

Stock code: 6220



YFC-BONEAGLE ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

2024 Annual General Shareholders' Meeting Handbook

Date: June 18, 2024

Location: 4F., No. 370, Zhongshan Rd., Xinwu Dist., Taoyuan City
(Xinwu Dist. Women & Children Affairs Building)

The 2024 AGM will be convened physically.

This English version is a translation based on the original Chinese version. Where any discrepancy arises between the two versions, the Chinese version shall prevail.

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YFC-BONEAGLE ELECTRIC CO., LTD.
2024 Annual General Shareholders' Meeting Procedure

1. Call Meeting to Order
2. Chairman's Address
3. Report Items
4. Ratification Items
5. Extempore Motion
6. Adjournment

YFC-BONEAGLE ELECTRIC CO., LTD.
2024 Annual General Shareholders' Meeting Agenda

Time: June 18, 2024. 9:00 a.m.

Location: 4F., No. 370, Zhongshan Rd., Xinwu Dist., Taoyuan City
(Xinwu Dist. Women & Children Affairs Building)

Chairman calls the Meeting to order and delivers an opening address

A. Report Items:

1. Overview of operation status and 2023 Business Report
2. Audit Committee's Review Report of 2023 Financial Statements
3. Distribution of Profits in Cash Dividends in 2023
4. Report on the Cost-Benefit Analysis of acquisition of Monoprice Holdings

B. Ratification Items:

1. Approval of the 2023 Business Report and Financial Statements
2. Adoption of the proposal for 2023 Earnings Distribution

C. Extempore Motions

D. Adjournment

A. Report Items

1. Overview of Operation Status and 2023 Business Report

Explanation: Please refer to Attachment 1.

2. Audit Committee's Review Report on the 2023 Financial Statements

Explanation: Please refer to Attachment 2.

3. Distribution of Profits in Cash Dividends to Shareholders in 2023

Explanation: (1) In accordance with Article 20-1 of the Articles of Incorporation, the Board of Directors is authorized to distribute all or part of the dividends and bonuses in cash, and submit such distribution resolution to the shareholders' meeting.

(2) It is proposed to distribute shareholder cash dividends of NT\$117,170,112 (NT\$0.8 per share). Cash dividend would be distributed to 1 NT dollar (rounded down to an integer), fractional amount in this cash dividend distribution shall be included as other income of the Company.

(3) The Board has approved the distribution proposal and is authorized to set the ex-dividend and payment date and other related matters. However, later if the outstanding share number changes due to requirements of the competent authority, changes in laws, re-purchases of Company shares, or conversions of issued convertible bonds, causing impacts on the dividend payout ratio. It is proposed to the Meeting to authorize the Chairman with sole discretion.

4. Report on the Cost-Benefit Analysis of acquisition of Monoprice Holdings

Explanation: (1) The Company issued the 8th domestic unsecured convertible corporate bond in 2017 to repay the bank loan and improve its financial structure. Such issuance was completed in June 2017 with a total amount of NT\$704.2 million.

(2) The foregoing loan repayment was initially set to purchase MONOPRICE HOLDINGS shares. Hence, per the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) May 26, 2017, Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa-Zi No. 1060017813 Letter, the Company shall report the implementation of the expected benefit of investing in MONOPRICE HOLDINGS at the shareholders' meeting.

(3) Please refer to Attachment 3.

B. Ratification Items

Item 1.

Proposed by the Board

Proposal: Approval of the 2023 Business Report and Financial Statements

Explanation: (1) The 2023 Individual Financial Statements and Consolidated Financial Statements were audited by KPMG Taiwan independent accountants Fang-Yi Lee and Chiu-Hua Hsieh. The Financial Statements and Business Report have been examined and approved by the Audit Committee, and a report issued thereon.

(2) Please refer to Attachment 1 for Business Report, Attachment 4 for Independent Accountants' Audit Report and Financial Statements.

Resolution:

Item 2.

Proposed by the Board

Proposal: Adoption of the proposal for 2023 Earnings Distribution

Explanation: The 2023 Earnings Distribution Table is attached hereto as Attachment 5.

Resolution:

C. Extemporany Motions

Business Report

A. Business Performance for 2023

(1) 2023 Financial Summary

YFC-BonEagle Group's consolidated revenue for 2023 was NT\$9,837,931 thousand, representing a 15.7% decrease compared to NT\$11,670,625 thousand in 2022. The gross profit ratio was 20.18%, showing a 3.01% increase from 19.59% in 2022. Net loss after tax was NT\$(439,896) thousand, a decrease of 154.74% from NT\$803,702 thousand in 2022. The consolidated earnings after tax per share was NT\$(3.03), reflecting a 151.62% decrease from NT\$5.87 in 2022.

The significant decline in YFC-BonEagle Group's Net Profit after Tax in FY2023 compared to FY2022 was mainly due to the net profit from disposal of property, plant, and equipment of NT\$2,007,544 thousand, capital gains taxes of NT\$613,973 thousand.

(2) Budget Execution: As the Company did not publicly disclose a financial forecast for FY2023, there is no analysis available.

(3) Analysis of Receipts, Expenditures and Profitability

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Category	Title	2023	2022
Receipts & Expenditures	Net operating revenue	9,837,931	11,670,625
	Gross profit from operations	1,985,552	2,286,817
	Net profit (loss) before tax	(631,866)	1,438,217
	Net profit (loss) after tax	(439,986)	803,702
Profitability	ROA (%)	(3.24)	9.08
	ROE (%)	(12.65)	24.99
	Operating income to paid-in capital (%)	(42.26)	(25.70)
	Net profit before tax to paid-in capital (%)	(43.15)	99.72
	Net profit margin (%)	(4.47)	6.89
	EPS (NT\$)	(3.03)	5.87

(4) R&D

The development of power transmission cable assemblies and the power cable industry has spanned over a century, making it a mature industry. Manufacturers are fully committed to new product development, expanding market share, engaging in price competition, and achieving economies of scale. Due to compressed profit margins, enhancing production efficiency, and controlling costs have become primary objectives. In response to the US-China trade war, YFC's production facilities have relocated from China to the Philippines. Although issues regarding the management and material supply of the new factory have emerged, revitalizing niche product markets, robust management and logistical support will be key for YFC to beat the challenges.

LAN cables have experienced a shift in demand patterns during the COVID-19 pandemic. The trend towards remote work has transformed into a hybrid model, tech giants such as Google, Facebook, Twitter, Amazon, and others announcing that up to 50% of their employees may not need to come to the office every day, and some even advocating for permanent work-from-home arrangements. This increased remote work trend has created greater demand for video and network

transmission. Additionally, the promotion of Power over Ethernet (PoE) LAN cables in recent years has replaced coaxial cables and power lines in surveillance systems. PoE is also used in systems such as smart lighting, smart homes, and smart offices.

YFC will continue to collaborate with internationally renowned material suppliers, such as Formosa Plastics, to develop low dielectric transmission cable materials for 5G high-frequency applications. Furthermore, in response to changing climates, YFC will further invest in products that can be installed and wired in adverse weather conditions, including low temperatures, and are resistant to ultraviolet radiation.

B. Summary of 2024 Business Plan

(1) Short-term Business Development Plan:

1. Integrating sales, channels, and production by one-stop service, to be able to master clients' demand and balance production costs effectively, and further provide the most valuable products (industrial, commercial, and household use) to global consumers. Ultimately creating growth engines for revenue and profitability.
2. Besides distributing power cables & network product series, our US channel subsidiaries develop other 5G&AI-related product lines aggressively as well to expand sales and strengthen cash flow to deliver better overall performance.
3. Continue to expand the wiring harness business related to electronic control of power transmission and ADAS in alternative fuel vehicles (AFV).
4. Promote the Company's high-end cable routing products (Cat.8) to the market by providing complete high-speed network transmission solution models
5. Conform to the smart manufacturing trend, develop the industrial network patch cord market and differentiate ourselves from the current low-end consumer market and traditional channels.
6. Accelerate non-China sourcing developments, and cooperate with suppliers to meet the needs of the three US channel subsidiaries and North American clients.
7. Developing power and data transmission lines related to green energy and energy storage in response to the trends of green energy and carbon reduction.
8. Increase the capacity efficiency and shorten production lead-time of the Philippine plants to satisfy North American clients' demands.
9. Develop modular center business in North America and Southeast Asia.

(2) Long-term Business Development Plan:

1. Increase sales shares outside US regions, such as Europe, Southeast Asia, New Zealand, and Australia. In addition, set up Southeast Asia Promotion Center of the Group's branded products in the Philippines, cooperate with local related enterprises, and participate in Government infrastructure projects.
2. Provide valuable products to satisfy various demands in the markets via solid manufacturing and quality control ability of the Company's plants and alignment with suppliers.

3. Prime, a self-owned wholesale channel, sells products to consumers fond of in-store shopping.
4. Monoprice, a self-owned e-commerce brand, provides Internet users with the most suitable products in time.
5. Expand the automotive market in Mainland China on the ground of automotive high-frequency cable solutions and electric vehicle power cable solutions.
6. Set up manufacturing plants outside China and increase sourcing partners to decentralize our production bases and erase risks raised from the US-China rivalry and geopolitical competition.

C. Impacts of the Competitive Environment, Regulations, and Overall Business Management:

(1) Geopolitical Challenges:

Due to the fragile U.S.-China relations and the high tariffs imposed by the U.S. on Chinese imports, which are unlikely to be removed soon, our main clients would primarily consider place the order to non-China region in order to reduce the cost.

