	3,240	10 years	Cumulative proportion of share options that can be exercised. Employees who have continued to serve in the Company for two years will get 50%. Employees who have continued to serve in the Company for three years will get 100%.

The fair value of the share options is estimated at the grant date using a binomial option pricing-model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share options were granted.

The following table lists the inputs to the model used for the plan granted on September 7, 2022:

	September 7, 2022
Fair value at grant date	6.16
Exercise price	10
Expected volatility (%)	22.71
Risk-free interest rate (%)	1.3170
Expected option life (Years)	10
Weighted average share price ($)	13.69
Option pricing model	Binomial option pricing model

The expected life of the stock options is based on historical data and current expectations and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility over a period similar to the life of the options is indicative of future trends, which may also not necessarily be the actual outcome.

The following table contains further details on the aforementioned share-based payment plan:

Plan granted on September 7, 2022

	For the years ended December 31, 2023		For the years ended December 31, 2022	
	Number of share options outstanding (in thousands)	Weighted average exercise price of share options ($)	Number of share options outstanding (in thousands)	Weighted average exercise price of share options ($)
Outstanding stock options as of January 1	3,240	$10	-	$-
Grant of stock options in the period	-	-	3,240	10
Exercise of stock options in the period	-	-	-	-
Outstanding stock options as of December 31	3,240	10	3,240	10
Exercisable as of December 31			-	

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

The information on the outstanding share options as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, is as follows:

	Exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual life (Years)
December 31, 2023		
Outstanding stock options	$10	8.65
December 31, 2022		
Outstanding stock options	$10	9.65

3. Modification or cancellation of the share-based payment plan for employees

No modification or cancellation of share-based payment plan has occurred in the year ended December 31, 2023.

4. The expenses of the share-based payment plan for employees recognized by the Group are as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Expense arising from share-based payment transaction (All of arising from equity-settled share-based payment transaction)	$7,503	$43,864

(XIII) Operating revenues

Information relating to the Group's revenue from contracts with customers for 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

1. Disaggregation of revenue

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Revenue from sale of goods	$18,897,154	$17,070,702
Revenue from rendering services	94,691	50,217
Total	$18,991,845	$17,120,919

2. The Group's revenue from contracts with customers is recognized at certain points in time.

(XIV) Expected credit losses (gains)

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Operating expenses - expected credit impairment losses (gains)		
Accounts receivable	$15,220	$(2,566)

Please refer to Note XII for more details on credit risk.

The credit risk for the Group's financial assets measured at amortized cost are assessed as low as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 (The same as the assessment result of January 1, 2022). Since the transaction counterparties of the Group are all financial institutions such as banks with good credit, all of them are calculated based on the expected credit loss rate of 0% and the allowance loss amount is $0.

The Group measures the loss allowance of its trade receivables (including notes receivable and accounts receivable) at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The assessment of the Group's loss allowance as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

The Group considers the grouping of trade receivables by counterparties' credit rating, by geographical region and by industry sector and its loss allowance is measured by using a provision matrix, details are as follows:

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

December 31, 2023

		Overdue					
	Not yet due	Under 30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	Over 121 days	Total
Total carrying amount	$1,510,489	$343,728	$88,304	$13,087	$26,992	$3,051	$1,985,651
Loss ratio	1.71%	1.55%	1.53%	2.87%	3.46%	58.56%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	25,800	5,320	1,349	375	933	1,787	35,564
Carrying Amount	$1,484,689	$338,408	$86,955	$12,712	$26,059	$1,264	$1,950,087

December 31, 2022

		Overdue					
	Not yet due	Under 30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	Over 121 days	Total
Total carrying amount	$1,355,215	$272,714	$13,626	$1,313	$11,049	$1,333	$1,655,250
Loss ratio	1.27%	1.51%	2.25%	2.08%	1.94%	32.69%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	17,205	4,116	306	27	215	436	22,305
Carrying Amount	$1,338,010	$268,598	$13,320	$1,286	$10,834	$897	$1,632,945

The movement in the provision for impairment of trade receivables during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

	Accounts receivable
January 1, 2023	$22,305
Addition/ (reversal) for the current period	15,220
Write off due to uncollectibility in the current period	(1,830)
Effects of the exchange rate	(131)
December 31, 2023	$35,564
January 1, 2022	$25,071
Addition/ (reversal) for the current period	(2,566)
Write off due to uncollectibility in the current period	(1,631)
Effects of the exchange rate	1,431
December 31, 2022	$22,305

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

(XV) Leases

Group as a lessee

The Group leases various properties, including real estate such as land and buildings, and parking space. The lease terms range from 1 to 5 years without renewal right. The Group is not subject to any special restrictions.

The Group's leases effect on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows are as follows:

1. Amounts recognized in the balance sheet

(1) Right-of-use assets

The carrying amount of right-of-use assets

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Houses and buildings	$141,144	$71,384

The Group added $127,346 thousand and $29,571 thousand to the right-of-use assets in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

(2) Lease liabilities

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Lease liabilities	$142,113	$71,769
Current	$60,125	$31,896
Non-current	$81,988	$39,873

Please refer to Note VI(XV) 4. for the interest on lease liabilities recognized during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 and refer to Note XII(V) Liquidity Risk Management for the maturity analysis for lease liabilities.

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

2. Amounts recognized in the statement of profit or loss

Depreciation of right-of-use assets

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Houses and buildings	$57,455	$49,308

3. Lessee's revenue and expenses related to leasing activities

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	2022
The expenses relating to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	$19,430	$15,141

4. Cash outflow relating to leasing activities

During the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group's total cash outflows for leases amounting to $78,996 thousand and $65,979 thousand, respectively.

