Stock Code:6674

COMPAL BROADBAND NETWORKS, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Address: 13F.-1, No.1, Taiyuan 1st St., Zhubei City, Hsinchu County, Taiwan
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Table of contents

Representation Letter

The entities that are required to be included in the combined financial statements of Compal Broadband Networks, 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 by the Financial Supervisory Commission, "Consolidated Financial Statements." In addition, the information required to be disclosed in the combined financial statements is included in the consolidated financial statements. Consequently, Compal Broadband Networks, Inc. and Subsidiaries do not prepare a separate set of combined financial statements.

Company name: Compal Broadband Networks, Inc.
Chairman: Zong-Bin Wong
Date: March 8, 2024

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Compal Broadband Networks, Inc.:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Compal Broadband Networks, Inc. and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs"), International Accounting Standards ("IASs"), Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") or the former Standing Interpretations Committee ("SIC") endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. 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. The key audit matters we judged shall be presented in the auditors' report as follows:

1. Inventory valuation

   Please refer to Note (4)(h) and Note (5) for the accounting policy of inventory valuation, as well as the estimation and assumption uncertainty of the valuation of inventory, respectively. Information regarding the inventory is shown in Note (6)(e) of the financial statements.

Description of key audit matter:

Inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The Group primarily engaged in the research, development, and sale of communication products such as smart gateways, set-top boxes, and wireless broadband routers. The significant change in supply and competitive market of demand may cause fluctuation in product price. Consequently, the book value of inventory may exceed its net realizable value. Therefore, the valuation of inventory is one of the key audit matters.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

Our principal audit procedures included: assessing the rationality of the Group's accounting policies, such as the policy of provision for inventory loss due to price decline, obsolete, and slow moving inventories; inspecting the Group's inventory aging reports' accuracy and analyzing the changes of inventory aging which are in accordance with the Group's accounting policies; sampling and inspecting the Group's sales price, as well as verifying the calculation of the lower of cost or net realizable value; and assessing the disclosure of provision for inventory valuation and obsolescence was appropriate.

Other Matter

Compal Broadband Networks, Inc. has additionally prepared its parent-company-only financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and IFRSs, IASs, interpretation as well as related guidance endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of 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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 Group's internal control.

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

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

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

6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Chien, Szu-Chuan and Au, Yiu-Kwan.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
March 8, 2024

Notes to Readers

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

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

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

COMPAL BROADBAND NETWORKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Balance Sheets

December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Assets	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
	Current assets:				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (note (6)(a))	$ 316,940	19	660,964	25
1110	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (note (6)(b))	4,373	-	-	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net (notes (6)(c) and (6)(q))	400,967	24	488,778	19
1200	Other receivables, net (notes (6)(d) and (7))	2,551	-	381,840	14
1310	Inventories (note (6)(e))	612,302	37	738,905	28
1410	Prepayments	48,368	3	45,431	2
1470	Other current assets	5,481	-	7,853	-
		1,390,982	83	2,323,771	88
	Non-current assets:				
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method (note (6)(f))	3,502	-	7,140	-
1600	Property, plant and equipment (note (6)(g))	159,578	10	158,344	6
1755	Right-of-use assets (note (6)(h))	55,155	3	67,945	3
1780	Intangible assets (note (6)(i))	658	-	3,997	-
1840	Deferred tax assets (note (6)(m))	57,018	4	76,787	3
1900	Other non-current assets (note (8))	4,229	-	4,201	-
		280,140	17	318,414	12
	Total assets	**$ 1,671,122**	**100**	**2,642,185**	**100**

		December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Liabilities and Equity	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
	Current liabilities:				
2120	Current financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (note (6)(b))	$ -	-	8,006	-
2130	Current contract liabilities (note (6)(q))	1,846	-	1,926	-
2170	Accounts payable	59,773	4	550,823	21
2180	Accounts payable to related parties (note (7))	130,494	8	259,331	10
2200	Other payables (note (7))	186,946	11	121,419	5
2250	Current provisions (note (6)(j))	80,598	5	117,404	4
2280	Current lease liabilities (note (6)(k))	14,620	1	14,702	1
2300	Other current liabilities	4,120	-	1,620	-
		478,397	29	1,075,231	41
	Non-current liabilities:				
2570	Deferred tax liabilities (note (6)(m))	874	-	-	-
2580	Non-current lease liabilities (note (6)(k))	41,192	2	53,777	2
		42,066	2	53,777	2
	Total liabilities	520,463	31	1,129,008	43
	Equity (notes (6)(n) and (6)(o)):				
3110	Ordinary shares	676,381	41	680,021	26
3200	Capital surplus	372,404	22	379,939	14
3300	Retained earnings	105,082	6	465,018	17
3410	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	(198)	-	(588)	-
3491	Unearned employee benefit	(3,010)	-	(11,213)	-
	Total equity	1,150,659	69	1,513,177	57
	Total liabilities and equity	**$ 1,671,122**	**100**	**2,642,185**	**100**

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

COMPAL BROADBAND NETWORKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

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

		2023		2022	
		Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
4000	**Operating revenue (note (6)(q))**	$ 1,164,054	100	2,514,695	100
5000	**Operating costs (notes (6)(e), (7) and (12))**	1,081,197	93	2,145,106	85
	Gross profit from operations	82,857	7	369,589	15
	Operating expenses: (notes (6)(k), (6)(l), (6)(r), (7) and (12))				
6100	Selling expenses	68,030	6	122,624	5
6200	Administrative expenses	74,594	6	103,684	4
6300	Research and development expenses	235,030	20	242,424	10
7055	Expected credit loss (notes (6)(c) and (6)(d))	23,532	2	836	-
	Total operating expenses	401,186	34	469,568	19
	Net operating loss	(318,329)	(27)	(99,979)	(4)
	Non-operating income and expenses:				
7010	Other income	4,552	-	6,262	-
7020	Other gains and losses (note (6)(s))	2,074	-	18,825	1
7100	Interest income	10,452	1	10,686	-
7510	Interest expense (note (6)(k))	(675)	-	(994)	-
7770	Share of loss of associates accounted for using equity method (note (6)(f))	(3,638)	-	(2,566)	-
		12,765	1	32,213	1
7900	**Loss from continuing operations before tax**	(305,564)	(26)	(67,766)	(3)
7950	**Less: Income tax expense (benefit) (note (6)(m))**	20,545	2	(4,620)	-
	Loss	(326,109)	(28)	(63,146)	(3)
8300	**Other comprehensive income :**				
8360	**Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss**				
8361	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	487	-	495	-
8399	Less: income tax related to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss (note (6)(m))	97	-	99	-
	Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	390	-	396	-
8300	**Other comprehensive income**	390	-	396	-
	Total comprehensive loss	**$ (325,719)**	**(28)**	**(62,750)**	**(3)**
	Loss per share (note (6)(p))				
9750	Basic loss per share	**$**	**(4.84)**		**(0.94)**
9850	Diluted loss per share	**$**	**(4.84)**		**(0.94)**

