B'in Live Co., Ltd.

Financial Statements for the
Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 and
Independent Auditors' Report

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
B'in Live Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of B'in Live Co., Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the 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 matter identified in the Company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 is stated as follows:

<u>Revenue Recognition of Main Operating Revenue</u>

Operating revenue is the main indicator for the investors and the management of the Company to evaluate its financial or business performance. The operating revenue is mainly resulted from providing production design and hardware engineering for shows or activities; according to the accounting policy, the revenue is recognized as the performance obligation when it is satisfied, i.e., the show or activity is completed. If the contract contains multiple shows or activities across the balance sheet date, the revenue is recognized in accordance with completed shows or activities. We considered the appropriateness and accuracy of recognition may significantly affect the financial statements. Therefore, we identified the revenue recognition of main operating revenue as a key audit matter.

Our main audit procedures to address the above key audit matter were as follows:

1. We obtained an understanding of and tested the design and implementation of internal controls over revenue recognition of main operating revenue.

2. We sampled from the completed performances or activities, assessed the appropriateness and accuracy of revenue recognition and checked the cash receipts according to the contracts.

3. We obtained the contracts, calculation, and accounting records of the revenues and verified the revenues recognized in the current year are correct and properly approved.

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

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

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

Those charged with governance, including the audit committee, are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023, 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 audits resulting in this independent auditors' report are Yu-Hong Kuo and Shiow-Ming Shue.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 6, 2024

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

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

For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

B'IN LIVE CO., LTD.

BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2023		2022	
ASSETS	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6)	$ 582,802	39	$ 367,383	34
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (Notes 4, 7 and 25)	9,606	1	8,416	1
Notes and accounts receivable (Notes 4 and 8)	247,172	16	146,998	13
Receivables from related parties (Note 26)	34,358	2	65,647	6
Other receivables from related parties (Note 26)	15,193	1	15,144	1
Other current assets (Notes 9 and 26)	45,225	3	38,328	4
Total current assets	934,356	62	641,916	59
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current (Notes 4, 10 and 25)	12,471	1	15,479	1
Investments accounted for using the equity method (Notes 4 and 11)	198,346	13	126,782	12
Equipment and leasehold improvements (Notes 4, 12 and 23)	254,704	17	221,124	20
Right-of-use assets (Notes 4 and 13)	72,956	5	75,985	7
Other intangible assets (Notes 4 and 14)	2,624	-	3,718	-
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 20)	4,203	-	2,046	-
Other non-current assets	24,174	2	4,990	1
Total non-current assets	569,478	38	450,124	41
TOTAL	$ 1,503,834	100	$ 1,092,040	100
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Contract liabilities - current (Notes 18 and 26)	$ 23,312	2	$ 11,496	1
Notes and accounts payable	255,331	17	316,886	29
Payables to related parties (Note 26)	8,843	1	13,288	1
Other payables (Note 15)	233,438	16	86,332	8
Other payables to related parties (Note 26)	-	-	1,781	-
Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 20)	6,894	-	-	-
Credit balance of investments accounted for using the equity method classified as held for sale (Notes 4 and 11)	18,245	1	-	-
Lease liabilities - current (Notes 4 and 13)	21,408	1	22,933	2
Other current liabilities (Note 4)	15,181	1	1,937	-
Total current liabilities	582,652	39	454,653	41
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 20)	-	-	335	-
Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 4 and 13)	55,483	3	56,913	5
Other non-current liabilities (Notes 4 and 11)	-	-	15,442	2
Total non-current liabilities	55,483	3	72,690	7
Total liabilities	638,135	42	527,343	48
EQUITY (Notes 4 and 17)				
Share capital	445,204	30	443,404	41
Capital surplus				
Issuance of ordinary shares	128,723	9	166,029	15
Employee restricted shares	19,629	1	5,679	1
Total capital surplus	148,352	10	171,708	16
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)				
Unappropriated earnings (deficit to be offset)	296,142	20	(39,340)	(4)
Other equity				
Exchange differences on the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	(9,323)	(1)	(6,174)	(1)
Unrealized loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,699	-	(1,921)	-
Unearned employee benefits	(17,375)	(1)	(2,980)	-
Total other equity	(23,999)	(2)	(11,075)	(1)
Total equity	865,699	58	564,697	52
TOTAL	$ 1,503,834	100	$ 1,092,040	100

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

B'IN LIVE CO., LTD.

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings (Loss) Per Share)

	2023		2022	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 4, 18 and 26)	$ 1,663,344	100	$ 1,088,066	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 19 and 26)	(1,253,830)	(76)	(938,586)	(86)
GROSS PROFIT	409,514	24	149,480	14
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 19 and 26)				
Selling expenses	(70,353)	(4)	(55,556)	(5)
General and administrative expenses	(109,381)	(7)	(61,655)	(6)
Research and development expenses	(8,337)	-	(7,412)	(1)
Expected credit gain	249	-	62	-
Total operating expenses	(187,822)	(11)	(124,561)	(12)
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	221,692	13	24,919	2
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES				
Share of profit (loss) of subsidiaries and associates (Note 4)	71,910	4	(36,700)	(3)
Interest income (Note 26)	1,593	-	346	-
Other income (Note 26)	14,217	1	1,570	-
Gain on disposal of equipment and leasehold improvements (Note 4)	1,057	-	495	-
Interest expenses	(1,663)	-	(1,526)	-
Other expenses	(35)	-	(20)	-
Foreign exchange (loss) gain, net (Note 4)	(4,609)	-	6,032	1
Gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, net (Note 4)	8,655	1	1,149	-
Impairment loss on equipment and leasehold improvements (Notes 4 and 12)	(138)	-	(8,894)	(1)
Total non-operating income and expenses	90,987	6	(37,548)	(3)
PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX	312,679	19	(12,629)	(1)
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 20)	(17,882)	(1)	(1,135)	-
NET PROFIT (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	294,797	18	(13,764)	(1)

(Continued)

B'IN LIVE CO., LTD.

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings (Loss) Per Share)

	2023		2022	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ 5,965	-	$ (834)	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Share of the other comprehensive (loss) income of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using the equity method	(3,149)	-	3,585	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	2,816	-	2,751	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	$ 297,613	18	$ (11,013)	(1)
EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE (Note 21)				
Basic	$ 6.68		$ (0.31)	
Diluted	$ 6.64			

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

B'IN LIVE CO., LTD.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Share Capital		Capital Surplus			Retained Earnings (Accumulated Deficit)	Other Equity				
	Number of Shares (In Thousands)	Amount	Issuance of Ordinary Shares	Share of Changes in Capital Surplus of Associates and Joint Ventures	Employee Restricted Shares	Unappropriated Earnings (Deficit to Be Offset)	Exchange Differences on the Translation of the Financial Statements of Foreign Operations	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Unearned Employee Benefits	Treasury Shares	Total Equity
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2022	44,973	$ 449,734	$ 239,528	$ 17,183	$ 7,713	$ (89,320)	$ (9,759)	$ (1,447)	$ (5,991)	$ (34,942)	$ 572,699
Capital surplus used for offsetting deficit	-	-	(72,137)	(17,183)	-	89,320	-	-	-	-	-
Cancelation of treasury shares	(633)	(6,330)	(3,396)	-	-	(25,216)	-	-	-	34,942	-
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(360)	-	360	-	-	-
Net loss for 2022	-	-	-	-	-	(13,764)	-	-	-	-	(13,764)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,585	(834)	-	-	2,751
Total comprehensive income (loss) for 2022	-	-	-	-	-	(13,764)	3,585	(834)	-	-	(11,013)
Share-based payment transaction - restricted shares for employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,011	-	3,011
Vested restricted shares for employees	-	-	2,034	-	(2,034)	-	-	-	-	-	-
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2022	44,340	443,404	166,029	-	5,679	(39,340)	(6,174)	(1,921)	(2,980)	-	564,697
Capital surplus used for offsetting deficit	-	-	(39,340)	-	-	39,340	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	1,345	-	(1,345)	-	-	-
Net profit for 2023	-	-	-	-	-	294,797	-	-	-	-	294,797
Other comprehensive income (loss) for 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,149)	5,965	-	-	2,816
Total comprehensive income (loss) for 2023	-	-	-	-	-	294,797	(3,149)	5,965	-	-	297,613
Share-based payment transaction - restricted shares for employees	180	1,800	-	-	15,984	-	-	-	(14,395)	-	3,389
Vested restricted shares for employees	-	-	2,034	-	(2,034)	-	-	-	-	-	-
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2023	44,520	$ 445,204	$ 128,723	$ -	$ 19,629	$ 296,142	$ (9,323)	$ 2,699	$ (17,375)	$ -	$ 865,699