(XVI) Summary statement of employee benefits, depreciation and amortization expenses by function is as follows:

By function / By nature	For the years ended December 31					
	2023			2022		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits expenses						
Salary expenses	$-	$1,302,737	$1,302,737	$-	$1,350,666	$1,350,666
Labor and health insurance expenses	-	85,833	85,833	-	82,862	82,862
Pension expenses	-	42,274	42,274	-	40,346	40,346

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

By function / By nature	For the years ended December 31					
	2023			2022		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Other employee benefit expenses	-	58,457	58,457	-	49,256	49,256
Depreciation expense	7,227	171,441	178,668	9,164	117,407	126,571
Amortization expense	-	12,540	12,540	-	7,898	7,898

According to the Articles of Incorporation, 5% of profit of the current year is distributable as employees' compensation and no higher than 1% of profit of the current year is distributable as remuneration to directors and supervisors. However, the Company's accumulated losses shall have been covered. The Company may, by a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a board meeting attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors, have the profit distributed as employees' compensation in the form of shares or in cash; and in addition thereto a report of such distribution is reported to the shareholders' meeting. The estimated employee remuneration and directors' remuneration are recognized as expenses in the current year. Material differences between estimated amounts and the amounts resolved by the Board of Directors will be recorded as a change in accounting estimate and adjusted in the following year. Information on the board meeting resolution approval of the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors can be inquired to the "Market Observation Post System" website of the TWSE.

Based on profit of the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company estimated the amounts of the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the year ended December 31, 2023 to be 7.610% of profit of the current year and 0.761% of profit of the current year, respectively, recognized as employee benefits expense. As such, employees' compensation and remuneration to directors for the year ended December 31, 2023 amounted to $88,850 thousand and $8,885 thousand, respectively and recognized as salaries expense. A resolution was passed at the board meeting held on March 6, 2024 to distribute $88,850 thousand and $8,885 thousand in cash as employees' compensation and remuneration to directors, respectively.

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

Based on profit of the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company estimated the amounts of the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the year ended December 31, 2022 to be 7.610% of profit of the current year and 0.761% of profit of the current year, respectively, recognized as employee benefits expense. As such, employees' compensation and remuneration to directors for the year ended December 31, 2023 amounted to $95,787 thousand and $9,579 thousand, respectively and recognized as salaries expense. A resolution was passed at the board meeting held on March 7, 2023 to distribute $95,787 thousand and $9,579 thousand in cash as employees' compensation and remuneration to directors, respectively.

A resolution was passed at the board meeting held on March 7, 2023 to distribute $95,787 thousand and $9,579 thousand in cash as employees' compensation and remuneration to directors of 2022, respectively. No material differences exist between the estimated amount and the actual distribution of the employee compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the year ended December 31, 2022.

A resolution was passed at the board meeting held on February 23, 2022 to distribute $237,594 thousand and $23,795 thousand in cash as employees' compensation and remuneration to directors of 2021, respectively. No material differences exist between the estimated amount and the actual distribution of the employee compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for 2021.

(XVII) Non-operating income and expenses

1. Interest income

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Interest income		
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	$126,769	$33,350

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

2. Other income

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Other income - others	$43,608	$40,891

3. Other gains and losses

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Foreign exchange gains (losses), net	$(83,971)	$188,330
Other losses - others	(5,626)	(5,229)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(4,677)	-
Total	$(94,274)	$183,101

4. Finance costs

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Interest on bank loans	$2,675	$10,208
Interest on lease liabilities	2,694	1,494
Others	-	2
Total	$5,369	$11,704

(XVIII) Components of other comprehensive income

The components of other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2023 are as follows:

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Other comprehensive income	Income tax benefit (expense)	Amount after tax
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	$(2,784)	$-	$(2,784)	$557	$(2,227)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	(940)	-	(940)	-	(940)
Total	$(3,724)	$-	$(3,724)	$557	$(3,167)

The components of other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2022 are as follows:

	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Other comprehensive income	Income tax benefit (expense)	Amount after tax
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	$13,534	$-	$13,534	$(2,707)	$10,827
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	416,413	-	416,413	-	416,413
Total	$429,947	$-	$429,947	$(2,707)	$427,240

(XIX) Income tax

The major components of income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

Total income tax recognized in profit or loss

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Current income tax expense:		
Current income tax charge	$302,897	$408,830
Current income taxes for the prior years adjusted in this period	(28,972)	(107,895)
Deferred tax expense (income):		
Deferred tax expense relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(34,110)	(95,691)
Deferred tax expense relating to origination and reversal of tax loss and tax credit	(252)	(50)
Effects of the exchange rate	788	(1,306)
Income tax expenses	$240,351	$203,888

Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Deferred tax expense (income):		
Profit or losses of defined benefits plan	$(557)	$2,707
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	$(557)	$2,707

Reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by applicable tax rates is as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations	$1,217,905	$1,430,688
Tax at the domestic rates applicable to profits in the country concerned	$313,649	$367,824
Tax effect of revenues exempt from taxation	(33,644)	(41,966)
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	5	12

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Tax effect of deferred tax assets/liabilities	-	580
Income tax impact of research and development deduction	(32,254)	(37,004)
Corporate income surtax on undistributed retained earnings	21,038	21,673
Current income taxes for the prior years adjusted in this period	(28,972)	(107,895)
Others	529	664
Total income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$240,351	$203,888

Deferred tax assets (liabilities) relate to the following:

2023

	Beginning balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Exchange differences	Ending balance
Temporary differences					
Unrealized gains (losses) on foreign exchange	$136	$(7,710)	$-	$-	$(7,574)
Unrealized intragroup profits and losses	99,675	(10,136)	-	-	89,539
Inventory valuation and obsolescence loss	74,853	49,260	-	8	124,121
Net defined benefit liabilities - non-current	3,410	155	557	-	4,122
Other payables (non-leave bonus, etc.)	7,011	1,183	-	(14)	8,180
Bad debt losses	862	467	-	(6)	1,323
Others	858	891	-	(11)	1,738
Unused taxable loss	3,222	252	-	(2)	3,472
Deferred tax benefit (expense)		$34,362	$557	$(25)	
Net deferred tax assets	$190,027				$224,921

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

	Beginning balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Exchange differences	Ending balance
Reflected in balance sheet as follows:					
Deferred tax assets	$192,186				$232,773
Deferred tax liabilities	$(2,159)				$(7,852)