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

COMPAL BROADBAND NETWORKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

			Retained earnings				Other equity			
	Ordinary shares	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings (accumulated losses)	Total	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unearned employee benefit	Total	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 684,704	389,633	143,735	-	452,848	596,583	(984)	(45,219)	(46,203)	1,624,717
Loss for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	(63,146)	(63,146)	-	-	-	(63,146)
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	396	-	396	396
Total comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	(63,146)	(63,146)	396	-	396	(62,750)
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:										
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	3,275	-	(3,275)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	984	(984)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	(68,419)	(68,419)	-	-	-	(68,419)
Share-based payment transactions	(4,683)	(9,694)	-	-	-	-	-	34,006	34,006	19,629
Balance at December 31, 2022	680,021	379,939	147,010	984	317,024	465,018	(588)	(11,213)	(11,801)	1,513,177
Loss for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	(326,109)	(326,109)	-	-	-	(326,109)
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	390	-	390	390
Total comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	(326,109)	(326,109)	390	-	390	(325,719)
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:										
Special reserve reversed	-	-	-	(396)	396	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	(33,827)	(33,827)	-	-	-	(33,827)
Share-based payment transactions	(3,640)	(7,535)	-	-	-	-	-	8,203	8,203	(2,972)
Balance at December 31, 2023	**$ 676,381**	**372,404**	**147,010**	**588**	**(42,516)**	**105,082**	**(198)**	**(3,010)**	**(3,208)**	**1,150,659**

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

COMPAL BROADBAND NETWORKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2023	2022
Cash flows used in operating activities:		
Loss before tax	$ (305,564)	(67,766)
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile profit :		
Depreciation and amortization expense	63,368	64,058
Expected credit loss	23,532	836
Interest expense	675	994
Interest income	(10,452)	(10,686)
Compensation cost of employee share-based payment	(2,972)	19,629
Share of loss of associates accounted for using equity method	3,638	2,566
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	(13)
Gain on lease modification	(3)	-
Total adjustments to reconcile profit	77,786	77,384
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Change in financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	(4,373)	8,476
Decrease in accounts receivable	64,181	405,181
Decrease (increase) in other receivables	379,495	(105,277)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	126,603	(126,057)
(Increase) decrease in prepayments	(2,937)	10,358
Decrease (increase) in other current assets	2,912	(3,298)
(Decrease) increase in financial liabilities held for trading	(8,006)	8,006
(Decrease) increase in contract liabilities	(80)	827
Decrease in accounts payable	(619,887)	(400,019)
Increase (decrease) in other payables	65,527	(12,365)
Decrease in provisions	(36,806)	(62,173)
Increase in other current liabilities	2,500	96
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities	(30,871)	(276,245)
Total adjustments	46,915	(198,861)
Cash outflow generated from operations	(258,649)	(266,627)
Interest received	10,344	10,569
Interest paid	(675)	(994)
Income taxes (paid) refund	(539)	20,424
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(249,519)	(236,628)
Cash flows used in investing activities:		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(45,096)	(62,097)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	888
Increase in refundable deposits	(28)	(9)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(1,296)	(4,294)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(46,420)	(65,512)
Cash flows used in financing activities:		
Payment of lease liabilities	(14,745)	(15,486)
Cash dividends paid	(33,827)	(68,419)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(48,572)	(83,905)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	487	495
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(344,024)	(385,550)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	660,964	1,046,514
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**$ 316,940**	**660,964**

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(1) Company history

Compal Broadband Networks, Inc. ("the Company") was established on August 19, 2009, and jointly invested by Compal Electronics, Inc. (Compal Electronics) and Zhi-Bao Technology Inc. (Zhi-Bao Technology) with the shareholding ratio was 52% and 48% respectively. The parent company of the Company is Compal Electronics. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, Compal Electronics and its subsidiaries held 63% shares in the Company.

The address of the Company's registered office is 13F.-1, No. 1, Taiyuan 1st St., Zhubei City, Hsinchu County. The Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group") primarily engaged in the research, development, and sale of communication products such as smart gateways, set-top boxes, and wireless broadband routers.

The Company's common shares have been publicly listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange since November 28, 2018.

(2) Approval date and procedures of the consolidated financial statements:

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 8, 2024.

(3) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted:

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

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

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

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

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

(Continued)

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

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

- Amendments to IAS 1 “Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current”
- Amendments to IAS 1 “Non-current Liabilities with Covenants”
- Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 “Supplier Finance Arrangements”
- Amendments to IFRS 16 “Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback”

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

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

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

(4) Summary of material accounting policies:

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

(a) Statement of compliance

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

COMPAL BROADBAND NETWORKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(b) Basis of preparation

(i) Basis of measurement

Except for the financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of each Group entity is determined based on the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollar (NTD), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in NTD has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

(c) Basis of consolidation

(i) Principles of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements comprise the Company and subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group 'controls' an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases. Intra group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra group transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. The Group attributes the profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income 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.

The Group prepares consolidated financial statements using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances.

Changes in the Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received will be recognized directly in equity, and the Group will attribute it to the owners of the parent.

(ii) List of subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements

Name of investor	Name of subsidiary	Principal activity	Shareholding December 31, 2023	Shareholding December 31, 2022
The Company	Compal Broadband Networks Belgium BVBA ("CBNB")	Import, export, technical support, and consulting services for broadband network products and related components	100 %	100 %
〃	Compal Broadband Networks Netherlands B.V. ("CBNN")	〃	100 %	100 %

(Continued)

(d) Foreign currencies

(i) Foreign currency transactions

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

Exchange differences are generally recognized in profit or loss, except for those differences relating to the following, which are recognized in other comprehensive income:

1) an investment in equity securities designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income;

2) a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective; or

3) qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.

(ii) Foreign operations

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

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

When the settlement of a monetary receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future. Exchange differences arising from such a monetary item that are considered to form part of the net investment in the foreign operation are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(Continued)

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

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

(i) It is expected to be realized, or intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(iv) 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 issuing equity instruments do not affect its classification.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(g) Financial instruments

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

(Continued)

(i) Financial assets

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

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

1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

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

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

2) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

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

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.

3) Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, amortized costs, trade receivables, other receivable, guarantee deposit paid and other financial assets).

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

· debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and

· other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowance for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

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

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when the financial asset is more than 90 days past due or the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full.

The Group considers a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade which is considered to be BBB- or higher per Standard & Poor's, Baa3 or higher per Moody's or twA or higher per Taiwan Ratings'.

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

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

· significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;

· a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;

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

(Continued)

- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

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

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

4) Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

(ii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

1) Classification of debt or equity

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

2) Equity instrument

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

3) Financial liabilities

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

(Continued)

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

4) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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

5) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

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

(iii) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Group holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate exposures. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the host contract is not a financial asset and certain criteria are met.

Derivatives are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognized in profit or loss.

(h) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is calculated using the weighted average method, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs, and other costs incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

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

(i) Investment in associates

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

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

(Continued)

The consolidated financial statements include the Group’ s share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those associates, after adjustments to align their accounting policies with those of the Group, from the date on which significant influence commences until the date on which significant influence ceases. The Group recognizes any changes of its proportionate share in the investee within capital surplus, when an associate’s equity changes due to reasons other than profit and loss or comprehensive income, which did not result in changes in actual significant influence.

Gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and an associate are recognized only to the extent of unrelated Group’s interests in the associate.

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

(j) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

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

(iii) Depreciation

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

Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for current and comparative periods are as follows:

1)	Research and development equipment	2~10 years
2)	Model equipment	2~4 years
3)	Machinery and equipment	2~5 years
4)	Lease improvement and other equipment	2~10 years

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

(k) Leases

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

(i) As a leasee

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

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

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

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

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

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

— there is a change in future lease payments arising from the change in an index or rate; or

— there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or

— there is a change in the lease term resulting from a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise an option to purchase the underlying asset, or

— there is a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise a extension or termination option; or

— there is any lease modifications

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

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

The Group presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment and lease liabilities as a separate line item respectively in the statement of financial position.