To reduce production costs and diversify investment risks, our company's new factory in the Philippines has officially commenced mass production to meet customer demands. Additionally, we are continuously seeking qualified suppliers for manufacturing within the ASEAN region, including Vietnam and Thailand. This includes producing products under our group's subsidiary-owned brands and designing products commissioned by customers. Through product diversification and expanding into new markets, we aim to increase competitiveness, develop potential customers, and ultimately boost sales revenue.

(2) Effects of Carbon reduction and energy conservation trend:

In response to global climate change and the implementation of carbon reduction regulations by the EU and various governments worldwide, which aim to encourage businesses to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by increasing carbon emission costs, there is a growing demand from customers for energy-saving and carbon-reducing measures within the supply chain.

To meet customers' demands for carbon management and achieve the global goal of net-zero emissions by 2050, our company has begun conducting an inventory of greenhouse gas emissions. We will establish and implement carbon reduction targets in the future. This will involve optimizing production processes, establishing energy-saving and carbon reduction management mechanisms, and managing the entire process of energy and resource consumption to improve efficiency. Our aim is to enhance market competitiveness and achieve sustainable development for the company.

We sincerely appreciate the support and encouragement from all shareholders over the years. The company's management and staff will continue to make every effort to achieve remarkable results. Lastly, we wish you all the best of health and good luck!

Andrew Yeh
Chairman
(Representative of Good Win Investment Co., Ltd.)

Grow Lin
General Manager

Wap Wang
CFO

Audit Committee's Review Report

The Board of Directors has prepared the Company's 2023 Business Report, Financial Statements and proposal for earnings distribution. The Financial Statements have been audited and certified by Fang-Yi Lee and Chiu-Hua Hsieh, Certified Public Accountants of KPMG, and the CPAs have issued an audit report regarding the financial statements. The above Business Report, Financial Statements, and earnings distribution proposal have been examined and determined to be correct and accurate by the Audit Committee members. According to Article 14-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act and Article 219 of the Company Act, we hereby submit this report.

Attention:

YFC-BONEAGLE ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

2024 Annual General Shareholders' Meeting

YFC-BONEAGLE ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Lee, Han-Tzong

Convener of the Audit Committee

March 15, 2024

Cost-Benefit Analysis of Investment Implementation in Monoprice Holdings

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2023
Item	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Projection	Actual
Operating revenue	704,449	5,044,162	4,847,092	4,623,252	4,633,709	4,758,669	3,788,253	4,125,000	3,316,868
Operating costs	555,673	3,735,779	3,536,780	3,337,252	3,357,521	3,609,634	2,938,099	3,192,000	2,891,573
Gross profit from operations	148,776	1,308,383	1,310,312	1,286,000	1,276,188	1,149,035	850,154	933,000	425,295
Operating expenses	152,890	1,147,614	1,191,479	1,167,087	1,136,326	1,185,409	1,082,537	819,000	1,150,683
Operating income (loss)	(4,114)	160,769	118,833	118,913	139,862	(36,374)	(232,383)	114,000	(725,388)
Non-operating income and expenses	(1,991)	(18,159)	(29,576)	(35,216)	(22,677)	(25,996)	(42,157)	(114,000)	(48,662)
Profit before tax	(6,105)	142,610	89,257	83,697	117,185	(62,370)	(274,540)	0	(774,050)
Income tax expenses	0	58,257	10,025	24,975	23,018	(30,784)	47,291	0	(218,608)
Profit after tax	(6,105)	84,353	79,232	58,722	94,167	(31,586)	(321,831)	0	(555,442)
Investment income of MONOPRICE HOLDINGS	(6,105)	84,353	79,232	58,722	94,167	(31,586)	(321,831)	0	(555,442)
Accumulated investment income of MONOPRICE HOLDINGS	(6,105)	78,248	157,480	216,202	310,369	278,783	(43,048)	(43,048)	(598,490)
Depreciation & amortization expense	8,474	82,962	95,126	142,487	136,992	127,359	136,267	75,000	146,850
Cash flow including depreciation & amortization expense	2,369	167,315	174,358	201,209	231,159	95,773	(185,564)	75,000	(408,592)
Accumulated cash flow	2,369	169,684	344,042	545,251	776,410	872,183	686,619	761,619	278,027

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of YFC-BONEAGLE ELECTRIC CO., LTD. :

Opinion

We have audited the parent-company-only financial statements of YFC-BONEAGLE ELECTRIC CO., LTD. (“the Company”), which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the statement of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and parent-company-only notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying parent-company-only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year 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 Audit and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the parent-company-only financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent-company-only financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

1. Revenue recognition

Please refer to note (4)(n) for significant accounting policy related to revenue recognition. For the details of revenue, please refer to note (6)(w).

Description of key audit matter:

The sale transactions of the Company are mainly under FOB shipping point terms. Transfers of risk and rewards generally occurs upon loading the goods onto the relevant carrier at the port. In addition, the company provide a part of customers discounts based on the agreement. Consequently, revenue recognition has been identified as a key audit matter.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

In relation to the key audit matter above, our audit procedures include:

- Testing the related controls surrounding revenue collection and assessing whether the revenue recognition policies comply with the accounting standards.
- Examining the agreements of selected customers to determine whether the accounting treatment is consistent with the contract terms and provisions stated and executing specific audit procedures.
- Performing trend analysis on major customers and products and compare the current actual sales with the prior one to determine whether any significant variances exist.
- Testing the accuracy and appropriateness of management's calculation of sales discounts by estimating them based on the actual sales discounts in the previous years; examining subsequent sales discount to assess whether there are any significant differences.
- Assessing the adequacy of the Company disclosures in respect of revenue recognition.

2. Investments accounted for using equity method

Please refer to note (4)(h) and (6)(e) for the significant accounting policies and the details of investments subsidiaries. Please refer to note (5) for uncertainties in accounting estimates and assumptions.

Description of key audit matter:

Investments accounted for using equity method is an important and a significant aspect of the Company. Therefore, the valuation of investments accounted for using equity method has been identified as a key audit matter.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

In relation to the key audit matter above, our audit procedures included:

- Reviewing the financial statements and related information of all subsidiaries.
- Designing and implementing the audit procedures based on relevant regulations. For instance, testing the changes on the investments accounted for using equity method in the current year, including the recognition of the shares of profit of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method and the shares of other comprehensive income, then comparing and analyzing the changes in the actual amounts of the previous and current year whether the investments accounted for using equity method evaluation policies comply with the accounting standards.
- Assessing the adequacy of the Company's disclosures in respect of the investments accounted for using equity method.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent-company-only financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent-company-only financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the parent-company-only financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the investment in other entities accounted for using the equity method to express an opinion on the parent-company-only financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Lee, Fang-Yi and Hsieh, Chiu-Hua.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)

March 15, 2024

Notes to Readers

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

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

(English Translation of the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
YFC-BONEAGLE ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Balance Sheets

December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets		December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022		Liabilities and Equity		December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
		Amount	%	Amount	%			Amount	%	Amount	%
Current assets:						Current liabilities:					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (note (6)(a))	\$ 234,676	3	452,061	5	2100	Short-term borrowings (note (6)(j))	\$ 1,904,546	25	1,545,480	19
1150-70	Notes and accounts receivable, net (note (6)(b))	806,071	11	738,530	9	2110	Short-term notes and bills payable (note (6)(k))	99,830	1	229,737	3
1180	Accounts receivable from related parties, net (notes (6)(b) and (7))	531,118	7	401,106	5	2130	Current contract liabilities (note (6)(w))	43,464	1	56,103	1
1200	Other receivables (note (6)(c))	11,943	-	10,872	-	2150-70	Notes and accounts payable	129,308	2	115,917	1
1210	Other receivables from related parties (notes (6)(c) and (7))	221,463	3	370,623	4	2180	Accounts payable to related parties (note (7))	428,783	6	263,812	3
1220	Current tax assets	38	-	38	-	2200	Other payables (note (6)(n))	29,779	-	125,222	2
130X	Inventories (note (6)(d))	59,553	1	74,535	1	2220	Other payables to related parties (note (7))	1,103,413	15	1,131,839	14
1410	Prepayments	381,724	5	137,071	2	2230	Current tax liabilities	34,308	-	-	-
	Total current assets	<u>2,246,586</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>2,184,836</u>	<u>26</u>	2280	Current lease liabilities (note (6)(o))	2,247	-	4,107	-
Non-current assets:						2320	Long-term liabilities, current portion (notes (6)(l), (m) and (8))	153,972	2	406,990	5
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method (notes (6)(e) and (13))	4,959,398	66	5,685,689	69	2300	Other current liabilities (note (6)(p))	1,080	-	2,514	-
1600	Property, plant and equipment (notes (6)(f) and (8))	294,086	4	304,250	4		Total current liabilities	<u>3,930,730</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>3,881,721</u>	<u>48</u>
1755	Right-of-use assets (note (6)(g))	3,168	-	7,250	-	Non-Current liabilities:					
1780	Intangible assets (note (6)(h))	1,128	-	843	-	2540	Long-term borrowings (notes (6)(l) and (8))	504,009	7	394,783	5
1840	Deferred tax assets (note (6)(r))	52,544	1	41,839	1	2580	Non-current lease liabilities (note (6)(o))	984	-	3,231	-
1915	Prepayments for business facilities	-	-	1,076	-	2600	Other non-current liabilities (note (6)(p))	100	-	4,708	-
1900	Other non-current assets (notes (6)(i), (q) and (8))	11,353	-	14,399	-	2650	Credit balance of investments accounted for using equity method (notes (6)(e) and (13))	75,972	1	65,697	1
	Total non-current assets	<u>5,321,677</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>6,055,346</u>	<u>74</u>		Total non-current liabilities	<u>581,065</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>468,419</u>	<u>6</u>
							Total liabilities	<u>4,511,795</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>4,350,140</u>	<u>54</u>
Total assets		<u>\$ 7,568,263</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>8,240,182</u>	<u>100</u>	Equity attributable to owners of parent (notes (6)(m) and (s)):					
						3110	Ordinary share	1,464,627	19	1,438,682	17
						3130	Bond conversion entitlement certificates	-	-	3,169	-
							Subtotal	<u>1,464,627</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>1,441,851</u>	<u>17</u>
						3200	Capital surplus	988,829	13	949,023	12
						3300	Retained earnings	733,305	10	1,609,221	20
						3400	Other equity interest	(130,293)	-	(110,053)	(2)
							Total equity	<u>3,056,468</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>3,890,042</u>	<u>47</u>
						Total liabilities and equity		<u>\$ 7,568,263</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>8,240,182</u>	<u>100</u>