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

B'IN LIVE CO., LTD.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2023	2022
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit (loss) before income tax	$ 312,679	$ (12,629)
Adjustments for		
Depreciation expense	113,050	98,586
Amortization expense	2,470	2,481
Expected credit loss reversed on accounts receivable	(249)	(62)
Gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, net	(8,655)	(1,149)
Interest expenses	1,663	1,526
Interest income	(1,593)	(346)
Compensation cost of share-based payment	3,389	3,011
Share of (profit) loss of subsidiaries and associates	(71,910)	36,700
Gain on disposal of equipment and leasehold improvements	(1,057)	(495)
Impairment loss on equipment and leasehold improvements	138	8,894
Unrealized loss (gain) on foreign currency exchange, net	1,481	(1,641)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7,464	(2,593)
Notes and accounts receivable	(99,986)	(38,146)
Receivables from related parties	31,196	5,277
Other receivables from related parties	(17)	-
Other current assets	(8,247)	10,609
Contract liabilities	11,816	(8,037)
Notes and accounts payable	(61,514)	156,750
Payables to related parties	(4,445)	13,288
Other payables	144,823	16,765
Other payables to related parties	(1,781)	1,781
Other current liabilities	13,244	225
Cash generated from operations	383,959	290,795
Interest received	1,561	202
Interest paid	(1,663)	(1,526)
Income tax paid	(13,480)	(10)
Net cash generated from operating activities	370,377	289,461
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	8,973	-
Acquisition of investments accounted for using the equity method	-	(4,500)
Payments for equipment and leasehold improvements	(119,478)	(85,402)
Proceeds from disposal of equipment and leasehold improvements	1,455	3,301
Increase in other receivables from related parties	-	(15,000)
Payments for intangible assets	(2,233)	(3,405)
(Increase) decrease in other non-current assets	(19,184)	811
Dividends received	-	720
Net cash used in investing activities	(130,467)	(103,475)

(Continued)

B'IN LIVE CO., LTD.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2023	2022
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	$ (24,491)	$ (22,994)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	215,419	162,992
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	367,383	204,391
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	$ 582,802	$ 367,383

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

B'IN LIVE CO., LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

B'in Live Co., Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated on January 2, 2014 under the provision of the Company Act of the Republic of China and other laws and regulations. The Company is mainly engaged in providing software and hardware services for shows or events, including production design, and providing hardware equipment such as lighting, audio, video, musical instruments, and structural equipment.

The Company's shares were approved for a public offering on January 11, 2017 by the Taipei Exchange (TPEx), and the Company became a listed company on the emerging stock market on March 29, 2017. The Company's shares ceased trading on the emerging stock market and have been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) since February 7, 2018.

The financial statements are presented in the Company's functional currency, the New Taiwan dollar.

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the Company's board of directors on March 6, 2024.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW, AMENDED AND REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

a. Initial application of the amendments to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) (collectively, the "IFRS Accounting Standards") endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC)

   The initial application of the IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have a material impact on the Company's accounting policies.

b. The IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2024

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 16 "Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback"	January 1, 2024 (Note 2)
Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 "Non-current Liabilities with Covenants"	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 "Supplier Finance Arrangements"	January 1, 2024 (Note 3)

Note 1: Unless stated otherwise, the above IFRS Accounting Standards will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.

Note 2: A seller-lessee shall apply the Amendments to IFRS 16 retrospectively to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application of IFRS 16.

Note 3: The amendments provide some transition relief regarding disclosure requirements.

The Company has assessed that the application of other standards and interpretations will not have a material impact on the Company's financial position and financial performance.

c. The IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture"	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 "Initial Application of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 - Comparative Information"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 21 "Lack of Exchangeability"	January 1, 2025 (Note 2)

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

Note 2: An entity shall apply those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Upon initial application of the amendments, the entity recognizes any effect as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. When the entity uses a presentation currency other than its functional currency, it shall, at the date of initial application, recognize any effect as an adjustment to the cumulative amount of translation differences in equity.

As of the date the financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company is continuously assessing the possible impact of the application of other standards and interpretations on the Company's financial position and financial performance and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

a. Statement of compliance

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

b. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the financial instruments which are measured at fair value.

The fair value measurements are grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value measurement inputs are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

1) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

2) Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and

3) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

When preparing these parent company only financial statements, the Company used the equity method to account for its investments in subsidiaries and associates. In order for the amounts of the net profit for the year, other comprehensive income for the year, and total equity in the parent company only financial statements to be the same with the amounts attributable to the owners of the Company in its consolidated financial statements, adjustments arising from the differences in accounting treatments between the parent company only basis and the consolidated basis were made to investments accounted for using the equity method, the share of profit or loss of subsidiaries and associates, the share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries and associates, and the related equity items, as appropriate, in these parent company only financial statements.

c. Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

Current assets include:

1) Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;

2) Assets expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; and

3) Cash and cash equivalents unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Current liabilities include:

1) Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;

2) Liabilities due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period, even if an agreement to refinance, or to reschedule payments, on a long-term basis is completed after the reporting period and before the financial statements are authorized for issue; and

3) Liabilities for which the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Assets and liabilities that are not classified as current are classified as non-current.

d. Foreign currencies

In preparing the Company’s financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the Company’s functional currency (i.e., foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Exchange differences on monetary items arising from settlement or translation are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items are included in profit or loss for the period.

Non-monetary item denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost is stated at the reporting currency as originally translated from the foreign currency.

For the purposes of presenting the financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign operations (including subsidiaries and associates in other countries that use currency different from the currency of the Company) are translated into New Taiwan dollars using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. Exchange differences arising are recognized in other comprehensive income attributed to the owners of the Company and non-controlling interests as appropriate.

e. Investments in subsidiaries

The Company uses the equity method to account for its investments in subsidiaries.

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the Company.

Under the equity method, an investment in a subsidiary is initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the subsidiary. The Company also recognizes the changes in the Company's share of equity of subsidiaries.

Changes in the Company's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the Company losing control of the subsidiary are accounted for as equity transactions. The Company recognizes directly in equity any difference between the carrying amount of the investment and the fair value of the consideration paid or received.

When the Company's share of loss of a subsidiary exceeds its interest in that subsidiary (which includes any carrying amount of the investment accounted for using the equity method and long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Company's net investment in the subsidiary), the Company continues recognizing its share of further loss, if any.

The Company assesses its investment for any impairment by comparing the carrying amount with the estimated recoverable amount as assessed based on the investee's financial statements as a whole. Impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases, the Company recognizes a reversal of the impairment loss; the adjusted post-reversal carrying amount should not exceed the carrying amount that would have been recognized (net of amortization) had no impairment loss been recognized in prior years.

When the Company loses control of a subsidiary, it recognizes the investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value at the date when control is lost. The difference between the fair value of the retained investment plus any consideration received and the carrying amount of previous investment at the date when control is lost is recognized as a gain or loss in profit or loss.

Profit or loss resulting from downstream transactions is eliminated in full only in the parent company only financial statements. Profit and loss resulting from upstream transactions and transactions between subsidiaries are recognized only in the parent company only financial statements and only to the extent of interests in the subsidiaries that are not related to the Company.

f. Investment in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence and which is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture.

The Company uses the equity method to account for its investments in associates.

Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. The Company also recognizes the changes in the Company's share of the equity of associates.

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

The entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognized is not allocated to any asset, including goodwill, that forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

When the Company transacts with its associate, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate are recognized in the Company's financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate that are not related to the Company.

g. Equipment and leasehold improvements

Equipment and leasehold improvements are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

The depreciation of equipment and leasehold improvements is recognized using the straight-line method. Each significant part is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effects of any changes in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

On derecognition of an item of equipment and leasehold improvements, the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

h. Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis. The estimated useful lives, residual values, and amortization methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effects of any changes in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

On derecognition of an intangible asset, the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

i. Impairment of equipment and leasehold improvements, right-of-use asset and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its equipment and leasehold improvements, right-of-use asset and intangible assets, to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount, with the resulting impairment loss recognized in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent of the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

j. Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the non-current asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition. To meet the criteria for the sale being highly probable, the appropriate level of management must be committed to the sale, and the sale should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within 1 year from the date of classification.

When a sale plan would result in a loss of control of a subsidiary, all of the assets and liabilities of that subsidiary are classified as held for sale, regardless of whether there is any residual interest in that subsidiary after the sale. However, such investment is still accounted for using the equity method.

k. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

1) Financial assets

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

a) Measurement category

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: Financial assets at FVTPL, financial assets at amortized cost and investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

i. Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL when such a financial asset is mandatorily classified as at FVTPL, including investments in debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria.

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss.

ii. Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortized cost:

i) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

ii) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost, are measured at amortized cost, which equals the gross carrying amount determined using the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss. Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of such a financial asset.

Cash equivalents include time deposits with original maturities within 3 months from the date of acquisition, which are highly liquid, readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

iii. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Company may make an irrevocable election to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation as at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other equity. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments; instead, it will be transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

b) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses ("ECLs") on financial assets at amortized cost (including accounts receivable).