The Group has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of other equipment and parking space that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(ii) As a leasor

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

(l) Intangible assets

(i) Recognition and measurement

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

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

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Group and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Amortization

Amortization is calculated over the cost of the asset, less its residual value, and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, other than goodwill, from the date that they are available for use.

The estimated useful lives of computer software for current and comparative periods are as follows is 1 to 3 years.

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

(m) Impairment of non financial assets

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

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

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

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

(Continued)

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

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

(n) Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost.

A provision for warranties is recognized when the underlying products or services are sold. The provision is based on the historical datas of provision expenses and all available results weighted by its coherence rate as percentage.

(o) Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The Company recognizes revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a good or a service to a customer. The accounting policies for the Company's main types of revenue are explained below.

(i) Sale of goods

The Group sells communication products such as smart gateways, set-top boxes, and wireless broadband routers. The Group recognizes revenue when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

A receivable is recognized when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the Group has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional.

(ii) Financing components

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

COMPAL BROADBAND NETWORKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(p) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

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

(ii) Short-term employee benefits

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

(q) Share-based payment

The grant-date fair value of equity-settled share-based payment arrangements granted to employees is generally recognized as an expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the vesting period of the awards. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market performance conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognized is based on the number of awards that meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date. For share-based payment awards with non-vesting conditions, the grant-date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes.

The fair value of the amount payable to employees in respect of share appreciation rights, which are settled in cash, is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in liabilities, over the period during which the employees become unconditionally entitled to payment. The liability is remeasured at each reporting date and at settlement date based on the fair value of the share appreciation rights. Any changes in the liability are recognized in profit or loss.

Grant date of a share-based payment award is the date which the board of directors authorized the chairman to approve the price and number of shares that employees can subscribe for.

(r) Income taxes

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

The Group has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatment, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under IAS37.

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

(Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

Deferred taxes are measured at tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reserve, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and reflect uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

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

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

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

1) the same taxable entity; or

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

(s) Earnings per share

The Group discloses the basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group. Basic earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group divided by the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group divided by the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all potentially dilutive ordinary shares, such as new employee restricted shares and distribution of remunerations to employees in shares not yet approved by the Board of Directors.

(t) Operating segments

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

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

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

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

There are no critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is as follows. Those assumptions and estimation have been updated to reflect the impact of COVID-19 pandemic:

Valuation of inventories

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

(6) Explanation of significant accounts:

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Cash on hand	$ 395	402
Checking accounts and demand deposits	99,866	185,562
Time deposits	216,679	475,000
	$ 316,940	**660,964**

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

COMPAL BROADBAND NETWORKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Current financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss:		
Derivative instruments not used for hedging:		
Foreign exchange forward contracts	$ 4,373	-
Held-for-trading financial liabilities:		
Derivative instruments not used for hedging:		
Foreign exchange forward contracts	$ -	8,006

Please refer to note (6)(t) for the credit risk of the financial instruments of the Group.

The Group holds derivative financial instruments to hedge the certain foreign exchange risk the Group is exposed to, arising from its operating activities. The following derivative instruments, without the application of hedge accounting, were classified as financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss and held-for-trading financial liabilities:

	December 31, 2023		
	Contract amount (in thousands)	Currency	Maturity date
Derivative financial assets:			
Foreign exchange contracts:			
Foreign exchange sold	USD 7,087	USD to TWD	January 5, 2024~ March 25, 2024

	December 31, 2022		
	Contract amount (in thousands)	Currency	Maturity date
Derivative financial liabilities:			
Foreign exchange contracts:			
Foreign exchange sold	EUR 5,500	EUR to USD	Febuary 8, 2023~ April 20, 2023

(c) Accounts receivable

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Accounts receivable	$ 427,808	491,989
Less: loss allowance	(26,841)	(3,211)
	$ 400,967	488,778

(Continued)

COMPAL BROADBAND NETWORKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Group applies the simplified approach to provide for its expected credit losses, i.e. the use of lifetime expected loss provision for all receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, accounts receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due, as well as incorporated forward looking information, including macroeconomic and relevant industry information. The expected credit losses were determined as follows:

	December 31, 2023			
	Gross carrying amount	Weighted-average loss rate	Loss allowance	Credit impaired
Level B	$ 83,403	0.10%	84	No
Level C	268,813	1.00%	2,688	No
Level E	75,592	31.84%	24,069	Yes
	$ 427,808		**26,841**	

	December 31, 2022			
	Gross carrying amount	Weighted-average loss rate	Loss allowance	Credit impaired
Level B	$ 189,826	0.10%	190	No
Level C	302,163	1.00%	3,021	No
	$ 491,989		**3,211**	

The aging analysis of accounts receivable were as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Overdue 1~30 days	$ 139,459	54,013
Overdue 31~60 days	-	51,267
Overdue 61~90 days	11,045	41,196
Overdue 91~180 days	5,758	6,346
Overdue 181~270 days	5,174	-
Overdue 360 days	70,418	-
	$ 231,854	**152,822**

The movements of allowance for accounts receivable were as follows:

	2023	2022
Balance at January 1	$ 3,211	1,632
Impairment loss recognized	23,630	1,579
Balance at December 31	**$ 26,841**	**3,211**

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group did not provide any aforementioned accounts receivable as collaterals.

(Continued)

COMPAL BROADBAND NETWORKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(d) Other receivables

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Other receivables	$ 2,609	381,996
Less: loss allowance	(58)	(156)
	$ 2,551	**381,840**

The aging analysis of overdue other receivables were as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Overdue 1~30 days	$ 152	140,261
Overdue 31~60 days	-	156,140
Overdue 61~90 days	103	940
Overdue 91~180 days	-	12,286
	$ 255	**309,627**

The movements of allowance for other receivables were as follows:

	2023	2022
Balance at January 1	$ 156	899
Impairment loss reversed	(98)	(743)
Balance at December 31	**$ 58**	**156**

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group did not provide any aforementioned other receivables as collaterals.

(e) Inventories

(i) The details of the Group's inventories were as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Raw materials	$ 543,265	653,315
Work in progress and semi-finished goods	380	11,678
Merchandise	68,657	73,912
	$ 612,302	**738,905**

COMPAL BROADBAND NETWORKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(ii) Inventory cost recognized as operating cost were as follows:

	2023	2022
Cost of sales and expenses	$ 1,078,953	2,136,446
Inventory valuation and obsolescence loss	1,332	4,067
Loss on scrapping of inventory	1,210	4,593
Gain on physical inventory	(298)	-
	$ 1,081,197	2,145,106

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the write-down of the inventories to the net realizable value was recorded as an operating cost.

(iii) As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group did not provide any inventories as collaterals.

(f) Investments accounted for using equity method

(i) The Group's equity-accounted associates that are individually insignificant and the Group's share of the financial information are summarized as below:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
The carrying amount of individually insignificant associates equity	$ 3,502	7,140

	2023	2022
Attributable to the Group:		
Net loss from continuing operations	$ (3,638)	(2,566)
Total comprehensive loss	$ (3,638)	(2,566)

(ii) As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group did not provide any investment accounted for using equity method as collaterals.