See accompanying notes to parent-company-only financial statements

(English Translation of the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
YFC-BONEAGLE ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

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

		<u>2023</u>		<u>2022</u>	
		<u>Amount</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>%</u>
4100	Operating revenue (notes (6)(w) and (7))	\$ 3,992,080	100	4,773,332	100
5110	Operating costs (notes (6)(d), (q), (v), (7) and (12))	3,668,972	92	4,569,429	96
5900	Gross profit from operations	<u>323,108</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>203,903</u>	<u>4</u>
	Operating expenses (notes (6)(b), (o), (q), (t), (v), (7) and (12)):				
6100	Selling expenses	63,498	2	96,310	2
6200	Administrative expenses	109,437	2	193,420	4
6300	Research and development expenses	6,470	-	7,114	-
6450	Expected credit (gain) loss	(444)	-	440	-
6000	Total operating expenses	<u>178,961</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>297,284</u>	<u>6</u>
6900	Operating income (loss)	<u>144,147</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>(93,381)</u>	<u>(2)</u>
	Non-operating income and expenses (notes (6)(e), (m), (o), (x), (7) and (13)):				
7010	Other income	49,409	1	45,965	1
7020	Other gains and losses, net	21,463	1	(87,160)	(2)
7100	Interest income	4,729	-	1,194	-
7050	Finance costs, net	(75,155)	(2)	(55,974)	(1)
7070	Share of profit of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method	(552,402)	(14)	976,327	21
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses	<u>(551,956)</u>	<u>(14)</u>	<u>880,352</u>	<u>19</u>
7900	(Loss) profit from continuing operations before tax	<u>(407,809)</u>	<u>(10)</u>	<u>786,971</u>	<u>17</u>
7950	Less: Income tax expense (income) (note (6)(r))	<u>32,177</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>(16,731)</u>	<u>-</u>
	(Loss) Profit	<u>(439,986)</u>	<u>(11)</u>	<u>803,702</u>	<u>17</u>
8300	Other comprehensive income:				
8310	Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (note (6)(q))				
8311	Gains on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(1,325)	-	2,969	-
8349	Less: Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
	Total items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	<u>(1,325)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,969</u>	<u>-</u>
8360	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (notes (6)(r) and (s))				
8361	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operation	(25,300)	(1)	380,416	8
8399	Less: Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	(5,060)	-	76,083	2
	Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	<u>(20,240)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>304,333</u>	<u>6</u>
8300	Other comprehensive (loss) income	<u>(21,565)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>307,302</u>	<u>6</u>
8500	Total comprehensive (loss) income	<u>\$ (461,551)</u>	<u>(12)</u>	<u>1,111,004</u>	<u>23</u>
	(Losses) Earnings per share (in NT dollars) (note (6)(u))				
9750	Basic (losses) earnings per share	<u>\$ (3.03)</u>		<u>5.87</u>	
9850	Diluted (losses) earnings per share	<u>\$ (3.03)</u>		<u>5.65</u>	

See accompanying notes to parent-company-only financial statements

(English Translation of the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
YFC-BONEAGLE ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Statements of Changes in Equity
For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Share capital			Retained earnings				Total other equity interest		Total equity
	Ordinary shares	Bond conversion entitlement certificates	Total share capital	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Total retained earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ 1,319,723	-	1,319,723	807,149	223,318	339,218	257,014	819,550	(414,386)	2,532,036
Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	803,702	803,702	-	803,702
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,969	2,969	304,333	307,302
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	806,671	806,671	304,333	1,111,004
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:										
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	-	-	10,262	-	(10,262)	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	-	-	75,168	(75,168)	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	(17,000)	(17,000)	-	(17,000)
Cash capital increase	75,000	-	75,000	72,500	-	-	-	-	-	147,500
Share-based transactions	-	-	-	2,604	-	-	-	-	-	2,604
Conversion of convertible bonds	-	47,128	47,128	66,770	-	-	-	-	-	113,898
Conversion of certificates of bond conversion entitlement	43,959	(43,959)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2022	1,438,682	3,169	1,441,851	949,023	233,580	414,386	961,255	1,609,221	(110,053)	3,890,042
Profit (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(439,986)	(439,986)	-	(439,986)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,325)	(1,325)	(20,240)	(21,565)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	(441,311)	(441,311)	(20,240)	(461,551)
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:										
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	-	-	80,667	-	(80,667)	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	-	-	(434,605)	(434,605)	-	(434,605)
Conversion of convertible bonds	-	6,831	6,831	9,751	-	-	-	-	-	16,582
Conversion of certificates of bond conversion entitlement	10,000	(10,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conversion of employee remuneration in shares	15,945	-	15,945	30,055	-	-	-	-	-	46,000
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 1,464,627	-	1,464,627	988,829	314,247	414,386	4,672	733,305	(130,293)	3,056,468

See accompanying notes to parent-company-only financial statements

(English Translation of the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
YFC-BONEAGLE ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2023	2022
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities:		
(Loss) profit before tax	\$ (407,809)	786,971
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss):		
Depreciation expense	15,037	24,901
Amortization expense	1,613	1,940
Expected credit (profit) loss	(444)	440
Interest expense	75,155	55,974
Interest income	(4,729)	(1,194)
Share-based payments	-	2,604
Share of profit of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method	552,402	(976,327)
Loss from disposal of property, plan and equipment	-	7,928
Impairment loss of non-financial assets	-	104,473
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (profit)	99,088	59,097
Total adjustments to reconcile (loss) profit	738,122	(720,164)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Changes in operating assets:		
Notes and accounts receivable	(101,895)	281,669
Accounts receivable from related parties	(140,369)	624,568
Other receivables	(1,070)	(3,024)
Other receivable from related parties	145,571	22,407
Inventories	14,982	175,040
Prepayment and other current assets	(244,653)	(128,249)
Total changes in operating assets	(327,434)	972,411
Changes in operating liabilities:		
Notes and accounts payable	13,391	(38,321)
Accounts payable to related parties	104,458	(471,115)
Other payables	(50,670)	73,598
Other payable to related parties	21,420	2,412
Other current liabilities and contract liabilities	(14,073)	15,792
Other non-current liabilities	(4,608)	(584)
Total changes in operating liabilities	69,918	(418,218)
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities	(257,516)	554,193
Total adjustments	480,606	(165,971)
Cash inflow (outflow) generated from operations	72,797	621,000
Interest received	4,728	1,192
Interest paid	(73,156)	(54,379)
Income taxes paid	(3,514)	(9,795)
Net cash flows from operating activities	855	558,018

See accompanying notes to parent-company-only financial statements

(English Translation of the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
YFC-BONEAGLE ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2023	2022
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities:		
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method	-	(12,718)
Proceeds from capital reduction of investments accounted for using equity method	129,020	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(791)	(3,431)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	9,904
Decrease (increase) in other receivables from related parties	29,844	(11,330)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(729)	(2,053)
Decrease in other financial assets and non-current assets	1,721	1,318
Increase in prepayments for business facilities	(93)	(1,507)
Net cash flow from (used in) investing activities	158,972	(19,817)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities:		
Increase in short-term loans	2,304,606	3,744,096
Decrease in short-term loans	(1,933,155)	(4,237,389)
Decrease in short-term notes and bills payable	(129,907)	(169)
Proceeds from long-term debt	866,143	1,097,920
Repayments of long-term debt	(993,273)	(1,048,545)
Decrease in other payables to related parties	(49,846)	(5,774)
Payment of lease liabilities	(4,107)	(9,431)
Repayments of convertible bonds	(100)	-
Cash dividends paid	(434,605)	(17,000)
Proceeds from cash capital increase	-	147,500
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(374,244)	(328,792)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(2,968)	(224)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(217,385)	209,185
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	452,061	242,876
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 234,676	452,061

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of YFC-BONEAGLE ELECTRIC CO., LTD. :

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of YFC-BONEAGLE ELECTRIC CO., LTD. and its subsidiaries (“the Group”), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountants of 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 consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

1. Revenue recognition

Please refer to note (4)(n) for significant accounting policy related to revenue recognition. For the details of revenue, please refer to note (6)(u).