The Company always recognizes lifetime ECLs for accounts receivable. For all other financial instruments, the Company recognizes lifetime ECLs when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs.

ECLs reflect the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Lifetime ECLs represent the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECLs represent the portion of lifetime ECLs that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

The Company recognizes an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

c) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss. On derecognition of an investment in an equity instrument at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss which had been recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred directly to retained earnings, without recycling through profit or loss.

2) Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issuance or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

3) Financial liabilities

a) Subsequent measurement

All the financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

b) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

l. Revenue recognition

The Company identifies contracts with customers, allocates the transaction price to the performance obligations and recognizes revenue when performance obligations are satisfied. Refund liabilities are provided based on the completion of the contract to reasonably estimate the amount of future returns.

1) Equipment rental revenue

Equipment rental revenue is recognized when services are provided over time.

2) Production design and hardware engineering revenue for shows or events

If production design and hardware engineering for a show or an event provided by the Company are not distinct, these services are identified as one performance obligation as a whole; revenue from these services is recognized as the performance obligation is satisfied, i.e., as the production design and hardware engineering are transferred, when the show or event is completed. If the contract includes multiple shows or events across the balance sheet date, the revenue is recognized in accordance with each completed show or event.

3) Ticket revenue

Since the performance obligation is not satisfied as the tickets are sold for a show or an event, the receipts from the tickets sold are recorded as contract liabilities until the tickets are used.

4) Revenue from the sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods comes from the merchandise sold around the shows or events. Sales of goods are recognized as revenue when the goods are delivered to the customers and the customers have rights to use the goods and bear the risks of obsolescence.

m. Leases

At the inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease.

1) The Company as lessor

Lease payments (less any lease incentives payable) from operating leases are recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the terms of the relevant leases.

2) The Company as lessee

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases at the commencement date of a lease, except for short-term leases and low-value asset leases accounted for by applying a recognition exemption where lease payments are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities adjusted for lease payments made at or before the commencement date. Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are presented on a separate line in the balance sheets.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement dates to the earlier of the end of the useful lives of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease terms.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, which comprise fixed payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in a lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate will be used.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When there is a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in a lease term, the Company remeasures the lease liability with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use assets. However, if the carrying amount of a right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the balance sheets.

The Company negotiates with the lessor for rent concessions as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 to change the lease payments originally due by June 30, 2022, and no substantive change to other terms and conditions. The Company elects to apply the practical expedient to all of these rent concessions and, therefore, does not assess whether the rent concessions are lease modifications. Instead, the Company recognizes the reduction in lease payment in profit or loss as a deduction of depreciation of right-of-use assets, in the period in which the events or conditions that trigger the concession occur, and makes a corresponding adjustment to the lease liability.

n. Employee benefits

1) Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related services.

2) Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as expenses when employees have rendered services entitling them to the contributions.

o. Share-based payment arrangements

The fair value at the grant date of the employee share options and employee restricted shares are expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's best estimates of the number of shares or options that are expected to ultimately vest, with a corresponding increase in capital surplus - employee share options or other equity - unearned employee benefits. The expense is recognized in full at the grant date if the grants are vested immediately. The fair value of the equity instruments on the date of grant is based on the market price available on the date of grant, and the terms and conditions on which such equity instruments are given are taken into consideration to measure the fair value of the equity instruments given.

When employee restricted shares are issued, other equity - unearned employee benefits is recognized on the grant date, with a corresponding increase in capital surplus - employee restricted shares.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of employee restricted shares that are expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates is recognized in profit or loss such that the cumulative expenses reflect the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to capital surplus - employee restricted shares.

p. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

1) Current tax

Income tax payable (recoverable) is based on taxable profit (loss) for the year determined according to the applicable tax laws of each tax jurisdiction.

According to the Income Tax Act in the ROC, an additional tax on unappropriated earnings is provided for in the year the shareholders approve to retain earnings.

Adjustments of prior years' tax liabilities are added to or deducted from the current year's tax provision.

2) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences and unused loss carryforwards to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and such temporary differences are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the assets to be recovered. A previously unrecognized deferred tax asset is also reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liabilities are settled or the assets are realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

3) Current and deferred tax

Current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss.

5. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimations and assumptions on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Revenue Recognition

The Company's revenue of providing production design and hardware engineering for cross-period shows or events shall be determined in accordance with their completion status at the balance sheet date. The Company has fully considered the relevant factors affecting the transaction results and the criteria of revenue recognition.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Cash on hand	$ 1,209	$ 1,167
Checking accounts and demand deposits	581,593	366,216
	$ 582,802	$ 367,383

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Financial assets - current		
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL		
Non-derivative financial assets		
Foreign unlisted companies	$ 4,606	$ 4,607
Performance, film and drama investing contracts	5,000	3,809
	$ 9,606	$ 8,416

The financial instruments at FVTPL consist of investments is Performance, film and drama investing contracts or performance event production companies. The Company and other counterparties will share or bear the profit or loss of the target according to the agreed proportion.

8. NOTES AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Notes receivable	$ 3,997	$ 9,668
Accounts receivable	245,022	139,426
	249,019	149,094
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(1,187)	(2,096)
	$ 247,172	$ 146,998

The average credit period of receivables was about 90 days. When determining the recoverability of notes receivable and accounts receivable, the Company considers any change in credit quality of notes receivable and accounts receivable from the original credit date to the balance sheet date. For notes receivable and accounts receivable that were past due at the end of the reporting period may not be recovered, the Company recognizes an allowance for impairment loss that notes receivable and accounts receivable are not expected to be recovered by the Company's historical credit loss experience and its current financial situation.

The Company applies the simplified approach to providing for expected credit losses prescribed by IFRS 9, which permits the use of lifetime expected loss provision for all receivables. The expected credit losses on receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to the past default records of the debtor, the debtor's current financial position, the economic condition of the industry in which the debtor operates, as well as the GDP forecasts and industry outlook. As the Company's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the provision for loss allowance based on past due status is not further distinguished according to the Company's different customer base.

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

The following table details the loss allowance of receivables based on the Company's provision matrix.

December 31, 2023

	Not Past Due	1 to 180 Days Past Due	Past Due Over 180 Days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$ 247,172	$ -	$ 1,847	$ 249,019
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	-	-	(1,847)	(1,847)
Amortized cost	$ 247,172	$ -	$ -	$ 247,172

December 31, 2022

	Not Past Due	1 to 180 Days Past Due	Past Due Over 180 Days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$ 146,998	$ -	$ 2,096	$ 149,094
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	-	-	(2,096)	(2,096)
Amortized cost	$ 146,998	$ -	$ -	$ 146,998

The movements of the loss allowance of receivable were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Balance at January 1	$ 2,096	$ 16,203
Amounts written off	-	(15,240)
Reversal of loss allowance	(249)	(62)
Foreign exchange	-	1,195
Balance at December 31	$ 1,847	$ 2,096

9. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Prepayments (Note 26)	$ 13,168	$ 12,515
Refundable deposit	18,876	2,337
Temporary payments	13,133	4,890
Other receivables	44	18,586
Others	4	-
	$ 45,225	$ 38,328

10. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - NON-CURRENT

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Domestic unlisted shares		
Flight International Co., Ltd.	$ 11,732	$ 14,933
Cubical Motivation System Co., Ltd.	739	546
	$ 12,471	$ 15,479

These investments in equity instruments are held for medium- to long-term strategic purposes. Accordingly, the management elected to designate these investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI as they believe that recognizing short-term fluctuations in these investments' fair value in profit or loss would not be consistent with the Company's strategy of holding these investments for long-term purposes.

11. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Investments in subsidiaries	$ 184,013	$ 116,474
Investments in associates	14,333	10,308
	$ 198,346	$ 126,782

a. Investments in subsidiaries

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Unlisted companies		
B'in Live Limited	$ 179,794	$ 107,507
Gorgeous Entertainment Co., Ltd.	-	1,624
PhotoTaxis Co., Ltd.	1,784	4,469
B'in Live Japan Co., Ltd.	2,435	2,874
	$ 184,013	$ 116,474
The credit balance of investment accounted for using the equity method		
Chill Co., Ltd.	$ (18,245)	$ (15,442)

The Company's proportion of ownership and voting rights of its subsidiaries as of the balance sheet dates were as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
B'in Live Limited	100.00%	100.00%
Gorgeous Entertainment Co., Ltd.	-	75.00%
PhotoTaxis Co., Ltd.	75.00%	75.00%
B'in Live Japan Co., Ltd.	100.00%	100.00%
Chill Co., Ltd.	78.00%	78.00%

The Company disposed of all of interest in Gorgeous Entertainment Co., Ltd. in April 2023. Refer to Note 26 for more information.