2022

	Beginning balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Exchange differences	Ending balance
Temporary differences					
Unrealized gains (losses) on foreign exchange	$948	$(820)	$-	$8	$136
Unrealized intragroup profits and losses	26,396	73,279	-	-	99,675
Inventory valuation and obsolescence loss	51,400	22,526	-	927	74,853
Net defined benefit liabilities - non-current	8,406	(2,289)	(2,707)	-	3,410
Other payables (non-leave bonus, etc.)	3,561	3,057	-	393	7,011
Bad debt losses	909	(142)	-	95	862
Others	703	80	-	75	858
Unused taxable loss	2,898	50	-	274	3,222
Deferred tax benefit (expense)		$95,741	$(2,707)	$1,772	
Net deferred tax assets	$95,221				$190,027
Reflected in balance sheet as follows:					
Deferred tax assets	$96,390				$192,186
Deferred tax liabilities	$(1,169)				$(2,159)

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

The following table contains information of the unused tax losses of the Group:

Unused taxable losses of overseas subsidiaries

(Expressed in US Dollars)

Year	Tax losses for the period	Unused tax losses as of December 31, 2023	Unused tax losses as of December 31, 2022	Expiration year
2015	$66,557	$2,698	$2,698	2035
2016	35,946	35,946	35,946	2036
2017	35,778	35,778	35,778	2037
2018	30,930	30,930	30,930	2039
2019	39,318	39,318	39,318	2040
2020	91,132	91,132	91,132	2041
2021	62,423	62,423	62,423	2042
2022	54,555	54,555	54,555	2043
2023	26,150	26,150	-	2044
Total		$378,930	$352,780	

Unrecognized deferred tax assets

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences amounting to $123,360 thousand and $100,775 thousand, respectively.

Unrecognized deferred tax liabilities relating to the investment in subsidiaries

The Group did not recognize any deferred tax liability for taxes that would be payable on the unremitted earnings of the Group's overseas subsidiaries, as the Group has determined that undistributed profits of its subsidiaries will not be distributed in the foreseeable future. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the taxable temporary differences associated with investment in subsidiaries, for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognized, aggregate to $2,969,804 thousand and $2,953,014 thousand, respectively.

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

The assessment of income tax returns

As of December 31, 2023, the assessment of the income tax returns of the Group is as follows:

	The assessment of income tax returns	Notes
The Company	Assessed and approved up to 2021	None
Subsidiary - ASIAROCK TECHNOLOGY LIMITED	None	Exempt from income tax accordance with local regulations
Subsidiary - LEADER INSIGHT HOLDINGS LIMITED	None	Exempt from income tax accordance with local regulations
Subsidiary - ASRock Rack Incorporation	Assessed and approved up to 2020	None
Subsidiary - ASRock Industrial Computer Corporation	Assessed and approved up to 2021	None
Subsidiary - ASJade Technology Incorporation	Assessed and approved up to 2021	None
Subsidiary - Soaring Asia Limited	None	Exemption from income tax accordance with local regulations
Sub-subsidiary - ASRock Europe B.V.	Assessed and approved up to 2021	None
Sub-subsidiary - Calrock Holdings, LLC	Assessed and approved up to 2022	None
Sub-subsidiary - FIRSTPLACE INTERNATIONAL LTD.	None	Exempt from income tax accordance with local regulations
Sub-subsidiary - ASJade Technology Japan Corp.	None	Incorporation registration approved in 2023
Great-subsidiary - ASRock America, Inc.	Assessed and approved up to 2022	None

(XX) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing net profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	2022
1. Basic earnings per share		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company (in thousand $)	$919,041	$1,066,244
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (in thousands)	121,883	122,648
Basic earnings per share ($)	$7.54	$8.69

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	2022
2. Diluted earnings per share		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company (in thousand $)	$919,041	$1,066,244
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (in thousands)	121,883	122,648
Effect of dilution:		
Employee compensation - stock (in thousands)	346	674
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after dilution (in thousands)	122,229	123,322
Diluted earnings per share ($)	$7.52	$8.65

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of completion of the financial statements.

(XXI) Changes in parent's interest in subsidiaries

Acquisition of new shares in a subsidiary not in proportionate to ownership interest

ASRock Industrial Computer Corporation issued employee stock options for capital increase on July 10, 2023, May 5, 2023, and July 19, 2022, which were not subscribed for by the Company, thus reducing its ownership to 60.10%, 63.46%, and 64.46%, respectively. The related interest in ASRock Industrial Computer Corporation reduced, including changes in non-controlling interests, is as follows:

	July 10, 2023	May 5, 2023	July 19, 2022
Increase (decrease) to non-controlling interests	$(3,049)	$(4,893)	$(4,464)
Difference recognized in capital surplus within equity	$(3,049)	$(4,893)	$(4,464)

ASRock Rack Incorporation issued employee stock options for capital increase on July 11, 2023, which were not subscribed by the Company, thus reducing its ownership to 57.27%. The related interest in ASRock Rack Incorporation reduced, including changes in non-controlling interests, is as follows:

	July 11, 2023
Increase (decrease) to non-controlling interests	$7,839
Difference recognized in capital surplus within equity	$7,839

ASJade Technology Incorporation issued new shares for cash capital increase on December 16, 2022, and the Company participated in the subscription of $113,438 thousand, increasing its ownership to 82.50%. The related interest in ASJade Technology Incorporation increased, including changes in non-controlling interests, is as follows:

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

	December 16, 2022
Additional cash received from the issuance of new shares	$17,812
Increase (decrease) to non-controlling interests	(19,674)
Difference recognized in capital surplus within equity	$(1,862)

Buying back treasury shares by the subsidiary

ASRock Rack Incorporation recovered 42 thousand shares of treasury shares from non-controlling interests and cancelled them on March 6, 2023. As a result, the Company's ownership of ASRock Rack Incorporation increased to 59.73%. The additional equity interest acquired including changes in non-controlling interests is as follows:

	March 6, 2023
Increase (decrease) to non-controlling interests	$393
Difference recognized in capital surplus within equity	$393

Subsidiary issued stock dividend

ASRock Rack Incorporation issued stock dividends on July 22, 2023 and July 26, 2022. The relating interest in ASRock Rack Incorporation including changes in non-controlling interests in as follow:

	July 22, 2023	July 26, 2022
Increase (decrease) to non-controlling interests	($1)	$43
Difference recognized in capital surplus within equity	($1)	$43

VII. Related Party Transactions

Information of the related parties that had transactions with the Group during the financial reporting period is as follows:

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

Name and nature of relationship of the related parties

Name of the related parties	Nature of relationship of the related parties
PEGATRON Corporation	Parent company of the group
AS FLY Travel Service Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
Cotek Electronics (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
Piotek Computer (Suzhou) Corporation	Substantive related party

Material transactions with related parties

(I) Sales

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Parent company	$134,640	$106,324

The sales price to the above related parties was determined through mutual agreement based on the market rates. The collection period for related parties sales was O/A 90 days. The collection period for non-related parties sales were TT or 1 to 3 months from FOB shipping point. The outstanding balance at the end of the quarter was unsecured, non-interest bearing and must be settled in cash. The receivables from the related parties were not guaranteed. In addition, the amount of sales to related parties for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, has eliminated amounts paid for outsourcing. The elimination amounted to $0 thousand and $61,211 thousand, respectively.

(II) Purchases

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Parent company	$4,684	$38,816
Other related parties	(7)	15,327
Total	$4,677	$54,143

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

The purchase price to the above related parties was determined through mutual agreement based on the market rates. The payment terms from the related party suppliers are comparable with third party suppliers and are TT or 1 to 3 months. In addition, the amount of purchases to related parties for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, has eliminated amounts paid for outsourcing. The elimination amounted to $0 thousand and $217,712 thousand, respectively.

(III) Accounts receivable - related parties

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Parent company	$24,176	$26,411

(IV) Prepayments (accounted for under “Other current assets”)

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Parent company	$765	$891

(V) Other receivables (accounted for under “Current assets-other current assets”)

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Parent company	$535	$18

(VI) Temporary payments (accounted for under “Other current assets”)

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Other related parties	$449	$795

(VII) Accounts payable - related parties

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Parent company	$348	$68,469
Other related parties	-	188
Total	$348	$68,657

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

(VIII) Other payables

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Parent company	$4,501	$44,059
Other related parties	375	15
Total	$4,877	$44,074

(IX) Other current liabilities

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Parent company	$-	$68

(X) Other operating revenues

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Parent company	$3,703	$-

(XI) Other income

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Parent company	$1,065	$1,012

(XII) Operating costs and expenses

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Parent company	$10,297	$218,066
Other related parties	9,478	2,814
Total	$19,775	$220,880

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

(XIII) Property transaction

	Assets	For the years ended December 31	
		2023	2022
Parent company	Computer software	$2,831	$2,831

(XIV) Key management personnel compensation

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Short-term employee benefits	$77,666	$75,325
Post-employment benefits	1,070	886
Share-based payment	(558)	4,135
Total	$78,178	$80,346

VIII. Pledged Assets

The following table lists assets of the Group pledged as security:

Item	Carrying amount		Secured liabilities content
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	
Financial assets measured at amortized cost - current	$19,773	$-	R&D Center Project of the Ministry of Economic Affairs
Financial assets measured at amortized cost - current	-	12,287	Tariffs and lease guarantees
Financial assets measured at amortized cost - non-current	2,937	2,436	Tariffs and lease guarantees
Total	$22,710	$14,723	

IX. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Contract Commitments

As of December 31, 2023, the Company and its subsidiaries recorded customs duties of $10,000 thousand.

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

X. Major Disaster Losses

None.

XI. Material Subsequent Events

None.

XII. Others

(I) Category of financial instruments

Financial assets

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	$20,000	$-
Financial assets measured at amortized cost:		
Cash and cash equivalents (exclude cash on hand)	3,045,257	3,586,931
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	1,877,596	341,587
Trade receivables	1,950,087	1,632,945
Other receivables (accounted for under current assets-other assets)	57,427	162,304
Subtotal	6,930,367	5,723,767
Total	$6,950,367	$5,723,767

Financial liabilities

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost:		
Short-term loans	$-	$625,000
Accounts payable	3,215,321	3,002,775
Lease liabilities	142,113	71,769
Other payables	1,408,608	1,292,812
Total	$4,766,042	$4,992,356

(II) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial risk management objective is to manage the market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk related to its operating activities. The Group identifies measures and manages the aforementioned risks based on the Group's policy and risk appetite.

The Group has established appropriate policies, procedures and internal controls for financial risk management. Before entering into significant transactions, due approval process by the Board of Directors and Audit Committee must be carried out based on related protocols and internal control procedures. During the execution of the financial management activities, the Group is required to ensure compliance with the relevant requirements of financial risk management as prescribed.

(III) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of the changes in market prices. Market prices comprise mainly currency risk and interest rate risk.

In practice, it is rarely the case that a single risk variable will change independently from other risk variable, there is usually interdependencies between risk variables. However, the sensitivity analysis disclosed below does not take into account the interdependencies between risk variables.

Foreign currency risk

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense are denominated in a different currency from the Group's functional currency) and the Group's net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

The Group has certain foreign currency receivables to be denominated in the same foreign currency with certain foreign currency payables, therefore natural hedge is received. Hedge accounting is not applied as they did not qualify for hedge accounting criteria. Furthermore, as net investments in foreign subsidiaries are for strategic purposes, they are not hedged by the Group.

The foreign currency sensitivity analysis of the possible change in foreign exchange rates on the Group's profit is performed on significant monetary items denominated in foreign currencies as at the end of the reporting period. The Group's foreign currency risk is mainly related to the volatility in the exchange rates for foreign currency USD. The information of the sensitivity analysis is as follows:

When NTD strengthens/weakens against foreign currency USD by 1%, the profit for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 is decreased/increased by $12,118 thousand and $7,468 thousand, respectively, the equity is decreased/increased by $43,146 thousand and $41,655 thousand, respectively.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's cash in banks and time deposit at variable interest rates.

The interest rate sensitivity analysis is performed on items exposed to interest rate risk as at the end of the reporting period. At the reporting date, a change of 25 basis points of interest rate in a reporting period could cause the profit for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 to increase /decrease by $4,977 thousand and $1,820 thousand, respectively.