COMPAL BROADBAND NETWORKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(g) Property, plant and equipment

The cost and depreciation of the property, plant and equipment of the Group for the years ended 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	Research and development equipment	Mold equipment	Machinery and equipment	Leasehold improvement and other equipment	Construction in progress and prepayment for purchase of equipment	Total
Cost or deemed cost:						
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 420,532	16,424	6,946	96,405	643	540,950
Additions	28,925	6,163	313	9,695	-	45,096
Disposals	-	-	-	(2,921)	-	(2,921)
Reclassifications	643	-	-	-	(643)	-
Balance at December 31, 2023	**$ 450,100**	**22,587**	**7,259**	**103,179**	**-**	**583,125**
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 372,091	13,152	6,318	85,726	5,121	482,408
Additions	49,737	3,272	628	7,265	1,195	62,097
Disposals	(2,398)	-	-	(1,157)	-	(3,555)
Reclassifications	1,102	-	-	4,571	(5,673)	-
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$ 420,532**	**16,424**	**6,946**	**96,405**	**643**	**540,950**
Depreciation:						
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 304,467	13,723	6,337	58,079	-	382,606
Depreciation	31,511	2,000	307	10,044	-	43,862
Disposals	-	-	-	(2,921)	-	(2,921)
Balance at December 31, 2023	**$ 335,978**	**15,723**	**6,644**	**65,202**	**-**	**423,547**
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 274,735	12,845	6,201	50,366	-	344,147
Depreciation	32,130	878	136	7,995	-	41,139
Disposals	(2,398)	-	-	(282)	-	(2,680)
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$ 304,467**	**13,723**	**6,337**	**58,079**	**-**	**382,606**
Carrying amounts:						
Balance at December 31, 2023	**$ 114,122**	**6,864**	**615**	**37,977**	**-**	**159,578**
Balance at January 1, 2022	**$ 97,356**	**307**	**117**	**35,360**	**5,121**	**138,261**
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$ 116,065**	**2,701**	**609**	**38,326**	**643**	**158,344**

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group did not provide any property, plant and equipment as collaterals.

(Continued)

COMPAL BROADBAND NETWORKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(h) Right-of-use assets

The Group leases buildings and vehicles. Information about leases for which the Group has been a lessee is presented as below:

	Buildings	Vehicles	Total
Cost:			
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 120,453	4,306	124,759
Additions	220	2,151	2,371
Disposals	(757)	-	(757)
Balance at December 31, 2023	**$ 119,916**	**6,457**	**126,373**
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 120,203	7,039	127,242
Additions	554	-	554
Disposals	(304)	(2,733)	(3,037)
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$ 120,453**	**4,306**	**124,759**
Depreciation:			
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 54,664	2,150	56,814
Depreciation	13,547	1,324	14,871
Disposals	(467)	-	(467)
Balance at December 31, 2023	**$ 67,744**	**3,474**	**71,218**
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 41,229	2,810	44,039
Depreciation	13,739	2,073	15,812
Disposals	(304)	(2,733)	(3,037)
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$ 54,664**	**2,150**	**56,814**
Carrying amount:			
Balance at December 31, 2023	**$ 52,172**	**2,983**	**55,155**
Balance at January 1, 2022	**$ 78,974**	**4,229**	**83,203**
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$ 65,789**	**2,156**	**67,945**

(i) Intangible assets

The cost and accumulated amortization of intangible assets of the Group for the years ended 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	Computer software
Cost:	
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 13,937
Additions	1,296
Disposals	(12,134)
Balance at December 31, 2023	**$ 3,099**

COMPAL BROADBAND NETWORKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

		Computer software
Balance at January 1, 2022	$	16,683
Additions		4,294
Disposals		(7,040)
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$**	**13,937**
Accumulated amortization:		
Balance at January 1, 2023	$	9,940
Amortization		4,635
Disposals		(12,134)
Balance at December 31, 2023	**$**	**2,441**
Balance at January 1, 2022	$	9,873
Amortization		7,107
Disposals		(7,040)
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$**	**9,940**
Carrying amount:		
Balance at December 31, 2023	**$**	**658**
Balance at January 1, 2022	**$**	**6,810**
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$**	**3,997**

For the years ended 2023 and 2022, the amortization of intangible assets are included in the statement of comprehensive income as operating expenses amounted to $4,635 and $7,107, respectively.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group did not provide any intangible assets as collaterals.

(j) Provisions

		Warranty provisions
Balance at January 1, 2023	$	117,404
Provisions made during the period		7,699
Provisions reversed during the period		(3,318)
Provisions used during the period		(41,187)
Balance at December 31, 2023	**$**	**80,598**
Balance at January 1, 2022	$	179,577
Provisions made during the period		15,267
Provisions reversed during the period		(5,252)
Provisions used during the period		(72,188)
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$**	**117,404**

The Group's provision for the warranty was for products sold. Provision for warranty and the after-service cost was estimated based on the historical warranty information for customer services. The Company expected the aforementioned provisions would occur within a year after-sales.

COMPAL BROADBAND NETWORKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(k) Lease liabilities

The details of lease liabilities were as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Current	$ 14,620	14,702
Non-current	$ 41,192	53,777

For the maturity analysis, please refer to note (6)(t).

The amounts recognized in profit or loss were as follows:

	2023	2022
Interest expense on lease liabilities	$ 675	826
Expenses relating to short-term leases	$ 1,047	443
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets, excluding short-term leases of low-value assets	$ 105	101
Gain on lease modification	$ (3)	-

The amounts recognized in the statement of cash flows by the Group were as follows:

	2023	2022
Total cash outflow for leases	$ 16,572	16,856

The Group leases buildings, parking spaces, and transportation equipment, which typically run for 1 to 5 years. Some leases include an option to renew the lease for an additional period of the same duration after the end of the contract term.

The Group also leases other equipment and parking spaces with contract terms of 1 to 5 years. These leases are short-term or leases of low-value items. The Group has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

(l) Employee benefits - Defined contribution plans

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

The pension expenses of the Group under the pension plan contributed to the Bureau of Labor Insurance for the years ended 2023 and 2022 were amounted to $7,980 and $8,604, respectively.

COMPAL BROADBAND NETWORKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(m) Income taxes

(i) The amount of income tax expense (benefit) for the years ended 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	2023	2022
Current tax benefit		
Adjustment for prior periods	$ (1)	(2,695)
	(1)	(2,695)
Deferred tax expense (benefit)		
Recognition and reversal of temporary differences	20,546	(1,925)
Income tax expense (benefit)	**$ 20,545**	**(4,620)**

The amounts of income tax expenses (benefit) recognized in other comprehensive income were as follows:

	2023	2022
Items that might be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Exchamge differences on translation of foreign financial statements	**$ 97**	**99**

The income tax expense (benefit) that was reconciled between the actual income tax expense (benefit) and loss before tax for the years ended 2023 and 2022, was as follows:

	2023		2022	
	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount
Loss before tax	20%	$ (305,564)	20%	(67,766)
Income tax calculated based on tax rate		(61,113)		(13,553)
Changes in unrecognized temporary differences		18,274		-
Current years losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognized		62,769		10,712
Change in provision in prior periods		(1)		(2,695)
Others		616		916
		$ 20,545		**(4,620)**

COMPAL BROADBAND NETWORKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(ii) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

1) Unrecognized deferred tax liabilites: None.

2) Unrecognized deferred tax assets:

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following items:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
The carryforward of unused tax losses	$ 91,755	10,712

The R.O.C. Income Tax Act allows net losses, as assessed by the tax authorities, to offset taxable income over a period of ten years for local tax reporting purposes.

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Group can utilize the benefits therefrom.