As of December 31, 2022, the credit balance of investments accounted for using the equity method in Chill Co., Ltd. was transferred to other non-current liabilities. In 2023, the Company signed an equity transfer agreement to dispose of part of its interests in Chill Co., Ltd., and this transaction was completed in January 2024, resulting in loss of control. Therefore, the Company reclassified its interests in Chill Co., Ltd. to disposal groups held for sale in the balance sheet.

b. Investments in associates

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Unlisted companies		
Empty Shells Pictures Co., Ltd.	$ 5,483	$ 5,238
Bin333 Co., Ltd.	8,850	5,070
	$ 14,333	$ 10,308

Name of Associates	Nature of Activities	Principal Place of Business	Proportion of Ownership and Voting Rights December 31 2023	2022
Empty Shells Pictures Co., Ltd.	Film production and distribution	Taiwan	22.69%	22.69%
Bin333 Co., Ltd.	Software services for shows	Taiwan	45.00%	45.00%

The Company acquired 45% interest of Bin333 Co., Ltd. in June 2022, and disposed of all of interest in Me Music International Limited in December 2022.

12. EQUIPMENT AND LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS

	Machinery Equipment	Office Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Total
Cost					
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 339,973	$ 7,084	$ 3,108	$ 57,767	$ 407,932
Additions	83,995	2,258	-	-	86,253
Disposals	(30,802)	(2,117)	(1,568)	(16,051)	(50,538)
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 393,166	$ 7,225	$ 1,540	$ 41,716	$ 443,647
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 156,389	$ 3,372	$ 1,803	$ 24,853	$ 186,417
Depreciation expenses	62,846	2,333	749	9,016	74,944
Disposals	(27,996)	(2,117)	(1,568)	(16,051)	(47,732)
Impairment losses recognized	8,894	-	-	-	8,894
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 200,133	$ 3,588	$ 984	$ 17,818	$ 222,523
Carrying amount at December 31, 2022	$ 193,033	$ 3,637	$ 556	$ 23,898	$ 221,124

(Continued)

	Machinery Equipment	Office Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Total
Cost					
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 393,166	$ 7,225	$ 1,540	$ 41,716	$ 443,647
Additions	116,975	2,370	3,256	-	122,601
Disposals	(22,792)	(2,305)	(700)	(1,349)	(27,146)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 487,349	$ 7,290	$ 4,096	$ 40,367	$ 539,102
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 200,133	$ 3,588	$ 984	$ 17,818	$ 222,523
Depreciation expenses	79,667	2,392	617	5,809	88,485
Disposals	(22,491)	(2,305)	(603)	(1,349)	(26,748)
Impairment losses recognized	138	-	-	-	138
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 257,447	$ 3,675	$ 998	$ 22,278	$ 284,398
Carrying amount at December 31, 2023	$ 229,902	$ 3,615	$ 3,098	$ 18,089	$ 254,704

(Concluded)

The above items of equipment and leasehold improvements are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives as follows:

Machinery equipment	3-10 years
Office equipment	3 years
Transportation equipment	3-5 years
Leasehold improvements	2-10 years

As certain machinery equipment was damaged and not able to be used normally, the Company recognized an impairment loss for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were $138 thousand and $8,894 thousand, respectively.

13. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Carrying amount		
Buildings	$ 72,361	$ 74,249
Transportation equipment	165	660
Other equipment	430	1,076
	$ 72,956	$ 75,985

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Additions to right-of-use assets	$ 21,536	$ 23,128
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Buildings	$ 23,424	$ 22,643
Transportation equipment	495	495
Other equipment	646	504
	$ 24,565	$ 23,642

b. Lease liabilities

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Carrying amount		
Current	$ 21,408	$ 22,933
Non-current	$ 55,483	$ 56,913

Range of discount rates for lease liabilities was as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Buildings	1.5%-2.325%	1.5%-2%
Transportation equipment	1.5%	1.5%
Other equipment	1.85%	1.85%-2%

c. Material leasing activities and terms

The Company leases machinery equipment and transportation equipment for the use of operation with lease terms of 2 to 3 years. These arrangements do not contain renewal or purchase options at the end of the lease terms.

The Company leases buildings for the use of offices and warehouse with lease terms of 3 to 10 years. The Company does not have bargain purchase options to acquire the leasehold buildings at the end of the lease terms.

d. Other lease information

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Expenses relating to short-term leases and low-value asset leases	$ 2,397	$ 3,862
Total cash outflow for leases	$ 28,394	$ 27,710

The Company has elected to apply the recognition exemption and thus, did not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases, which qualify as short-term leases and low-value asset leases.

14. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Trademark Rights	Computer Software	Total
Cost			
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 726	$ 3,441	$ 4,167
Additions	-	4,264	4,264
Disposals	-	(1,903)	(1,903)
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 726	$ 5,802	$ 6,528
Accumulated amortization			
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 359	$ 1,873	$ 2,232
Amortization expenses	73	2,408	2,481
Disposals	-	(1,903)	(1,903)
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 432	$ 2,378	$ 2,810
Carrying amount at December 31, 2022	$ 294	$ 3,424	$ 3,718
Cost			
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 726	$ 5,802	$ 6,528
Additions	-	1,376	1,376
Disposals	-	(2,353)	(2,353)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 726	$ 4,825	$ 5,551
Accumulated amortization			
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 432	$ 2,378	$ 2,810
Amortization expenses	72	2,398	2,470
Disposals	-	(2,353)	(2,353)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 504	$ 2,423	$ 2,927
Carrying amount at December 31, 2023	$ 222	$ 2,402	$ 2,624

Other intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Trademark rights	10 years
Computer software	1-3 years

15. OTHER PAYABLES

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Payables for salaries and bonuses	$ 151,591	$ 34,973
Payables for annual leave	9,235	10,230
Payables for purchases of equipment	10,957	8,675
Others	61,655	32,454
	$ 233,438	$ 86,332

16. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

Defined contribution plans

The Company adopted a pension plan under the Labor Pension Act (LPA), which is a state-managed defined contribution plan. Under the LPA, an entity makes monthly contributions to employees' individual pension accounts at 6% of monthly salaries and wages.

17. EQUITY

a. Share capital

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Number of shares authorized (in thousands)	80,000	80,000
Share capital authorized (par value of $10 per share)	$ 800,000	$ 800,000
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	44,520	44,340
Shares issued and fully paid	$ 445,204	$ 443,404

On November 9, 2023, the Company's board of directors resolved to set November 24, 2023 as the capital increase base date to issue 1,800 thousand shares with a par value of $10 per share thousand, and a total amount of $180 thousand under a restricted share plan for employees. Refer to Note 22 for details.

b. Capital surplus

	December 31	
	2023	2022
May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as cash dividends, or transferred to share capital*		
Issuance of ordinary shares	$ 128,723	$ 163,709
Capital increase reserved for employees	-	2,320
	128,723	166,029
May not be used for any purpose		
Employee restricted shares	19,629	5,679
	$ 148,352	$ 171,708

* Such capital surplus may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Company has no deficit, such capital surplus may be distributed as cash dividends or transferred to share capital (limited to a certain percentage of the Company's capital surplus and once a year).

c. Retained earnings and dividends policy

Under the dividend policy as set forth in the Company's Articles of Incorporation, where the Company made a profit in a fiscal year, the profit shall be first utilized for paying taxes, offsetting losses of previous years, setting aside as legal reserve 10% of the remaining profit, setting aside or reversing a special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations, and then any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be used by the Company's board of directors as the basis for proposing a distribution plan, which should be resolved in the shareholders' meeting for the distribution of dividends and bonuses to shareholders, except that the board of directors is authorized to adopt a special resolution to distribute dividends and bonuses in cash and a report of such distribution should be submitted in the shareholders' meeting. For the policies on the distribution of compensation of employees and remuneration of directors, please refer to Note 19 c. for details.

As the Company is in the growing stage, the Company shall take into consideration the Company's future expansion plans, the Company's profit situations, capital and financial structure, operation requirements, accumulated surplus, legal reserve, and market competition situations. The Company would appropriate the dividends to the shareholders not less than 10% of the current year's earnings. The dividends could be paid in cash or shares. The cash portion should be equal to or more than 10% of the total dividends.

Appropriation of earnings to legal reserve shall be made until the legal reserve equals the Company's paid-in capital. Legal reserve may be used to offset deficits. If the Company has no deficit and the legal reserve has exceeded 25% of the Company's paid-in capital, the excess may be transferred to capital or distributed in cash.

Items referred to under Rule No. 1090150022 issued by the FSC and in the directive titled "Questions and Answers for Special Reserves Appropriated Following Adoption of IFRS Accounting Standards", should be appropriated to or reversed from a special reserve by the Company.