Description of key audit matter:

The sale transactions of the Group are mainly under FOB shipping point terms. Transfers of risk and rewards generally occurs upon loading the goods onto the relevant carrier at the port. The Group's online retail company transfer their control over the goods upon delivery of the goods to customers due to the nature of the industry. In addition, the Group's private-label online retail company and wholesale companies provide customers discounts based on the agreements, and allow customers to return items within a specific period of time in accordance with the policy, resulting high sales discounts and returns amounts. Consequently, revenue recognition has been identified as a key audit matter.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

In relation to the key audit matter above, our audit procedures include:

- Testing the related controls surrounding revenue collection and assessing whether the revenue recognition policies comply with the accounting standards.
- Examining the agreements of selected customers to determine whether the accounting treatment is consistent with the contract terms and provisions stated and executing specific audit procedures.
- Performing trend analysis on major customers and products and compare the actual sales with the prior one to determine whether any significant variances exist.
- Testing the accuracy and appropriateness of management's calculation of sales discounts and returns by estimating them based on the actual sales discounts and returns in the previous years; examining subsequent sale returns to assess whether there are any significant differences.
- Assessing the adequacy of the Group's disclosures in respect of revenue recognition.

2. Impairment assessment of inventory

Please refer to note (4)(h) for significant accounting policies of inventory valuation. For the inventory disclosures, please refer to note (6)(d).

For uncertainties in accounting estimates and assumptions, please refer to note (5).

Description of key audit matter:

Inventories of the Group are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Inventory valuation loss is recognized for inventories exceeding specific stock ages or identified as obsolete stocks. Since copper is vulnerable to the impact of rapid price changes in the international market, there is a risk that the carrying value of inventories may exceed its net realizable value. In addition, the sales of online retail and wholesale subsidiaries are strongly influenced by preferences of customers, resulting in short product life-cycles and challenging inventory management. Therefore, the valuation of inventory has been identified as a key audit matter.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

In relation to the key audit matter above, our audit procedures include:

- Testing the related controls surrounding the production cycle and ensuring consistent application of accounting policies to the cost of inventories.
- Obtaining complete aging analysis of inventories and analyzing changes therein; assessing the appropriateness of provisions.
- Evaluating the reasonableness of inventories individually identified as obsolete or damaged with supporting documents, and agreeing to information obtained from physical inventory.
- Understanding the assumptions used by management in determining net realizable value and evaluating its reasonableness.
- Assessing the adequacy of the Group' s disclosures in respect of inventory.

Other Matter

YFC-BONEAGLE ELECTRIC CO., LTD. has prepared its parent-company-only financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, on which we have issued an unqualified opinion.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and with the IFRSs, IASs, IFRC, SIC endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor' s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Lee, Fang-Yi and Hsieh, Chiu-Hua.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)

March 15, 2024

Notes to Readers

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

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

(English Translation of the Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
YFC-BONEAGLE ELECTRIC CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Balance Sheets

December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022 (Restated)		January 1, 2022 (Restated)			December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022 (Restated)		January 1, 2022 (Restated)			
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%		
Assets															
Current assets:															
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (note (6)(a))	\$ 1,372,418	15	2,100,360	21	702,518	7	2100	Short-term borrowings (note (6)(i))	\$ 2,272,353	25	2,023,640	20	2,917,638	28
1150-70	Notes and accounts receivable (note (6)(b))	1,985,865	22	2,132,348	21	2,662,901	25	2110	Short-term notes and bills payable (note (6)(j))	99,830	1	229,737	2	229,906	2
1200	Other receivables, net (note (6)(c))	18,857	-	29,918	-	21,714	-	2130	Current contract liabilities (note (6)(u))	138,192	2	84,422	1	96,291	1
1220	Current tax assets	57,084	1	81,639	1	78,882	1	2150-70	Notes and accounts payable	1,185,419	13	829,852	8	928,462	9
130X	Inventories (note (6)(d))	2,866,983	32	3,120,018	32	4,052,841	38	2200	Other payables (note (6)(m))	526,696	6	708,542	7	554,721	5
1410	Prepayments	282,682	3	452,446	4	341,886	3	2230	Current tax liabilities	41,601	-	8,467	-	21,228	-
1470	Other current assets (note (6)(h))	13,130	-	12,657	-	11,764	-	2251	Current provisions for employee benefits	31,167	-	31,123	-	28,044	-
	Total current assets	6,597,019	73	7,929,386	79	7,872,506	74	2280	Current lease liabilities (note (6)(n))	94,133	1	209,962	2	113,353	1
Non-current assets:															
1600	Property, plant and equipment (notes (6)(e) and (8))	1,011,516	11	1,053,309	10	1,366,954	13	2365	Refund liabilities-current (note (6)(m))	62,772	1	59,719	1	67,863	1
1755	Right-of-use assets (note (6)(f))	294,568	3	422,627	4	477,956	5	2320	Long-term liabilities, current portion (notes (6)(k), (l) and (8))	369,028	4	1,205,792	12	215,377	2
1780	Intangible assets (note (6)(g))	564,583	6	422,371	4	428,216	4	2300	Other current liabilities (note (6)(o))	7,009	-	4,012	-	5,583	-
1840	Deferred tax assets (notes (3)(a) and (6)(q))	530,143	6	300,073	2	318,622	3		Total current liabilities	4,828,200	53	5,395,268	53	5,178,466	49
1915	Prepayments for business facilities	460	-	1,409	-	16,223	-	2530	Non-Current liabilities:						
1900	Other non-current assets (notes (6)(h), (p) and (8))	50,682	1	71,652	1	66,942	1	2540	Bonds payable (note (6)(l))	-	-	-	-	128,930	1
	Total non-current assets	2,451,952	27	2,271,441	21	2,674,913	26	2540	Long-term borrowings (notes (6)(k) and (8))	795,757	9	394,992	4	2,153,868	20
								2570	Deferred tax liabilities (notes (3)(a) and (6)(q))	138,560	2	152,526	1	147,650	1
								2580	Non-current lease liabilities (note (6)(n))	221,677	2	352,398	3	381,288	4
								2600	Other non-current liabilities (note (6)(o))	3,089	-	10,470	-	20,519	-
									Total non-current liabilities	1,159,083	13	910,386	8	2,832,255	26
									Total liabilities	5,987,283	66	6,305,654	61	8,010,721	75
									Equity attributable to owners of parent						
									(notes (6)(l), (r) and (s)):						
								3110	Ordinary shares	1,464,627	16	1,438,682	14	1,319,723	13
								3130	Bond conversion entitlement certificates	-	-	3,169	-	-	-
									Subtotal	1,464,627	16	1,441,851	14	1,319,723	13
								3200	Capital surplus	988,829	11	949,023	9	807,149	8
								3300	Retained earnings	733,305	8	1,609,221	17	819,550	8
								3400	Other equity interest	(130,293)	(1)	(110,053)	(1)	(414,386)	(4)
									Total equity attributable to owners of parent	3,056,468	34	3,890,042	39	2,532,036	25
								36XX	Non-controlling interests	5,220	-	5,131	-	4,662	-
									Total equity	3,061,688	34	3,895,173	39	2,536,698	25
									Total liabilities and equity	\$ 9,048,971	100	10,200,827	100	10,547,419	100
	Total assets	\$ 9,048,971	100	10,200,827	100	10,547,419	100								

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of the Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
YFC-BONEAGLE ELECTRIC CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

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

		2023		2022	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4110	Operating revenue (note (6)(u))	\$ 9,837,931	100	11,670,625	100
5110	Operating costs (notes (6)(d), (n), (p), (v) and (12))	7,852,379	80	9,383,808	80
5900	Gross profit from operations	1,985,552	20	2,286,817	20
	Operating expenses (notes (6)(b), (n), (p), (s), (v), (7) and (12)):				
6100	Selling expenses	1,880,558	19	1,895,362	17
6200	Administrative expenses	594,975	6	707,275	6
6300	Research and development expenses	49,812	1	43,883	-
6450	Expected credit loss	79,214	1	10,779	-
6000	Total operating expenses	2,604,559	27	2,657,299	23
6900	Operating loss	(619,007)	(7)	(370,482)	(3)
	Non-operating income and expenses (notes (6)(e), (l), (n) and (w)):				
7010	Other income	10,948	-	9,537	-
7020	Other gains and losses, net	106,504	1	1,952,974	16
7100	Interest income	29,371	-	7,056	-
7050	Finance costs, net	(159,682)	(1)	(160,868)	(1)
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses	(12,859)	-	1,808,699	15
7900	Loss (profit) from continuing operations before tax	(631,866)	(7)	1,438,217	12
7950	Less: Income tax (income) expenses (note (6)(q))	(191,969)	(3)	634,046	5
	(Loss) profit	(439,897)	(4)	804,171	7
8300	Other comprehensive income:				
8310	Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (note (6)(p))				
8311	(Losses) gains on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(1,325)	-	2,969	-
8349	Less: Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
	Total items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(1,325)	-	2,969	-
8360	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (notes (6)(q) and (r))				
8361	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operation	(25,300)	(1)	380,416	4
8399	Less: Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	(5,060)	-	76,083	1
	Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(20,240)	(1)	304,333	3
8300	Other comprehensive (loss) income	(21,565)	(1)	307,302	3
8500	Total comprehensive (loss) income	\$ (461,462)	(5)	1,111,473	10
	(Loss) profit attributable to:				
8610	(Loss) profit attributable to owners of parent	\$ (439,986)	(4)	803,702	7
8620	Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	89	-	469	-
8600	Net (loss) profit	\$ (439,897)	(4)	804,171	7
	Comprehensive income attributable to:				
8710	Comprehensive (loss) income attributable to owners of parent	\$ (461,551)	(5)	1,111,004	10
8720	Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	89	-	469	-
8700	Comprehensive (loss) income	\$ (461,462)	(5)	1,111,473	10
	(Losses) earnings per share (in NT dollars) (note (6)(t))				
9750	Basic (losses) earnings per share	\$ (3.03)		5.87	
9850	Diluted (losses) earnings per share	\$ (3.03)		5.65	

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of the Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
YFC-BONEAGLE ELECTRIC CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Equity attributable to owners of parent