As of December 31, 2023, the information of the Group's unused tax losses for which no deferred tax assets were recognized are as follows:

Year of loss	Unused loss	Expiry date
2022(Declared)	$ 153,071	2032
2023(Estimated)	313,843	2033
	$ 466,914	

3) Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

Changes in the amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities for 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	Financial asset valuation gain
Deferred tax liabilities:	
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ -
Recognized in profit or loss	874
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 874
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 1,695
Recognized in profit or loss	(1,695)
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ -

COMPAL BROADBAND NETWORKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

		Warranty preparation	Royalty payable	Loss on inventory valuation	Unrealized exchange gains and losses,net	Tax effect of loss	Others	Total
Deferred tax assets:								
Balance at January 1, 2023	$	23,481	1,858	4,990	23,748	19,782	2,928	76,787
Recognized in profit or loss		(7,361)	(880)	267	3,728	(18,154)	2,728	(19,672)
Recognized in other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	(97)	(97)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$	**16,120**	**978**	**5,257**	**27,476**	**1,628**	**5,559**	**57,018**
Balance at January 1, 2022	$	35,915	2,771	4,176	32,478	-	1,316	76,656
Recognized in profit or loss		(12,434)	(913)	814	(8,730)	19,782	1,711	230
Recognized in other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	(99)	(99)
Balance at December 31, 2022	$	**23,481**	**1,858**	**4,990**	**23,748**	**19,782**	**2,928**	**76,787**

(iii) The R.O.C. tax authorities have examined the income tax returns of the Company through 2021.

(n) Capital and other equities

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the authorized ordinary shares were both $1,000,000 of which 67,638 thousand shares and 68,002 thousand shares, respectively, were issued. All issued shares were paid up upon issuance.

(i) Ordinary shares

Reconciliation of shares outstanding for the years ended 2023 and 2022 were as follow:

Unit: in thousands of shares

	Ordinary shares	
	2023	**2022**
Balance at January 1	68,002	68,470
Cancellation of employee restricted shares	(364)	(468)
Balance at December 31	**67,638**	**68,002**

The Company issued new restricted employee stocks amounting to $15,000 for 2021. The base date of the share issuance was December 20, 2021. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the share capital of $3,640 and $4,683 were canceled, which reduced the capital reserve of $7,535 and $9,694, respectively, because some employees who received restricted stock options did not meet the vesting conditions. The registration procedures had been completed.

COMPAL BROADBAND NETWORKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(ii) Capital surplus

The balance of capital surplus were as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Additional paid in capital premium	$ 318,043	310,482
Employee share options	48,101	48,101
Issuance of employee restricted shares	6,260	21,356
	$ 372,404	379,939

According to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus can only be used to offset a deficit, and only the realized capital surplus can be used to increase the common stock or be distributed as cash dividends. The aforementioned realized capital surplus includes capital surplus resulting from premium on issuance of capital stock and earnings from donated assets received. According to the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers, capital increases by transferring paid-in capital in excess of par value should not exceed 10% of the total ordinary stock outstanding.

(iii) Retained earnings

1) Limits of distributed earnings and dividend policy

According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company's annual net profit, after providing for income tax and covering the losses of previous years, is first set aside for legal reserve at the rate of 10% thereof until the accumulated balance of legal reserve equals the total issued capital and any special reserves pursuant to relevant laws and regulations. The remainder, plus the undistributed earnings of the previous years, are distributed or left undistributed for business purposes according to the resolution of the shareholders' dividend distribution plan, which are initially proposed by the Board of Directors and adopted by the shareholders in the annual stockholders' meeting. However, if earnings per share of the current year do not exceed a dollar, the earnings shall not be distributed.

The Company authorizes the Board of Directors with two-thirds or more of the directors present, and the consent of more than of the directors present at the meeting, to distribute all or part of the dividends and bonuses, capital surplus or legal reserve to shareholders in cash, and report such distribution to the stockholders' meeting.

The Company is in its growth phase. The Company's dividend policy prioritizes the operating environment, performance, and financial structure. The stock dividends shall be distributed at least 10% to the shareholders. However, the Board may adjust the proportion based on the current operating conditions and submitted to the shareholders' meeting for approval. The distribution ratio for cash dividends to shareholders should not be less than 10% of the total dividend distribution.

2) Legal reverse

When a company incurs no loss, it may, pursuant to a resolution by a shareholders' meeting, distribute its legal reserve by issuing new shares or by distributing cash, and only the portion of legal reserve which exceeds 25% of capital may be distributed.

3) Special reverse

A portion of current period earnings and undistributed prior period earnings shall be reclassified as a special earnings reserve during earnings distribution. The amount to be reclassified should equal to the current period total net reduction of other shareholders' equity. The amount to be reclassified to special reserve shall be a portion of currentperiod earnings plus other line items in the retained earnings movements and undistributed priorperiod earnings. A portion of previous unappropriated earnings shall be set aside as a special reserve, which should not be distributed, to account for cumulative changes to other equity interests pertaining to prior periods. The special reserve shall be made available for appropriation when the net deductions of other equity interests are reversed in the subsequent periods.

(iv) Earnings distributed (Accumulated losses appropriated)

Earnings distribution for 2022 and 2021 was approved by the Board of Directors meetings held on March 15, 2023 and March 9, 2022, respectively. The relevant information was as follows:

	2022		2021	
	Amount per share	**Total amount**	**Amount per share**	**Total amount**
Cash dividends distributed to ordinary shareholders	$ 0.5	33,827	1.0	68,419

The Company suffered accumulated losses for the year ended 2023. On March 8, 2024, the Board of Directors resolved not to distribute dividends. The Board also proposed to offset the accumulated losses of $42,516 with legal reserves, the proposal is still pending for approval at the shareholders' meeting.

(o) Share-based payment - Employee restricted share

The Company issued 1,500 thousand shares of employee restricted shares (without consideration) to the Company's fulltime employees who meet certain requirements based on the resolution approved during the annual stockholders' meeting held on June 24, 2020, with the base date set on December 20, 2021. All the above restricted shares have been registered with, and approved by, the Securities and Futures Bureau of FSC. All registration procedures had been completed on January 7, 2022.

(Continued)

COMPAL BROADBAND NETWORKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

40%, 30% and 30% of the restricted shares are vested when the employees continue to provide service for at least 1 year, 2 years and 3 years, respectively, from the registration and the effective date, and at the same time, meet the performance requirement. After the issuance, the restricted shares are kept by a trust, which is appointed by the Company, before they are vested. These restricted shares shall not be sold, pledged, transferred, gifted or by any other means of disposal to third parties, except for inheritance, during the custody period. The voting rights of these shares are executed by a custodian, who shall comply in accordance with the laws and regulations. If the shares remain unvested after the vesting period, the Company will purchase all the unvested shares without consideration and cancel the shares thereafter.
The information of the Company's employee restricted shares is as follows:

	2023	2022
Outstanding unit at January 1	666	1,500
Vested during the period	-	(365)
Canceled during the period	(364)	(469)
Outstanding unit at December 31	**302**	**666**

The fair value of the restricted employee shares was evaluated by using the closing price of $30.70 at the grant date on December 20, 2021, and the capital surplus recognized due to the restricted shares amounted to $31,050. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the unearned employee benefit amounted to $3,010 and $11,213, respectively.

The compensation (reversed) recognized due to the restricted shares amounted to ($2,972) and $19,629 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

(p) Loss per share

The Group's basic and diluted earnings per share are calculated as follows:

	2023	2022
Basic loss per share		
Loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	$ **(326,109)**	**(63,146)**
Weighted-average number of outstanding ordinary shares (in thousands)	**67,336**	**67,325**
Basic loss per share (dollars)	$ **(4.84)**	**(0.94)**
Diluted loss per share		
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares (after adjustment of potential diluted ordinary shares) (in thousands)	**67,336**	**67,325**
Diluted loss per share (dollars)	$ **(4.84)**	**(0.94)**

The employee restricted shares issued by the Company were not included in the calculation of diluted loss per share for 2023 and 2022 due to their auti-dilutive effect.