The Company held an ordinary meeting of shareholders on June 16, 2022, and the proposal for 2021 deficit offsetting was resolved by the shareholders as follows:

	Deficit Offsetting
Beginning retained earnings	$ -
Less: Changes in percentage of ownership interests in subsidiaries	(1,500)
Less: Net loss for 2021	(87,820)
Beginning deficit to be offset	(89,320)
Add: Capital surplus - issuance of ordinary shares used for offsetting deficit	72,137
Add: Capital surplus - share of changes in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method used for offsetting deficit	17,183
Ending deficit to be offset	$ -

The Company held an ordinary meeting of shareholders on June 14, 2023, and the proposal for 2022 deficit offsetting was resolved by the shareholders as follows:

	Deficit Offsetting
Beginning retained earnings	$ -
Less: Cancelation of treasury shares	(25,216)
Less: Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income	(360)
Less: Net loss	(13,764)
Beginning deficit to be offset	(39,340)
Add: Capital surplus - issuance of ordinary shares used for offsetting deficit	39,340
Ending deficit to be offset	$ -

The information for Company's board of directors' proposals and shareholders' meeting resolutions is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

d. Unearned employee benefits

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Balance at January 1	$ (2,980)	$ (5,991)
Issuance of shares	(17,784)	-
Share-based payment expenses recognized	3,389	3,011
Balance at December 31	$ (17,375)	$ (2,980)

Refer to Note 22 for the issuance of employee restricted shares.

e. Treasury shares

Purpose of Buy-back	**Number of Shares at January 1 (In Thousands of Shares)**	**Increase During the Year (In Thousands of Shares)**	**Decrease During the Year (In Thousands of Shares)**	**Number of Shares at December 31 (In Thousands of Shares)**
2022				
Transfer of shares to employees	633	-	(633)	-

The Company's board of directors in its meeting on November 12, 2018 resolved to repurchase 633 thousand of shares from the stock exchange market during the period from November 13, 2018 to January 12, 2019. The shares will be transferred to employees within 3 years from the date of repurchase.

The treasury shares held by the Company cannot be pledged and no dividend and voting right are attached in accordance with the Regulations of Securities and Exchange Act.

In January 2022, the Company canceled 633 thousand treasury shares.

18. REVENUE

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Production design and hardware engineering revenue	$ 1,633,745	$ 1,060,387
Equipment rental revenue	26,386	25,382
Ticket revenue	1,052	245
Others	2,161	2,052
	$ 1,663,344	$ 1,088,066

a. Contract balances

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Notes and accounts receivable (including receivables from related parties) (Notes 8 and 26)	$ 281,530	$ 212,645
Contract liabilities - current (Note 26)	$ 23,312	$ 11,496

The changes in contract liabilities primarily resulted from the timing difference between the Company's satisfaction of performance obligations and the respective customer's payment.

Revenue in the current year that was recognized from the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year was summarized as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Production design and hardware engineering revenue	$ 9,216	$ 12,995
Ticket revenue	-	3,381
Others	-	877
	$ 9,216	$ 17,253

b. Partially completed contracts

The transaction prices allocated to the performance obligations, that are not fully satisfied and the expected timing for recognition of revenue are as follows:

	December 31, 2023
Production design and hardware engineering revenue - expected in 2024	$ 23,312

19. NET PROFIT (LOSS)

a. Depreciation and amortization

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Equipment and leasehold improvements	$ 88,485	$ 74,944
Right-of-use assets	24,565	23,642
Intangible assets	2,470	2,481
	$ 115,520	$ 101,067
An analysis of depreciation by function		
Operating costs	$ 102,997	$ 86,697
Operating expenses	10,053	11,889
	$ 113,050	$ 98,586
An analysis of amortization by function		
Operating costs	$ 1,568	$ 1,286
Operating expenses	902	1,195
	$ 2,470	$ 2,481

b. Employee benefits expense

	For the Year Ended December 31					
	2023			2022		
	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total
Payroll	$ 230,643	$ 114,596	$ 345,239	$ 127,915	$ 75,657	$ 203,572
Labor and health insurance	14,030	9,884	23,914	11,933	7,957	19,890
Pension expenses (Note 16)	7,494	4,413	11,907	6,352	3,842	10,194
Remuneration of directors (include attendance fee)	-	5,360	5,360	-	1,080	1,080
Other employee benefits	181	1,945	2,126	44	1,575	1,619
	$ 252,348	$ 136,198	$ 388,546	$ 146,244	$ 90,111	$ 236,355

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company had 286 and 256 employees on average, respectively; the number of board of directors who did not serve concurrently as employees amounted to 5 and 4, respectively.

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the average employee benefits expenses amounted to $1,364 thousand and $934 thousand, respectively, and the average payroll expenses amounted to $1,229 thousand and $808 thousand, respectively. The average payroll expenses increased by 52.10%.

The Company set up an audit committee to replace the supervisors, so there was no remuneration for supervisors in 2023 and 2022.

The Company's policies for employee benefits expense are as follows:

1) The remuneration policies of directors:

   The independent directors' remunerations are paid in fixed amounts, and are not allowed to participate in the distribution of director remuneration; general directors receive director remuneration pursuant to the Company's Articles of Incorporation. According to Article 25 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the remuneration shall not exceed 2% of net profit before income tax, for which the following factors should be taken into accounts: The overall performance of the board of directors, the Company's operating performance, the Company's future operations, the degree of participation and contribution of individual directors to the Company's operations, etc. The board of directors resolves the directors' remuneration in their meeting and reports to the shareholders' meeting afterward.

2) The remuneration policies of managerial officers:

   Managerial officers' remuneration and bonuses are set according to the positions held, responsibilities, and contributions to the Company, with reference to the industry standards, as well as the performance of managers and the achievement of the Company's operating goals. The remuneration content and rationality are reviewed by the Company's remuneration committee, and subsequently submitted to the board of directors for discussion and approval.

3) The compensation policies of employees:

   The salary system follows the "Labor Standards Act" and makes reference to the industry characteristics, market conditions, and future development. According to Article 25 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the compensation of employees shall not be less than 2% of net profit before income tax. After considering the achievement of the Company's operating goals and individual performance evaluation results, etc., the Company provides appropriate performance bonus to employees according to their contribution.

c. Compensation of employees and remuneration of directors

According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company accrues compensation of employees at the rates of no less than 2% and remuneration of directors at the rates of no higher than 2%, respectively, of net profit before income tax, compensation of employees, and remuneration of directors. However, in the case of accumulated deficit, the Company's accumulated deficit needs to be offset first. For the year ended December 31, 2022, due to net loss incurred in the year, the Company did not accrue the compensation of employees and the remuneration of directors. The compensation of employees and remuneration of directors for 2023 was follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2023
Compensation of employees	$ 10,658
Remuneration of directors	$ 4,109

If there is a change in the amounts after the annual consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue, the differences are recorded as a change in the accounting estimate.

Information on the compensation of employees and remuneration of directors resolved by the Company's board of directors is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

20. INCOME TAXES

a. Income tax recognized in profit or loss

The major components of income tax expense are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Current tax		
In respected of the current year	$ 20,374	$ -
Deferred tax		
In respected of the current year	(2,492)	1,135
	$ 17,882	$ 1,135

A reconciliation of accounting profit and income tax expense is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Profit (loss) before tax	$ 312,679	$ (12,629)
Income tax expense (benefit) calculated at the statutory rate (20%)	$ 62,536	$ (2,526)
Nondeductible expenses in determining taxable income	(14,316)	7,365
Unrecognized loss carryforwards and deductible temporary differences	(30,338)	(3,704)
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 17,882	$ 1,135

b. Current tax liabilities

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Current tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	$ 6,894	$ -

c. The movements of deferred tax assets and liabilities

For the year ended December 31, 2023

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Closing Balance
Deferred tax assets			
Temporary differences			
Payables for annual leave	$ 2,046	$ (199)	$ 1,847
Unrealized loss on foreign currency exchange	-	596	596
Unrealized accrued expenses	-	1,760	1,760
	$ 2,046	$ 2,157	$ 4,203
Deferred tax liabilities			
Temporary differences			
Unrealized gain on foreign currency exchange	$ 325	$ (325)	$ -
Others	10	(10)	-
	$ 335	$ (325)	$ -

For the year ended December 31, 2022

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Closing Balance
Deferred tax assets			
Temporary differences			
Payables for annual leave	$ 1,781	$ 265	$ 2,046
Unrealized loss on foreign currency exchange	160	(160)	-
Allowance for impairment loss	287	(287)	-
Others	618	(618)	-
	$ 2,846	$ (800)	$ 2,046
Deferred tax liabilities			
Temporary differences			
Unrealized gain on foreign currency exchange	$ -	$ 325	$ 325
Others	-	10	10
	$ -	$ 335	$ 335

d. Deductible temporary differences and unused loss carryforwards for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized in the balance sheets

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Loss carryforwards		
Expiry in 2031	$ -	$ 64,672
Expiry in 2030	-	87,176
	$ -	$ 151,848

e. The aggregate amount of temporary differences associated with investments for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognized

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries for which no deferred tax liabilities have been recognized were $138,303 thousand and $63,305 thousand, respectively.

f. Income tax assessments

Income tax returns through 2021 and income tax on unappropriated earnings through 2020 of the Company have been assessed by the tax authorities.

21. EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Basic earnings (loss) per share (NT$)	$ 6.68	$ (0.31)
Diluted earnings per share (NT$)	$ 6.64	

The earnings (loss) and the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the computation of earnings (loss) per share were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Net profit (loss) for the year	$ 294,797	$ (13,764)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of basic earnings (loss) per share (in thousands)	44,140	44,060
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares:		
Compensation of employees	107	
Unvested employee restricted shares	148	
Weighted average number of shares used in the computation of diluted earnings per share (in thousands)	44,395	

22. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT AGREEMENTS

On June 14, 2023, the shareholders in their meetings resolved the issuance of 180 thousand shares under a restricted share plan for employees with a total amount of $1,800 thousand respectively, which was approved by the FSC.

The information of the issued restricted shares for employees as of December 31, 2023 were as follows:

Items	Grant Date	Fair Value Per Share (In Dollars)	Issued Shares (In Thousand)	Shares to be Vested (In Thousand)
Restricted share plan for employees in 2019	August 12, 2019	$ 47.9	100	80
Restricted share plan for employees in 2019	March 20, 2020	29.0	100	60
Restricted share plan for employees in 2019	May 6, 2020	38.05	100	60
Restricted share plan for employees in 2021	November 8, 2021	26.75	100	40
Restricted share plan for employees in 2023	November 9, 2023	98.80	180	-

The vested conditions of the restricted share awards (RSAs) are as follows:

<u>Restricted share plan for employees in 2019 and 2021</u>

The employees remain employed by the Company within one year on the last date of each vesting period and the employees' performance metrics are met at the same time. The ratio of as at vesting date of each year were as follows: 20% of granted RSAs will be vested after 1 year, 20% of granted RSAs will be vested after 2 year, 20% of granted RSAs will be vested after 3 year, 20% of granted RSAs will be vested after 4 year, and 20% of granted RSAs will be vested after 5 year.

<u>Restricted share plan for employees in 2023</u>

The employees remain employed by the Company within one year on the last date of each vesting period and the employees' performance metrics are met at the same time. During the periods, if the employees do not violate the Regulations Governing the Issuance of New Shares Restricted to Employees' Rights as well as achieve the Company's operational performance, the ratio of as at vesting date of each year were as follows: 40% of granted RSAs will be vested after 1 year, 30% of granted RSAs will be vested after 2 year and 30% of granted RSAs will be vested after 3 year, which is based on the achievement of the Company's operational performance.

Restrictions imposed on the employees' rights in the RSAs before the vesting conditions are fulfilled:

a. During each vesting period, no employees granted RSAs may sell, pledge, transfer, give to another person, create any encumbrance on, or otherwise dispose of, any shares under the unvested RSAs according to the trust agreement.

b. If the Company applies for non-statutory capital reduction, the RSAs should be canceled in proportion to the capital reduction. The refund of cash shall be delivered to the engaged trustee before the vesting conditions are fulfilled. If the vesting conditions are not fulfilled, the Company will withdraw the refund of cash.

c. The attendance, proposal rights, speech rights, and voting rights shall be exercised by the engaged trustee on the employees' behalf.

d. The RSAs should be delivered to trust custodians upon the grant date. The employees cannot request for refund by all means before the vesting conditions are fulfilled.

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the compensation cost recognized on the RSAs were $3,389 thousand and $3,011 thousand, respectively.

23. NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the additions to equipment that have not been paid in cash were $10,957 thousand and $8,675 thousand, respectively.

24. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the equity balance.

The capital structure of the Company consists of equity (comprising issued capital, retained earnings and other equity).

According to the scale and the growth of the industry and the Company's future roadmap, the Company plans the corresponding research and development investment and capital expenditure. Furthermore, the Company estimates working capital and cash demands based on the long-term development plan and the industry characteristics to meet the overall operating model. Finally, in consideration of the prevailing industry dynamics and the future development as well as the changes in the external economic environment, the Company manages its working capital and dividend payments in the future, to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the returns to shareholders as well as other related parties through the optimization of capital structure. The management reviews capital structures periodically and considers the possible costs and risks of different capital structures. Generally, the Company adopted a prudent capital management strategy.

25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Fair value of financial instruments that are not measured at fair value

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

b. Fair value of financial instruments that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis

1) Fair value hierarchy

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
December 31, 2023				
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Unlisted companies	$ -	$ -	$ 4,606	$ 4,606
Performance, film and drama investing contracts	-	-	5,000	5,000
	$ -	$ -	$ 9,606	$ 9,606

(Continued)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Unlisted shares	$ -	$ -	$ 12,471	$ 12,471
December 31, 2022				
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Unlisted companies	$ -	$ -	$ 4,607	$ 4,607
Performance, film and drama investing contracts	-	-	3,809	3,809
	$ -	$ -	$ 8,416	$ 8,416
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Unlisted shares	$ -	$ -	$ 15,479	$ 15,479

(Concluded)

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

2) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements of financial instruments

Financial assets at FVTPL

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Balance at January 1	$ 8,416	$ 21,303
Additions	5,000	8,307
Recognized in profit or loss	8,655	1,149
Derecognition	(12,464)	(22,901)
Foreign exchange	(1)	558
Balance at December 31	$ 9,606	$ 8,416

Financial assets at FVTOCI

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Balance at January 1	$ 15,479	$ 16,313
Recognized in other comprehensive income or loss	5,965	(834)
Derecognition	(8,973)	-
Balance at December 31	$ 12,471	$ 15,479

3) Valuation techniques and inputs applied for Level 3 fair value measurement

Financial Instruments	Valuation Techniques and Inputs
Performance, film and drama investing contracts/ unlisted companies	The income approach is used to estimate the present value of the expected future economic benefits of these contracts by discounting the estimated future cash flow. The significant unobservable inputs used are discount rates. An increase in discount rates would result in a decrease in fair values.
Unlisted shares	The assets approach is used to the individual assets and individual liabilities to reflect the overall value of the investment target. Significant unobservable inputs are discounted considering marketability.
	The market approach is used to arrive at their fair values for which the recent financial activities of investees, the market transaction prices of similar companies and market conditions are considered. Significant unobservable inputs are discounted considering marketability.

c. Categories of financial instruments

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Financial assets		
FVTPL	$ 9,606	$ 8,416
FVTOCI	12,471	15,479
Amortized cost (1)	903,464	621,085
Financial liabilities		
Amortized cost (2)	497,612	418,287

1) The balances comprise cash and cash equivalents, notes and accounts receivable, receivables from related parties, other receivables (included in other current assets), other receivables from related parties and refundable deposits (included in other current assets and other non-current assets).

2) The balances comprise notes and accounts payable, payables to related parties, other payables and other payables to related parties.

d. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company’s main target of financial risk management is to manage the market risk related to operating activities (including foreign currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. To reduce the potential and detrimental influence of the fluctuations in the market on the Company’s financial performance, the Company endeavors to identify, estimate and hedge the uncertainties of the market.

The Company's significant financial activity is reviewed and approved by the board of directors in compliance with related regulations and internal control policy, and the authority and responsibility are delegated according to the operating procedures.

1) Market risk

The Company's activities exposed it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates.

a) Foreign currency risk

The Company's part operating activities and foreign operations were in foreign currencies, which exposed the Company to foreign currency risk. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the amount of foreign exchange (loss) gain were $(4,609) thousand and $6,032 thousand respectively, or (0.28%) and 0.55%, respectively, of the operating revenue. Thus, there is no significant impact on the Company. To mitigate the negative impact of exchange rate fluctuations, the Company carefully monitors the exchange rate fluctuations and adjusts its foreign currency position based on future cash flow demand and the current foreign currency position.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the years are set out in Note 27.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis focused on outstanding foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities (mainly USD, RMB and HKD) at the end of the reporting period. A positive number below indicates a decrease/increase in pre-tax gain or loss associated with the relevant foreign currency strengthening/weakening by 5% against New Taiwan dollars.

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Increase/decrease	$ 11,109	$ 2,944

b) Interest rate risk

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets with exposure to interest rates at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial assets	$ 2,657	$ 5,158
Cash flow interest rate risk		
Financial assets	$ 578,936	$ 361,058

The Company acquires better interest rates through long-term cooperation with banks; therefore, the effect of interest rate fluctuations is immaterial.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below was determined based on the Company's exposure to interest rates for non-derivative instruments at the end of the year. For floating rate assets, the analysis was prepared assuming the amount of each asset outstanding at the end of the year was outstanding for the whole year.