(IV) Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a contract, leading to a financial loss.

The Group is exposed to credit risk from operating activities (primarily for accounts and notes receivables) and from its financing activities, including bank deposits and other financial instruments.

Credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to credit risk management. Credit limits are established for all counter parties based on their financial position, rating from credit rating agencies, historical experience, prevailing economic condition and the Group's internal rating criteria, etc. Certain counter parties' credit risk will also be managed by taking credit enhancing procedures, such as requesting for prepayment.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, amounts receivables from top ten customers represent 33.80% and 46.83% of the total trade receivables of the Group, respectively. The credit concentration risk of other trade receivables is insignificant.

Credit risk from balances with banks, fixed income securities and other financial instruments is managed by the Group’s treasury in accordance with the Group’s policy. The Group only transacts with counterparties approved by the internal control procedures, which are banks and financial institutions, companies and government entities with good credit rating. Consequently, there is no significant credit risk for these counter parties.

The Group adopted IFRS 9 to assess the expected credit losses. The Group measures the loss allowance of its trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, low credit risk for these investments is a prerequisite upon acquisition and by using their credit risk as a basis for the distinction of categories.

Financial assets are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery (the issuer or the debtor is in financial difficulties or bankruptcy).

When the credit risk on debt instrument investment has increased, the Group will dispose that investment in order to minimize the credit losses. When assessing the expected credit losses, the evaluation of the forward-looking information (available without undue cost and effort) is mainly based on the macroeconomic information and the credit loss ratio is further adjusted if there is significant impact from forward-looking information.

(V) Liquidity risk management

The Group’s objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of cash and cash equivalents, bank borrowings and finance leases. The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group’s financial liabilities based on the contractual undiscounted payments and contractual maturity.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

	Less than 1 year	2 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
December 31, 2023					
Short-term loans	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-
Accounts payable	3,215,321	-	-	-	3,215,321
Lease liabilities	62,700	83,556	-	-	146,256
Other payables	1,408,608	-	-	-	1,408,608
December 31, 2022					
Short-term loans	$627,092	$-	$-	$-	$627,092
Accounts payable	3,002,775	-	-	-	3,002,775
Lease liabilities	32,916	33,281	7,197	-	73,394
Other payables	1,292,812	-	-	-	1,292,812

(VI) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Reconciliation of liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2023:

	Short-term loans	Lease liabilities	Liabilities from financing gross
January 1, 2023	$625,000	$71,769	$696,769
Cash flow	(625,000)	(59,566)	(684,566)
Non-cash change	-	130,040	130,040
Effects of the exchange rate	-	(130)	(130)
December 31, 2023	$-	$142,113	$142,113

Reconciliation of liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2022:

	Short-term loans	Lease liabilities	Liabilities from financing gross
January 1, 2022	$-	$91,022	$91,022
Cash flow	625,000	(50,838)	574,162
Non-cash change	-	31,065	31,065
Effects of the exchange rate	-	520	520
December 31, 2022	$625,000	$71,769	$696,769

(VII) Fair value of financial instruments

1. The methods and assumptions applied in determining the fair value of financial instruments:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The following methods and assumptions were used by the Group to measure or disclose the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities:

(1) The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other receivables, payables and other payables approximate their fair value mainly due to their short maturities.

(2) For financial assets and liabilities traded in an active market with standard terms and conditions, their fair value is determined based on market quotation price (including listed equity securities, beneficiary certificates, bonds and futures etc.) at the reporting date.

2. Fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost

The carrying amount of the Group’s financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost approximate their fair value.

3. Information on the financial instrument fair value hierarchy

See Note XII, (VIII) for the information on the Group's financial instrument fair value hierarchy.

(VIII) Fair value hierarchy

1. Definitions of fair value levels

All assets and liabilities measured or disclosed at fair value are the lowest level inputs, which are important to the overall fair value measurement, classified to the fair value levels to which they belong. The input at each level is as follows:

Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities on the measurement date.

Level 2: Inputs, other than quoted market prices within Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly, for assets or liabilities.

Level 3: The unobservable input value of an asset or liability.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a repetitive basis, the classification is reevaluated at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is a transfer between the fair value levels.

2. Information on the hierarchy of fair value measurement

The Group does not have assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. The information on the fair value levels of assets and liabilities on a recurring basis is shown below:

December 31, 2023:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Stocks	$-	$-	$20,000	$20,000

Transfer between Level 1 and Level 2 fair values

The Group's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were not transferred between Level 1 and Level 2.

Details of movements at Level 3 fair value on a recurring basis

If the Group's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis that belong to Level 3 fair value, the reconciliation of the opening and ending balances is listed as follows:

	Assets
	Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
	Stocks
January 1, 2023	$-
Acquired for the current period	20,000
December 31, 2023	$20,000

Significant unobservable Level 3 fair value inputs

Regarding the Group’s assets at Level 3 fair value on a recurring basis, the significant unobservable inputs at fair value are as follows:

The fair values of unlisted stocks are estimated using a market approach or an asset-based approach. Regarding a market approach, the fair value of a stock is calculated by referring to the market transaction prices of comparable companies with business and industry attributes similar to the stock invested, with their liquidity discount parameters considered. As for an asset-based approach, the total value of individual assets and individual liabilities of a company with its stock to be invested is valuated to reflect the total worth of the company or business, and the company’s equity value is measured at the fair value of its net assets.

Valuation process for Level 3 fair value

The Group’s management is responsible for fair value verification, using data from independent sources to bring the valuation results closer to the market, confirming that the sources of the data are independent, reliable, consistent with other resources and represent executable prices, while analyzing the changes in the value of assets and liabilities that must be remeasured or re-valuated in accordance with the Group’s accounting policies at each balance date, to ensure that the valuation results are reasonable.