COMPAL BROADBAND NETWORKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(q) Revenue from contracts with customers

(i) Details of revenue

		2023	2022
Primary geographical markets:			
Europe	$	232,076	1,119,909
America		780,654	1,069,239
Asia and others		151,324	325,547
	$	**1,164,054**	**2,514,695**
Major products / service lines:			
Communication network products	$	732,397	2,384,498
Material sales revenue and others		431,657	130,197
	$	**1,164,054**	**2,514,695**

(ii) Contract balances

		December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	January 1, 2022
Accounts receivable	$	427,808	491,989	897,170
Less: loss allowance		(26,841)	(3,211)	(1,632)
	$	**400,967**	**488,778**	**895,538**
Contract liabilities	$	**1,846**	**1,926**	**1,099**

For the details on accounts receivable and loss allowance, please refer to note (6)(c).

The amount of revenue recognized for the years ended 2023 and 2022 that were included in the balance of contract liabilities at the beginning of the period were $80 and $280, respectively.

The major change in the balance of contract liabilities is the difference between the time frame in the performance obligation to be satisfied and the payment to be received.

(r) Remuneration to employees and directors

Based on the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company shall distribute employees' remuneration at a rate of not less than 5% of the current year's profitability and directors' remuneration at a rate of not more than 2% of the current year's profitability, however, if the Company has accumulated losses, the Company shall make up for them. Employees who are entitled to receive the above-mentioned employee remuneration, in share or cash, include the employees serve in the controlled and affiliated companies who meet certain specific requirements.

The Company did not estimate employee remuneration and directors' remuneration due to loss before income tax for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

COMPAL BROADBAND NETWORKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(s) Other gains and losses

The other gains and losses of the Group for the years ended 2023 and 2022 were as follow:

		2023	2022
Foreign currency exchange losses, net	$	(3,068)	(44,234)
Gain on financial assets (liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss, net		5,139	63,046
Gain on lease modification		3	-
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	13
	$	**2,074**	**18,825**

(t) Financial instruments

(i) Credit risk

1) Credit risk exposure

The carrying amount of financial assets and contract assets represents the maximum amount exposed to credit risk.

2) Concentration of credit risk

Sales to individual customers constituting over 10% of total revenue for the years ended 2023 and 2022, amounted to $729,260 and $1,716,493, respectively. The carrying amounts of the accounts receivable as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 amounted to $263,399 and $247,866, respectively. In order to reduce credit risk, the Group continuously assesses the financial status of the customers.

3) Accounts receivable credit risk

For credit risk exposure of accounts receivables, please refer to note (6)(c) and credit risk exposure of other receivables, please refer to note (6)(d).

(ii) Liquidity risk

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments.

		Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Within a year	1 ~ 2 years	Over 2 years
December 31, 2023						
Non derivative financial liabilities						
Accounts payable (including related parties)	$	190,267	(190,267)	(190,267)	-	-
Other payables(including related parties)		186,946	(186,946)	(186,946)	-	-
Lease liabilities－current and non-current		55,812	(57,047)	(15,169)	(14,663)	(27,215)
	$	**433,025**	**(434,260)**	**(392,382)**	**(14,663)**	**(27,215)**

(Continued)

COMPAL BROADBAND NETWORKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Within a year	1 ~ 2 years	Over 2 years
December 31, 2022					
Non derivative financial liabilities					
Accounts payable (including related parties)	$ 810,154	(810,154)	(810,154)	-	-
Other payables (including related parties)	121,419	(121,419)	(121,419)	-	-
Lease liabilities－current and non-current	68,479	(70,307)	(15,374)	(14,628)	(40,305)
Foreign exchange forward contracts:	8,006				
Outflow		(179,960)	(179,960)	-	-
Inflow		177,794	177,794	-	-
	$ 1,008,058	**(1,004,046)**	**(949,113)**	**(14,628)**	**(40,305)**

The Group is not expecting that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier or at significantly different amounts.

(iii) Currency risk

1) Exposure to foreign currency risk

The Group’s significant exposure to financial assets and liabilities for foreign currency risk were as follows:

Unit: thousands of foreign currency

	December 31, 2023			December 31, 2022		
	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	TWD	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	TWD
Financial assets						
Monetary items						
USD	$ 16,910	USD/TWD =30.705	519,222	30,074	USD/TWD =30.71	923,573
EUR	959	EUR/TWD =34.14	32,740	9,142	EUR/TWD =32.72	299,126
Financial liabilities						
Monetary items						
USD	6,756	USD/TWD =30.705	207,443	27,261	USD/TWD =30.71	837,185

2) Sensitivity analysis

The Group’s exposure to foreign currency risk arises from the translation of the foreign currency exchange gains and losses on cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other receivables, accounts payable (including related parties), other payables and lease liabilities that are denominated in foreign currency. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant. A strengthening (weakening) 5% of each foreign currency against the functional currency on December 31, 2023 and 2022 would have affected the net loss before tax as follows. The analysis is performed on the same basis for both periods:

		December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
USD (against the TWD)			
Strengthening 5%	$	15,589	4,319
Weakening 5%		(15,589)	(4,319)
EUR (against the TWD)			
Strengthening 5%		1,637	14,956
Weakening 5%		(1,637)	(14,956)

3) Exchange gains and losses of monetary items

As the Group deals in diverse foreign currencies, gains or losses on foreign exchange were summarized as a single amount. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the foreign exchange gain (including realized and unrealized portions) amounted to $3,068 and $44,234, respectively.

(iv) Interest rate analysis

The Group's risk exposure to financial assets and liabilities for interest rate has been disclosed in the note of liquidity risk management.

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the risk exposure to interest rate for the derivative and non-derivative financial instruments on the reporting date. Regarding the assets and liabilities with variable interest rates, the analysis is on the basis of the assumption that the amount of assets and liabilities outstanding at the reporting date were outstanding throughout the whole year. The rate of change is expressed as the interest rate increase or decrease by 0.25% when reporting to management internally, which also represents management of the Group’s assessment on the reasonably possible interval of interest rate change.

If the interest rate had increased or decreased by 0.25%, assuming all other variables remaining constant, the net loss before tax would have decreased or increased by $248 and $443 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 respectively, which would be mainly resulted from the bank deposits with variable interest rates.

COMPAL BROADBAND NETWORKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(v) Fair value

1) The categories and fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss is measured on a recurring basis. The carrying amount and fair value of the Group' s financial assets and liabilities, including the information on fair value hierarchy were as follows. However, for financial instruments not measured at fair value whose carrying amount is reasonably close to the fair value, and lease liabilities, disclosure of fair value information is not required.