If interest rates had been 5 basis points (0.05%) higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's pre-tax gain or loss at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Increase/decrease	$ 289	$ 181

2) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company. At the end of the reporting period, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk, which would cause a financial loss to the Company due to the failure of the counterparty to discharge its obligation, is the carrying amount of the financial assets recognized in the balance sheets.

To maintain the quality of accounts receivable, the Company applies credit risk management procedures to reduce the credit risk from specific customers. The credit evaluation of an individual customer includes the consideration of factors that will affect payment ability such as present financial condition, past transaction records, and current economic conditions. In addition, the credit risk is monitored and evaluated by the Company's financial department. Since the counterparties are creditworthy banks and enterprises and the concentration of credit risk is not significant, the credit risk is anticipated to be immaterial.

3) Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash deemed adequate to finance the Company's operations and mitigate the impact of fluctuations in cash flows. In addition, management monitors the status of bank borrowings and ensures compliance with loan covenants. In addition to working capital, the Company meets the cash needs for its operations through the financing of funds and new shares issued for cash. Thus, no material liquidity risk is anticipated.

26. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Besides information disclosed elsewhere in the other notes, details of transactions between the Company and other related parties are disclosed as below.

a. Related parties and their relationship with the Company

Related Party	Relationship with the Company
B'in Music International Limited (B'in Music)	Group members of investors with significant influence over the Company
Fine Music International Limited	Group members of investors with significant influence over the Company
Begin Music Limited (Begin Music)	Group members of investors with significant influence over the Company
B'in Music (HK) Co. Limited	Related party in substance
Chill Co., Ltd. (Chill)	Subsidiary
Gorgeous Entertainment Co., Ltd. (Gorgeous Entertainment)	Subsidiary (disposed of in April 2023)
PhotoTaxis Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
B'in Live Japan Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
B'in Live (Shanghai) Ltd. (B'in Shanghai)	Subsidiary
Empty Shells Pictures Co., Ltd.	Associate
Me Music International Limited	Associate (disposed of in December 2022)
Bin333 Co., Ltd.	Associate
SHOWIN LTD.	B'in Shanghai's joint venture accounted for using the equity method

b. Operating revenue

Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2023	2022
Group members of investors with significant influence over the Company		
B'in Music	$ 167,844	$ 199,191
Others	103,978	35,444
	271,822	234,635
Subsidiary		
B'in Shanghai	195,106	20,313
Others	3,422	30,366
	198,528	50,679
Related party in substance	135,431	6,775
Associate	6,000	238
B'in Shanghai's joint venture accounted for using the equity method	-	543
	$ 611,781	$ 292,870

The service revenue with related parties was conducted underpricing terms similar to that with third parties, except for transactions on services with special specifications. Settlement terms for related-party transactions were similar to those for third parties.

c. Operating costs (included purchases and service costs)

Related Party Category	For the Year Ended December 31 2023	2022
Group members of investors with significant influence over the Company	$ 1,514	$ 525
Subsidiary	2,613	16,108
Associate	32,046	12,191
	$ 36,173	$ 28,824

For purchases from related parties, the prices and terms of payables approximate those with non-related parties.

d. Receivables from related parties

Related Party Category/Name	December 31 2023	2022
Group members of investors with significant influence over the Company		
B’in Music	$ 480	$ 32,484
Others	927	13,974
	1,407	46,458
Subsidiary	7,731	12,982
Related party in substance	18,920	5,656
Associate	6,300	-
B’in Shanghai’s joint venture accounted for using the equity method	-	551
	$ 34,358	$ 65,647

The outstanding receivables from related parties are unsecured. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, no impairment loss was recognized for receivables from related parties.

e. Prepayments (included in other current assets)

Related Party Category	December 31 2023	2022
Associate	$ 94	$ -
Subsidiary	190	238
	$ 284	$ 238

f. Contract liabilities

Related Party Category/Name	December 31 2023	2022
Group members of investors with significant influence over the Company		
B’in Music	$ 21,031	$ -

g. Payables to related parties

Related Party Category	December 31 2023	December 31 2022
Group members of investors with significant influence over the Company	$ 928	$ -
Subsidiary	438	8,884
Associate	7,477	4,404
	$ 8,843	$ 13,288

The outstanding payables to related parties are unsecured.

h. Other payables to related parties

Related Party Category/Name	December 31 2023	December 31 2022
Subsidiary		
Gorgeous Entertainment	$ -	$ 1,781

i. Loans to related parties (included in other receivables from related parties)

Related Party Category/Name	December 31 2023	December 31 2022
Subsidiary		
Chill	$ 15,193	$ 15,144

Interest income

Related Party Category	For the Year Ended December 31 2023	For the Year Ended December 31 2022
Subsidiary	$ 404	$ 144

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company provided unsecured loans to the subsidiary at an interest rate of 3.0% and 2.5%, respectively. The loans to subsidiaries are unsecured loans.

j. Other expenses

Related Party Category	For the Year Ended December 31 2023	For the Year Ended December 31 2022
Group members of investors with significant influence over the Company	$ -	$ 10
Subsidiary	-	56
Related party in substance	-	5
	$ -	$ 71

k. Other income

Related Party Category	For the Year Ended December 31 2023	2022
Subsidiary	$ 149	$ 389

l. Compensation of key management personnel

	For the Year Ended December 31 2023	2022
Short-term employee benefits	$ 25,174	$ 7,256
Post-employment benefits	108	108
	$ 25,282	$ 7,364

The remuneration of directors and key executives, as determined by the remuneration committee, was based on the performance of individuals and market trends.

27. EXCHANGE RATE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The Company's significant financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies aggregated by foreign currencies other than functional currencies and the related exchange rates between foreign currencies and respective functional currencies were as follows:

December 31, 2023

	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
RMB	$ 37,247	4.327	$ 161,169
USD	230	30.705	7,058
HKD	13,875	3.929	54,516
Financial liabilities			
Monetary item			
RMB	1	4.327	6
HKD	141	3.929	552

December 31, 2022

	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
RMB	$ 6,021	4.408	$ 26,542
USD	150	30.71	4,613
HKD	8,959	3.938	35,281
Financial liabilities			
Monetary item			
RMB	1,688	4.408	7,441
USD	4	30.71	115

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, realized and unrealized net foreign exchange (loss) gain were $(4,609) thousand and $6,032 thousand, respectively. It is impractical to disclose net foreign exchange gain (loss) by each significant foreign currency due to the variety of foreign currency transactions of the Company.

28. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

a. Information on significant transactions and b. Information on investees:

1) Financing provided to others (Table 1)

2) Endorsements/guarantees provided (None)

3) Marketable securities held (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures) (Table 2)

4) Marketable securities acquired or disposed of at costs or prices of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (None)

5) Acquisition of individual real estate at costs of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (None)

6) Disposal of individual real estate at prices of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (None)

7) Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (Table 3)

8) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (None)

9) Trading in derivative instruments (None)

10) Information on investees (Table 4)

c. Information on investments in mainland China

1) Information on any investee company in mainland China, showing the name, principal business activities, paid-in capital, method of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, ownership percentage, net income of investees, investment income or loss, carrying amount of the investment at the end of the period, repatriations of investment income, and limit on the amount of investment in the mainland China area (Table 5)

2) Any of the following significant transactions with investee companies in mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third party, and their prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains or losses (Table 3):

a) The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the period

b) The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the period

c) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses

d) The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the period and the purposes

e) The highest balance, the ending balance, the interest rate range, and total current period interest with respect to the financing of funds

f) Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the year or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receipt of services

d. Information of major shareholders: List all shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater showing the name of the shareholder, the number of shares owned, and percentage of ownership of each shareholder (Table 6)

B'IN LIVE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

FINANCING PROVIDED TO OTHERS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

No. (Note 1)	Lender	Borrower	Financial Statement Account	Related Party	Highest Balance for the Period	Ending Balance	Actual Amount Borrowed (Note 3)	Interest Rate	Nature of Financing	Business Transaction Amount	Reasons for Short-term Financing	Allowance for Impairment Loss	Collateral		Financing Limit for Each Borrower (Note 2)	Aggregate Financing Limit (Note 2)
													Item	Value		
0	B'in Live Co., Ltd.	Chill Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Y	$ 35,000	$ 15,000	$ 15,000	2.5-3.0	Short-term financing	$ -	Operating capital	$ -	-	$ -	$ 77,570	$ 310,280

Note 1: The method of filling in the number:

a. The Company is numbered 0.
b. The subsidiaries of the Company are sequentially numbered from 1 based on their investment structures.

Note 2: Total loans shall not exceed 40% of the lender's net equity of the latest quarter while individual loans shall not exceed 10% of the lender's net equity of the latest quarter.