(IX) Information on foreign currency financial assets and liabilities with significant impact

The Group’s information regarding the significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies is listed below:

Unit: thousands of NTD

	December 31, 2023		
	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	NTD
Financial assets			
Monetary items:			
USD	$163,370	30.725	$5,019,540
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items:			
USD	$123,929	30.725	$3,807,744

	December 31, 2022		
	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	NTD
Financial assets			
Monetary items:			
USD	$139,794	30.7175	$4,294,124
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items:			
USD	$115,484	30.7175	$3,547,365

Since there were various functional currencies used within the subsidiaries of the Group, the Group was unable to disclose foreign exchange (losses) gains towards each foreign currency with significant impact. The realized and unrealized foreign exchange (losses) gains was $(83,971) thousand and $188,330 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

(X) Capital management

The primary objective of the Group’s capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

XIII. Others/Additional

(I) Relevant information on significant transactions

1. Loaning to others: None.

2. Endorsement/Guarantee for others: Please refer to Attachment 1.

3. Marketable securities held at the end of the period: Please refer to Attachment 2.

4. Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount exceeding the lower of $300 million or 20 percent of the capital stock: None.

5. Acquisition of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of $300 million or 20 percent of the capital stock: None.

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

7. Related party transactions for purchases and sales amounts exceeding the lower of $100 million or 20 percent of the capital stock: Please refer to Attachment 3.

8. Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of $100 million or 20 percent of capital stock: Please refer to Attachment 4.

9. Financial instruments and derivative transactions: None.

10. Others - Business relationship between the parent and the subsidiaries and between each subsidiary, and the circumstances and accounts of any significant transactions between term: Please refer to Attachment 5.

(II) Information on investees

Of the investee company directly or indirectly has significant influence or control over, their investee companies' information: Please refer to Attachment 6.

(III) Investment in Mainland China

None.

(IV) Information on major shareholders

Shareholding / Name of major shareholders	Number of shareholding (share)	Ratio of shareholding (%)
Asus Investment Co., Ltd.	57,217,754	47.03%
Asustek Investment Co., Ltd.	7,453,405	6.12%
Hong hung Investment Limited	6,526,897	5.36%

XIV. Segment Information

(I) The main business of the Group is to research and development, design and sales of products such as motherboards. The main operating decision makers monitors the overall operation results of the group to formulate decisions on resources allocation and performance evaluate the overall performance, so the group is a single operating unit.

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in NTD thousand)

(II) Geographical information

1. Revenue from external customers:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Asia	$6,067,689	$5,905,725
Europe	5,655,892	4,177,525
America	7,109,648	6,861,991
Others	158,616	175,678
Total	$18,991,845	$17,120,919

Revenue is categorized based on the customer's country.

2. Non-current assets:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Europe	$110,970	$115,751
Asia	380,415	399,098
America	75,704	64,750
Total	$567,089	$579,599

3. Information about major customers

The net sales revenue of a single customer for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 both did not exceed 10% of the consolidated net income.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

ATTACHMENT 1, Endorsement/ Guarantee for Others

Unit: thousands of NTD

No.	Name of the Endorser/ Guarantor	Guaranteed Party		Limits on Endorsement/ Guarantee Amount Provided to Each Guaranteed Party (Note 3)	Maximum Endorsement/ Guarantee Balance for the Period	Endorsement/ Guarantee Balance in this period	Amount Actually Drawn	Amount of Endorsement/ Guarantee by Properties	Ratio of Accumulated Endorsement/Guarantee Amount to the Net Equity in the Latest Financial Statements	Maximum Endorsement/ Guarantee Amount Allowed (Note 4)	Endorsement Provided by Parent Company to Subsidiaries	Endorsement Provided by Subsidiaries to Parent Company	Endorsement Provided to Entities in Mainland
		Company Name	Nature of Relationship (Note 2)										
0	ASRock Incorporation	ASIARock Technology Limited. (Note 1)	(2)	$5,686,032	$2,593,960	$2,458,000	$1,861,935	$-	30.26%	$5,686,032	Y	N	N

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the endorsements/guarantees provided by the group or subsidiaries are as follows:

(1) The Company is coded “0”.

(2) The subsidiaries are coded starting from “1”in the order, and the code of the same company should be the same.

Note 2: The relationship between the endorser and the endorsee can be divided into the following seven categories, which can be indicated as follows:

(1) A company with which it does business.

(2) A company in which the public company directly and indirectly holds more than 50% of the voting shares.

(3) A company that directly and indirectly holds more than 50% of the voting shares in the public company.

(4) A company in which the public company holds, directly or indirectly, 90% or more of the voting shares.

(5) A company that fulfills its contractual obligations by providing mutual endorsements/guarantees for another company in the same industry or for joint builders for purposes of undertaking a construction project.

(6) A company that all capital contributing shareholders make endorsements/ guarantees for their jointly invested company in proportion to their shareholding percentages.

(7) Companies in the same industry provide among themselves joint and several security for a performance guarantee of a sales contract for pre-construction homes pursuant to the Consumer Protection Act for each other.

Note 3: The amount of endorsements/guarantees for any single entity 100% holding company of shall not exceed 70% of net worth of endorsor/guarantor.

Note 4: The amount of endorsements/guarantees collateralized by properties shall not exceed 70% of net worth of endorsor/guarantor.

Note 5: If the original currency amount in the above table is foreign currency, it shall be converted into NTD at the exchange rate as stated in the 2023Q4 financial report (December 31, 2023), and the spot exchange rate of December 31, 2023 is USD/NTD 30.725.