	December 31, 2023				
		Fair value			
	Book value	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Derivative financial assets	$ 4,373	-	4,373	-	4,373
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 316,940	-	-	-	-
Accounts receivable, net	400,967	-	-	-	-
Other receivables, net	2,551	-	-	-	-
Other non-current asset (refundable deposits)	3,729	-	-	-	-
Other non-current asset (Pledged certificate of deposits)	500	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	724,687				
Total	**$ 729,060**				
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost					
Accounts payable (including related parties)	$ 190,267	-	-	-	-
Other payables (including related parties)	186,946	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities–current and non-current	55,812	-	-	-	-
Total	**$ 433,025**				

(Continued)

COMPAL BROADBAND NETWORKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	December 31, 2022				
		Fair value			
	Book value	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 660,964	-	-	-	-
Accounts receivable, net	488,778	-	-	-	-
Other receivables, net	381,840	-	-	-	-
Other non-current asset (refundable deposits)	3,701	-	-	-	-
Other non-current asset (Pledged certificate of deposits)	500	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	1,535,783				
Total	$ 1,535,783				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
Derivative financial liabilities	$ 8,006	-	8,006	-	8,006
Financial liabilities at amortized cost					
Accounts payable (including related parties)	810,154	-	-	-	-
Other payables (including related parties)	121,419	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities–current and non-current	68,479	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	1,000,052				
Total	$ 1,008,058				

2) Valuation techniques for financial instruments not measured at fair value

The Group's estimates financial instruments that not measured at fair value by methods and assumptions as follows:

a) Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

If there is quoted price generated by transactions, the most recent transaction price and quoted price data is used as the basis for fair value measurement. However, if no quoted prices are available, the discounted cash flows are used to estimate fair values.

3) Valuation technique for financial instruments measured at fair value

a) Derivative financial instruments

Measurement of fair value of derivative instruments is based on the valuation techniques that are generally accepted by the market participants. For instance, discount method or option pricing models. Fair value of forward contracts is usually determined by using the forward currency rate.

4) There were no transfers from one level to another for the years ended 2023 and 2022.

(Continued)

(u) Financial risk management

(i) Overview

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

1) Credit risk

2) Liquidity risk

3) Market risk

In this note expressed the information on risk exposure and objectives, policies and procedures of risk measurement and management. For detailed information, please refer to the related notes of each risk.

(ii) Structure of risk management

The Group's risk management policies are set for identifying and analyzing the risk that the Group confronts for setting the appropriate amount of the risk and complying with the policies. The Group continually reviews the risk management policies to reflect the market condition and the changes of the Group's operation. The Group develops a disciplined and constructive environment and makes employees understand their rules and obligations through training, management guidelines, and operating procedures.

The Board of Directors ensures that the monitoring of the management is in compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the appropriateness of the related risk management framework. The Group's internal auditors assist the Board of Directors to supervise and review the control and procedures of the risk management periodically and aperiodically, and report the findings to the Board of Directors.

(iii) Credit risk

1) Credit risk is the risk on the financial loss to the Group if a customer or a counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations. It rises principally from the Group's receivables from customers and bank savings.

2) The Group has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness before the Group's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Group's review includes external ratings or financial statements provided by customers (internal ratings). Purchase limits are established for each customer, and these limits are reviewed periodically. Customer who do not meet the basic credit rating of the Group only can make transactions by either advanced payment or obtain consent by authorized superisors.

The Group's customers are mainly from the communications industry. In order to monitor the credit risk of accounts receivable, the Group constantly assesses the financial status of the customers, and requests the customers to provide guarantee or security if necessary. The Group regularly accesses the collectability of accounts receivable and recognizes the allowance for accounts receivable. The impairment losses are always within management's expectation.

The Group set the allowance for bad debt account to reflect the estimated losses for trade and other receivables. The allowance for bad debt account is based on extensive analysis for customers' credit worthiness and historical collection records.

3) Investments

The credit risks exposure in the bank deposits and other financial instruments are measured and monitored by the Group' s finance department. Since the Group' s transaction counterparties and the contractually obligated counterparties are banks,financial institutes and corporate organizations with good credits and investment grade,there are no compliance issues, and therefore, no significant credit risk.

(iv) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The Group manages sufficient cash and cash equivalents so as to cope with its operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. The Group' s management supervises the banking facilities and ensures in compliance with the terms of the loan agreements.

The loans and borrowings from the bank form an important source of liquidity for the Group. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the unused long-term and short-term bank financing lines are $584,870 and $744,940, respectively.

(v) Market risk

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

In order to manage market risk, there are some financial liabilities incurred by the Group from its buying and selling of derivatives. All transactions are executed in accordance with management guidelines.

The Group is exposed to currency risk on sales and purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currencies of the Group, primarily USD and EUR. The Group designates the spot element of forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge its currency risk. Most of these contracts have a maturity of less than one year from the reporting date. As for other monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other foreign currencies, when short-term imbalance takes place, the Group buys or sells foreign currencies at spot rate or exchange rate to ensure that the net exposure is kept on an acceptable level.

COMPAL BROADBAND NETWORKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(v) Capital management

The Group' s policy is to maintain a strong capital base considering the current operating characteristics of the industry, future development, and changes in external environment, to assure there are financial resources and operating plan to support working capital, capital expenditures, research & development expense, debt redemption and dividend payment, and so on. The management decides the optimal capital structure by using an appropriate debt ratio. To maintain a strong capital base, the Group monitor through periodic review of debt ratio by optimizing debt ratio. The Group's debt ratio at the reporting date was as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Total liabilities	$ 520,463	1,129,008
Total assets	1,671,122	2,642,185
Debt ratio	31 %	43 %

As of December 31, 2023, there were no changes in the Group's approach to capital management.

(w) Investing and financing activities not affecting cash flow

The Group's investing and financing activities which did not affect the cash flow for the years ended 2023 and 2022 were as the acquisition of right-of-use assets by lease, please see notes (6)(h).

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities were as follows:

			Non-cash changes		
	January 1, 2023	**Cash flows**	**Increases**	**Decreases**	**December 31, 2023**
Lease liabilities	$ **68,479**	**(14,745)**	**2,371**	**(293)**	**55,812**

			Non-cash changes		
	January 1, 2022	**Cash flows**	**Increases**	**Decreases**	**December 31, 2022**
Lease liabilities	$ **83,411**	**(15,486)**	**554**	**-**	**68,479**

(7) Related-party transactions

(a) Parent company and ultimate controlling party

Compal Electronics, Inc. is the parent company of the consolidated entity but also the ultimate controlling party of the Group. Compal Electronics, Inc. has issued the consolidated financial statements available for public use.

COMPAL BROADBAND NETWORKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(b) Names and relationship with related parties

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

Name of related party	Relationship with the Group
Compal Electronics, INC. ("Compal Electronics")	Parent company
Compal Display Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. ("CDE")	A subsidiary of parent company
Compal (Vietnam) Co., Ltd. ("CVC")	A subsidiary of parent company
Kinpo Group Management Service Company ("Kinpo")	The chairman of parent company is the same as that of the entity
LIZ Electronics (Nantong) Co., Ltd. ("LIZ Nantong")	An associate of parent company
Starmems Semiconductor Corp. ("Starmems")	An associate

(c) Significant transactions with related parties

(i) Purchases and processing fee

	2023	2022
Parent Company- Compal Electronics	$ 144,765	439,192
Other related parties	-	2,032
	$ 144,765	**441,224**

The terms and pricing of purchase transactions with related parties, with payment terms ranging from 90~120 days, were not significantly different from those offered by other vendors.

The Group sold raw materials to its related parties for processing purposes, wherein the related sales income and costs have been eliminated in the financial statements and were not treated as sales of raw materials and incoming finished goods.

The sale of raw materials, which have already been processed, wherein the payments have yet to be received, had been recognized as other receivables. On the contrary, the sales of raw materials, which have yet to be processed, wherein the payments have already been received, had been recognized as other payable.