B'IN LIVE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD
DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Holding Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities (Note 1)	Relationship with the Holding Company	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2022				Note
				Number of Shares	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership %	Fair Value	
B'in Live Co., Ltd.	Limited Liability Company							
	Sugar Hill World Premiere LLC	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - current	-	$ 4,606	-	$ 4,606	
	Ordinary shares							
	Cubical Motivation System Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current	90	739	18	739	
	Flight International Co., Ltd.	-	〃	233	11,732	1.22	11,732	
B'in Live Japan Co., Ltd.	Limited Liability Company							
	Sugar Hill World Premiere LLC	-	Financial assets at FVTPL - current	-	1,538	-	1,538	

Note 1: The securities mentioned in this table above are those classified as financial instruments under IFRS 9.

Note 2: Refer to Tables 4 and 5 for information on investment in subsidiaries and associates.

TABLE 3

B'IN LIVE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

TOTAL PURCHASES FROM OR SALES TO RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST $100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Buyer/Seller	Related Party	Relationship	Transaction Details				Abnormal Transaction		Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)	
			Purchase/ Sale	Amount	% of Total	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Terms	Ending Balance	% of Total
B'in Live Co., Ltd.	B'in Music International Limited	Group members of investors with significant influence over the Company	Sale	$ 167,844	10.09	90 days after transaction month	$ -	-	$ 480	0.17
B'in Live Co., Ltd.	B'in Music (HK) Co. Limited	Related party in substance	Sale	135,431	8.14	90 days after transaction month	-	-	18,920	6.72
B'in Live Co., Ltd.	B'in Live (Shanghai) Ltd.	Subsidiary	Sale	195,106	11.73	According to the condition	-	-	4,327	1.54

B'IN LIVE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION ON INVESTEES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investor Company	Name of Investee	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		As of December 31, 2022			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of Profit (Loss)	Note
				December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	Number of Shares in thousands	Ratio (%)	Carrying Amount			
B'in Live Co., Ltd.	B'in Live Limited	Hong Kong	Hardware and software services for shows	$ 27,666	$ 27,666	700	100	$ 179,794	$ 75,254	$ 75,254	Subsidiary
	Chill Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Event planning and advertising services	10,025	10,025	1,170	78	(18,245)	(3,594)	(2,803)	Subsidiary (Note 3)
	Gorgeous Entertainment Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Planning, production and management for shows	-	3,750	-	-	-	(3,588)	(1,624)	Subsidiary (Note 2)
	PhotoTaxis Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Software services for shows	5,250	5,250	525	75	1,784	(3,627)	(2,685)	Subsidiary
	B'in Live Japan Co., Ltd.	Japan	Planning and software production for shows	8,400	8,400	0.6	100	2,435	(257)	(257)	Subsidiary
	Empty Shells Pictures Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Film production and distribution	5,500	5,500	1,100	22.69	5,483	1,078	245	
	Bin333 Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Software services for shows	4,500	4,500	450	45	8,850	8,613	3,780	

Note 1: Refer to Table 5 for information on investments in mainland China.

Note 2: The Company disposed of all of interest in Gorgeous Entertainment Co., Ltd. in April 2023.

Note 3: On December 31, 2023, the Company reclassified its interests in Chill Co., Ltd. to credit balance of investments accounted for using the equity method classified as held for sale.

B'IN LIVE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2022	Remittance of Funds		Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2022	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Loss)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2022	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of December 31, 2022	Note
					Outward	Inward							
B'in Live (Shanghai) Ltd.	Hardware and software services for shows	$ 6,541 (US$ 210 thousand)	Reinvestment in China through third region investment companies (B'in Live Limited.).	$ 4,942 (US$ 160 thousand)	$ -	$ -	$ 4,942 (US$ 160 thousand)	$ 116,510	100	$ 116,510	$ 201,804	$ -	Subsidiary
SHOWIN LTD.	Hardware and software services for shows	51,906 (RMB 12,000 thousand)	Reinvestment in China through mainland China investment companies (B'in Live (Shanghai) Ltd.).	-	-	-	-	72,140	50	36,070	60,518	-	

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2022	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment
$12,840 (US$415 thousand)	$14,439	$519,419

TABLE 6

B'IN LIVE CO., LTD.

INFORMATION OF MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS
DECEMBER 31, 2023

Name of Major Shareholder	Shares	
	Number of Shares	Percentage of Ownership
Xiang Zhi Limited	5,431,287	12.19%
Rock Mobile Corporation	3,926,312	8.81%
B'in Music International Limited	3,367,557	7.56%

Note 1: The information of major shareholders presented in this table is provided by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation based on the number of ordinary shares and preferred shares held by shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater, that have been issued without physical registration (including treasury shares) by the Company as of the last business day for the current quarter. The share capital in the financial statements may differ from the actual number of shares that have been issued without physical registration because of different preparation basis.

Note 2: If a shareholder delivers the shareholdings to the trust, the above information will be disclosed by the individual truster who opened the trust account. For shareholders who declare insider shareholdings with ownership greater than 10% in accordance with the Security and Exchange Act, the shareholdings include shares held by shareholders and those delivered to the trust over which shareholders have rights to determine the use of trust property. For information relating to insider shareholding declaration, please refer to Market Observation Post System.

B'IN LIVE CO., LTD.

THE CONTENTS OF STATEMENTS OF MAJOR ACCOUNTING ITEMS

B'IN LIVE CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Item	Description	Amount
Cash on hand		$ 1,209
Cash in banks		
Checking accounts and demand deposits		370,514
Foreign currency deposits	Including US$78 thousand (US$1=NT$30.705), HK$13,557 thousand (HK$1=NT$3.929), RMB35,828 thousand (RMB1=NT$4.327) and JPY1,735 thousand (JPY1=NT$0.2172)	211,079
		$ 582,802

B'IN LIVE CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF NOTES AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE
DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Client Name	Amount
Non-related parties	
A	$ 59,081
B	37,268
C	30,563
D	20,287
Others (Note)	101,820
	249,019
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(1,847)
	$ 247,172

Note: The amount of individual client included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

B'IN LIVE CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investees	Balance at January 1, 2023		Additions in Investment		Decrease in Investment		Investment Gain (Loss)	Exchange Differences on the Translation of the Financial Statements of Foreign Operations	Balance at December 31, 2023 (Note)			Net Assets Value
	Shares (In Thousands)	Amount	Shares (In Thousands)	Amount	Shares (In Thousands)	Amount			Shares (In Thousands)	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Amount	
Unlisted companies												
B'in Live Limited	700	$ 107,507	-	$ -	-	$ -	$ 75,254	$ (2,967)	700	100	$ 179,794	$ 179,794
Chill Co., Ltd.	1,170	(15,442)	-	-	-	-	(2,803)	-	1,170	78	(18,245)	(18,245)
Gorgeous Entertainment Co., Ltd.	900	1,624	-	-	(900)	-	(1,624)	-	-	-	-	-
PhotoTaxis Co., Ltd.	525	4,469	-	-	-	-	(2,685)	-	525	75	1,784	1,927
B'in Live Japan Co., Ltd.	0.6	2,874	-	-	-	-	(257)	(182)	0.6	100	2,435	2,435
Empty Shells Pictures Co., Ltd.	1,100	5,238	-	-	-	-	245	-	1,100	22.69	5,483	5,483
Bin333 Co., Ltd.	450	5,070	-	-	-	-	3,780	-	450	45	8,850	8,850
		$ 111,340		$ -		$ -	$ 71,910	$ (3,149)			$ 180,101	$ 180,244

Note: The ending balance of Chill Co., Ltd. was included in the credit balance of investments accounted for using the equity method classified as held for sale.

B'IN LIVE CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF NOTES AND ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Vendor Name	Amount
Non-related parties	
A	$ 54,107
B	13,691
Others (Note)	187,533
	$ 255,331

Note: The amount included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

B'IN LIVE CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Hardware production costs	$ 561,102
Software production costs	227,218
Employee benefits expenses	252,348
Depreciation expenses	102,997
Others (Note)	110,165
	$ 1,253,830

Note: The amount included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

B'IN LIVE CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Selling Expenses	General and Administrative Expenses	Research and Development Expenses	Expected Credit Gain	Total
Employee benefits expenses	$ 60,001	$ 71,268	$ 4,929	$ -	$ 136,198
Depreciation expenses	2,722	4,211	3,120	-	10,053
Service fees	-	5,334	-	-	5,334
Reversal of expected credit losses	-	-	-	(249)	(249)
Others (Note)	7,630	28,568	288	-	36,486
	$ 70,353	$ 109,381	$ 8,337	$ (249)	$ 187,822

Note: The amount included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

B'IN LIVE CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Share of profit of subsidiaries and associates	$ 71,910
Interest income	1,593
Other income	14,217
Gain on disposal of equipment and leasehold improvements	1,057
Interest expenses	(1,663)
Other expenses	(35)
Foreign exchange loss, net	(4,609)
Gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8,655
Impairment loss on equipment and leasehold improvements	(138)
	$ 90,987