ATTACHMENT 2, Securities Held at the End of the Period (Excluding Investments in Subsidiaries, Associates, and Joint Ventures)

Unit: thousands of NTD

Company	Types and Names of Securities	Relations with Issuer of Securities	Account	End of the Period				Notes
				Number of Shares	Carrying Amount	Ratio of Shareholding	Fair Value	
ASRock Incorporation	Stock of Zhuhe Investment Co., Ltd.	Other related parties	Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	2,000,000	$20,000	11.76%	$20,000	-

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

ATTACHMENT 3, Related Party Transactions for Purchases and Sales Amounts to NT$100 million or more than 20% of the Paid-in Capital

Unit: thousands of NTD

Purchaser/seller Company Name	Name of Counterparty	Relationship (Note 4)	Transaction Details				Details of Non-arm's Length Transactions (Note 1)		Notes and Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Remarks (Note 2)
			Purchases (Sales)	Amount	Percentage of Total Purchases (Sales)	Credit Period	Unit Price	Credit Period	Balance	Percentage of total notes (accounts) receivable and accounts payable	
ASRock Incorporation	ASRock Europe B.V.	1	(Sales)	$(4,174,702)	(29.10%)	45 days	Same as other clients	Same as other clients	$258,626	10.24%	
〃	ASRock America Inc.	1	(Sales)	(4,174,621)	(29.10%)	90 days	Same as other clients	Same as other clients	1,681,803	66.58%	
ASIAROCK TECHNOLOGY LIMITED	ASRock Incorporation	2	(Sales)	(12,336,665)	(87.51%)	90 days	Same as other clients	Same as other clients	2,956,639	85.93%	
〃	ASRock Rack Incorporation	3	(Sales)	(971,746)	(6.89%)	60 days	Same as other clients	Same as other clients	232,107	6.75%	
〃	ASRock Industrial Computer Corporation	3	(Sales)	(395,886)	(2.81%)	60 days	Same as other clients	Same as other clients	134,098	3.90%	
ASRock Rack Incorporation	ASRock America Inc.	3	(Sales)	(300,497)	(10.98%)	90 days	Same as other clients	Same as other clients	109,501	27.73%	
〃	ASRock Europe B.V.	3	(Sales)	(138,239)	(5.05%)	60 days	Same as other clients	Same as other clients	12,119	3.07%	
〃	PEGATRON Corporation	2	(Sales)	(138,343)	(5.05%)	60 days	Same as other clients	Same as other clients	24,177	6.12%	
ASRock Industrial Computer Corporation	ASRock Europe B.V.	3	(Sales)	(241,413)	(17.24%)	60 days	Same as other clients	Same as other clients	-	0.00%	
〃	ASRock America Inc.	3	(Sales)	(137,432)	(9.82%)	60 days	Same as other clients	Same as other clients	8,350	6.89%	

Note 1: If the related party's transaction terms are different from the general transaction terms, the unit price and credit period column should state the difference and the reason.

Note 2: If there is any receipt (payment) in advance, the reason, contractual terms, amount, and differences from the general transaction type should be stated in the remarks column.

Note 3: The paid-in capital shall refer to the paid-in capital of the parent company. If the issuer's stock has no par value or the par value per share is not NT$10, the transaction amount of 20% of the paid-in capital shall be calculated on the basis of 10% of the equity attributable to the owners of the parent company on the balance sheet.

Note 4: The following lists the three types of intercompany transactions (any transaction between parent company and subsidiary or between subsidiaries is disclosed as one transaction by either transaction counterparty.) For example, if the parent company has already disclosed its transaction with a subsidiary, then the subsidiary is not required to disclose the transaction; for transactions between two subsidiaries, if one of the subsidiaries has disclosed the transaction, then the other is not required to disclose the transaction.)

1. Transactions from parent company to subsidiary is “1”.
2. Transactions from subsidiary to parent company is “2”.
3. Transactions between subsidiaries is “3”.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

ATTACHMENT 4, Receivables from Related Parties with amounts exceeding the lower of $100 million or 20% of Capital Stock

Unit: thousands of NTD

Company Under the Accounts Receivable	Name of Counterparty	Relationship (Note 3)	Ending Balance of Receivables from Related Parties (Note 1)	Turnover	Overdue Receivable		Amount Received in Subsequent Period	Allowance for Bad Debts
					Amount	Handling Method		
ASRock Incorporation	ASRock Europe B.V.	1	$258,626	26.54	$-	-	$60,263	-
〃	ASRock America Inc.	1	1,681,803	2.26	-	-	225,397	-
ASIAROCK TECHNOLOGY LIMITED	ASRock Incorporation	2	2,956,639	6.19	-	-	-	-
〃	ASRock Rack Incorporation	3	232,107	3.11	-	-	-	-
〃	ASRock Industrial Computer Corporation	3	134,098	2.08	-	-	9,979	-
ASRock Rack Incorporation	ASRock America Inc.	3	109,501	2.80	-	-	-	-

Note 1: Please fill in separately according to accounts receivable, bills, other receivables... etc.

Note 2: The paid-in capital shall refer to the paid-in capital of the parent company. If the issuer's stock has no par value or the par value per share is not NT$10, the transaction amount of 20% of the paid-in capital shall be calculated on the basis of 10% of the equity attributable to the owners of the parent company on the balance sheet.

Note 3: The following lists the three types of intercompany transactions (any transaction between parent company and subsidiary or between subsidiaries is disclosed as one transaction by either transaction counterparty.) For example, if the parent company has already disclosed its transaction with a subsidiary, then the subsidiary is not required to disclose the transaction; for transactions between two subsidiaries, if one of the subsidiaries has disclosed the transaction, then the other is not required to disclose the transaction.)

1. Transactions from parent company to subsidiary is “1”.
2. Transactions from subsidiary to parent company is “2”.
3. Transactions between subsidiaries is “3”.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

ATTACHMENT 5, Business Relationship, and significant transactions and amounts between the Parent and its Subsidiaries and between each Subsidiary