	Share capital			Retained earnings				Total other equity interest		Total equity attributable to owners of parent	Non-control interests	Total equity
	Ordinary shares	Bond conversion entitlement certificates	Total share capital	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Total retained earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements			
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ 1,319,723	-	1,319,723	807,149	223,318	339,218	257,014	819,550	(414,386)	2,532,036	4,662	2,536,698
Profit (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	803,702	803,702	-	803,702	469	804,171
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,969	2,969	304,333	307,302	-	307,302
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	806,671	806,671	304,333	1,111,004	469	1,111,473
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:												
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	-	-	10,262	-	(10,262)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	-	-	75,168	(75,168)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	-	-	(17,000)	(17,000)	-	(17,000)	-	(17,000)
Cash capital increase	75,000	-	75,000	72,500	-	-	-	-	-	147,500	-	147,500
Share-based transactions	-	-	-	2,604	-	-	-	-	-	2,604	-	2,604
Conversion of convertible bonds	-	47,128	47,128	66,770	-	-	-	-	-	113,898	-	113,898
Conversion of certificates of bonds conversion entitlement	43,959	(43,959)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2022	1,438,682	3,169	1,441,851	949,023	233,580	414,386	961,255	1,609,221	(110,053)	3,890,042	5,131	3,895,173
Profit (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(439,986)	(439,986)	-	(439,986)	89	(439,897)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,325)	(1,325)	(20,240)	(21,565)	-	(21,565)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	(441,311)	(441,311)	(20,240)	(461,551)	89	(461,462)
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:												
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	-	-	80,667	-	(80,667)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	-	-	(434,605)	(434,605)	-	(434,605)	-	(434,605)
Conversion of convertible bonds	-	6,831	6,831	9,751	-	-	-	-	-	16,582	-	16,582
Conversion of certificates of bonds conversion entitlement	10,000	(10,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conversion of employee remuneration in shares	15,945	-	15,945	30,055	-	-	-	-	-	46,000	-	46,000
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 1,464,627	-	1,464,627	988,829	314,247	414,386	4,672	733,305	(130,293)	3,056,468	5,220	3,061,688

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of the Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
YFC-BONEAGLE ELECTRIC CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2023	2022
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities:		
(Loss) profit before tax	\$ (631,866)	1,438,217
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss):		
Depreciation expense	207,128	243,632
Amortization expense	47,918	34,021
Expected credit loss	79,214	10,779
Interest expense	159,682	160,868
Interest income	(29,371)	(7,056)
Share-based payments transactions	-	2,604
Gain on disposal of property, plan and equipment	(15)	(2,007,544)
Property, plan and equipment transferred to expenses	(98,247)	-
Impairment loss on non-financial assets	-	104,473
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)	12,625	27,291
Total adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)	378,934	(1,430,932)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Notes and accounts receivable	(16,712)	626,588
Other receivables	11,253	(7,688)
Inventories	265,519	1,289,527
Prepayments	172,950	(71,797)
Other current assets and right to the return goods	(410)	400
Total changes in operating assets	432,600	1,837,030
Notes and accounts payable	371,648	(252,660)
Other payables	(129,682)	96,682
Refund liabilities and provisions for employee benefits	3,072	(14,726)
Other current liabilities and contract liabilities	57,290	(22,265)
Other non-current liabilities	(5,275)	413
Total changes in operating liabilities	297,053	(192,556)
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities	729,653	1,644,474
Total adjustments	1,108,587	213,542
Cash inflow generated from operations	476,721	1,651,759
Interest received	29,364	7,054
Interest paid	(158,178)	(158,890)
Income taxes refund (paid)	8,080	(63,066)
Net cash flows from operating activities	355,987	1,436,857

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of the Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
YFC-BONEAGLE ELECTRIC CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2023	2022
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities:		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(78,971)	(194,039)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	16,052	2,656,868
Income taxes payment from disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	(623,612)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(192,140)	(85,591)
Decrease in other financial assets and non-current assets	19,695	2,537
Increase in prepayments for business facilities	(509)	(1,842)
Net cash flows (used in) from investing activities	(235,873)	1,754,321
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities:		
Increase in short-term loans	3,382,079	5,156,538
Decrease in short-term loans	(3,122,440)	(6,057,294)
Decrease in short-term notes and bills payable	(129,907)	(169)
Repayments of convertible bonds	(100)	-
Proceeds from long-term debt	1,161,380	1,169,531
Repayments of long-term debt	(1,584,096)	(2,101,553)
Payment of lease liabilities	(135,521)	(164,773)
Decrease in other non-current liabilities	(2,128)	(10,959)
Cash dividends paid	(434,605)	(17,000)
Proceed from cash capital increase	-	147,500
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(865,338)	(1,878,179)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	17,282	84,843
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(727,942)	1,397,842
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,100,360	702,518
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 1,372,418	2,100,360

YFC-BONEAGLE ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

2023 Earnings Distribution Table

Unit: NTD \$

Beginning Retained Earnings	445,982,583
<i>Plus (Minus):</i> Current Actuarial Gain (Loss)	(1,324,750)
<i>Plus:</i> Net Profit after Tax	(439,986,560)
<i>Minus:</i> Appropriated for 10% Legal Reserve	0
<i>Plus:</i> Special reserve Appropriated	117,170,112
Allocable Earnings	121,841,385
Allocation Items:	
Cash Dividend to Shareholders	117,170,112
Ending Unappropriated Retained Earnings	4,671,273

Andrew Yeh

Chairman
(Representative of Good Win
Investment Co., Ltd.)

Grow Lin

General Manager

Wap Wangi

CFO

YFC-BONEAGLE ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Articles of Incorporation

Chapter I - General Provisions

- Article 1 The Company is incorporated under the Company Act and named YFC-BonEagle ELECTRIC CO., LTD..
- Article 2 The Company's business lines are specified as follows:
1. CC01080 Electronic Parts and Components Manufacturing
 2. CC01060 Wired Communication Equipment and Apparatus Manufacturing
 3. CC01020 Electric Wires and Cables Manufacturing
 4. CC01070 Telecommunication Equipment and Apparatus Manufacturing
 5. ZZ99999 All business items that are not prohibited or restricted by law, except those that are subject to special approval.
- Article 3 The Company's head office is situated in Taoyuan City, Taiwan and, when necessary, may set up branches domestically and overseas upon resolution adopted at the meeting of the Board of Directors.
- Article 4 The Company may authorize the Board of Directors to make investment externally upon approval of a shareholders' meeting, and the total investment is exempted from the restriction referred to in Article 13 of the Company Act.
- Article 4-1 If necessary, the Company may make endorsements/guarantees for other companies in which the Company holds more than 50% of the shares with voting right directly or indirectly.

Chapter II - Shares

- Article 5 The authorized total capital stock of the Company shall be NT\$1.8 billion, divided into 180 million shares (including the employee stock warrants totaling 35 million shares), with the possibility to issue preferred shares, at a par value of NT\$10 per share and to be issued in installment. The Board of Directors will resolve to offer unissued shares, if necessary.
- Article 5-1 When the Company re-purchases treasury shares for assignment to the employees and issues new shares and new shares with restricted employee rights, and employee stock options, in addition to employees of the Company, the target may also include employees of subsidiaries in which the Company directly or indirectly holds 50% or more shares.
- Article 6 The rights and obligations of preferred shares of the Company and other important terms of issuance are as follows:

1. If the Company has profit at the annual closing, in addition to tax payments in accordance with the law, losses from past years shall first be compensated. Then legal reserve shall be provided in accordance with the law. A special reserve shall then be provided or reversed in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association. The balance amount, if any, may be used in priority to distribute dividends distributable in the current year to preferred shares.
2. Dividends for preferred shares are capped at 8% per annum and shall be calculated based on the issue price per share. Dividends may be issued in cash in one lump sum every year. After the financial reports are approved by the general shareholders' meeting every year, the board of directors shall determine the record date for payment of the dividends distributable from the previous year. The amount of dividend in the year of issuance and redemption shall be calculated based on the actual number of outstanding days in the current year.
3. The Company has the discretion on the distribution of dividends for preferred shares. If the Company has no profits at the annual closing or if the profit is insufficient to distribute dividends for preferred shares, the Company may resolve not to distribute dividends for the preferred shares. Shareholders of preferred shares shall not voice any objections. If the preferred shares issued are non-accumulative, the dividends that are not distributed or the shortfall of dividends distributed shall not be accumulated to the subsequent years with profit for deferred payment.
4. Other than collecting dividends provided in sub-paragraph 2 of this paragraph, the non-participating preferred shares holders, are not entitled to participate in the distribution of cash or stock dividends with regard of the common shares derived from earnings or capital surplus. When the Company issues new shares in cash, shareholders of preferred shares shall have the same pre-emptive rights as shareholders of ordinary shares.
5. Shareholders of preferred shares shall have priority rights over shareholders of ordinary shares in the order of distribution of remaining properties of the Company. Shareholders of all types of preferred shares issued by the Company shall rank in the same order of compensation, which shall be subordinated to general creditors, provided that it shall not exceed the amount calculated based on the issue price and the total number of preferred shares outstanding at the time of distribution.
6. Shareholders of preferred shares are not entitled to voting rights or election rights. However, they may be elected as directors and are entitled to voting rights in shareholders meetings for preferred shares or in shareholders meetings in relation to matters involving the rights and obligations of shareholders of preferred shares.
7. If preferred shares issued by the Company are convertible preferred shares, such shares shall not be converted until one year from their issue date. The board of directors is authorized to determine the conversion period in the actual terms of

issuance. Shareholders of convertible preferred shares may convert all or part of the preferred shares they hold into ordinary shares based on a 1:1 ratio in accordance with the terms of issuance. After conversion, preferred shares are converted into ordinary shares, the rights and obligations thereof shall be the same as ordinary shares. Dividends issued in the year of conversion shall be calculated based on the actual number of outstanding days in proportion to the number of days in the full year. However, in case of conversion before the record date for dividends distribution, the shareholders shall not participate in the distribution of dividends for preferred shares in the current year or dividends distribution in the subsequent year, but may participate in the distribution of profit and capital reserve for ordinary shares in the current year.