(ii) Other expenditures

Parent company and other related parties provided software updated services (write-off the provisions on the financial statements), professional services and other expenditures for the Group, and the related expenses were as follows:

	2023	2022
Parent Company- Compal Electronics	$ 13,939	41,968
Other related parties	95	122
	$ 14,034	**42,090**

(iii) Rental income

The Group rents out office space and machinery equipment to its associates. The rental agreements are signed with reference to the office rental rates in neighboring areas and the rentals are collected on a monthly basis. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the rental income recognised amounted to $2,910 and $3,256, respectively.

(iv) Receivables from related parties

The receivables arising from the transactions mentioned above and advance payment to related parties were as follows:

Account	Related party categories	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Other receivables	Other related parties-CVC	$ -	364,925
Other receivables	Associate	130	161
		$ 130	**365,086**

(v) Payables to related parties

The payables arising from the transactions mentioned above and advance payment from related parties were as follows:

Account	Related party categories	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Accounts payable	Parent Company-Compal Electronics	$ 130,494	258,313
Accounts payable	Other related parties	-	1,018
Other payables	Other related parties-CDE	29,618	31,413
Other payables	Other related parties-CVC	90,302	-
Other payables	Other related parties	21	18
		$ 250,435	**290,762**

(d) Transactions with key management personnel

Key management personnel compensation comprised:

	2023	2022
Short-term employee benefits	$ 30,431	29,869
Post-employment benefits	911	753
Share-based payments	2,196	11,549
	$ 33,538	**42,171**

There are no termination benefits and other long-term benefits. Please refer to note (6)(o) for explanations related to share-based payments.

COMPAL BROADBAND NETWORKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(8) Pledged assets:

The carrying amount of pledged assets were as follows:

Assets	Subject	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Other non-current assets-restricted asset-time deposit	Guarantee payment for import VAT	$ 500	500

(9) Significant Commitments and contingencies: None.

(10) Losses due to major disasters: None.

(11) Subsequent events: None.

(12) Other:

(a) The followings are the summary statement of current period employee benefits, depreciation and amortization expenses by function:

By function / By item	2023			2022		
	Cost of sale	Operating expense	Total	Cost of sale	Operating expense	Total
Employee benefits						
Salary	-	187,164	187,164	-	216,365	216,365
Labor and health insurance	-	15,320	15,320	-	16,747	16,747
Pension	-	7,980	7,980	-	8,604	8,604
Remuneration of directors	-	2,640	2,640	-	2,640	2,640
Others	-	5,722	5,722	-	7,047	7,047
Depreciation	4,872	53,861	58,733	2,718	54,233	56,951
Amortization	-	4,635	4,635	-	7,107	7,107

(13) Other disclosures:

(a) Information on significant transactions:

The following is the information on significant transactions required by the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" for the Group for the year ended December 31, 2023:

(i) Loans to other parties: None.

(ii) Guarantees and endorsements for other parties: None.

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

(iv) Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None.

COMPAL BROADBAND NETWORKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

Name of company	Related party	Nature of relationship	Transaction details				Transactions with terms different from others		Notes/Accounts receivable (payable)		Note
			Purchase/ (Sale)	Amount	Percentage of total purchases/(sales)	Payment terms	Unit price	Payment terms	Ending balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	
The Company	Compal Electronics	Parent company	Purchases	144,765	16 %	Net 90 days from delivery	-	No Significant difference	Accounts payable (130,494)	(69)%	Note

Note: The transaction amounts have been considered the adjustments made by the Parent Company for processing trade.

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

(ix) Trading in derivative instruments: Please refer to note (6)(b).

(x) Business relationships and significant intercompany transactions: None.

(b) Information on investees:

The following is the information on investees for the years ended December 31, 2023 (excluding information on investees in Mainland China):

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of investor	Name of investee	Location	Main businesses and products	Original investment amount		Balance as of December 31, 2023			The highest holdings in the period		Net income (losses) of investee	Investment Income (losses)	Note
				December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	Shares (thousands)	Percentage of ownership	Carrying value	Shares (thousands)	Percentage of ownership			
The Company	CBNB	Belgium	Import, export, technical support, and consulting services for broadband network products and related components	6,842	6,842	20	100.00 %	5,266	20	100.00 %	(344)	(344)	Notes 1、2
The Company	CBNN	Netherlands	〃	7,016	7,016	20	100.00 %	6,267	20	100.00 %	(164)	(164)	Notes 1、2
The Company	Starmems	Taiwan	Research and development of micro-electro-mechanical system (MEMS) microphone technology products	10,000	10,000	1,000	10.00 %	3,502	1,000	10.00 %	(36,374)	(3,638)	The company of investments accounted for using equity method

Note 1: The amounts in New Taiwan Dollars were translated at the exchange rate of EUR@34.14 based on the year end exchange rate.
Note 2: The transaction had been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

(c) Information on investment in mainland China: None.

(d) Major shareholders:

Shareholding / Shareholder's Name	Shares	Percentage
Compal Electronics, Inc.	29,060,176	42.96 %
Zhi-Bao Technology Inc.	13,139,637	19.42 %
Cdib Capital Growth Partners L.P.	4,119,000	6.08 %
Realsun Investment Co., Ltd	3,575,000	5.28 %
Realking Investments Limited	3,575,000	5.28 %

Note: (1) The table shows principal shareholders information, including shareholders holding more than 5% of the Group' s delivered uncertificated/scripless shares (including treasury shares), with ordinary shares and preference shares combined at the last operating date of each quarter. As a result of different basis of calculation, there may be inconsistency between share capital reported in the financial statements and the actual awarded number of uncertificated/scripless shares.

Note: (2) The above information, in the case of a shareholder's delivery of shares to a trust, is disclosed by the individual sub-account of the principal who opened the trust in favor of the trustee. As to the declaration of the shareholders' shareholding of an insider in excess of 10% by virtue of the Securities Trading Act, the shareholding of the shareholders includes the addition of the shares of the shareholders in trust and the application of the right of decision in respect of the trust property, and so on. For information on the declaration of the rights of the insider, please refer to the Public Information Observatory.

(14) Segment information:

(a) General Information

The Group has one reportable segment, mainly engaged in researching, developing, and selling communications products such as intelligent gateways, digital set-top boxes, and wireless broadband share devices. Please refer to the consolidated balance sheet and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for details of departmental profit and loss, departmental assets, and departmental liabilities in line with the consolidated financial statements.

(b) Information about the products

The following is the Group's information from external customers:

Products	2023	2022
Communication network products	$ 732,397	2,384,498
Material sales revenue and others	431,657	130,197
	$ 1,164,054	**2,514,695**

COMPAL BROADBAND NETWORKS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(c) Geographical information

In presenting information on the basis of geography, segment revenue is based on the geographical location of the shipment and segment assets are based on the geographical location of the assets.

(i) Revenue from external customers:

Geographical information	2023	2022
Belgium	$ 60,336	395,949
Brazil	7,459	797,486
Netherlands	11,872	263,845
United States	730,988	162,390
Others	353,399	895,025
	$ 1,164,054	**2,514,695**

(ii) Non-current assets:

Geographical information	2023	2022
Taiwan	$ 168,016	202,125
Vietnam	44,051	28,939
Others	7,553	3,423
	$ 219,620	**234,487**

Non-current assets include property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, right-of-use assets and other assets excluding deferred tax assets.

(d) Information about major customers

Sales to individual customers constituting over 10% of the total revenue in the consolidated statements of income are summarized as follows:

	2023	2022
Group A	$ 93,058	919,008
Group G	7,458	797,485
Group I	729,260	157,326
	$ 829,776	**1,873,819**