Unit: thousands of NTD

No. (Note 1)	Name of Trader	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction Details			
				Ledger Account	Amount (Note 4)	Terms	Percentage of Consolidated Total Operating Revenues or Total Assets (Note 3)
0	ASRock Incorporation	ASRock Europe B.V.	1	Sales	$4,174,702	Same as other clients	21.98%
				Accounts receivable	258,626	45 days	1.80%
	〃	ASRock America Inc.	1	Sales	4,174,621	Same as other clients	21.98%
				Accounts receivable	1,681,803	90 days	11.70%
1	ASIAROCK TECHNOLOGY LIMITED	ASRock Incorporation	2	Sales	12,336,665	Same as other clients	64.96%
				Accounts receivable	2,956,639	90 days	20.57%
	〃	ASRock Rack Incorporation	3	Sales	971,746	Same as other clients	5.12%
				Accounts receivable	232,107	60 days	1.61%
	〃	ASRock Industrial Computer Corporation	3	Sales	395,886	Same as other clients	2.08%
				Accounts receivable	134,098	60 days	0.93%
2	ASRock Rack Incorporation	ASRock America Inc.	3	Sales	300,497	Same as other clients	1.58%
				Accounts receivable	109,501	90 days	0.76%
	〃	ASRock Europe B.V.	3	Sales	138,239	Same as other clients	0.73%
				Accounts receivable	12,119	60 days	0.08%
	〃	PEGATRON Corporation	2	Sales	138,343	Same as other clients	0.73%
				Accounts receivable	24,177	60 days	0.17%
3	ASRock Industrial Computer Corporation	ASRock Europe B.V.	3	Sales	241,413	Same as other clients	1.27%
				Accounts receivable	-	60 days	0.00%
		ASRock America Inc.	3	Sales	137,432	Same as other clients	0.72%
				Accounts receivable	8,350	60 days	0.06%

Note 1: The information on business dealings between the parent company and subsidiaries should be numbered according to the following:
1. For the parent company, fill in 0.
2. The subsidiaries are coded starting from "1" in the order.

Note 2: The following lists the three types of intercompany transactions (any transaction between parent company and subsidiary or between subsidiaries is disclosed as one transaction by either transaction counterparty.) For example, if the parent company has already disclosed its transaction with a subsidiary, then the subsidiary is not required to disclose the transaction; for transactions between two subsidiaries, if one of the subsidiaries has disclosed the transaction, then the other is not required to disclose the transaction.)
1. Transactions from parent company to subsidiary is "1".
2. Transactions from subsidiary to parent company is "2".
3. Transactions between subsidiaries is "3".

Note 3: The percentage is determined by the ratio of the transaction amount to the consolidated revenues or the total assets. Items on the balance sheet are calculated by the ending balance to total consolidated assets; items on the income statement are calculated by their midterm cumulative balance to the total consolidated income.

Note 4: The disclosure of significant intercompany transactions in this attachment is determined by the company based on the materiality.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

ATTACHMENT 6, Information on Investees

Unit: thousands of NTD

Investor Company	Investee Company (Note 1, Note 2(1))	Location	Main Business Items	Initial Investment Amount		Investment Held at the End of the Period			Investee Company Net Income (Loss) of Investee Company (Note 2 (2))	Investment Income Recognized for the Current Period (Note 2(3))	Notes
				At the End of the Period	End of Last Year	Number of Shares	Proportion	Carrying Amount			
ASRock Incorporation	ASRock Rack Incorporation	Taiwan	Manufacture and sales of computers and peripheral equipment.	$390,240	$390,240	34,595,984	57.27%	$479,373	$7,907	$2,107	
〃	ASIAROCK TECHNOLOGY LIMITED	British Virgin Islands	Investment holding on other business.	1,320,886	1,320,886	40,000,000	100.00%	$3,802,566 (Note 3)	16,790	$(17,231)	
〃	LEADER INSIGHT HOLDINGS LTD.	British Virgin Islands	Investment holding on other business.	71,559	71,559	2,100,000	100.00%	$191,130	133,187	133,187	
〃	ASRock Industrial Computer Corporation	Taiwan	Manufacture and sales of computers and peripheral equipment.	239,683	239,683	37,281,196	60.10%	$567,221	169,166	104,851	
〃	ASJade Technology Incorporation	Taiwan	Service of computer software.	216,563	216,563	17,325,000	82.50%	122,430	(66,301)	(54,699)	
〃	Soaring Asia Limited	Hong Kong	International trade.	592	592	150,000	100.00%	595	4	4	
	Total									168,219	
ASIAROCK TECHNOLOGY LIMITED	ASRock Europe B.V.	The Netherlands	Data storage and electronic material sales, international trade, etc.	5,820	5,820	200,000	100.00%	764,138	26,021	26,021	
〃	CALROCK HOLDINGS, LLC	U.S.A.	Renting office building.	60,000	60,000	2,000,000	100.00%	64,140	(865)	(865)	
〃	Orbweb Inc. (BVI)	British Virgin Islands	Computer equipment installation and peripheral equipment wholesale and service.	29,900	29,900	4,000,000	27.59%	-	(2,241)	-	
LEADER INSIGHT HOLDINGS LTD.	FIRSTPLACE INTERNATIONAL LTD.	British Virgin Islands	Investment holding on other business.	61,500	61,500	2,050,000	100.00%	191,081	133,187	133,187	
FIRSTPLACE INTERNATIONAL LTD.	ASRock America Inc.	U.S.A.	Data storage and electronic material sales, international trade, etc.	60,000	60,000	2,000,000	100.00%	190,033	133,173	133,173	
ASJade Technology Incorporation	ASJade Technology Japan Inc.	Japan	Sales of charging pile, etc.	1,087	-	500	100.00%	1,084	(3)	(3)	

Note 1: If a public offering company has a foreign holding company and uses consolidation as the main financial statement in accordance with local laws and regulations, the disclosure of information about the foreign invested company may only disclose relevant information to the holding company.

Note 2: If it is not in the case described in Note 1, fill in according to the following regulations:

(1) The “name of the investee company”, “location”, “main business item”, “original investment amount” and “end-of-term shareholding situation” should be based on the company’s reinvestment status and fill in the reinvestment situation of each invested company directly or indirectly controlled in order, and indicate the relationship between each invested company and the (public offering) company (if it is a subsidiary or a grandson company) in the remarks column.

(2) In column B of “Invested Company Current Profit and Loss”, the amount of current profit and loss of each invested company should be filled in.

(3) In column B of “Investment Profits and Losses Recognized in the Current Period”, only the amount of profit and loss of the subsidiaries recognized by the (public offering) company for direct reinvestment and each invested company evaluated by the equity method is required. When filling in the “recognition of the current profit and loss amount of each subsidiary for direct reinvestment”, it should be confirmed that the current profit and loss amount of each subsidiary has included the investment profit and loss that should be recognized for its reinvestment in accordance with the regulations.

Note 3: Book value = net equity NT$4,101,564 thousand + deferred credit NT$(298,998) thousand.