8. There is no maturity date for preferred shares. Shareholders of preferred shares have no right to demand that the Company redeems the preferred shares. However, at any time starting the day following the 5th anniversary date of issuance, the Company may redeem all or part of the preferred shares based on the actual issue price and applicable terms of issuance through cash redemption, mandatory conversion through issuance of new shares or other means permitted by law. For preferred shares that are not redeemed, the rights and obligations in accordance with the terms of issuance under this Article shall continue until redemption by the Company. If the shareholders' meeting of the Company resolves to distribute dividend in the year of redemption of preferred shares, dividends distributable as of the redemption date shall be calculated based on the actual outstanding days of the current year.
9. The board of directors is authorized to list preferred shares and ordinary shares converted from preferred shares in the over-the-counter market in accordance with the situation of the Company and the market.

The board of directors is authorized to determine the names, issue dates, specific terms of issuance and other relevant matters of preferred shares in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company and applicable laws depending on the situation of the capital market and the investors' willingness to subscribe at the time of actual issuance.

Article 7 The Company may be exempted from printing any share certificate for the shares issued by the Company, provided that the Company shall appoint a centralized securities custody enterprise to make recordation of the issue of such shares.

Article 8 Registration for the transfer of stocks shall be suspended 60 days before any general shareholders' meeting, 30 days before any special shareholders' meeting, or 5 days before the record date for determination of the shareholders entitled to dividends, bonuses or any other profits distributed by the Company.

Chapter III - Shareholders' Meeting

Article 9 The shareholders meetings are categorized into the general shareholders' meeting and special shareholders' meeting. The general shareholders' meeting shall be convened

once a year by the board of directors within six months after the close of each fiscal year. The special shareholders meetings shall be convened pursuant to laws, if necessary. Shareholders meetings of preferred shares may be held as required in accordance with the law.

Article 10 If a shareholder is unable to attend a shareholders' meeting for any cause, he/she shall appoint a proxy to attend the meeting on behalf of him/her by issuing a written proxy in the form printed by the Company and state therein the scope of authority affixed with his/her seal/signature.

Article 11 Unless otherwise provided by related laws, each of the Company's shareholders shall have one voting right.

Article 12 The resolution at the shareholders' meeting shall be adopted by a majority of the shareholders present who represent a majority of the total number of issued shares, unless otherwise provided in laws.

The Company's shareholders may also exercise their voting rights by way of electronic transmission as set forth in the notice for the shareholders' meeting. The shareholder who exercises his/her/its voting right by way of electronic transmission shall be deemed to have attended the shareholders' meeting in person, provided that such exercise shall constitute his/her/its waiver to any extemporary motions and amendments to any motions.

Article 12-1 The shareholders' meeting convened by the board of directors shall be chaired by the Chairman of the Board. Where the Chairman is on leave or fails to exercise his power with cause, he shall appoint the proxy to act on behalf of him pursuant to Paragraph 3 of Article 208 of the Company Act. Where the meeting is convened by any person other than the Board of Directors, the chairman shall be acted by the convener, provided that where there are more than two conveners, the chairman shall be elected from among themselves.

Article 12-2 Resolutions adopted at a shareholders' meeting shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting, which shall be affixed with the signature or seal of the chairman of the meeting and shall be distributed to all shareholders of the Company within twenty (20) days after closing of the meeting.

The preparation and distribution of the minutes of shareholders' meeting as required in the preceding Paragraph may be conducted by means of electronic transmission.

The distribution of the minutes of shareholders' meeting as required in Paragraph One of this Article may be effected by means of a public notice.

Chapter IV - Directors and Audit Committee

Article 13 The Company shall have 7~11 directors with a term of office of 3 years, who shall be elected under the candidate nomination system from the persons with disposing capacity at a shareholders' meeting and may be eligible for re-election. The total shareholdings

held by all of its directors shall be prescribed subject to the securities competent authority's requirements.

For the duration of the term of office of directors, the Company shall take out liability insurance for directors with respect to liabilities resulting from the performance of duties during their terms of office, pursuant to laws, in order to mitigate and disperse the risk over significant damages caused by directors' fault or negligence to the Company and shareholders, if any. The Board of Directors is authorized to maintain such insurance with full power.

Article 13-1 Among the above number of directors, the Company's directors shall include no less than three independent directors who shall be no less than one-fifth of the whole directors. In the election of directors, independent directors and non-independent directors shall be elected at the same time and the number of elected directors shall be calculated, respectively. Regulations governing the professional qualifications, restrictions on shareholdings and concurrent positions held, assessment of independence, method of nomination, and other matters for compliance with respect to independent directors shall be prescribed by the Competent Security Authority.

Article 13-2 The Company has established an audit committee in accordance with Article 14-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act, which is formed by all independent directors. One of such directors shall be the chairman and at least one shall possess accounting or financial expertise.

The audit committee or members of the audit committee is responsible for the performance of supervisors' duties under the Company Act, the Securities and Exchange Act and other laws and shall comply with applicable laws and regulations of the Company.

Article 14 The Board of Directors shall consist of directors, and shall elect the Chairman of the Board from among the directors by a majority vote at a directors' meeting attended by over two-thirds of the directors, respectively.

A Vice Chairman shall be elected from among the directors in the same manner.

The Chairman shall represent the Company externally, and execute the Company's business in accordance with laws, Articles of Incorporation, and resolution made by a shareholders' meeting or directors' meeting. The directors' meeting to convene notification shall be made in writing or by fax or e-mail, according to Article 204 of the Company Act. A director unable to attend the directors' meeting in person may authorize another director to attend the meeting on behalf of him/her by issuing a written proxy.

Article 15 Where the Chairman is on leave or fails to exercise his power with cause, he shall appoint the Vice Chairman to act on behalf of him pursuant to Article 208 of the Company Act.

Article 16 The Board of Directors shall be authorized to set the remuneration or salary to directors for their performance of duties on the basis of the level of their participation in the Company's operations and value of their contributions, and the general standards

applicable in the same trade.

Chapter V - Managerial Officers

Article 17 The Company may appoint the president, vice president and several managerial officers, and the appointment and dismissal thereof or other matters related thereto shall be handled in accordance with Article 29 of the Company Act.

Chapter VI - Accounting

Article 18 The Company shall have the Board of Directors prepare the following documents at the end of each fiscal year: (1) Business report; (2) Financial statements; (3) Motion for allocation of earnings or covering of losses. Said documents shall be submitted to a general shareholders' meeting for ratification pursuant to laws.

Article 19 Deleted.

Article 20 If the Company has profits in a year, it shall allocate no less than 6% as employees' remuneration and no more than 6% as directors' remuneration, provided that where the Company retains accumulated losses, it shall first make up for the losses. The profit referred to in the preceding paragraph shall mean the earnings before tax prior to deduction of employees' and directors' remuneration.

Article 20-1 If the Company retains earnings upon final accounting, after paying taxes and covering losses for the previous year, the Company shall set aside 10% of the remainder, if any, as legal reserve, unless the legal reserve amounts to the total paid-in capital; the balance amount, if any, may be used to distribute dividends distributable for preferred shares in the current year, then, the Company shall set aside or reverse a reserve pursuant to laws, if any, plus unallocated earnings for the previous year shall be allocated upon resolution of a shareholders' meeting on the motion for allocation proposed by the Board of Directors.

As the Company takes stable development and solid financial structure into account, the allocation of earnings shall not less than 10% of the allocable earnings after deducting the earnings of previous year. When the allocable earnings after deducting the earnings of previous year less than 3% of the paid-in capital, the Company may waive the allocation upon resolution.

The Company's dividend policy adopts recapitalization of earnings, recapitalization of capital surplus and cash dividend to distribute dividends. The Company will solidify financial structure and protect shareholders' equity, subject to the Company's development and growth. The proportion of cash dividend shall be no less than 10% of the whole dividends.

In accordance with Articles 240 and 241 of the Company Act, the Company shall issue new shares or distribute cash for all or part of the dividends, bonus or capital reserve in

accordance with the shareholders' original shareholding percentages. If cash is distributed, the board of directors is authorized to pass a resolution through the majority of directors attending a meeting that is attended by 2/3 or more directors, followed by a report to the shareholders' meeting. If new shares are issued, distribution shall be made after a shareholders' resolution.

Chapter VII - Bylaw

- Article 21 Any matter not covered herein shall be implemented in accordance with the Company Act and other related laws.
- Article 22 The Articles of Incorporation was established on July 29, 1983. The 1st amendment was made on January 2, 1985. The 2nd amendment was made on May 13, 1987. The 3rd amendment was made on July 4, 1990. The 4th amendment was made on June 8, 1991. The 5th amendment was made on September 19, 1991. The 6th amendment was made on October 22, 1993. The 7th amendment was made on June 4, 1994. The 8th amendment was made on September 1, 1994. The 9th amendment was made on June 13, 1996. The 10th amendment was made on October 23, 1997. The 11th amendment was made on July 10, 1998. The 12th amendment was made on February 24, 1999. The 13th amendment was made on October 26, 1999. The 14th amendment was made on December 6, 1999. The 15th amendment was made on June 16, 2000. The 16th amendment was made on May 7, 2001. The 17th amendment was made on May 20, 2002. The 18th amendment was made on June 30, 2004. The 19th amendment was made on June 30, 2004. The 20th amendment was made on June 14, 2005. The 21st amendment was made on August 28, 2006. The 22nd amendment was made on June 13, 2007. The 23rd amendment was made on June 16, 2009. The 24th amendment was made on June 17, 2010. The 25th amendment was made on June 17, 2011. The 26th amendment was made on June 12, 2012. The 27th amendment was made on June 15, 2015. The 28th amendment was made on June 22, 2016. The 29th amendment was made on June 14, 2017. The 30th amendment was made on June 18, 2019. The 31st amendment was made on June 18, 2020. The 32nd amendment was made on June 21, 2023.

YFC-BonEagle ELECTRIC CO., LTD

Chairman: Andrew Yeh

YFC-BONEAGLE ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Rules and Procedures of Shareholders' Meetings

- Article 1 To establish strong governance system and sound supervisory capabilities for the Company's shareholders' meetings, and to strengthen management capabilities, these Rules are adopted pursuant to Article 6 of the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM Listed Companies.
- Article 2 The rules of procedures for the Company's shareholders' meetings, except as otherwise provided by law, regulations or the articles of incorporation, shall be as provided in these Rules.
- Article 3 Convening shareholders' meetings and shareholders' meeting notices.
- (1) Unless otherwise provided by law or regulation, the Company's shareholders meetings shall be convened by the board of directors.
 - (2) To convene a general shareholders' meeting, a notice shall be given to each shareholder 30 days in advance. For shareholders holding less than 1,000 registered shares, the notice may be given on the Market Observation Post System 30 days in advance. To convene a special shareholders' meeting, a notice shall be given to each shareholder 15 days in advance. For shareholders holding less than 1,000 registered shares, the notice may be given on the Market Observation Post System 15 days in advance.
 - (3) The meeting notice shall specify the time during which shareholder attendance registrations will be accepted, the place to register for attendance, other matters for attention, and the agenda.
 - (4) When the Company holds a shareholders' meeting, it may allow the shareholders to exercise voting rights by correspondence or electronic means. When voting rights are exercised by correspondence or electronic means, the method of exercise shall be specified in the shareholders' meeting notice.
 - (5) Election or dismissal of directors, amendments to the articles of incorporation, reduction of capital, application for the approval of ceasing the status as a public Company, approval of competing with the Company by directors, surplus profit distributed in the form of new shares, reserve distributed in the form of new shares, the dissolution, merger, or demerger of the corporation, or any matter under Article 185, paragraph 1 of the Company Act, shall be set out and elaborate the essential contents in the notice of the reasons for convening the shareholders' meeting. None of the above matters may be raised by an extraordinary motion. The essential contents may be posted on the website designated by the competent authority in charge of

securities affairs or the Company, and such website shall be indicated in the above notice.

- (6) If the reasons for convening the shareholders' meeting have specified the full re-election of directors and the take office date, after the full re-election of directors has completed, the take office date shall not be changed by making an extraordinary motion or by any other methods.
- (7) A shareholder holding one percent or more of the total number of issued shares may submit to the Company a proposal for discussion at a regular shareholders' meeting. The number of items so proposed is limited to one only and no proposal containing more than one item will be included in the meeting agenda. If a shareholder may propose a recommendation for urging the corporation to promote public interests or fulfill its social responsibilities, the board of directors shall include it in the meeting agenda. When the circumstances of any subparagraph of Article 172-1, paragraph 4 of the Company Act apply to a proposal put forward by a shareholder, the board of directors may exclude it from the agenda.

Article 4 Attendance to Shareholders' Meeting by Representation and Revocation of Proxy.

- (1) For each shareholders' meeting, a shareholder may appoint a proxy to attend the meeting by providing the proxy form issued by the Company and stating the scope of the proxy's authorization.
- (2) A shareholder may issue only one proxy form and appoint only one proxy for any given shareholders' meeting, and shall deliver the proxy form to the Company 5 days before the date of the shareholders' meeting. When duplicate proxy forms are delivered, the one received earliest shall prevail unless a declaration is made to cancel the previous proxy appointment.
- (3) After a proxy form has been delivered to the Company, if the shareholder intends to attend the meeting in person, a written notice of proxy cancellation shall be submitted to the Company 2 business days before the meeting date. If the cancellation notice is submitted after that time, votes casted at the meeting by the proxy shall prevail.

Article 5 Principles determining the time and place of a shareholders' meeting.

Venue for a shareholders' meeting shall be the premises of the Company, or a place easily accessible to shareholders and suitable for a shareholders' meeting. The meeting may begin no earlier than 9 a.m. and no later than 3 p.m. Full consideration shall be given to the opinions of the independent directors with respect to the place and time of the meeting. The time during which shareholder attendance registrations will be accepted, as stated in the preceding paragraph, shall be at least 30 minutes prior to the time the meeting commences. The place at which attendance registrations are accepted shall be clearly marked and a sufficient number of suitable personnel assigned to handle the registrations.

Article 6 Preparation of attendance book and other necessary documents.

- (1) Shareholders and their proxies (hereinafter collectively referred to as "shareholders")

shall attend shareholders meetings based on attendance cards, sign-in cards, or other certificates of attendance. Solicitors soliciting proxy forms shall also bring identification documents for verification.

- (2) Company shall furnish the attending shareholders with an attendance book to sign, or attending shareholders may hand in a sign-in card in lieu of signing in.
- (3) The Company shall furnish attending shareholders with the meeting agenda book, annual report, attendance card, speaker's slips, voting slips, and other meeting materials. Where there is an election of directors, pre-printed ballots shall also be furnished.
- (4) When the government or a juristic person is a shareholder, it may be represented by more than one representative at a shareholders' meeting. When a juristic person is appointed to attend as proxy, it may designate only one person to represent it in the meeting.

Article 7 The chairman and non-voting participants of a shareholders' meeting.

- (1) If a shareholders' meeting is convened by the board of directors, the meeting shall be chaired by the chairman of the board. When the chairman of the board is on leave or for any reason unable to exercise the powers of the chairman, the vice chairman shall act in place of the chairman; if there is no vice chairman or the vice chairman also is on leave or for any reason unable to exercise the powers of the vice chairman, the chairman shall appoint one of the directors to act as chair. Where the chairman does not make such a designation, the directors shall select from among themselves one person to serve as chair.

When a director serves as chair, as referred to in the preceding paragraph, the director shall be one who has held that position for six months or more and who understands the financial and business conditions of the company. The same shall be true for a representative of a juristic person director that serves as chair.

- (2) It is advisable that shareholders meetings convened by the board of directors be attended by a majority of the directors.
- (3) If a shareholders' meeting is convened by a party with power to convene but other than the board of directors, the convening party shall chair the meeting. When there are two or more such convening parties, they shall mutually select a chair from among themselves.
- (4) The Company may appoint its attorneys, certified public accountants, or related persons retained by it to attend a shareholders' meeting in a non-voting capacity.

Article 8 Documentation of a shareholders' meeting by audio or video.

The Company shall make an uninterrupted audio and video recording of the full proceedings of the shareholders' meeting and the recorded materials shall be retained for at least 1 year. If, however, a shareholder files a lawsuit pursuant to Article 189 of the Company Act, the recording shall be retained until the conclusion of the litigation.

Article 9 Number of shares present in a shareholders' meeting.

- (1) Attendance at shareholders meetings shall be calculated based on numbers of shares.
The number of shares in attendance shall be calculated according to the shares indicated by the attendance book and sign-in cards handed in plus the number of shares whose voting rights are exercised by correspondence or electronically.
- (2) The chairman shall call the meeting to order at the scheduled meeting time and disclose information concerning the number of nonvoting shares and number of shares represented by shareholders attending the meeting.
However, when the attending shareholders do not represent a majority of the total number of issued shares, the chairman may announce a postponement, provided that no more than two such postponements, for a combined total of no more than 1 hour, may be made. If the quorum is not met after two postponements and the attending shareholders still represent less than one third of the total number of issued shares, the chairman shall declare the meeting adjourned.
- (3) If the quorum is not met after two postponements as referred to in the preceding paragraph, but the attending shareholders represent one third or more of the total number of issued shares, a tentative resolution may be adopted pursuant to Article 175, paragraph 1 of the Company Act; all shareholders shall be notified of the tentative resolution and another shareholders' meeting shall be convened within 1 month.
- (4) When, prior to the conclusion of the meeting, the attending shareholders represent a majority of the total number of issued shares, the chairman may resubmit the tentative resolution for a vote by the shareholders' meeting pursuant to Article 174 of the Company Act.

Article 10 Discussion of proposals.

- (1) If a shareholders' meeting is convened by the board of directors, the meeting agenda shall be set by the board of directors. Relevant proposals, including extemporaneous motions and amended proposals, shall be voted for resolutions case by case. The meeting shall proceed in the order set by the agenda, which may not be changed without a resolution of the shareholders' meeting.
- (2) The provisions of the preceding paragraph apply mutatis mutandis to a shareholders' meeting convened by a party with the power to convene that is not the board of directors.
- (3) The chairman may not declare the meeting adjourned prior to completion of deliberation on the meeting agenda of the preceding two paragraphs (including extraordinary motions), except by a resolution of the shareholders' meeting.
- (4) The chairman shall allow ample opportunity during the meeting for explanation and discussion of proposals and of amendments or extraordinary motions put forward by the shareholders; when the chairman is of the opinion that a proposal has been discussed sufficiently to put it to a vote, the chairman may announce the discussion

closed and call for a vote and arrange adequate time for voting.

Article 11 Shareholder speech.

- (1) Before speaking, an attending shareholder must specify on a speaker's slip the subject of the speech, his/her shareholder account number (or attendance card number), and account name. The order in which shareholders speak will be set by the chair.
- (2) A shareholder in attendance who has submitted a speaker's slip but does not actually speak shall be deemed to have not spoken. When the content of the speech does not correspond to the subject given on the speaker's slip, the spoken content shall prevail.
- (3) Except with the consent of the chair, a shareholder may not speak more than twice on the same proposal, and a single speech may not exceed 3 minutes. If the shareholders' speech violates the rules or exceeds the scope of the agenda item, the chairman may terminate the speech.
- (4) When an attending shareholder is speaking, other shareholders may not speak or interrupt unless they have sought and obtained the consent of the chairman and the shareholder that has the floor; the chairman shall stop any violation.
- (5) When a juristic person shareholder appoints two or more representatives to attend a shareholders' meeting, only one of the representatives so appointed may speak on the same proposal.
- (6) After an attending shareholder has spoken, the chairman may respond in person or direct relevant personnel to respond.

Article 12 Calculation of voting shares and recusal system.

- (1) Voting at a shareholders' meeting shall be calculated based the number of shares.
- (2) With respect to resolutions of shareholders meetings, the number of shares held by a shareholder with no voting rights shall not be calculated as part of the total number of issued shares. When a shareholder is an interested party in relation to an agenda item, and there is the likelihood that such a relationship would prejudice the interests of the Company, that shareholder may not vote on that item, and may not exercise voting rights as proxy for any other shareholder. The number of shares for which voting rights may not be exercised under the preceding paragraph shall not be calculated as part of the voting rights represented by attending shareholders.
- (3) With the exception of a trust enterprise or a shareholder services agent approved by the competent securities authority, when one person is concurrently appointed as proxy by two or more shareholders, the voting rights represented by that proxy may not exceed 3% of the voting rights represented by the total number of issued shares. If that percentage is exceeded, the voting rights in excess of that percentage shall not be included in the calculation.

Article 13 Voting on proposals, vote monitoring and vote counting.

- (1) A shareholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share held, except when the shares are restricted shares or are deemed non-voting shares.

- (2) When convening a shareholders' meeting, the Company shall adopt exercise of voting rights by electronic means and may adopt exercise of voting rights by correspondence. The method of exercise shall be stated in the notice of the shareholders' meeting. A shareholder exercising voting rights by correspondence or electronic means will be deemed to have attended the meeting in person, but to have waived his/her rights with respect to the extraordinary motions and amendments to original proposals of that meeting. Therefore, the Company should avoid making extraordinary motions and amendments to original proposals.
- (3) A shareholder intending to exercise voting rights by correspondence or electronic means under the preceding paragraph shall deliver a written declaration of intent to the Company 2 business days before the date of the shareholders' meeting. When duplicate declarations of intent are delivered, the one received earliest shall prevail, except when a declaration is made to cancel the earlier declaration of intent.
- (4) After a shareholder has exercised voting rights by correspondence or electronic means, in the event the shareholder intends to attend the shareholders' meeting in person, a written declaration of intent to retract the voting rights already exercised under the preceding paragraph shall be made known to the Company, by the same means by which the voting rights were exercised, before 2 business days before the date of the shareholders' meeting. If the notice of retraction is submitted after that time, the voting rights already exercised by correspondence or electronic means shall prevail. When a shareholder has exercised voting rights both by correspondence or electronic means and by appointing a proxy to attend a shareholders' meeting, the voting rights exercised by the proxy in the meeting shall prevail.
- (5) Except as otherwise provided in the Company Act and in the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the passage of a proposal shall require an affirmative vote of a majority of the voting rights represented by the attending shareholders. At the time of a vote, for each proposal, the chairman or a person designated by the chairman shall announce the total number of voting rights represented by the attending shareholders.
- (6) Proposals shall be voted by a poll of the shareholders. After the conclusion of the meeting, on the same day it is held, the results for each proposal, based on the numbers of votes for and against and the number of abstentions, shall be entered into the Market Observation Post System.
- (7) When there is an amendment or an alternative to a proposal, the chairman shall present the amended or alternative proposal together with the original proposal and decide the order in which they will be put to a vote. When any one among them is passed, the other proposals will then be deemed rejected and no further voting shall be required.
- (8) Vote monitoring and counting personnel for the voting on a proposal shall be appointed by the chair, provided that all monitoring personnel shall be shareholders of the Company.

Vote counting shall be conducted in public at the place of the shareholders' meeting. Immediately after vote counting has been completed, the results of the voting shall be announced on-site at the meeting, and a record made of the vote.

Article 14 Elections.

- (1) The election of directors at a shareholders' meeting shall be held in accordance with the election rules adopted by the Company, and the voting results shall be announced on-site immediately, including the names of those elected as directors and the numbers of votes with which they were elected.
- (2) The ballots for the election referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be sealed with the signatures of the monitoring personnel and kept in proper custody for at least 1 year. If, however, a shareholder files a lawsuit pursuant to Article 189 of the Company Act, the ballots shall be retained until the conclusion of the litigation.

Article 15 Meeting Minutes and Signatures.

- (1) Matters relating to the resolutions of a shareholders' meeting shall be recorded in the meeting minutes. The meeting minutes shall be signed or sealed by the chairman of the meeting and a copy distributed to each shareholder within 20 days after the conclusion of the meeting. The meeting minutes may be produced and distributed in electronic form. Company may distribute the meeting minutes of the preceding paragraph by means of a public announcement made through the Market Observation Post System.
- (2) The meeting minutes shall accurately record the year, month, day, and place of the meeting, the chair's full name, the methods by which resolutions were adopted, and a summary of the deliberations and the voting results, including the statistical weights, and the number of the voting rights of each candidate when electing directors, and shall be retained for the duration of the existence of the Company.
- (3) The resolution manners under the previous paragraph shall be voted by the shareholders case-by-case and the results of the votes shall be specified in the minutes.

Article 16 Public disclosure.

- (1) On the day of a shareholders' meeting, the Company shall compile in the prescribed format a statistical statement of the number of shares obtained by solicitors through solicitation and the number of shares represented by proxies, and shall make an express disclosure of the same at the place of the shareholders' meeting.
- (2) Matters put to a resolution at a shareholders' meeting constitute material information under applicable laws or regulations or under Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation (or GreTai Securities Market) regulations, the Company shall upload the content of such resolution to the Market Observation Post System within the prescribed time period.

Article 17 Maintaining order at the meeting place.

- (1) Staff handling administrative affairs of a shareholders' meeting shall wear identification cards or arm bands.

- (2) The chairman may direct the proctors or security personnel to help maintain order at the meeting place. When proctors or security personnel help maintain order at the meeting place, they shall wear an identification card or armband bearing the word "Proctor."
- (3) If a shareholder attempts to speak through any device other than the public address equipment set up by the Company, the chairman may prevent the shareholder from so doing.
- (4) When a shareholder violates the rules of procedure and defies the chair's correction, obstructing the proceedings and refusing to heed calls to stop, the chairman may direct the proctors or security personnel to escort the shareholder from the meeting.

Article 18 Recess and resumption of a shareholders' meeting.

- (1) When a meeting is in progress, the chairman may announce a break based on time considerations. If a force majeure event occurs, the chairman may rule the meeting temporarily suspended and announce a time when, in view of the circumstances, the meeting will be resumed.
- (2) If the meeting venue is no longer available for continued use and not all of the items (including extraordinary motions) on the meeting agenda have been addressed, the shareholders' meeting may adopt a resolution to resume the meeting at another venue.
- (3) A resolution may be adopted at a shareholders' meeting to defer or resume the meeting within 5 days in accordance with Article 182 of the Company Act.

Article 19 These Rules and Procedures shall be effective from the date it is approved by the Shareholders' Meeting. The same applies in case of revision.

Article 20 These Rules were established on June 18, 2019.

The 1st amendment was made on June 18, 2020.

The 2nd amendment was made on August 11, 2022.

YFC-BONEAGLE ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Shareholdings of Directors

The legal minimum shareholdings of entire directors of YFC. And the registered shareholdings of respective and all directors on the shareholder roster as of the book closure date of this AGM:

1. YFC share number and the legal minimum shareholdings of current directors are as follows:

Common shares issued:	146,462,640 shares
The statutorily required number of shares held by all directors:	8,787,758 shares

2. Shareholdings by all board members are as follows:

Book Closure Date: April 20, 2024

Position	Name	Shares	Shareholding Ratio
Chairman	Good Win Investment Co., Ltd. Representative: Andrew Yeh	8,020,359	5.48%
Vice Chairman	Great King Investment & Development Co., Ltd. Representative: Grow Lin	2,388,556	1.63%
Director	Lung-Kwang Chang	3,094,503	2.11%
Director	Shou-Wen Yeh	314,809	0.21%
Director	Yu Yao Investment Co., Ltd. Representative : Chia-Yi Yeh	5,742,470	3.92%
Director	He Ding Investment Co., Ltd. Representative : Yen-Ting Lin	3,562,407	2.43%
Independent Director	Han-Tzong Lee	390,088	0.27%
Independent Director	Chao-Ting Chen	0	0%
Independent Director	Tzeng-Show Ling	0	0%
Total		23,513,192	16.05%

The shareholdings of all directors are compliant with the standard amount stipulated in the “Rules and Review Procedures for Director and Supervisor Share Ownership Ratios at Public Companies”.